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

The University of Virginia

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September 21, 2015

Prepared for:
The University of Virginia
Charlottesville, Virginia
Editorial revisions for clarity and correctness by The University of Virginia approved by Westat

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1. Introduction

This report describes the results of the 2015 *Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct* administered at the University of Virginia. The project was designed to address the concerns related to the incidence and prevalence of sexual assault and sexual misconduct at the University of Virginia. There were three overall goals of the survey. One was to estimate the incidence and prevalence of different forms of nonconsensual sexual contact, harassment, stalking, and intimate partner violence. The second goal was to collect information on student views related to the climate surrounding sexual assault and misconduct. The third goal was to assess student knowledge and evaluation of school resources and procedures when responding to instances of sexual assault and sexual misconduct. Addressing each of these goals will help the University of Virginia create a safer and more accepting campus environment.

The University of Virginia participated as part of a consortium of 27 colleges and universities organized by the American Association for Universities (AAU). The research firm Westat led the design effort, carried out the survey, and conducted the analysis presented in this report. The content and methodology of the survey was developed in consultation with a committee of university representatives from the participating schools.

This report includes a description of the survey design and methodology used to conduct the survey, as well as empirical results. For this report we have included descriptive information for selected tables.

2. Methodology

2.1 Instrument Development

In early November 2014, the AAU Survey Design Team was formed and started on the survey development process. (For a list of Design Team members, see Table A1, Appendix 1.) The team met weekly, sometimes twice a week, to review progress and discuss sections of the questionnaire. Throughout the survey design process, the team received more than 700 comments about the survey for consideration, including those from the Survey Design Team and study coordinators. Disagreements were resolved by consensus. In addition, college students provided feedback on the instrument by participating in: (1) two rounds of cognitive testing conducted at Westat; and (2) pilot administration groups conducted at four participating institutions of higher education (IHEs).

2.2 Survey Content

The survey structure is comprised of ten sections (A-J) and concludes with a final debriefing question about the survey experience. A core set of 53 questions was asked of every respondent, including Background (A), Perceptions of Risk (B), Resources (C), Harassment (D), Stalking (E), Sexual Violence (G), Sexual Misconduct Prevention Training (H), Perceptions of Responses to Reporting (I), and Bystander Behavior (J). Questions regarding Sexual Misconduct Prevention Training (H) were asked of students who had enrolled in the university in 2014 or 2015.

Respondents in a partnered relationship or who had been in a partnered relationship since enrolling at the university were asked questions about Intimate Partner Violence/Domestic Violence (F). Additional questions were administered if respondents reported being victimized. For Harassment, Stalking, and Intimate Partner Violence/Domestic Violence (sections D, E and F), follow-up questions were asked for each type of misconduct. These follow-up questions collected information across all reported incidents for each form of victimization. For example, if someone was a victim of Intimate Partner Violence by two different partners, the follow-up questions asked for information across both partners. For Sexual Violence (section G), follow up questions, including a Detailed Incident Form (DIF), were asked for the items covering sexual assault (G1-G5), coercion (G6, G7) and lack of affirmative consent (G8, G9). (For the complete instrument, with annotations, see Appendix 1.)

The Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct was administered as a web survey. The use of merge fields throughout the instrument allowed for frequent referencing of the respondent's university within questions and framing language, personalizing the survey experience for students. Further, response options for five questions included university-specific responses: school of enrollment (A5), student organizations (A16), living situation (A17), services and resources (C1), and resources related to sexual assault and sexual misconduct (D10, E8, F8, GA16).

Each page of the web survey included links to general and school-specific frequently asked questions (FAQs) and resources. (For FAQs and resources, see Appendix 2.) All web survey pages also included the Help Desk number to assist students who needed either technical assistance or additional resources.

2.3 Sample and Incentives

The University of Virginia identified 20,743 enrolled students to participate in the *Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault & Sexual Misconduct.*

To encourage participation, students were either entered into a drawing or offered a $5 incentive to complete the survey. A sample of 6,000 students was randomly selected to receive a $5 Amazon gift card incentive for submitting the survey. All remaining students were entered into a drawing for one of 20 $50 Amazon gift cards if they clicked on the survey link embedded in their invitation or reminder email. Students were not required to complete the survey in order to be entered in the drawing. Students were notified of their eligibility for either the $5 Amazon gift card or the drawing in the invitation and reminder emails.

2.4 Survey Procedures

The Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct was launched at the University of Virginia on April 1, 2015 and closed four weeks later on April 29, 2015. All enrolled students were offered the opportunity to participate in the survey.

Email invitations to participate in the survey were sent to students' university email addresses through a Westat email account on the first day of data collection, April 1, 2015. Each email included a unique link to the student's online survey and was signed by University of Virginia President Teresa A. Sullivan. Westat sent reminder emails, signed by Vice President and Chief Student Affairs Officer Patricia M. Lampkin, on April 6, April 16 and April 27 to prompt completion of the survey before the deadline. The University of Virginia Campus Climate Survey was due on April 29. (For email invitations and reminders, see Appendix 5.)

2.5 Response Rates

At the close of data collection, the University of Virginia had an overall response rate of 26.4 percent.

Table 1. Response rates

N = 20,743	Female			Male			Combined		
	n	**resp**	**%**	**n**	**resp**	**%**	**n**	**resp**	**%**
Graduates or Professional	2,824	939	33.3	3,137	775	24.7	5,961	1,714	28.8
Undergraduates	8,112	2,408	29.7	6,670	1,360	20.4	14,782	3,768	25.5
	10,936	3,347	30.6	9,807	2,135	21.8	**20,743**	**5,482**	**26.4**

A completed survey was defined by two criteria:

- For those with timing information, did it take the respondent at least 5 minutes to fill out the questionnaire?[1]
- For everyone, did the respondent answer at least one question in each of the following sections: sexual harassment (D), stalking (E), and sexual assault/other misconduct (G)?

The first criterion is to exclude those students who went through the survey so quickly that they could not possibly read and answer the questions.[2]

The second criterion brings in those cases that did not press the 'submit' button at the end of the survey, but did provide responses to most of the questionnaire. We used the victimization sections to define a 'complete' because of the importance of these items to the survey's goals.[3]

The response rate for the incentivized sample – that is, students offered a $5 gift card upon completion of the survey – was 31.8 percent.

Table 2. Response rates by incentive condition

Incentive condition	n	resp	%
$5 gift card	6,000	1,908	31.8
Drawing	14,743	3,574	24.2

2.6 Brief Description of the Sampling Procedure for the University of Virginia

A census of 20,743 students was used to conduct the survey. A sample of 6,000 students was selected to receive the $5 gift card. To select this sample, a systematic sampling procedure was used after sorting the frame by the following variables: Full Time Status, Gender, Race/Ethnicity, School, Enrollment Status in Undergraduate/Graduate/Professional Program, Year of Study for Undergraduate Students, and Year in Program for Graduate/Professional Students. The values for these variables are shown in Table 3. The remainder of the students in

[1] Timing data was not available for anyone who did not get to the end of the survey and hit the 'submit' button.

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

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

the frame were able to enter a drawing to win one of 20 $50 prizes. The distribution of each sort variable in the frame is shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Frame distributions of sampling sort variables

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percent
Full Time Status	Full time	19,724	95.09
	Part time	1,019	4.91
Gender	Male	9,807	47.28
	Female	10,936	52.72
Race / Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native	20	0.10
	Asian	2,259	10.89
	Black	1,149	5.54
	Hispanic	1,130	5.45
	Nonresident Alien	1,745	8.41
	Pacific Islander	6	0.03
	Two or more Races	816	3.93
	Unknown	984	4.74
	White	12,634	60.91
School	Architecture Graduate	170	0.82
	Architecture Undergraduate	312	1.50
	Arts & Sciences Graduate	1,188	5.73
	Arts & Sciences Undergraduate	10,311	49.71
	Basic Medical Sciences	261	1.26
	Business	838	4.04
	Commerce Graduate	240	1.16
	Commerce Undergraduate	682	3.29
	Education Graduate	594	2.86
	Education Undergraduate	273	1.32
	Engineering Graduate	541	2.61
	Engineering Undergraduate	2,580	12.44
	Law	1,046	5.04
	Ldsh & Public Policy Grad	89	0.43
	Ldsh & Public Policy Undergrad	116	0.56
	Medicine	621	2.99
	Nursing Graduate	326	1.57
	Nursing Undergraduate	405	1.95
	Provost Graduate	47	0.23
	SCPS Undergraduate	103	0.50
Enrollment Status	Undergraduate	14,782	71.26
	Graduate	4,294	20.70
	Professional	1,667	8.04
Year of Study for Undergraduate Students	Graduate/Professional	5,961	28.74
	Undergraduate Freshman	3,680	17.74
	Undergraduate Sophomore	3,638	17.54
	Undergraduate Junior	3,726	17.96
	Undergraduate Senior	3,738	18.02

Table 3. Frame distributions of sampling sort variables (continued)

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percent
Year in Program for Graduate/Professional Students	Undergraduate	14,782	71.26
	Graduate/Professional Year 1	2,316	11.17
	Graduate/Professional Year 2	1,642	7.92
	Graduate/Professional Year 3	987	4.76
	Graduate/Professional Year 4	469	2.26
	Graduate/Professional Year 5	245	1.18
	Graduate/Professional Year 6+	302	1.46

2.7 Brief Description of the Weighting Procedure for the University of Virginia

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

Table 4. Variables used in the raking procedure

Variable	Description	Variable Value
Incentive Status	This is an indicator variable whether a student was selected into the incentivized program, which offered $5 Amazon gift card, or not	1: $5 Amazon gift card 0: Not in the incentivized sample
Gender	Two-category gender variable (Male/Female). The frame data only had two categories (male and female), whereas the survey data had 8 categories. To make the frame and the survey data compatible, the survey responses to a non-male/female category were imputed to a male or female category. Transgender male/female cases are coded as ordinary male/female.	1: Male 2: Female
Age Group	Student's age was grouped into four categories, 18-20, 21-23, 24-26, and 27+.	1: 18-20 2: 21-23 3: 24-26 4: 27+

Table 4. Variables used in the raking procedure (continued)

Variable	Description	Variable Value
Year in School	This is a combined variable of student affiliation (Undergraduate/Graduate/ Professional) and year of study or year in program. The questionnaire had separate questions on year of study for undergraduates (freshman, sophomore, junior, senior) and graduate/professional students (1st, 2nd, …, 6+).	1: Undergraduate freshman 2: Undergraduate sophomore 3: Undergraduate junior 4: Undergraduate senior 5: Graduate/Professional year 1 & 2 6: Graduate/Professional year 3 & 4 7: Graduate/Professional year 5 &6+
Race/ Ethnicity	This variable has 5 categories, Hispanic, White, Black, Other race, and Nonresident alien. The frame race/ethnicity categories are grouped this way, and the survey race/ethnicity variables were coded to conform to this categorization.	1: Hispanic 2: White 3: Black 4: Other race 5: Nonresident alien

Missing values in the demographic variables in the survey data were imputed using a hot-deck procedure that randomly allocated responses in the same proportion as those answered within each imputation class. On average, 0.65 percent of survey respondents had to be imputed in this way.

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

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

where n is the respondent sample size (5,482), I_{gk} is an indicator variable having 1 if respondent k belongs to subgroup g, 0 otherwise, w_k is the adjusted weight for respondent k, and N_g is the frame count of subgroup g.

For example, the weight total for all female respondent students from the survey is equal to the total female count (10,936) in the frame. The same is true for subgroups defined by each variable listed in the above table.

References

Deming, W.E., and Stephen, F.F. (1940). On a least squares adjustment of a sampled frequency table. *Annals of Mathematical Statistics*, 14, 427-444.

Cervantes, I. F., and Brick, M. (2008). Empirical Evaluation of Raking Ratio Adjustments for Nonresponse. *Proceedings of the Survey Research Methods Section of the American Statistical Association* (CD-ROM).

Deville, J.C., Särndal, E.E., and Sautory, O. (1993). Generalized raking procedure in survey sampling. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 88, 1013-1020.

3. Survey Results

This chapter describes the results of the survey. The analyses were guided by the following research questions:

1. What is the campus climate around sexual assault and sexual misconduct?
2. What do students know about and think of resources related to sexual assault and sexual misconduct?
3. What is the frequency and nature of sexual assault?
4. What is the frequency and nature of misconduct because of coercion and absence of affirmative consent?
5. What is the frequency and nature of sexual harassment, intimate partner violence and stalking?

The discussion and tables are organized by these research questions. There is discussion for the tables related to the attitudinal measures related to campus climate (section 3.1), knowledge of campus resources related to sexual assault and misconduct, the prevalence and incidence of nonconsensual sexual contact by physical force, incapacitation (section 3.3), coercion and absence of affirmative consent (section 3.4), harassment, stalking and intimate partner violence (section 3.5). There are tables included in the chapter that are not explicitly discussed, describing the consequences of the victimization experiences, the relationship between the victim and the offender, the location of the incident, information about reporting to an agency/organization. These tables and all supporting data can be found on The University of Virginia's website.

Most of the discussion and tables are centered on rates by gender and enrollment status. For gender, respondents were asked to identify themselves into one of eight categories.[4] For this analysis, respondents were classified into one of three groups: 1) female, 2) male, and 3) transgender, genderqueer or nonconforming, questioning or not listed (TGQN).[5] Collapsing groups into TGQN helps to maintain adequate sample to generate estimates. Enrollment status was divided into two groups: 1) undergraduate and 2) graduate and professional.

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[4] These eight categories are: male, female, transgender male, transgender female, genderqueer or non-conforming gender, questioning, not listed and 'decline to state'.

[5] Those who declined to state their gender were randomly allocated using a hot-deck imputation procedure to the male or female categories. Approximately .5 percent of respondents declined to state their gender.

Prior surveys have shown that TGQN and females have significantly higher rates of victimization than males. However, very few campus surveys have produced statistically reliable estimates for those that identify as TGQN because they constitute a very small percentage of the campus population. For the AAU survey approximately 1 percent of the students selected a non-male/female category. While this is a small percentage, the large number of responses to the AAU survey permits estimating rates for this group with adequate statistical precision[6].

When interpreting the tables, please note the following:

1. An 's' indicates the cell was suppressed for confidentiality reasons. Suppressing data for confidentiality was done only in cases when the cell count was so low that identification of individuals would have been possible.
2. Any non-numeric symbol other than 's' indicates there was no data for that cell.
3. Comparisons between gender or enrollment status categories are only discussed where those differences were statistically significant at $p<0.05$. Significance tests were conducted using a t-test assuming independent samples.

3.1 Campus Climate around Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct

Students reported on several topics on the campus climate related to sexual assault and sexual misconduct. They were asked about their expectations regarding the response from the university and peers if they were to report a sexual assault or sexual misconduct; whether they had ever witnessed an incident and whether they intervened; whether they perceive sexual assault or sexual misconduct as a problem on campus; and the likelihood that they would be victimized.

Response to a report of sexual assault or sexual misconduct. Students were asked about what might happen if someone were to report a sexual assault or sexual misconduct to an official at University of Virginia (Table 1.1). Overall, 56.0 percent of all students believe that it is very or extremely likely that the victim would be supported by other students in making a report. Male students are more optimistic than females, with 63.9 percent of male undergraduate students and 62.7 percent of male graduate students indicating that it is very or extremely likely that other students would support the victim in making a report. This

[6] While the rates for TGQN students are generally sufficiently large to generate a reliable statistical estimate, the rates by enrollment status are based on relatively small sample sizes. This makes it difficult to compare across groups. In order to make comparisons with this gender group, the text below make statements referencing estimates for TGQN students summing across enrollment status (referred to as 'Overall' in the text). This overall estimate is not shown in the tables.

compared to 53.1 percent of female undergraduate students and 39.0 percent of female graduate students.

Students were asked about the likelihood that the alleged perpetrator or their associates would retaliate against the victim in response to a report of sexual assault or sexual misconduct. Overall, 24.2 percent indicated that it is very or extremely likely that retaliation would occur. Male students are less inclined to believe that a report would result in retaliation, with 18.0 percent of male undergraduate students and 17.2 percent of male graduate students indicating that it is very likely or extremely likely that this would occur. This compared to 29.3 percent of female undergraduate students and 30.6 percent of female graduate students). Overall, a notably higher percentage of TGQN students believe that there would be retaliation against the victim in the event of a report (60.8% of TGQN undergraduate students and 56.4% of TGQN graduate students).

The survey contained several questions about how campus officials would react to a report of sexual assault or sexual misconduct. Students were asked whether campus officials would take the report seriously. Overall, 58.7 percent said that it is very or extremely likely that the report would be taken seriously by campus officials. Female students are less optimistic than male students in this regard, with 52.6 percent of female undergraduate students and 48.3 percent of female graduate students believing that it is very or extremely likely. This compared to 66.7 percent of male undergraduate students and 67.2 percent of male graduate students. TGQN students were least likely to believe that a report of sexual assault of sexual misconduct would be taken seriously.

Students were asked if campus officials would protect the safety of individuals making the report. Overall, 55.0 percent said that it is very or extremely likely that the individual's safety would be protected. Among undergraduate students, females are less optimistic, with 49.0 percent saying that it is very or extremely likely that the individual's safety would be protected, compared to 64.4 percent of male undergraduate students.

Students were asked if they believe that campus officials would conduct a fair investigation in the event of a report. Overall, 41.0 percent indicated that it is very or extremely likely that this would occur. Among undergraduates, females are less optimistic than male students, with 36.5 percent of female undergraduate students saying that it is very or extremely likely that there would be a fair investigation, compared to 48.7 percent of male undergraduate.

Overall, 28.1 percent of students said it was very or extremely likely that campus officials would take action against the offender. Females are less likely than males to believe that campus officials would take action against the offender, with 19.3 percent of female

undergraduate students and 17.5 percent of female graduate students saying that it is very or extremely likely that this would occur. This compared to 36.8 percent of male undergraduate and 41.5 percent of male graduate students.

Lastly, 32.3 percent said it was very or extremely likely that campus officials would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault or sexual misconduct on campus. Female students are less inclined to believe this than males, with 28.2 percent of female undergraduate students and 24.3 percent of female graduate students saying that it is very or extremely likely that this would happen. This compared to 39.0 percent of male undergraduates and 36.2 percent of male graduate students.

Bystander intervention. Students were asked about different situations related to being a bystander to the occurrence of sexual assault or misconduct, the extent to which they intervened, and the reason for their intervention decision (Table 1.2). Overall, 23.1 percent of the students said they have suspected that a friend may have been sexually assaulted. Female undergraduate students reported this in the highest proportions (32.0%), followed by undergraduate males, graduate females (21.0% and 18.3%, respectively), and male graduate students having the lowest percentage who had suspected that a friend may have been the victim of a sexual assault (8.6%). Overall, TGQN students indicated that they suspected a friend has been sexually assaulted in higher proportions.

Among the bystanders, 67.6 percent took some type of action, with most speaking to the friend or someone else to seek help (58.9%). Females were more likely to speak to the friend or someone else to seek help than males (63.7% of female undergraduates and 58.8% of female graduate students vs. 52.0% of male undergraduates and 48.0% of male graduate students).

Overall, 56.3 percent of the students reported they had witnessed a drunken person heading for a sexual encounter. Gender differences are apparent by enrollment status, with 60.0 percent of undergraduate females and 63.1 percent of undergraduate males having witnessed this, compared to 45.8 percent of female graduate students and 42.1 percent of male graduate students.

Among the bystanders, a total of 76.5 percent indicated that they did nothing, with 19.6 percent saying they weren't sure what to do and 56.9 percent saying they did nothing for another reason. Approximately 23.4 percent of the students did take some type of action, About 8.6 percent of the students directly intervened to stop the incident, 6.5 percent spoke to someone else to seek help and 8.3 percent did something else. Female undergraduates more often reported that they directly intervened to stop it (11.9% vs. 5.8% male undergraduates),

spoke to someone else to seek help (7.9% vs. 6.0% male undergraduates), or did nothing because they didn't know what to do (10.1% vs. 7.8% male undergraduates).

Asked whether they had witnessed someone acting in a sexually violent or harassing manner, 21.4 percent indicated that they had witnessed such an incident. Female undergraduates reported this in the highest proportions (25.8%), followed by 19.3 percent of male undergraduate students and 23.0 percent of female graduate students, with male graduate students (12.8%) reporting this least often. Overall, TGQN students indicated that they had witnessed someone acting in a sexually violent or harassing manner in high proportions.

Among the bystanders, a total of 50.7 percent indicated that they did nothing, with 19.7 percent saying they weren't sure what to do and 31.0 percent saying they did nothing for another reason. Overall, 49.2 percent of the bystanders did take some type of action, 17.9 percent directly intervening to stop the incident, 17.9 percent speaking to someone else to seek help and 13.4 percent doing something else.

Opinions about prevalence and personal risk. Asked how problematic sexual assault or sexual misconduct is at University of Virginia, 38.8 percent reported that it is very much or extremely problematic (Table 1.3). Among undergraduates, females were more likely to say this, with 48.6 percent of female undergraduates vs., 28.2 percent of male reporting this way. Overall, higher proportions of TGQN students believe that sexual assault or sexual misconduct is very or extremely problematic at this university.

A relatively small proportion said that they believe that they are very or extremely likely to experience sexual assault or sexual misconduct on campus (6.0%) or off campus (6.2%). Females were more worried than males; with 10.7 percent of female undergraduates believe that it is very or extremely likely that they would experience sexual assault or sexual misconduct on campus, for example, vs. 1.7 percent undergraduate males; and 6.3 percent of graduate females vs. 1.7 percent graduate males. Overall, a larger proportion of TGQN students believe that it is very or extremely likely that they will be victims of sexual assault on campus.

3.2 Resources Related to Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct

This section presents findings regarding the students' awareness of services and resources offered by the university for those affected by sexual assault and sexual misconduct. The students were first asked if they were aware of specific university resources from a list provided by the university. Students were then asked four questions about their knowledge of how the university defines sexual assault and sexual misconduct, how to get help if the student or a friend experienced sexual assault or sexual misconduct, where to make a report of sexual

assault or sexual misconduct, and what happens when a student reports an incident of sexual assault or sexual misconduct. Students were also asked whether their initial orientation to the university included information about sexual assault and sexual misconduct on campus, and if so, how helpful it was.

Awareness of resources. Table 2.1 presents the extent to which students are aware of specific resources provided by the university for victims of sexual assault or sexual misconduct. The students' awareness of these services ranged from 85.2 percent to 19.0 percent. For nearly all of the services offered, undergraduate students are more aware than graduate students.

Knowledgeable about university sexual assault policies and procedures. Overall, 26.4% of students at University of Virginia are very or extremely knowledgeable about how the university defines sexual assault and sexual misconduct (Table 2.1). A larger proportion (41.7%) knows where to find help at the university if they or a friend are victims of sexual assault or sexual misconduct, and 32.4 percent know where to make a report of sexual assault or sexual misconduct. A smaller percentage (16.8%) knows what happens when a student makes a report of sexual assault or sexual misconduct.

Regarding the university's initial orientation, 46.6 percent indicated that they attended the orientation and it did include information about sexual assault and sexual misconduct. Additionally, 33.4 percent did not remember whether the orientation included this information, and 15.3 percent said that the orientation did not include information about sexual assault and sexual misconduct. Among the students who attended an orientation that included this information, 23.6 percent found the information very or extremely useful.

Compared to graduate students, undergraduate students reported in higher proportions that the orientation did include information on sexual assault and sexual misconduct (58.3% female undergraduates and 58.8% of male undergraduates vs. 30.4% female graduate students and 28.4% male graduate students).

3.3 Frequency and Nature of Victimization by Physical Force or Incapacitation

Students were asked about victimization due to a wide range of tactics. This section summarizes the prevalence of victimization that was the result of physical force or a threat of physical force (hereafter both tactics are referred to as "physical force") or incapacitation at University of Virginia, as well as the characteristics of the victims, the number of times that students have been a victim of this type of assault and whether the incident was reported to an agency or another individual.

To measure victimization involving physical force and incapacitation, students were asked five questions that covered two types of behaviors:[7]

Penetration:

- When one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus
- When someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals (defined in the survey as Oral Sex, and hereafter will be included in all discussion of Penetration)

Sexual Touching:

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

The estimates include events that were completed, as well as attempts to physically force the person to engage in acts involving penetration.

When a student reported an event, they were asked which academic year it occurred and whether this was part of another assault that had already been reported. If it was part of a previously reported victimization, the respondent was asked which one. Events were only counted once. If both penetration and sexual touching were part of the same incident, the penetration was counted. This hierarchy rule was adopted to conform to the counting rules established by the FBI and in the Clery statistics.

Prevalence. Prevalence is estimated by counting the number of individuals that have been a victim at least once over the time period of interest. Tables 3.1a through 3.1d present the prevalence of nonconsensual penetration or sexual touching due to physical force or incapacitation for undergraduate females, graduate females, undergraduate males, and graduate males. Each table displays the prevalence for the current year and since entering University of Virginia, as well as by the different behaviors and tactics. The tactics are further disaggregated by whether physical force, incapacitation or both were involved in the event.

The discussion below primarily concentrates on rates since the student entered University of Virginia. The patterns for the current year parallel these rates, but are lower because of the shorter time frame. First the patterns within each of the four groups are

[7] See questions G1 – G5 of the questionnaire

described, with female undergraduates being first. The patterns across groups are then summarized.

Among female undergraduates, 23.8 percent experienced this type of assault since entering University of Virginia and 13.4 percent experienced this type of assault during the current school year (Table 3.1a). Among female undergraduates 11.4 percent were victims of nonconsensual penetration involving force or incapacitation since entering University of Virginia. Breaking this down further, 5.3% percent were victims of penetration with physical force (no incapacitation) 6.0 percent were victims of a sexual assault involving penetration by incapacitation (no physical force), and 1.8 percent were victims of this type of assault by both physical force and incapacitation.

With respect to sexual touching, 17.7 percent of female undergraduates were victims since entering University of Virginia, and 10.5 percent during the current school year. Since entering University of Virginia, 12.0 percent were victims of this type of assault using physical force only, 7.6 percent using incapacitation only and 0.8 percent was victims of nonconsensual sexual touching, with both physical force and incapacitation.

Of the penetration incidents that involved physical force, about half were completed and half were attempted.

Among graduate females, 12.3 percent were victims of sexual assault involving either nonconsensual penetration or sexual touching since entering University of Virginia, and 4.5 percent in the current school year (Table 3.1b). Since entering University of Virginia, 4.3 percent were victims of sexual assault with penetration. With respect to tactics for nonconsensual penetration, 2.2 percent was physical force, 1.5 percent was by incapacitation only, and 2.3 percent by both physical force and incapacitation.

Since entering University of Virginia, 9.9 percent of graduate female students were victims of nonconsensual sexual touching due to physical force or incapacitation. Physical force was reported by 7.7percent of respondents, 2.9 percent indicated assault by incapacitation only, and 0.6 percent indicated they experienced sexual touching both by physical force and incapacitation.

Among undergraduate males 4.5 percent were victims of either nonconsensual penetration or sexual touching since entering University of Virginia, and 3.2 percent in the current school year (Table 3.1c). Among male undergraduates, 1.2 percent was victims of assault involving penetration, 0.8 percent by physical force only and 0.6 percent was victims by incapacitation only.

Since entering University of Virginia, 3.5 percent of undergraduate males were victims of nonconsensual sexual touching by force or incapacitation, and 2.3 percent in the current school year. Examining this by tactic, 1.8 percent was by physical force only, 1.7 percent by incapacitation only.

Among male graduate students, 1.9 percent victims of nonconsensual penetration or sexual touching since entering college, and 0.8 percent in the current school year (Table 3.1d).

There are significant differences in the prevalence rates by gender. Females are much more likely to report this type of victimization. Female undergraduates have a rate that is approximately 4 times higher than male undergraduates. Similarly, female graduate students have rates that are 6 times higher than male graduate students. This pattern by gender is also true for each of the types of behaviors.

Undergraduate students report higher rates than graduate students. For females the rate for undergraduates is about twice as high as for graduate students. For males, the difference by enrollment status is similar.

Victim Characteristics. Table 3.2 presents prevalence rates by victim characteristics: sexual orientation, ethnicity, race, disability status, marital status, and year in school. There is a very large difference between the two categories of sexual orientation. Overall non-heterosexuals have a rate of 18.6 percent and heterosexuals 12.4 percent. There are similar differences when comparing rates by gender and across enrollment status. There is not a difference by ethnicity (Hispanic vs. not Hispanic), but there are selected differences by race. Students that reported having a disability registered with the university had a prevalence rate that was more than twice as high as those without a disability (24.4% vs. 12.6%). This pattern is the same across gender and enrollment status groups.

Graduate and professional students that are married have significantly lower rates than those that are not married for both females and males. The patterns are similar for males, although not as dramatic.

The rates by year in school are disaggregated by time frame (current year vs. since entering University of Virginia). These provide one of the first profiles from survey data on how rates vary by school year. In prior publications, the information by year in school has been based on reports made to the school or the police. Looking at prevalence in the current school year for female undergraduates, the highest rates are for freshman and sophomores. The rates then drop significantly in the junior year. For graduate and professional students, the patterns are much less pronounced and do not indicate a consistent decline by year in school.

Patterns for undergraduates since entering University of Virginia exhibit a steady increase by year in school, as would be expected given the increased time period when victimization could have occurred. By senior year, 31.4 percent of female undergraduates reported experiencing nonconsensual penetration or sexual touching by force or incapacitation.

The pattern for male undergraduates is not as consistent. Among male seniors, 4.0 percent report being victimized since entering University of Virginia. While this is nominally higher than male freshman (3.0%), the difference is not statistically significant.

Table 3.3 provides prevalence rates by the same set of characteristics for females disaggregated by whether the incident involved penetration or sexual touching.[8] The results do not significantly differ by the two types of behaviors.

Number of times assaulted. Tables 3.4a and 3.4b provide estimates of the number of times students have been victims of nonconsensual penetration or sexual touching involving physical force or incapacitation. This survey is one of the first to estimate rates of multiple victimizations. Table 3.4a provides rates by time period for acts involving penetration for females. Overall, 1.3 percent of females were victimized 2 or more times during the current school year and 3.9 percent reported being victimized 2 or more times since enrolling in college.

Significantly more undergraduate females are multiply victimized by this type of nonconsensual act than graduate or professional students. Since entering college, 4.5 percent of the undergraduates report being victimized 2 or more time compared to 2.1 percent of graduate and professional students.

Table 3.4b provides the number of times students have been victims of nonconsensual sexual touching due to physical force or incapacitation. Overall, 2.5 percent of students were victims at least twice during the current year and 5.5 percent since enrolling at University of Virginia.

Reporting and Reasons for Not Reporting. Students that said they were victimized were asked if he/she reported any of the incidents to several different agencies or organizations. Table 3.9a provides the estimates for females reporting nonconsensual acts of penetration or sexual touching involving physical force and incapacitation. Penetrative acts involving physical force were much more likely to be reported to an agency or organization when compared to penetration by incapacitation. Among penetrative acts, 25.6 percent of the victims reported an incident involving physical force. This compares to 16.1 percent for penetrative acts involving

[8] Estimates for males are not presented because of the low prevalence rates for this gender.

incapacitation. Even fewer reported Sexual Touching incidents, with 3.8 percent of those by force and 6.0 percent by incapacitation.

Several follow-up questions were asked on why the respondent did not report to an agency, as well as whether any of the incidents were reported to someone else. The primary reason why incidents were not reported to an agency or organization was that it was not considered serious enough. For the penetrative acts involving force, 80.4 percent of those students not reporting did not think the incident was serious enough to report. This compares to 86.3 percent for victims of penetration due to incapacitation who do not report.

A significant percentage of individuals who do not report said it was not reported because they did not think anything would be done about it (29.9%) or feared it would not be kept confidential (17.7%). A significant number of victims who do not report said she felt embarrassed or ashamed (32.9%). Fewer victims of penetrative acts involving incapacitation felt nothing would be done about it (8.9%) or felt embarrassed (20.5%).

For victims of nonconsensual sexual touching due to physical force who do not report, 80.9 percent felt the incident was not serious enough to report, 10.5 percent felt embarrassed and 20.8 percent did not think anything could be done about it. Similar patterns occur for nonconsensual sexual touching involving incapacitation.

The respondent was asked if they reported the incident to another person. The patterns of this type of reporting were similar across both types of behaviors (penetration, sexual touching) and tactics (force, incapacitation). Between 17.7 to 22.5 percent did not tell anyone else at all and 72.7 to 87.1 percent said they told a friend.

Table 3.9b provides the reporting patterns for male victims of nonconsensual Sexual Touching involving physical force or incapacitation. The standard errors for these estimates are considerably higher because of a relatively small proportion of males reporting victimization. The patterns resemble those displayed for females for this combination of behavior and tactic.

NOTE: TABLES 3.5 THROUGH 3.8 ARE NOT DISCUSSED IN THIS CHAPTER
Tables 3.5 through 3.8 contain data related to the time during the academic year when incidents occurred, location, characteristics of the offender(s), involvement of substances, and physical and emotional consequences for the victim. Please see the tables at the end of the document for this information.

3.4 Frequency and Nature of Victimization Due to Coercion or Absence of Affirmative Consent

This section summarizes the prevalence of nonconsensual sexual contact that was the result of coercion or the absence of affirmative consent at University of Virginia. This section also provides the characteristics of the victims and the number of times that students have been a victim of this type of contact.

For purposes of the survey, coercion is defined as nonconsensual contact that involve threats of serious non-physical harm or promise of rewards such that you felt you must comply (e.g., threatening to give you bad grades or cause problems for you, promise of good grades or a promotion at work, threatening to share damaging information about you with your family, friends or authority figures, threatening to post damaging information about you online).[9]

The survey also included items asking about nonconsensual contact where there was an absence of affirmative consent (AAC). These items were developed to capture emerging university regulations which make it a violation if both partners in a sexual encounter do not explicitly consent. To develop the questions, policies from AAU and COFHE schools on affirmative consent policies were reviewed.

The question on affirmative consent was introduced with the following definition:

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

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

Respondents were asked about AAC that involved penetration and sexual touching.[10]

Each time an instance of coercion or AAC was reported by a respondent, follow-up questions were administered that asked about which year it occurred and whether this was

[9] Section G of the questionnaire had two questions asking about the use of this tactic involving penetration and sexual touching (questions G6 and G7).

[10] See questions G8 and G9

part of another incident that already been reported during the survey. If a respondent reported that an instance of coercion was part of a previously reported incident involving physical force or incapacitation, the event was not counted in the coercion prevalence rate. If a respondent reported an instance of AAC was part of a previously reported incident involving physical force, incapacitation or coercion, the event was not counted in the AAC prevalence rate.

Prevalence. Table 4.1 presents the prevalence of nonconsensual contact due to coercion or AAC for the current year and since entering University of Virginia by the different behaviors and tactics. The discussion below primarily concentrates on rates since the student entered University of Virginia. The patterns for the current year parallel these rates, but are lower because of the shorter time frame.

Since entering the University of Virginia, nonconsensual contact involving coercion was reported by well less than 1 percent of the students (.4%). Nominally, more Females report this type of tactic than males, but it is not statistically significant. Similarly, more undergraduates report this than graduate and professional students, but the difference is not significant. The very low rate makes it difficult to precisely estimate this for these subgroups.

The percent of students reporting AAC as a tactic is much higher than coercion, with 7.1 percent of the students reporting this type of incident since entering University of Virginia. More than half of these incidents involve sexual touching (5.3%) compared to penetration (2.7%).

Number of times assaulted. Table 4.2 contains estimates for the number of times that students were victimized due to coercion or AAC. As noted above, victimization due to coercion was very rare. Consequently it is difficult to note any significant multiple victimization patterns for this type of tactic. Contact involving AAC is more prevalent and does exhibit significant percentages who are victimized more than once. For victims of sexual touching, almost as many individuals were victimized once (3.0%) since entering the University of Virginia when compared to being victimized two or more times (2.3%).

Victim Characteristics. Table 4.3 presents prevalence rates for AAC by victim characteristics: sexual orientation, ethnicity, race, disability status, marital status, and year in school.[11] The rates for males are very low and disaggregating by these characteristics stretches the sample size. Perhaps as a consequence, there are very few significant differences for males. The discussion below primarily concentrates on females.

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[11]Estimates for coercion by victim characteristics were not estimated because of the low prevalence of this type of victimization.

There is a very large difference in prevalence rates between the two categories of sexual orientation across gender and enrollment status, with non-heterosexuals having a rate of 12.2 percent and heterosexuals a rate of 6.6 percent.

For all students, not just females, those that reported having a disability registered with the university had a prevalence rate that was higher than those without a disability (10.7% vs. 7.0%). This pattern is apparent across gender and enrollment status categories.

Female graduate and professional students that are married have significantly lower rates than those that are not married. For example, those that have never been married have a rate of 11.5 percent, compared to 1.5 percent for those that are married.

The rates by year in school are disaggregated by time frame (current year vs. since entering University of Virginia). Unlike the patterns for victimizations involving physical force and incapacitation, there is very little change in the current year risk of AAC victimization by year of undergraduate enrollment. The rates are very similar between freshman and senior year. The pattern is also very similar by year in school for graduate and professional students.

Patterns for undergraduates since entering University of Virginia exhibit a steady increase by year in school, as would be expected given the increased time period when victimization could have occurred. By senior year, 17.3 percent of female undergraduates reported experiencing nonconsensual penetration or sexual touching by AAC. This compares to 6.7 percent for freshman.

The prevalence rates of AAC victimization for these same characteristics for females are presented in Table 4.4 for the two types of behaviors (penetration, sexual touching). Overall, the patterns are very similar across the two behaviors. Significant differences are observed for both behaviors by categories of sexual orientation, race, disability and marital status.

What is the total experience with nonconsensual sexual contact measured by the AAU survey? To assess the overall risk of nonconsensual sexual contact, prevalence measures were estimated that combine the two behaviors that constitute sexual contact (penetration and sexual touching) and the four tactics discussed above (physical or threat of physical force; incapacitation; coercion; AAC). We provide estimates that combine these behaviors and tactics in several different ways.

We first present rates that include two of the four tactics (i.e. physical force and incapacitation) for the two behaviors (penetration and sexual touching). To narrow the definition further, estimates are presented for those events that were completed; this excludes attempts at forcible penetration which were not completed.

Some of the estimates provided in prior sections were for all students for the time period since entering University of Virginia. This mixes students who have been at the university for different periods of time and, therefore, are at risk of campus sexual assault or misconduct for different periods of time. To largely standardize for the time period, and get an overall picture of the risk for a student's entire stay on the campus, estimates were also made for seniors since entering University of Virginia. This provides the prevalence for the period while attending University of Virginia, which for many is a four-year period.[12]

According to the survey, 17.6 percent of seniors experienced sexual contact involving completed penetration or sexual touching involving physical force or incapacitation since entering University of Virginia (Table 4.8). Among senior females, 29.9 percent reported this type of victimization. Among senior males, 3.4 percent reported this type of victimization since entering University of Virginia. There were not enough respondents in the TGQN group to generate reliable estimates.

Among senior females, 15.1 percent reported being a victim of nonconsensual completed penetration involving physical force or incapacitation since first enrolling at University of Virginia.

The above estimates exclude attempted, but not completed, sexual penetration. However, attempted acts are also part of the legal definition of rape and sexual assault. They also have been included in a number of different studies on victimization of college students.[13] The AAU survey measured attempts of forcible penetration. If these are also included, the estimates increase by just over one percentage point (e.g., 17.2% for senior females).

The survey measured two additional tactics—coercion and AAC, which are violations of the student conduct code. If we include these in an overall prevalence measure, the estimate increases to 24.3 percent of seniors who are victims of some type of nonconsensual sexual contact since first enrolling at the university or college. Among seniors, 39.0 percent of females and 7.6 percent of males report being a victim of nonconsensual sexual contact at least once.

A second important summary measure is the prevalence during the 2014-2015 academic year. This is the most current measure of risk and might be seen as most relevant when developing policies. The prevalence for the 2014-2015 year for all undergraduates is 6.8 percent for completed acts of nonconsensual sexual contact involving physical force or incapacitation (Table 4.9). Females have higher rates than males (10.7% for females vs. 2.3% for

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[12]The exception is those that transferred to the college or university after their freshman year.

[13]Koss, M. P., Gidycz, C.A., and 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 Counseling and Clinical Psychology* 55: 162–70; Krebs, et al, Ibid; Fisher et al, Ibid

males). Among females, 3.4 percent report being victims of completed penetration involving physical force or incapacitation. When adding in attempted, but not completed, acts of penetration using physical force, 4.1 percent report being victims of penetration involving physical force or incapacitation.

Once including all types of nonconsensual sexual contact measured on the survey, 9.5 percent of undergraduates reported being a victim during the 2014 – 2015 academic year. Females when compared to males are most likely to be a victim at least once (15.0% for females vs. 3.4% for males).

How do the estimates compare with surveys of college students on sexual assault and sexual misconduct? To better understand the implications of the above results, it is useful to place them within the context of prior surveys on nonconsensual sexual contact. There are many differences in methodology among the different campus climate surveys, including the composition of the sample, the mode of survey administration, the response rate and, perhaps most importantly, the definitions of nonconsensual activity. Nonetheless, the detailed questions included on the AAU survey allow making selected comparisons.

The College Sexual Assault study (CSA)[14] was conducted with undergraduate students attending two large, public universities. It was a web survey and had a response rate of 42%. While the question wording between the AAU survey and the CSA are not identical, they are similar when asking about penetrative and sexual touching behaviors and tactics, including physical force and incapacitation.[15] The CSA study estimated rates using several different definitions. Perhaps the most widely cited is that 19.8 percent of female college seniors had been victims of completed nonconsensual sexual contact involving physical force or incapacitation since entering college ("1 in 5"). A 95% confidence interval around this estimate is 17.8 percent to 21.8 percent.[16] The estimate for the AAU survey is 29.9 percent, with a confidence interval of 26.3 percent to 33.5 percent. The estimates for penetration by force and incapacitation are not statistically different (15.1% for University of Virginia and 14.3% for CSA).

NOTE: TABLE 4.5 IS NOT DISCUSSED IN THIS CHAPTER

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[14]Krebs, C. and Lindquist, C. (2014) "Setting the Record Straight on '1 in 5'". http://time.com/3633903/campus-rape-1-in-5-sexual-assault-setting-record-straight/; see also Krebs, C., Lindquist, C.H., Warner, T.D., Fisher, B.S. and S. Martin (2007) The Campus Sexual Assault (CSA) Study. Report of project awarded by the National Institute of Justice, Award 2004-WG-BX-0010. https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/221153.pdf;

[15]The AAU survey was based, in part, on the CSA.

[16]The standard error of the estimate is 1 percent. Data obtained via personal communication from Christopher Krebs.

Table 4.5 contains data related to the characteristics of the offender(s). Please see the tables at the end of the document for this information.

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

The survey included measures of three other forms of prohibited conduct: 1) sexual harassment, 2) stalking and 3) intimate partner violence. This section reviews the prevalence, incidence and characteristics associated with each of these behaviors.

Sexual harassment. Harassment was defined as a series of behaviors that interfered with the victim's academic or professional performances, limited the victim's ability to participate in an academic program, or created an intimidating, hostile or offensive social, academic or work environment. This definition is in line with campus policies, as well as those of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's definition regarding "hostile environment" and the US Department of Education.[17] The specific behaviors referenced were taken from several different scales measuring harassment[18]. To be classified as a victim, respondents had to say that a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with the University of Virginia had done one of the following:

- made sexual remarks or told jokes or stories that was insulting or offensive to you?
- made inappropriate or offensive comments about your or someone else's body, appearance or sexual activities?
- said crude or gross sexual things to you or tried to get you to talk about sexual matters when you didn't want to?
- emailed, texted, tweeted, phoned, or instant messaged offensive sexual remarks, jokes, stories, pictures or videos to you that you didn't want?
- continued to ask you to go out, get dinner, have drinks or have sex even though you said, "No"?

Table 5.1a presents prevalence rates for victims of sexual harassment and characteristics of both the offenders and the victim. The table provides an overall estimate of

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

[18]For example, see Leskinen, E.A., & Cortina, L.M. (2014) Dimensions of disrespect: Mapping and measuring gender harassment in organizations. *Psychology of Women Quarterly, 38*(1), 107-123.

prevalence, the specific behavior that occurred, number of times it occurred during the current academic year, the number of offenders involved, the association between the offender and the university, and the relationship between the offender and the victim.

Overall, 52.8 percent of students indicated that they have been the victims of sexual harassment. Female undergraduates report this most often (62.3%), followed by female graduate students and male undergraduates (51.1% and 50.1%, respectively), and lastly by male graduate students (34.2%). The most common behavior cited was making inappropriate comments about their body, appearance or sexual behavior (43.6%); followed by making sexual remarks, or insulting or offensive jokes or stories (34.0%). This pattern by gender and enrollment status is the same for each of the specific types of behaviors.

Students reporting harassment were asked how many times this has occurred in the in the last year. Approximately 84.4 percent of those who said they were subject to harassment said that it had happened in the last academic year. Most of these victims (65.5%) said that it had happened more than once during the last year. Overall, higher proportions of TGQN students reported it happened 3 to 5 times in the last year. Graduate students were less likely to report that harassment occurred in the last year (68.8% for female graduate students and 70.4% for male graduate students).

The offender's affiliation to the university was most often described as a student (94.1%). This was more common among undergraduate students (95.2% of female undergraduates and 96.3% of male undergraduates) than among graduate students (88.6 percent female graduate students and 89.2% male graduate students). Graduate students more often identified the offender as a faculty member (18.1% of female graduate students and 11.6% of male graduate students vs 3.8% of female undergraduates and 1.6% of male undergraduates) or other member of the university staff or administration (8.8% of female graduate students and 4.5% of male graduate students vs. 3.1% of female undergraduates and 1.5% of male undergraduates). Identifying the offender as a person affiliated with a university program, such as an internship or study abroad, was reported more often by undergraduate students, but only among female victims.

The most common response describing the relationship of the offender to the victim is a friend or acquaintance (74.3%), followed by a stranger (42.7%). Graduate students more frequently identified the relationship of the offender to the victim as teacher or advisor (13.1% of female graduate students and 9.5% of male graduate students vs. 3.2% of female undergraduates and 1.3% of male undergraduates) or a co-worker, boss or supervisor (14.0% of female graduate students and 6.8% of male graduate students vs. 2.8% of female undergraduates and 1.4% of male undergraduates).

Female undergraduate students more often identified their relationship to the offender as someone they had dated or had an intimate relationship with (9.4% of female undergraduates and 5.1% of male undergraduates vs. 7.3% of female graduate students and 3.1% of male graduate students) or a friend or acquaintance (71.8% of female undergraduates and 80.8% of male undergraduates vs. 58.3% of female graduate students and 74.3% of male graduate students).

Intimate partner violence. Table 5.2a provides similar data for intimate partner violence (IPV). The IPV section was intended to capture violence associated with relationships that would not be captured in the sexual violence section (section G). This section was administered to anyone who said they had been in any partnered relationship since enrolling in college (Question A13):

Partnered relationships include:

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

The question wording for the IPV items (Section F of the questionnaire) is a combination of wording used in the University of New Hampshire 2012 survey as cited in the White House Task Force Report and the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) conducted by the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention.[19] To be classified as a victim, respondents had to say that a partner had done one of the following:

- controlled or tried to control you? Examples could be when someone:
  - kept you from going to classes or pursuing your educational goals
  - did not allow you to see or talk with friends or family
  - made decisions for you such as, where you go or what you wear or eat
  - threatened to "out" you to others
- threatened to physically harm you, someone you love, or themselves?
- used any kind of physical force against you? Examples could be when someone

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

- bent your fingers or bit you
- choked, slapped, punched or kicked you
- hit you with something other than a fist
- attacked you with a weapon, or otherwise physically hurt or injured you

IPV was experienced by 7.9 percent of the student population who had been in a partnered relationship. This was reported most often by female undergraduates (10.3 percent), followed by female graduate students and male under graduates (6.8% and 7.2%, respectively), and lastly by male graduate students (4.3%). The most common behavior was controlling or trying to control the victim (4.8%); followed by threatening to harm the victim, family or themselves (3.2%) and using physical force (3.2%). Approximately 43.7 percent of victims reported that the incident occurred multiple times since the beginning of the 2014 school year.

Stalking. Stalking was based on definitions and behaviors used in the NISVS, the National Crime Victimization Survey and the National Violence Against Women's Survey.[20] Respondents were asked whether someone:

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

To be considered stalking, the respondent had to additionally say that these behaviors, either singly or in combination, occurred more than once and was done by the same person.

Approximately 3.5 percent of students reported that they had been the victims of stalking while attending University of Virginia (Table 5.3a). Among the victims, approximately 73.3% percent reported that an incident occurred within the last year. Approximately 43.7 percent reported that within the last year they were stalked multiple times. A higher proportion of TGQN students, overall, were victims of stalking. Among the victims, 73.7%

[20] Black et al, Ibid; Catalano, S. (2012). Stalking victims in the Unites States--revised. (NCJ 224527). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Tjaden, P., & Thoennes, N. (1998). Stalking in America: Findings form the National Violence Against Women Survey. (NCJ 172837). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

reported that an incident occurred within the last year. More than one-half of students who reported being stalking said that it happened 2 or more times within the last year (57.0%).

Most often, the offender's affiliation to the university was described as a student (59.9%), particularly among undergraduate students (63.4% female undergraduates and 59.2% male undergraduates vs. 47.4% of graduate female students and 14.4% of male graduate students).

In describing the relationship of the offender to the victim, students most often indicated that it was a friend or acquaintance (36.0%), followed by a stranger (34.6%), and someone they had dated or were intimate with (26.9%). Undergraduates were particularly likely to indicate that the offender was a friend or acquaintance (44.5% of female undergraduates and 39.7% of male undergraduates vs. 39.1% of female graduate students).

Table 5.4 presents the prevalence of sexual harassment, intimate partner violence, and stalking by the characteristics of the victim. For all of these types of prohibited conduct, non-heterosexual students report having been victimized more often than heterosexual youth (68.5% vs.5.12% for sexual harassment, 11.5% vs. 7.5% for intimate partner violence, and 6.3% vs 3.3% for stalking).

NOTE: TABLES 5.1b through 5.3b ARE NOT DISCUSSED IN THIS CHAPTER

Tables 5.1b through 5.3b contain data related to harassment victims' reporting, IPV offender characteristics, IPV victims' reporting, stalking offender characteristics, and stalking victims' reporting. Please see the tables at the end of the document for this information.

Appendix 1. Instrument Development

A1.1 Survey Design Teams and Questionnaire Development

The survey development process was a collaboration between the Westat and AAU Survey Design Teams. The Westat team was co-chaired by Co-Principal Investigators, Dr. David Cantor, Senior Statistical Fellow at Westat and research professor at the Joint Program for Survey Methodology, and Dr. Bonnie Fisher, Professor, School of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati. The AAU Survey Design Team was chaired by Dr. Sandy Martin, Professor and Associate Chair for Research, Department of Maternal and Child Health, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. They were joined by a multi-disciplinary group of university professors and administrators from participating IHEs with expertise in survey design and methodology and issues related to sexual assault and misconduct on campus. The members of the AAU Survey Design Team are presented in Table A1-1**.**

To start the survey design process, in October 2014, the Westat team reviewed *Not Alone: The First Report of the White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault* which included recommendations on using campus climate surveys to document the problem of sexual assault on college campuses. The team also systematically reviewed decades of research literature on how to measure sexual misconduct and sexual victimization in a student population (e.g., Koss et al., 1987; Koss, et al., 2007; Fisher and May, 2009; Kilpatrick et al., 2007; Krebs et al., 2009). In addition, the team reviewed procedures and surveys developed by other IHEs (e.g., Rutgers University, University of Oregon, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Columbia University). The team drew on other victimization surveys such as National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), NCVS Supplemental Victimization Survey on Stalking (SVS), and the Campus Safety and Security Survey. Finally the team drew from scales that measured specific attitudes and behaviors such as harassment and bystander intervention. The final survey provides the source material that was used for each of the major sections.

In early November 2014, the AAU Survey Design Team was formed and started working on the survey development process. The first meeting, conducted via conference call, set the stage for the frequent and ongoing meetings needed to develop the survey. During the initial instrument development phase, from November 2014 to January 2015, the team had weekly conference calls. In February 2015, when final revisions were being made to the survey, the team met every other week. Meetings lasted, on average, two hours. In between formal meetings, team members were in frequent, sometimes daily, contact to provide technical

expertise on survey design, review survey drafts and provide feedback, and resolve issues raised during meetings.

During these meetings, the AAU Survey Design Team members discussed at length conceptual and methodological issues underlying the measurement of sexual misconduct, sexual victimization and campus climate constructs. Team members made final decisions on how to define campus climate (e.g., nature and scope) and the types of victimization that would be covered, question wording, response set wording, and ordering of topics. All decisions were made with the goal of keeping the time to complete the survey to between 15 and 20 minutes.

Survey items and topics were submitted by both the Westat team and the AAU Survey Design Team and considered as part of the multi-step, iterative process to develop the final instrument.

The Design Team members provided information on the overall structure and constructs included in the survey, as well as the survey question, ordering of questions and sections, and other details. They also served as consultants at their respective universities who provided feedback to the entire group through their university liaisons; thus the survey was informed by a much wider group than the Design Team. In addition, some members of the Design Team assisted by pre-testing aspects of the draft survey with students at their respective universities.

Throughout this process, the team received more than 700 comments about the survey for consideration. Each comment was reviewed individually and a decision was made about how best to handle each one with input from the AAU Survey Design Team. Disagreements were resolved by consensus.

Table A1-1. The AAU Survey Design Team

AAU Survey Design Team Members	
Melanie Boyd	Yale University Assistant Dean of Student Affairs and Director of Office of Gender and Campus Culture
Russell Carey	Brown University Executive Vice President for Planning and Policy
Melissa A. Clark	Brown University Professor of Epidemiology and Obstetrics and Gynecology; Associate Director, Center for Population and Health and Clinical Epidemiology
Nancy Deutsch	University of Virginia Associate Professor
Marne K. Einarson	Cornell University Assistant Director, Office Institutional Research & Planning
Lily Guillot Svensen	Yale University Research Analyst for the Office of Institutional Research; member of Yale's Title IX Steering Committee
Debra Kalmuss	Columbia University Professor, Population and Family Health, Mailman School of Public Health
David Laibson	Harvard University Robert I. Goldman Professor of Economics
Sandra Martin	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill (Chair of Survey Design Team) Department of Maternal and Child Health, Gillings School of Global Public Health
Stephen Minicucci	Consortium on Financing Higher Education (COFHE) Director of Research
Christina Morell	University of Virginia Associate Vice President for Student Affairs
Lindsay Orchowski	Brown University Assistant Professor of Psychiatry and Human Behavior (Research)
Jagruti "Jag" Patel	MIT Associate Director of Institutional Research
Nora Cate Schaeffer	University of Wisconsin-Madison Sewell Bascom Professor of Sociology Faculty Director, University of Wisconsin Survey Center
Sarah Schultz Robinson	University of Virginia Institutional Assessment Office
Stephanie S. Spangler	Yale University Deputy Provost for Health Affairs and Academic Integrity Clinical Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology

A1.2 Student Input

The team received feedback from students in three ways. One was from cognitive interviews with students currently attending colleges or universities. This was completed in two different locations with approximately 35 students. Second, the instrument was administered to students at two different IHEs. After the instrument was administered, the students were asked for feedback on the items. Comments were received from approximately 60 students. Third, a focus groups with 13 students was conducted at one IHE.

The feedback from these activities included a wide range of comments on both the content and wording of the questions. For example, the cognitive interviews pointed to questions where the definitions and instructions were not clear or not being read. The Design Team modified these questions to incorporate the definitions into the stem of the question to increase the likelihood they would be seen by the respondent. Another example comes from feedback received by students who were administered the survey. They provided feedback on the wording of the question asking for the gender and sexual orientation of the students. The categories to these items were modified to account for a wider range of options.

A1.3 Survey Content and Sources

Topics used in the survey instrument cover domains outlined by the AAU in response to the requests of the Presidents/Chancellors. These topics were split into several basic categories – 1) direct personal experience with sexual assault and sexual misconduct, 2) campus climate, 3) school resources and 4) student characteristics. This section describes the development of these items, as well as those topics that were considered but not included on the survey instrument.

Personal Experience: Nonconsensual Sexual Contact

Priority was given to collecting nonconsensual sexual contact by four types of tactics: 1) physical force, 2) incapacitation, 3) coercion and 4) absence of affirmative consent. The Design team wanted to collect information to: (1) estimate the prevalence and incidence of sexual assault and sexual misconduct experienced by university students (undergraduate, graduate and professional) on each participating campus, and (2) identify characteristics of these experiences (e.g., location, offender characteristics). The term “incident” was used in the survey as it is defined in the White House Task Force Report – meaning the number of times a particular type of sexual assault or sexual misconduct occurred over a period of time.

These questions defined sexual contact as two behaviors—penetration and sexual touching. Penetration includes both sexual penetration of someone’s vagina or anus by a

finger, penis, or object and oral sex by a mouth or tongue on someone's genitals. Sexual touching includes kissing, touching someone's breast, chest, crotch, groin or buttocks, or grabbing, groping or rubbing against the other in a sexual way, even if the touching is over the other's clothes.

To estimate the incidence and prevalence of nonconsensual sexual contact by each combination of behavior (penetration, sexual touching) and tactic (physical force, incapacitation, coercion, absence of affirmative consent), it was necessary to ask about each combination of behavior and tactics. The Design Committee felt it was important to distinguish between incidents that differed by the different types of tactics.

Tactics Involving Physical force and Incapacitation. Five questionnaire items were developed that separated the different types of sexual contact for these two tactics. Physical force/attempted physical force includes someone being help down with his or her body weight, arms being pinned down, being hit or kicked, or a the use or threat of a weapon being used. Incapacitated refers to being unable to consent or stop what was happening due to being passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

These tactics were considered the most serious type of tactic and constitute the primary measures used on several other surveys (e.g., Krebs, et al 2009). As noted above, the questions distinguished between different combinations of these tactics and the two types of sexual contact, including:

- Nonconsensual completed penetration that occurred as a result of physical force or attempted forced,

- Nonconsensual attempts but not completed, penetration as a result of physical force or attempted force,

- Nonconsensual completed penetration that occurred as a result of incapacitation

- Nonconsensual completed sexual touching that occurred as a result of physical force

- Nonconsensual completed sexual touching that occurred as a result of incapacitation

The Design Team examined different definitions and ways to operationalize these types of incidents, including looking at questions from scholarly sources. There are two approaches advocated by researchers using behavior-specific questions. The first approach developed by Koss and colleagues (2007), is structured so that for each of the behavior a series of follow-up statements describing specific tactics are asked. The second approach puts both type of

behavior and tactic in the same question (Krebs et al, 2009). There is no published empirical findings to make an evidence-informed choice about which of the two approaches produces a more valid and reliable measure. After discussions among members of the Design Team, the latter approach was selected to use because it takes up less questionnaire space and it has been successfully used in prior sexual victimization among college students research (e.g., Krebs et al., 2009). As a result, the Design Team developed five screen questions. Each screen question provided both a definition and examples of the behavior and use of one of the two tactics.

Coercion and Absence of Affirmative Consent. Coercion was intended to capture non-consensual sexual contact involving threats of serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that the student felt s/he must comply. This tactic was intended to capture behaviors that were violations of the student's personal or civil rights. It complemented the items asked in another section of the questionnaire on sexual harassment by focusing on nonconsensual sexual contact as opposed to verbal or other harassing behaviors.

Several members of the Design Team suggested including questions that captured the emerging school conduct codes related to the absence of affirmative consent as a fourth tactic. According to research conducted the team members, seven out of the eight universities represented on the AAU Survey Design Team posted definitions of affirmative consent in their University's student conduct code, Title IX office materials, or other formal channels. All eight of the Ivy League, and the majority of the Consortium on Financing Higher Education (COFHE) (29 out of 30), and AAU (49 out of 62) universities also have posted definitions consistent with this tactic. Therefore, inclusion of the absence of affirmative consent in the questionnaire seemed to be the best means to estimate the prevalence and incidence of nonconsensual penetration and sexual touching among students at the participating universities.

Collecting Details about the incidents. There was a strong desire by members of the design team to collect both incidence (number of times) and prevalence measures. Prior studies have primarily concentrated on prevalence. In addition to the team wanted to generate estimates that covered two different time periods. One would be the time since the student was enrolled at the IHE. The second was over the current academic year.

To measure the timing and incidence of each type of nonconsensual sexual contact, a series of follow-up questions were developed to count the number of incidents and to place each incident with a particular year. This series followed up each yes response to the initial screening items asking about the occurrence of a specific combination of behavior and tactic. The follow-ups consisted of first asking how many times this type of incident occurred. For each incident the respondent was asked which year it occurred and whether the incident had already been reported in response to an earlier question. The latter was used to unduplicate

events where the respondent reported more than one tactic. This structure allowed analysts to form prevalence and incidence rates for either the time period since enrolled, as well as the current academic year.

Once counting all incidents reported during the screening, more details were collected about each type of incident. The follow-up items differed depending on the type of nonconsensual sexual contact that was reported: (1) tactics involving physical force or incapacitation (DIF1), and (2) tactics involving coercion and AAC (DIF2)

The DIF1 was administered up to two times for four incident types with the following priority: (1) forcible and/or attempted nonconsensual penetration, (2) penetration due to incapacitation, (3) forcible sexual touching, and (4) sexual touching due to incapacitation. If, for example, a respondent reported incidents that fell into the types 1, 2 and 4, the DIF1 was administered for types 1 and 2. For DIF2, the priority was: (1) penetration and/or sexual touching by coercion, and (2) penetration and/or sexual touching without affirmative consent.

A range of information about an incident is asked in the follow-up questions to understand the context of sexual assault. Based on extensive discussions within the Design Team, the content of the follow-up questions used in DIF1 includes: time of occurrence (year and semester; during an academic break of recess); location of incident (on or off campus, specific location; perpetrator characteristics (number of offenders, gender of offender, type of nonconsensual or unwanted behavior, offender affiliation with school, relationship to victim), context prior to incident; respondent's voluntarily consumption of alcohol or drugs prior to incident, respondent's use of alcohol or drugs without their knowledge or consent prior to incident, offender's use of alcohol or drugs prior to incident, disclosure and reporting actions; reasons for not disclosing or reporting; use and assessment of campus or local services; and outcomes (e.g., physical injuries, pregnancy, and physical and psychosomatic symptoms).

Similar, but less detailed, information was collected for DIF2. The content of the follow-up questions used in the Sexual Misconduct DIF includes: perpetrator characteristics (number of offenders, gender of offender, type of nonconsensual or unwanted behavior, offender affiliation with school, relationship to victim).

Personal Experience: Sexual Harassment, Intimate Partner Violence and Stalking

The other measures of prohibited conduct collected were sexual harassment, intimate partner violence (IPV), and stalking.

To meet the legal definition of harassment there are two criteria. First, as per the US Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)[21] and Department of Education[22], the behavior has to create a 'hostile or offensive work or academic environment'. To measure these behaviors, the Design Team proposed using portions of the Leskinan and Kortina (2014) scale representing each of the major dimensions, with a few additional behaviors that are not covered by the scale. After discussions among the members of the Design Team, it was decided that questions on sexual harassment include the following behaviors: (1) made sexual remarks or told jokes or stories that were insulting or offensive to the victim; (2) made inappropriate or offensive comments about the victim or someone else's body, appearance or sexual activities; (3) said crude or gross sexual things to the victim or tried to get the victim talk about sexual matters when she/he didn't want to; (4) emailed, texted, tweeted, phoned, or instant messaged offensive sexual remarks, jokes, stories, pictures, or videos to the victim that she/he didn't want; and (5) continued to ask the victim to go out, get dinner, have drinks or have sex even though the victim said "no".

A second question is how to use these items when operationalizing the EEOC concept of 'hostile work environment'. According to legal definitions, to meet this standard, the behavior has to be either 'frequent or severe'. Most of the prior studies do this by asking whether a behavior occurring a specific number of times (e.g., 2014 MIT Community Attitudes on Sexual Assault Survey). Other campus climate surveys do not measure frequency and it is not clear how one can determine when something rises to a "hostile work environment". After multiple rounds of discussions with the Design Team, it was decided to provide an introduction at the beginning of the section which defines sexual harassment as something that interfered with the victim's academic or professional performances, limited the victim's ability to participate in an academic program, or created an intimidating, hostile or offensive social, academic or work environment. This definition is more in line with campus life and policies as well as the EEOC's definition regarding "hostile environment" and the US Department of Education.[23]

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[21] (http://www.eeoc.gov/laws/types/sexual_harassment.cfm)

[22] (http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/ocrshpam.html#_t1a)

[23] A federal law, *Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972* (*Title IX*), prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex, including sexual harassment, in education programs and activities. All public and private education institutions that receive any federal funds *must* comply with *Title IX*. *Title IX* protects students from harassment connected to any of the academic, educational, extracurricular, athletic, and other programs or activities of schools, regardless of the location. *Title IX* protects both male and female students from sexual harassment by any school employee, another student, or a non-employee third party.

The question wording for IPV is a combination of the University of New Hampshire 2012 survey as cited in the White House document and the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) conducted by the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (Black et al., 2011).~~.~~ The Design Team decided that these questions should only be asked of individuals who are currently in, or have been in, a partnered relationship. To determine this, the team developed a definition of partnered relationship to capture various forms of relationships for college students, including casual relationships or hook-ups, steady or serious relationships and marriage, civil union, domestic partnerships or cohabitations. This question was asked in the demographic section. Only those that said they were in a relationship were asked the IPV questions.

Stalking was defined as repetitive behavior that caused fear in a reasonable person. Fear is the criterion that distinguishes sexual harassment from stalking (Catalano, 2012; Logan, 2010). The Design Team had discussions on what level of fear needed to be written into the question. The team eventually decided to use the criteria of fear for personal safety. Three repeated pursuit behaviors associated with stalking are used in the questionnaire, including (1) made unwanted phone calls, sent emails, voice, text, or instant messages, or posted messages, pictures or videos on social networking sites; (2) showed up somewhere or waited for the victim when she/he didn't want that person to be there; and (3) having been spied on, watched or followed the victim, either in person or using devices or software. The use of new technologies for stalking is considered as the third tactic, for example, smartphone. This tactic is the third most frequently occurring stalking behavior in NISVS (39% for women and 31% for men). %)(Black et al., 2011). It is also the third most frequently occurring behavior experienced by stalking victims in NCVS (34.4%; Catalano, 2012).

The same set of follow-up questions are asked for sexual harassment, IPV, and stalking. These questions include asking about: (1) the offender characteristics, including number of offenders, number of incidents, association with university, and relationship to the victim; (2) disclosure and to whom; and (3) use and assessment of campus-sponsored programs. The follow-up questions ask for the time period (e.g., Fall of 2013-Summer of 2014) of the most recent contact. For those who have not contacted any programs, the follow-up question asks for the reasons for not contacting the program.

Campus Climate Measures

At the beginning of questionnaire development, a list of topics and questions were drawn from five existing surveys which measured campus climate—the Rutgers Campus Climate Survey, the MIT Community Attitudes on Sexual Assault survey, the University of Oregon Sexual Violence and Institutional Behavior Campus Survey, the White House survey, and the Campus Sexual Assault Study—and circulated among members of the Design Team. The

list includes topics on campus community attitudes toward each other, university efforts on informing students about sexual assault and sexual misconduct, perception of community safety, knowledge and use of police and resources, perceptions of leadership, policies and reporting, prevention training, and bystander intervention. Each member of the Design Team reviewed the list and selected a number of topics to prioritize given that the length of the survey would be 15-20 minutes.

Further discussions within the Design Team narrowed down the number of topics on campus climate to the following five constructs: (1) perception regarding risk of sexual assault or sexual misconduct; (2) knowledge and perceptions about resources relating to sexual assault or sexual misconduct; (3) prevention trainings related to sexual assault or sexual misconduct for new students; (4) perceptions of responses to reporting sexual assault or sexual misconduct; and (5) bystander intervention upon suspecting or witnessing sexual assault or sexual misconduct.

Two types of questions on risk perceptions were administered. One asked about the likelihood of being a victim of sexual assault or misconduct either on campus or at a university-affiliated event off campus. The second asked students 'how problematic' they thought sexual assault and misconduct was at the IHE.

Students were asked about their awareness of the services and resources offered by the university for those who are affected by sexual assault and sexual misconduct. These questions ask about knowledge of the definition of sexual assault and sexual misconduct at the IHE; where to get help at the university if the student or a friend experienced sexual assault or sexual misconduct; where to make a report of sexual assault or sexual misconduct at the university; and what happens when a student reports an incident of sexual assault or sexual misconduct at the university.

First-year undergraduate and graduate/professional students and transfer students were asked two questions about the training or sessions related to sexual assault and sexual misconduct during their orientations and the helpfulness of these.

Additionally, all students were asked about their perceptions of what might happen if someone were to report a sexual assault or sexual misconduct. Students' were asked to assess the likelihood of seven different scenarios ranging from student supporting the person making the report to retaliation against the person making the report to different actions by university officials (e.g., taking report seriously, protecting safety of the person making the report, taking against action the offender(s), taking action to address factors that may have led to incident).

Two separate questions were proposed originally— one measured how the university responds to reporting and the other measured how students respond to reporting. Per

comments from members of the design team, the two constructs were combined using the questions from the Higher Education Data Sharing Consortium HEDS Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey.

Members of the Design team suggested questions measuring bystander behaviors and interventions that were adapted from Banyard et al.'s (2005, 2014,) work and the Rutgers' Campus Climate Survey. Respondents were asked if they had ever experienced three specific situations since being a student at the IHE (e.g., seen a drunken person heading off to what looked like a sexual encounter). If they had experienced the situation, they were asked what specific action, if any, they did. Actions ranged from did nothing to directly intervene to seek help.

School Resources

These items assessed student familiarity with University-specific and off-campus local resources and procedures related to sexual assault or sexual misconduct. Five University-specific questions were created to measure the following aspects: (1) school of enrollment (full name of schools or colleges within a particular university, e.g., Liberal Arts College , School of Engineering, School of Public Health); (2) participation in student organizations; (3) student living situation; and (4) awareness of on-and off-campus services resources related to sexual assault and sexual misconduct offered to students. Response options for these questions were customized to include the name of programs and services provided at each of the participating IHE. The same set of response options were used when asking students' knowledge of and assessment of usefulness of resources for and reporting behaviors of sexual harassment, stalking, IPV; these response also were used in the follow-ups for incidents of nonconsensual sexual contact involving physical force or incapacitation (DIF1).

Student Characteristics

Questions asking about the students' demographics are posed at the beginning of the survey. Background information was collected on age, current student affiliation (undergraduate, graduate, professional), class year, race, Hispanic or Latino origin, resident status, gender identity, sexual orientation, relationship status and registered disability. Some of the information was used in weighting procedure, such as age and class year in school. Other demographic information was used to assess incidence and prevalence of sexual assault and sexual misconduct among students in a particular university for a particular demographic group (e.g., affiliation, gender identify, sexual orientation). A question asking about involvement in partnered relationships (casual or hookup, steady or serious, marriage, civil union, domestic partnership or cohabitation) also was included; it was used to screen students who have been in any partnered relationship since being a student at university into the IPV questions.

Design Team members had multiple rounds of discussions on how to ask for sexual orientation and gender identity questions. These two questions were tested with student feedback. Response options used in the questionnaire take into consideration of existing research on gender and sexual identity, suggestions from the Design Team, and findings from the pilot studies on student feedback.

Topics Discussed but not Included in the Final Instrument

During the questionnaire development, some topics were discussed but dropped from the instrument due to concerns about the length of the survey. There were discussions on whether Rape Myth Acceptance questions (e.g. see the Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale) should be included in measuring attitudes and views toward sexual assault and sexual misconduct on campus. Members of the Design Team expressed different opinions on this issue—some were in favor of rape myth questions, while others thought they are not very useful or valid. During the discussions, an alternative set of questions that measured students' perception related to risks was proposed. Members of the Design Team reviewed both sets of questions and most of them favored the alternative to the rape myth acceptance questions.

Two other topics were discussed but dropped from the instrument. Several researchers on the Design Team proposed adding questions on perpetration. A review of Krebs et al. (2009) found that the frequency was so small that they were not analyzed. Similarly, the 2014 MIT Community Attitudes on Sexual Assault Survey, which had an extensive section on perpetration, found that only 1.9% of the respondents reported 'unwanted sexual behavior' with 2.9% saying they were unsure. Given the limited space available to add questions to the survey instrument it was decided these were not high enough priority to include.

A second request was to ask questions on being pressured to have sexual contact, such as verbal or other types of non-physical pressure. This came from some of the student feedback, as well as several Design Team members. The main argument to include this was to provide students a way to report behavior they see as problematic. The consensus was to not include this in the final instrument because they were seen as behaviors that could not be directly addressed by policymakers within the university. In addition, it was thought that the questions on the absence of affirmative consent overlapped with this type of tactic.

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A1.4 The Instrument: The Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct

Survey Flow and Logic

The survey has a core set of 63 questions that are asked of every respondent. Additional questions are administered if respondents report being victimized. For Harassment, Stalking and Intimate Partner Violence (Question items D, E and F), approximately 7 follow-up questions are asked for each type of misconduct. These follow-up questions ask for information across all reported incidents for each form of victimization. For example, if someone was a victim of Intimate Partner Violence by two different partners, the follow-up questions ask for information across both partners.

There is more complicated logic for the items covering sexual assault (G1-G5), coercion (G6, G7) and lack of affirmative consent (G8, G9). Across these items, there are two types of follow-up questions. First, there are follow-ups to each 'yes' response to questions G1 – G9 (Attachment 1). The purpose of these follow-ups is to count and date each of the incidents that occurred. This is done by following each 'yes' response to an individual screen item (G1 – G9) with questions that ask for the number of times (Attachment 1: G[X]a[24]) and the school year in which the incident occurred (Attachment 1: G[X]b – G[X]c). To finalize the count, there are additional follow-ups that ask if the incident is part of another incident that was already reported. If it had already been reported, the respondent is asked to indicate which other incident was involved (Attachment 1: G[X]d, G[X]e).

After G1 – G9 were completed, a second type of follow up was used to collect details on the victimization that was reported (Attachment 2). These follow-ups were divided into two groups. One group is for the sexual assault items (G1-G5). If a respondent reported 'yes' to at least one of G1 – G5, a series of approximately 18 items were administered to collect the details (Attachment 2; Items GA). These follow-ups are administered separately for G1-G2 (completed and attempted penetration by physical force), G3 (sexual touching using physical force), G4 (penetration when incapacitated) and G5 (sexual touching when incapacitated). For example, if a respondent reports a penetration by force (G1) and sexual touching by force (G3), these items were administered twice, once for each type.

As with the other types of victimization, these follow-up questions ask for a summary across all incidents of each type. For example if the individual was a victim of sexual touching

[24] "X" goes from 1 to 9. For example, G[1]a is the follow-up to question G1; G[2]a is the follow-up to question G2, etc.

using physical force (G3) on two occasions, the items will ask for a summary across both occasions. Up to 2 forms were administered for those individuals that reported 2 or more types of assaults. If more than two types of assaults were reported, then the top two were selected using the following order: 1) G1-G2 (completed or attempted penetration with force), 2) G4 (penetration when incapacitated), 3) G3 (sexual touching by force), and 4) G5 (sexual touching by incapacitation).

The second group of follow-ups were administered for reports of coercion (G6, G7) and lack of affirmative consent (G8, G9; Attachment 2: Section GC). If a respondent reports both coercion and lack of affirmative consent, two forms were administered, one for each type.

SECTION A – BACKGROUND

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

A1. How old are you?

[DROP DOWN LIST]

Under 18

18-29, by single year

30+

[IF AGE =Under 18]

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

[EXIT SURVEY]

A2. Which of the following best describes your current student affiliation with [University]?

Undergraduate [CONTINUE]

Graduate [GO TO A4]

Professional [GO TO A4]

[IF BLANK THEN GO TO A5]

A3. What is your class year in school? Answer on the basis of the number of credits you have earned.

Freshman [GO TO A5]

Sophomore [GO TO A5]

Junior [GO TO A5]

Senior [GO TO A5]

[IF BLANK THEN GO TO A5]

A4. What year are you in your program? Answer on the basis of the number of years enrolled in the graduate or professional academic program.

1st year

2nd year

3rd year

4th year

5th year

6th year or higher

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

[UNIVERSITY SPECIFIC LIST]

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

[DROP DOWN LIST]

Prior to 1997

1997 – 2015 by single year

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

Yes

No

A8. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes

No

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

American Indian or Alaska Native

Asian

Black or African American

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

White

A10. Are you a US citizen or permanent resident?

Yes

No

A11.[25] Which best describes your gender identity?

Woman

Man

Transgender woman

Transgender man

Genderqueer or gender non-conforming

Questioning

Not listed

Decline to state

A12.[26] Do you consider yourself to be:

Heterosexual or straight

Gay or lesbian

Bisexual

Asexual

Questioning

Not listed

Decline to state

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[25]Modified from The University of Oregon Sexual Violence and Institutional Behavior Campus Survey (2014). Retrieved from http://dynamic.uoregon.edu/jjf/campus/UO2014campussurveycontent.pdf.

[26]Badgett, M. V. "Best practices for asking questions about sexual orientation on surveys." *The Williams Institute* (2009)

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

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

Yes

No

A14. Are you currently …

Never married

Not married but living with a partner

Married

Divorced or separated

Other

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

Yes

No

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

[UNIVERSITY SPECIFIC LIST]

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

[UNIVERSITY SPECIFIC LIST]

SECTION B – PERCEPTIONS OF RISK[27]

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

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

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

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

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

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

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

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

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

SECTION C – RESOURCES

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

C1.[28] Are you aware of the services provided by the following? (Mark all that apply)

[UNIVERSITY SPECIFIC LIST]

None of the Above

How knowledgeable are you about each of the following:

C2a. How knowledgeable are you about how sexual assault and sexual misconduct are defined at [University]?

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

[28]Modified from #iSPEAK: Rutger Campus Climate Survey. New Brunswick, NJ: Center on Violence Against Women and Children, School of Social Work, Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey. Received from http://socialwork.rutgers.edu/Libraries/VAWC/new_doc_to_upload_for_ispeak.sflb.ashx.

C2b.[29] **How knowledgeable are you about where to get help at [University] if you or a friend experienced sexual assault or sexual misconduct?**

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

C2c.[30] **How knowledgeable are you about where to make a report of sexual assault or sexual misconduct at [University]?**

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

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

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

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

[30]Ibid.

SECTION D – HARASSMENT[31][32]

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

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

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

Yes

Never experienced

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

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

D2. Since you have been a student at [University], has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with [University]

made inappropriate or offensive comments about your or someone else's body, appearance or sexual activities?

Yes,

Never experienced

---

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

[32]Modified from The University of Oregon Sexual Violence and Institutional Behavior Campus Survey (2014). Retrieved from http://dynamic.uoregon.edu/jjf/campus/UO2014campussurveycontent.pdf.

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

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

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

Yes

Never experienced

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

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

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

Yes

Never experienced

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

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

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

Yes

Never experienced

BOX D1

IF YES TO ANY QUESTION D1 – D5, CONTINUE

ELSE GO TO E1

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

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

D6. How many different people behaved this way?

1 person

2 persons

3 or more persons

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

Student

Faculty or instructor

Coach or trainer

Other staff or administrator

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

The person was not affiliated with [University]

Don't know association with [University]

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

At the time, it was someone I was involved or intimate with

Someone I had been involved or was intimate with

Teacher or advisor

Co-worker, boss or supervisor

Friend or acquaintance

Stranger

Other

Don't know

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

0 times

1 time

2 times

3-5 times

6-9 times

10 or more times

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

[UNIVERSITY SPECIFIC LIST]

None of the above [GO TO D13]

[IF NO PROGRAM MARKED GO TO D13]

BOX D2

IF D10= NONE OF THE ABOVE OR NO PROGRAM MARKED THEN GO TO D13

ELSE ADMINISTER ITEMS D11 AND D12 FOR EACH PROGRAM MARKED IN D10 (UP TO 10)

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

Fall of 2014 – present

Fall of 2013 – Summer of 2014

Fall of 2012 – Summer of 2013

Prior to Fall of 2012

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

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

BOX D3

IF MORE PROGRAMS MARKED IN D10 THEN RETURN TO BOX D2

ELSE GO TO D14

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

Did not know where to go or who to tell

Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult

I did not think anyone would believe me

I did not think it was serious enough to report

I did not want the person to get into trouble

I feared negative social consequences

I did not think anything would be done

I feared it would not be kept confidential

Incident was not on campus or associated with the school

Incident did not occur while attending school

Other

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

Friend

Family member

Faculty or instructor

Someone else

I didn’t tell anyone (else)

SECTION E – STALKING[33][34][35]

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

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

Yes,

No [GO TO E2]

[IF BLANK GO TO E2]

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

Yes

No

Don't know

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

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

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

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

Yes

No [GO TO E3]

[IF BLANK THEN GO TO E3]

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

Yes

No

Don't Know

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

Yes,

No [GO TO BOX E1]

[IF BLANK THEN GO TO BOX E1]

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

Yes

No

Don't know

BOX E1

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

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

IF 'NO' TO ALL ITEMS E1-E3, OR

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

THEN GO TO BOX F0

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

[IF E1 = YES]

a way that made you afraid for your personal safety

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

Yes [GO TO E5]

No [GO TO F1]

Don't Know [GO TO F1]

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

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

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

Student

Faculty or instructor

Coach or trainer

Other staff or administrator

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

The person was not affiliated with [University]

Don't know association with [University]

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

At the time, it was someone I was involved or intimate with

Someone I had been involved or was intimate with

Teacher or advisor

Co-worker, boss or supervisor

Friend or acquaintance

Stranger

Other

Don't know

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

0 times

1 time

2 times

3-5 times

6-9 times

10 or more times

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

[UNIVERSITY SPECIFIC LIST]

None of the above [GO TO E11]

[IF NO PROGRAM MARKED GO TO E11]

BOX E2

IF E8= NONE OF THE ABOVE OR NO PROGRAM MARKED THEN GO TO E11

ELSE ADMINISTER ITEMS E9 AND E10 FOR EACH PROGRAM MARKED IN E8 (UP TO 10)

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

Fall of 2014 – present

Fall of 2013 – Summer of 2014

Fall of 2012 – Summer of 2013

Prior to Fall of 2012

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

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

BOX E3

IF MORE PROGRAMS MARKED THEN RETURN TO BOX E2

ELSE SKIP TO E12

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

Did not know where to go or who to tell

Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult

I did not think anyone would believe me

I did not think it was serious enough to report

I did not want the person to get into trouble

I feared negative social consequences

I did not think anything would be done

I feared it would not be kept confidential

Incident was not on campus or associated with the school

Incident did not occur while attending school

Other

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

Friend

Family member

Faculty or instructor

Someone else

I didn't tell anyone (else)

SECTION F – IPV/DV[36]

BOX F0

IF A13 = YES (PRIOR RELATIONSHIP) GO TO F1

ELSE SKIP TO G1

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

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

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

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

Yes

No

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

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

Yes

No

F3. Since you have been a student at [University], has a partner used any kind of physical force against you? Examples could be when someone

- **bent your fingers or bit you**
- **choked, slapped, punched or kicked you**
- **hit you with something other than a fist**
- **attacked you with a weapon, or otherwise physically hurt or injured you**

Yes

No

BOX F1

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

ELSE GO TO G1

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

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

F4. How many different partners treated you this way?

1 partner

2 partners

3 or more partners

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

Yes

No [GO TO F7]

[IF BLANK THEN GO TO F7]

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

Yes

No

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

0 times

1 time

2 times

3-5 times

6-9 times

10 or more times

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

[UNIVERSITY SPECIFIC LIST]

None of the above [GO TO F11]

[IF NO PROGRAM MARKED GO TO F11]

BOX F2

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

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

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

Fall of 2014 – present

Fall of 2013 – Summer of 2014

Fall of 2012 – Summer of 2013

Prior to Fall of 2012

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

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

BOX F3

IF F8= NO PROGRAM MARKED THEN CONTINUE TO F11

ELSE SKIP TO F12

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

Did not know where to go or who to tell

Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult

I did not think anyone would believe me

I did not think it was serious enough to report

I did not want the person to get into trouble

I feared negative social consequences

I did not think anything would be done

I feared it would not be kept confidential

Incident was not on campus or associated with the school

Incident did not occur while attending school

Other

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

Friend

Family member

Faculty or instructor

Someone else

I didn't tell anyone (else)

SECTION G – SV SCREENER[37][38]

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

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

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

G1. Since you have been attending [University], has someone used physical force or threats of physical force to do the following with you:

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

Yes [GO TO Attachment 1]

No

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

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

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

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

Yes [GO TO Attachment 1]

No

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

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

Yes [GO TO Attachment 1]

No

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

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

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

Yes [GO TO Attachment 1]

No

G5. Since you have been attending [University], has any of the following happened to you while you were unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol:

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

Yes [GO TO Attachment 1]

No

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

G6. Since you have been a student at [University], has someone had contact with you involving penetration or oral sex by threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply? Examples include:

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

Yes [GO TO Attachment 1]

No

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

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

Yes [GO TO Attachment 1]

No

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

G8.[39] Since you have been a student at [University], has someone had contact with you involving <u>penetration or oral sex</u> without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement? Examples include someone:

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

Yes [GO TO Attachment 1]

No

---

[39] Incorporate affirmative consent as a tactic from the AAU and COFHE schools affirmative consent policies.

G9.[40] **Since you have been a student at [University], has someone <u>kissed or sexually touched</u> you without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement? Examples include:**

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

Yes [GO TO Attachment 1]

No

BOX G1

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

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

ELSE GO TO BOX H0

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[40] Ibid.

SECTION H – SEXUAL MISCONDUCT PREVENTION TRAINING[41]

BOX H0

ADMINISTER SECTION H ONLY IF A6=2014 or 2015

ELSE SKIP TO I1.

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

Yes

No [GO TO I1]

I didn't attend orientation [GO TO I1]

I don't remember [GO TO I1]

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

H2. Overall, how useful was this session?

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

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

SECTION I – PERCEPTIONS OF RESPONSES TO REPORTING[42][43]

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

I1. If someone were to report a sexual assault or sexual misconduct to an official at [University], how likely is it that students would support the person making the report?

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

I2. If someone were to report a sexual assault or sexual misconduct to an official at [University], how likely is it that the alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate against the person making the report?

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

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

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

I3. If someone were to report a sexual assault or sexual misconduct to an official at [University], how likely is it that campus officials would take the report seriously?

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

I4. If someone were to report a sexual assault or sexual misconduct to an official at [University], how likely is it that campus officials would protect the safety of the person making the report?

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

I5. If someone were to report a sexual assault or sexual misconduct to an official at [University], how likely is it that campus officials would conduct a fair investigation?

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

I6. If someone were to report a sexual assault or sexual misconduct to an official at [University], how likely is it that campus officials would take action against the offender(s)?

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

I7. If someone were to report a sexual assault or sexual misconduct to an official at [University], how likely is it that campus officials would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault or sexual misconduct?

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

SECTION J – BYSTANDER BEHAVIOR[44][45]

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

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

Yes [CONTINUE]

No [GO TO J3]

[IF BLANK GO TO J3]

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

Did nothing because I wasn't sure what to do

Did nothing for another reason

Spoke to my friend or someone else to seek help

Took action in another way

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

Yes [CONTINUE]

No [GO TO J5]

[IF BLANK THEN GO TO J5]

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

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

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

Did nothing because I wasn't sure what to do

Did nothing for another reason

Directly intervened to stop it

Spoke to someone else to seek help

Took action in another way

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

Yes [CONTINUE]

No [GO TO K1]

[IF BLANK THEN GO TO K1]

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

Did nothing because I wasn't sure what to do

Did nothing for another reason

Directly intervened to stop it

Spoke to someone else to seek help

Took action in another way

SECTION K – DEBRIEFING ITEM

The next question asks for your opinion about this survey.

K1. How difficult were the questions to understand?

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

ATTACHMENT 1 – SECTION G1: IMMEDIATE FOLLOWUPS

BOX G1_1

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

ELSE SKIP TO NEXT ITEM IN SECTION G

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

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

BOX G1_2

ADMINISTER G1B AND G1C FOR EACH INCIDENT REPORTED IN G1A, UP TO 4 TIMES

IF G1A IS BLANK THEN ADMINISTER G1B AND G1C ONCE

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

[INCIDENT SUMMARY]

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

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

[IF BLANK GO TO BOX G1_2]

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

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

[IF BLANK GO TO BOX G1_2]

BOX G1_3

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

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

IF NO MORE INCIDENTS THEN GO TO NEXT G ITEM

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

1. Yes [GO TO G2e]
2. No [GO TO NEXT BOX]

[IF BLANK THEN GO TO NEXT BOX]

G[X]e. [IF G[X]d = Yes] **Was it part of any of the following incidents you reported earlier?**

[LIST PRIOR ANSWERS THAT OCCURRED DURING SAME TIME PERIOD]

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

BOX G1_4

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

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

IF NO MORE INCIDENTS THEN GO TO NEXT G ITEM

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

Yes

No

ATTACHMENT 2 – SECTIONS GA & GC: SUMMARY DETAILED INCIDENT FORMS[46][47]

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

BOX GA0

IF ALL ITEMS G1 – G5 = 'NO' THEN SKIP TO BOX GC0

ELSE CONTINUE TO BOX GA1

BOX GA1

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

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

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

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

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

GA Type 2: G4 (Rape by incapacitation)

GA Type 3: G3 (Forcible sexual touching)

GA Type 4: G5 (Sexual touching by incapacitation)

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

[SUMMARY OF REFERENCE INCIDENT(S)]

---

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

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

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

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

1 person [GO TO GA2a]

2 persons [SKIP TO GA2b]

3 or more persons [SKIP TO GA2b]

[IF BLANK SKIP TO GA2b]

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

Male

Female

Other gender identity

Don't know

[FOR ANY RESPONSE OR IF BLANK SKIP TO GA3]

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

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

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

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

Mouth or tongue makes contact with another's genitals

Kissed

Touched breast, chest, crotch, groin or buttocks

Grabbed, groped or rubbed in a sexual way

Other

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

Student

Faculty or instructor

Coach or trainer

Other staff or administrator

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

The person was not affiliated with [University]

Don't know association with [University]

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

At the time, it was someone I was involved or intimate with

Someone I had been involved or was intimate with

Teacher or advisor

Co-worker, boss or supervisor

Friend or acquaintance

Stranger

Other

Don't know

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

Yes

No

Don't know

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

Yes

No

Don't know

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

Yes

No

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

Yes

No

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

Yes, I am certain

I suspect, but I am not certain

No

Don't know

BOX GA2

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

OTHERWISE SKIP TO BOX GA3

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

Yes

No

Not sure

BOX GA3

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

THEN SKIP TO GA11b

OTHERWISE CONTINUE TO GA11a

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

Yes

No

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

None

Some

All

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

Yes [CONTINUE TO GA13a]

No [SKIP TO GA13b]

[IF BLANK THEN SKIP TO GA13b]

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

University residence hall/dorm

Fraternity or Sorority house

Other space used by a single-sex student social organization

Other residential housing

Non-residential building

Other property (ex. outdoors)

[FOR ANY RESPONSE OR IF BLANK SKIP TO GA14]

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

Private residence

Fraternity or Sorority house

Other space used by a single-sex student social organization

Restaurant, bar or club

Other social venue

Outdoor or recreational space

Some other place

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

Physically injured, [CONTINUE TO GA14a]

Contracted a sexually transmitted disease [SKIP TO GA15]

Became pregnant [SKIP TO GA15]

None of the above [SKIP TO GA15]

[IF BLANK THEN SKIP TO GA15]

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

Bruises, black-eye, cuts, scratches or swelling

Chipped or knocked out teeth

Broken bones

Internal injury from the sexual contact (ex., vaginal or anal tearing)

Other injuries

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

Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams

Fearfulness or being concerned about safety

Loss of interest in daily activities, or feelings of helplessness and hopelessness

Nightmares or trouble sleeping

Feeling numb or detached

Headaches or stomach aches

Eating problems or disorders

Increased drug or alcohol use

None of the above

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

[UNIVERSITY SPECIFIC LIST]

None of the above [GO TO GA17]

[IF NO PROGRAMS MARKED GO TO GA17]

BOX GA4

IF NO PROGRAM MARKED, GO TO GA17

ELSE ASK GA16a-GA16f FOR THE FIRST 4 PROGRAMS SELECTED IN GA16

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

Fall of 2014 – present [CONTINUE TO GA16b]

Fall of 2013 – Summer of 2014 [SKIP TO BOX GA4B]

Fall of 2012 – Summer of 2013 [SKIP TO BOX GA4B]

Prior to Fall 2012 [SKIP TO BOX GA4B]

[IF BLANK THEN CONTINUE TO GA16b]

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

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

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

Yes

No [SKIP TO GA16e]

[IF BLANK THEN SKIP TO GA16e]

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

To proceed with further reporting or adjudication

To <u>not</u> proceed with further reporting or adjudication

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

GA16e. Respecting you

Excellent

Very good

Good

Fair

Poor

GA16f. Helping you understand your options going forward

Excellent

Very good

Good

Fair

Poor

BOX GA5

IF GA16 = NO PROGRAMS MARKED, THEN CONTINUE

IF MORE PROGRAMS MARKED THEN RETURN TO BOX GA4

ELSE SKIP TO GA18

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

Did not know where to go or who to tell

Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult

I did not think anyone would believe me

I did not think it was serious enough to report

I did not want the person to get into trouble

I feared negative social consequences

I did not think anything would be done

I feared it would not be kept confidential

Incident was not on campus or associated with the school

Incident did not occur while attending school

Other

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

Friend

Family member

Faculty or instructor

Someone else

I didn't tell anyone (else)

BOX GA6

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

ELSE GO TO BOX GC0

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

BOX GC0

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

ELSE CONTINUE TO BOX GC1

BOX GC1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[SUMMARY OF REFERENCE INCIDENT(S)]

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

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

1 person [GO TO GC2a]

2 persons [GO TO GC2b]

3 or more persons [GO TO GC2b]

[IF BLANK THEN GO TO GC2b]

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

Male

Female

Other gender identity

Don't know

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

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

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

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

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

Mouth or tongue makes contact with another's genitals

Kissed

Touched breast/chest, crotch/groin or buttocks,
Grabbed, groped or rubbed in a sexual way

Other

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

Student

Faculty or instructor

Coach or trainer

Other staff or administrator

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

The person was not affiliated with [University]

Don't know association with [University]

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

At the time, it was someone I was involved or intimate with

Someone I had been involved or was intimate with

Teacher or advisor

Co-worker, boss, or supervisor

Friend or acquaintance

Stranger

Other

Don't know

BOX GC2

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

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

ELSE GO TO BOX H0

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

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

Initiated sexual activity despite your refusal

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

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

Otherwise failed to obtain your active ongoing voluntary agreement

None of the above

Appendix 2. Human Subjects Protections and Safeguards

A2.1 IRB Review Options and Process Overview

In January 2015, Westat submitted its Institutional Review Board (IRB) package (including the instrument and study protocols) to both the Westat IRB, for a full review, and the 27 participating IHEs, who used the materials to develop their own IRB packages. At this time, the study was given conditional approval by the Westat IRB. Full approval was obtained in February 2015. In March 2015, Westat tested and programmed the instrument for April 1, 2015, the first launch date[48].

Among participating IHEs, five universities elected to rely on Westat's IRB as the IRB of record, 11 universities chose to use their own IRB, and four universities used both IRBs (their own and Westat's). Seven universities determined their involvement in the study did not constitute human subjects research and, consequently, elected not to seek IRB approval or review. For these schools Westat was the only IRB involved in the study process and students were fully covered by Westat's IRB protections.

An Institutional Review Board Authorization Agreement (IAA) was executed between the University of Virginia and Westat on March 24, 2015, agreeing that Westat would rely on that university's IRB for review and continuing oversight of its human subjects research.

A2.2 Respondent Emotional Protections

Given the sensitive nature of the survey topic, there was some risk of emotional distress for survey participants, as well as concerns about confidentiality and data security. Consequently, a number of human subject protections and security protocols were considered and put in place for survey participants.

A2.3 NIH Certificate of Confidentiality

The AAU survey is protected by a Federal Certificate of Confidentiality (CoC) CC-AA-15-45. This certificate, issued by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse & Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health (NIH), allows "researchers to refuse to disclose identifiable research

[48]To accommodate differences in IHEs' academic calendars, IHEs chose the field period (generally three weeks) during which they wanted their survey to be open, with the earliest available launch date of April 1.

information in response to legal demands,"[49] such as court orders and subpoenas, for identifying information or identifying characteristics of a research participant. This is an important legal tool and we are very pleased to have secured this protection for our study participants.

Following a multi-month application and review process, the certificate was issued April 8, 2015 and is retroactive to the start of data collection.

A2.4 Informed Consent

The first safeguard against participant distress was the process of informed consent. Functioning as a gateway to the survey, the consent form provided details about the survey, set expectations for the types of questions to be asked, and allowed students to make an informed decision whether participation was right for them. Students who felt they would become distressed taking such a survey could choose not to participate (and could not enter the survey), and students who consented to participate were prepared for the sensitive topics. The consent form emphasized that respondents could skip any question they did not want to answer, and that they could stop the interview at any time they felt uncomfortable or simply wished to stop. In addition, all consent forms concluded with contact information for a responsible IRB and research representative.

On April 8, 2015 and with the first 19 of 27 school surveys underway, institutional representatives at a few schools received feedback from students expressing concern about the survey. For some of these schools, students reported there was no warning about the sensitive content of the survey and expressed concern that victimized students might react negatively to it. The students themselves did not report being overly upset. In follow-up discussions with institutional representatives, they indicated that students had not seen or read the portion of the survey consent form that described the sensitive nature of the survey (shown below).

> This survey includes sections that ask about your knowledge and beliefs about social situations, perceptions related to sexual misconduct at U.Va. and your knowledge of resources available at U.Va. This survey also asks about your personal experience with sexual misconduct, such as harassment, sexual assault and other forms of violence. Some of the language used in this survey is explicit and some people may find it uncomfortable, but it is important that we ask the questions in this way so that you are clear what we mean. Information on how to get help, if you need it, appears on the top of each page and at the end of the survey.

[49] From What is a Certificate of Confidentiality? NIH Certificates of Confidentiality (CoC) Kiosk http://grants.nih.gov/grants/policy/coc/index.htm.

To respond to these concerns, this portion of the consent form was changed to highlight this information, partly by adding the words "TRIGGER WARNING" (see below).

> This survey includes sections that ask about your knowledge and beliefs about social situations, perceptions related to sexual misconduct at U.Va. and your knowledge of resources available at U.Va.
>
> TRIGGER WARNING: This survey also asks about your personal experience with sexual misconduct, such as harassment, sexual assault and other forms of violence. Some of the language used in this survey is explicit and some people may find it uncomfortable, but it is important that we ask the questions in this way so that you are clear what we mean. Information on how to get help, if you need it, appears on the top of each page and at the end of the survey.

A2.5 Distress Protocols

Prior studies on sexual misconduct show that most individuals do not find participation in such research to be harmful and, in many cases, consider their participation beneficial (Wager, 2012; Yeater, Miller, Rinehart, and Nason, 2012). However, data collection for the AAU survey included several safeguards to minimize risk related to emotional distress.

A2.6 Campus-specific Resources

Campus-specific resource lists with contact information on national, campus, and community-specific resources were offered to all students and accessible both in- and outside the survey. Examples of such resources include counseling and medical centers and 24-hour crisis phone lines. A link to these resources was available on each survey screen starting with the initial landing page. In addition, all respondents were offered the resource list again at the conclusion of the survey.

Although we anticipated that most participants would access these resources through the web survey, we also developed a protocol for Help Desk staff to use if they received distress calls or questions about sexual assault resources.

A2.7 Help Desk

To further encourage participants to complete the survey and minimize distress, Help Desk staff were available by phone and email throughout data collection to answer technical questions about the survey and how to complete it, and to provide resource lists to respondents who call and need additional support or referrals for services. Help Desk contact information was provided in all email communication and was available on all screens of the

online survey, as well as on the survey landing page. Help Desk staff were trained in both project and customer service procedures, including distress protocols. While Help Desk staff did not provide counseling or other crisis intervention services, staff were prepared to offer respondents the same resource information included in the online survey for their specific campus. In the event that a caller expressed elevated distress or a threat to themselves or others, the staff were trained to directly connect these students with counseling services from the resource list. Data collection closed without the need to initiate the distress protocol.

In all cases, Help Desk staff were trained to be sensitive to callers and respond to them politely and thoughtfully, regardless of the circumstances of their call.

As shown in this screenshot above, each page of the survey included links to general and school-specific frequently asked questions (FAQs) and resources. It also included the Help Desk number for easy access to those students who needed it for either technical assistance or additional resources.

A2.8 Data Security and Protecting Confidentiality

All survey data was collected via a secure web site hosted at Westat. The respondent's email address was encrypted and stored in the SqlServer database. Upon final submission of the survey, the respondent's email address and PIN number (used to create the unique survey link) was automatically deleted from the database, removing any linkage between the survey responses and the respondent. For any respondents who completed some of the survey but did not formally submit it, these variables were deleted manually at the end of the data collection period.

Roster file data was not included in the questionnaire data file so that if someone were to somehow obtain the survey data, they could not associate any data with a particular individual.

All necessary steps to mask the identity of survey respondents have been taken for the data analysis and reporting. The analysis included only quantitative components. Results are tabular, as well as more formal statistical models. Results were reviewed to ensure an acceptable risk of disclosure, including suppression of demographic characteristics and other potentially identifying information in situations in which cell sizes are small.

All data pertaining to this project has been stored in a secure manner in a physical and electronic form that can only be accessed by study personnel. All electronic data has been stored on network server directories. Access to the network project directory has been controlled through the use of directory and file access rights based upon user account ID and the associated user group definition. Paper data is stored in locked files cabinets.

Datasets will be provided to AAU and to participating universities. These project partners will own their respective datasets and the reports summarizing findings that will also be delivered by Westat. The individual data-sets have been reviewed for potential disclosure risks. Where appropriate, variables were altered (e.g., categories collapsed) to identify potential risks before delivering the final files.

Three years after completion of the study, all data and files related to this study will be permanently destroyed.

References

Wager, N. M. (2012). Respondents' experiences of completing a retrospective, web-based sexual trauma survey: Does a history of victimization equate with a risk for harm? *Violence and Victims, 27*(6), 991-1004.

Yeater, E., Miller, G., Rinehart, J. & Nason, E. (2012). Trauma and sex surveys meet minimal risk standards: Implications for institutional review boards. *Psychological Science, 23*(7), 780-787.

Informed Consent

The University of Virginia (U.Va.) is asking all students to answer a climate survey on sexual assault and sexual misconduct. The survey is sponsored by U.Va. in collaboration with the Association of American Universities (AAU). The results will be used to guide policies to encourage a healthy, safe and nondiscriminatory environment at the University of Virginia.

This survey includes sections that ask about your knowledge and beliefs about social situations, perceptions related to sexual misconduct at U.Va., and your knowledge of resources available at U.Va.

TRIGGER WARNING:[50] This survey also asks about your personal experience with sexual misconduct, such as harassment, sexual assault and other forms of violence. Some of the language used in this survey is explicit and some people may find it uncomfortable, but it is important that we ask the questions in this way so that you are clear what we mean. Information on how to get help, if you need it, appears on the bottom of each page and at the end of the survey.

This survey should take most students approximately 20 minutes to complete. It may take up to 30 minutes for some individuals. You do NOT have to participate in this survey, and if you do choose to participate, you may skip any question you are not comfortable answering and may exit the survey at any time.

[CONDITION 1 ONLY] To thank you for your participation, every student who completes the survey will be offered a $5 gift card to Amazon.com.

We will protect confidentiality of your information [to the extent the law allows[51]]. When you complete the survey the link with your name, email and IP address will be broken so that no-one will be able to connect these with your survey answers. The results will be presented in summary form so no individual can be identified.

There may be circumstances during which you divulge information, for example while calling the help desk, which would require us to contact the authorities. If we learn about child abuse or about a threat of harm to yourself or others, we are obligated to report it to the proper authorities.

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[50]The words TRIGGER WARNING were added after the start of data collection in order to call out existing language in the consent which advised about explicit language within the survey. Changes to the consent were made as soon as operationally possible.

[51]Pre-NIH Certificate of Confidentiality language, removed once the Federal certificate was in place.

We have obtained a Certificate of Confidentiality (CoC) issued by the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The CoC is issued to protect the investigators on this study from being forced to tell anyone about your participation in this study, even under a subpoena.

Even when a CoC is in place, you and your family members must still continue to actively protect your own privacy. If you voluntarily give your written consent for an insurer, employer, or lawyer to receive information about your participation in the research, then we may not use the CoC to withhold this information[52].

If you have any questions about this study or about your rights a research participant, you can contact:

Tonya R. Moon, Ph.D.
Chair, Institutional Review Board for the Social and Behavioral Sciences
One Morton Dr. Suite 500
University of Virginia, P.O. Box 800392
Charlottesville, VA 22908-0392
Telephone: (434) 924-5999

[52]NIH Certificate of Confidentiality CC-AA-15-45 was issued on April 8, 2015. Changes to the consent were made as soon as operationally possible.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Why me and what is this about?

We are asking all students at the University of Virginia to answer a climate survey on sexual assault and sexual misconduct. The results will be used to guide policies to encourage a healthy, safe, and nondiscriminatory environment on campus. Our goal is to make the University of Virginia as safe as possible by developing programs and services that prevent sexual assault and misconduct, as well as respond to these events when they do occur. This survey is an important tool for us to assess current programs and to shape future policies.

Who is administering the survey?

The survey is sponsored by the University of Virginia in collaboration with the Association of American Universities (AAU). Westat, a private research organization, is administering the survey and will be assisting in the analysis of the data.

What will the University of Virginia do with the results?

The results will be used to better understand the climate at the University of Virginia the extent of sexual assault and misconduct among students, and the use of programs and services currently being offered. This information will be used to make recommendations for changes to the policies and procedures related to preventing and handling sexual assault and misconduct at the University of Virginia.

Why are you asking about these sensitive topics?

Our goal is to foster a safe and supportive environment where students can flourish, both academically and personally. To understand the climate at the University of Virginia, we need to ask direct questions about topics that some may find sensitive. It is only by directly collecting this information from you that we will be able to prevent negative experiences and effectively respond when they do happen.

What will I be asked to do?

You are invited to participate in a web survey. This survey includes sections that ask about your knowledge and beliefs about social situations, perceptions related to sexual misconduct at your college, and your knowledge of resources available at your college. This survey also asks about your personal experience with sexual misconduct, such as harassment, sexual assault, and other forms of violence.

Why is the language on the survey so explicit?

Some of the language used in this survey is explicit and some people may find it uncomfortable, but it is important that we ask the questions in this way so that you are clear what we mean. Information on how to get help, if you need it, appears on the bottom of each page and at the end of the survey.

Isn't this survey only for women?

No, this survey is for everyone, regardless of gender identity or experiences. The survey will be used to shape policies that affect everyone on campus, so it is very important that you provide your experiences and viewpoint.

I've never experienced sexual assault or sexual misconduct, so why should I take part?

If only victims of sexual assault and sexual misconduct participate in the survey, we will have a very lopsided view of your campus. To get a complete picture of your college, we need to hear from as many students as possible. Please tell a friend!

How long will the survey take?

This survey should take most people approximately 20 minutes to complete. It may take up to 30 minutes for some individuals.

Am I required to participate?

You do NOT have to participate in this survey, and if you do participate, you may skip any question you are not comfortable answering and may exit the survey at any time. Most people will find the questions interesting.

Will my answers be confidential?

When you complete the survey, the link with your name, email, and IP address will be broken so that no one will be able to connect these with your survey answers. The results will be presented in summary form so no individual can be identified. However, if we learn about child abuse or about a threat of harm to yourself or others, we are obligated to report it to the authorities.

What should I do if I become upset answering these questions?

On each page of the online survey, there is a link to on- and off-campus resources that you can contact if you become upset. In addition to local resources, there is information for several national services that provide information and counselors 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. We

have included a variety of resources so you can choose to contact the one(s) you think would be most helpful to you.

I still have questions.

If you have any questions about this study, you can call the study Help Desk at 1-855-497-4787. For questions about your rights as a participant in this study, you may contact:

Tonya R. Moon, Ph.D.,
Chair, Institutional Review Board for the Social and Behavioral Sciences
One Morton Dr. Suite 500
University of Virginia, P.O. Box 800392
Charlottesville, VA 22908-0392
Telephone: (434) 924-5999

University of Virginia
Student Resource Information

National Resources

These services are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Callers can connect free of charge to the phone hotlines and will be directed to local agencies in their area. Individuals can also connect with trained hotline staff online through a secure chat messaging system.

Phone Hotlines

National Sexual Assault Phone Hotline (RAINN) ..... 1-800-656-HOPE(4673)

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline ..... 1-800-273-TALK(8255)
(Press 2 for Spanish)

New York City Anti-Violence Project Hotline (LGBTQ community 212-714-1141
(hotline will assist LGBTQ community nationwide- not limited to New York City)

Websites and Online Hotlines

Crisis Text Line..... text 741741

National Sexual Assault Online Hotline (RAINN):
http://www.rainn.org/get-help/national-sexual-assault-online-hotline

Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN) Website:
http://www.rainn.org/

Campus and Community Resources

Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) ..... (434) 243-5556

UVA Women's Center Counseling Services..... (434) 982-2252

Sexual Assault Resource Agency (SARA)..... (434) 295-7273

Shelter for Help in Emergency (SHE)..... (434) 293-6155

Appendix 3. Results by Individual Status Code

A3.1 Definition of Completed Survey

We define a completed survey with two criteria for all but one university: (1) the respondent answered at least one of the question in each of the following victimization sections: sexual harassment (Section D), stalking (Section E), and sexual assault/other misconduct (Section G); and (2) the respondent took at least 5 minutes to fill out the questionnaire.

When calculating response rates, we take the following response status into consideration,

- **Status 1:** Respondents who did not click on the link to access the Web survey
- **Status 2:** Respondents who clicked on the link to access the Web survey, but did not start the survey
- **Status 3:** Respondents who started the survey, but did not complete the victimization sections, and did not submit the survey
- **Status 4:** Respondents who completed and submitted the survey in less than five minutes
- **Status 5:** Respondents who submitted the survey, completed the survey in five or more minutes or started/submitted the survey on different days, but did not complete the victimization sections
- **Status 6:** Respondents who started the survey, completed the victimization sections, but did not submit the survey
- **Status 7:** Respondents who started the survey, completed the victimization sections, and submitted the survey

Based on the definition on completed survey, cases of Status 6 and 7 are considered as completed, whereas cases of Status 1 to 5 are considered as not completed. Therefore, the response rate is calculated as,

$$Response\ Rate = \frac{n_1 + n_2}{N}$$

Where N is the total number of students that received the survey invitation (For those schools that conducted a census, N represents the total number of registered undergraduate and graduate students; For those few school that did not conduct a census, N represents the

total number of registered undergraduate and graduate students that were sampled); n_1 represents the number of students who started the survey, completed the victimization sections, but did not submitted the survey; n_2 represents the number of students who started the survey, completed the victimization sections, and submitted the survey.

Table A3.1. Frequency of survey response status for the University of Virginia

	Status Description	n	%
1	Did not click on link	13,649	65.8%
2	Clicked on link, but did not start	945	4.6%
3	Started, did not submit, did not have enough responses	649	3.1%
4	Submitted, completed in <5 minutes	16	.1%
5	Submitted, completed >= 5 minutes or could not measure duration, did not did not have enough responses	2	.0%
6	Started, not submitted, completed minimum responses	372	1.8%
7	Started, submitted, completed minimum responses	5,110	24.6%
	Total	20,743	100.0%

A3.2 Drop-out Rates

Students who consented to participate, then entered the survey but did not complete the victimization sections were not counted as a complete for the survey. Similarly, those that took less than 5 minutes to complete the survey were dropped.

About 10.8% of the individuals that started the survey did not complete using the rules described above ((667/ 6,149) = 10.8%). Much of the dropout occurred after the background and harassment sections. Once starting section G (sexual assault), very few respondents were dropped from the analysis dataset. Of those that did not complete, 65% did not answer the first question in the Harassment section and 98% did not answer the first question in the first sexual violence question.

Table A3.2. Survey drop-out rate for the University of Virginia: Percent Non-Missing Responses for Initial Item in Each Section for Respondents That Started the Survey[1,2]

Section	Not Complete	Complete	Total
Section A – Background	97%	100%	100%
Section B – Perceptions of Risk	64%	100%	96%
Section C – Resources	50%	100%	94%
Section D – Harassment	35%	100%	93%
Section E - Stalking	11%	100%	90%
Section G – SV Screener	2%	100%	89%
Section I – Perceptions of Responses to Reporting	2%	95%	85%
Section J – Bystander Intervention	2%	94%	84%
Section K - Debriefing	2%	93%	83%
Submitted	3%	93%	83%
Total Started	667	5,482	6,149

[1] Initial questions used by section are: A2, B1, C2a, D1, E1, G1, I1, J1, K1. Sections F and H are not included because not all respondents were routed to these sections.

[2] See text for definition of a completed survey.

Appendix 4. Non-response Bias Analysis

Nonresponse issues are common in surveys, and the bias caused by nonresponse (or nonresponse bias) needs to be addressed, especially when the nonresponse rate is high. As described in the weighting section, we adjusted base weights to reduce the effects of nonresponse on the estimates. However, such adjustments may not completely eliminate the nonresponse bias. Nonresponse bias will be nonexistent if all sampled units have the same probability of response (response propensity). If the response propensities are not equal, nonresponse bias may still be nonexistent if the survey variables are uncorrelated with response propensities. For example, if those that do not respond have the same rates of victimization as those that do respond, then the estimates of victimization will be unbiased.

As shown by the response rates at the beginning of this report, the response propensity depends on student characteristics. Moreover, it appears that the survey variables are correlated with the victimization and other outcomes. For example, the response rate of females is higher than that of males, and there also is a strong correlation between gender and victimization. We can correct this source of bias by adjusting the survey weights for the gender of the respondent. This is one of the primary purposes of the raking procedure described at the beginning of this report. However, there is still the potential that the estimates are subject to nonresponse bias that is not removed by the weighting. For example, if female victims are more likely to participate than other females, then there is potential for nonresponse bias.

To evaluate the possibility of remaining nonresponse bias, we conducted several different analyses. The first analysis evaluated the effectiveness of the weighting methodology. The more effective the weighting methods, the less likely there will be bias due to nonresponse. The second analysis directly assessed the nonresponse bias by examining variation of key outcomes by several measures of response propensity.

A4.1 Evaluation of the Weighting Methodology

We conducted two different analyses to evaluate the weighting methods:

- Correlation analysis: This analysis examines the correlation between some selected key survey variables and auxiliary variables used in nonresponse weighting adjustments. A high correlation implies that the auxiliary variables used in weighting could remove nonresponse bias if the response propensity is also correlated with the auxiliary variables. The correlation is calculated using the SAS GLM (General Linear Model) procedure with a survey variable as the dependent variable and auxiliary variable(s) as

independent variable(s). The measure used to evaluate the correlation is the positive square root of the R-square of the GLM model.

- Comparison of the weighting method with an alternative weighting method: Another weighting method was developed and compared with the actual method employed for the survey. We compared key variable estimates through t-tests.

We used the following 11 key outcome variables for the analysis:

Table A4-1. Eleven key variables used in the nonresponse bias analysis

Variable Number	Variable Name	Variable Description
1	Penetration by Physical Force or Incapacitation	Indicates whether respondent experienced any rape incident since entering college
2	Sexual Touching by Physical Force or Incapacitation	Indicates whether respondent experienced any sexual battery incident since entering college
3	Penetration or Sexual Touching by Coercion	Indicates whether respondent experienced any incident of sex or sexual touching by coercion since entering college
4	Penetration or Sexual Touching by Absence of Affirmative Consent	Indicates whether respondent experienced any incident of sex or sexual touching without affirmative consent since entering college
5	Sexual Harassment	Indicates whether respondent experienced any incident of sexual harassment since entering college
6	Stalking	Indicates whether respondent experienced any incident of stalking since entering college
7	Intimate Partner Violence	Indicates whether respondent experienced any incident of intimate partner violence since entering college
8	Resources	Indicates whether respondent is 'very' or 'extremely' knowledgeable about campus resources for sexual assault and misconduct
9	Reporting Perception	Indicates whether respondent feels it is 'very' or 'extremely' likely that university officials will do all of the following in response to a report of sexual misconduct or assault: take the report seriously, conduct a fair investigation, and take action to address causes of the issue
10	Bystander Intervention	Indicates whether respondent took some sort of action when they suspected a friend had been sexually assaulted
11	Perception of Problem	Indicates whether sexual assault or misconduct is seen as very or extremely problematic at the university

Discussion of Analysis Results

Correlation analysis

Correlations are shown in Table A4-2. The row "(estimate)" provides the point estimates of the key variables. The row "All" presents the correlation of each key variable with all auxiliary variables used as independent variables in the GLM model.

Table A4-2. Correlations of the auxiliary variables and the key survey variables

Auxiliary Variable[1]	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(Estimate)	0.056	0.097	0.004	0.071	0.528	0.036	0.079	0.417	0.239	0.676	0.388
Incentive Status	0.026	0.011	0.014	0.008	0.029	0.002	0.002	0.023	0.002	0.017	0.029
Gender	0.187	0.220	0.022	0.187	0.147	0.120	0.062	0.073	0.118	0.081	0.204
Age Group	0.069	0.101	0.017	0.045	0.123	0.013	0.030	0.153	0.019	0.039	0.021
Year in School	0.030	0.052	0.007	0.001	0.047	0.048	0.007	0.144	0.072	0.024	0.030
Race/ Ethnicity	0.054	0.064	0.016	0.053	0.145	0.033	0.062	0.144	0.087	0.099	0.139
All	0.203	0.243	0.037	0.205	0.240	0.144	0.092	0.211	0.180	0.131	0.255

[1] Refer to the weighting section for the definitions of the auxiliary variables.

In general, as a single auxiliary variable, Incentive Status and Year in School have a low correlation with all key variables, whereas Gender, Age Group and Race/Ethnicity have higher correlations. Gender has considerably higher correlations for several key variables (Penetration by Physical Force or Incapacitation; Sexual Touching by Physical Force or Incapacitation; Penetration or Sexual Touching by Absence of Affirmative Consent; Sexual Harassment; Stalking; Reporting Perception; and Perception of Problem). All auxiliary variables collectively have non-negligible correlations with all key variables, except Penetration or Sexual Touching by Coercion. Among the 11 key survey variables, Penetration or Sexual Touching by Coercion has lowest correlations with all auxiliary variables, followed by Intimate Partner Violence and Bystander Intervention.

We know that the auxiliary variables are correlated with the response propensity. The correlation analysis also shows that the auxiliary variables are correlated with the outcome variables. Therefore, it appears that those auxiliary variables were effective in reducing, or perhaps eliminating, nonresponse bias.

Comparison of the weighting method with an alternative weighting method

We developed alternative weights by using a two-step procedure, where the first step adjusted for nonresponse using the response propensity method and the second step

calibrated the nonresponse adjusted weights to the population totals through raking. The major outcome measures were compared using this alternative weighting method and the method used in the analysis discussed in this report. Two hundred and seventy five comparisons were made at the population and subgroup level (see below for details) but there were no statistically significant differences between the estimates using the two weighing methods. This implies that the one-step raking procedure is as effective in removing nonresponse bias as the more complex two-step weighting method that uses the same auxiliary information.

A4.2 Testing for Nonresponse Bias

We conducted two different analyses to test whether bias due to nonresponse exists for the above 11 key measures (see Table A4-1). These include:

- Comparison of early and late responders: We compared key estimates between early and late responders. Early and late responders are identified by respondents' survey submission time. Early responders are those who responded before the first reminder email out of three reminders; and the other respondents are the late responders.
- Comparison by the incentive status: The incentivized sample has a higher response rate than the other group. We compared the key variable estimates of the incentivized sample with those of the other group.

Discussion of Analysis Results

Comparison of early and late responders

One standard method of assessing nonresponse bias is to assume that the respondents that required the most effort to convince to complete the survey are similar to the nonrespondents. For purposes of this analysis we defined 'effort' as the number of contacts made before the respondent completed the survey. Those who responded early (e.g., before the first email reminder) required less effort to gain cooperation than those who responded later after multiple e-mails. This analysis assumes that those who responded later have more in common with the nonrespondents than those who responded early. If this assumption is true, then a difference in the outcome measures between the early and late responders would be an indication of nonresponse bias.

While this is a standard method to evaluate nonresponse bias, the assumption that those requiring more effort to gain cooperation resemble the nonrespondents does not always

hold.[53]

In our analysis, early responders are defined as those who responded before the first reminder email, and late responders are those who responded after the first reminder email was sent. About 7 percent of respondents were missing the survey submission time and could not be included in this analysis.[54] The late responders account for 54 percent of the respondents with nonmissing survey submission time.

We compared weighted estimates of the 11 key survey variables at the total population and subgroup levels. The subgroups are defined by the categories of the auxiliary variables used in weighting (see Table A4-2). There are altogether 20 categories of subgroups (2 Incentive Statuses, 2 genders, 4 Age-groups, 7 categories of Year in School, and 5 categories of Race/Ethnicity). Comparisons are also made at finer subgroups defined by crossing the gender and school enrollment (four subgroups: male undergraduate, male graduate/professional, female undergraduate, and female graduate/professional). There were 275 comparisons overall, which corresponds to the sum of 11 population-level comparisons, 220 (= 11 key variables × 20 categories) subgroup-level comparisons, and 44 (= 11 key variables × 4 finer subgroups) finer subgroup-level comparisons.

Subgroup-level comparisons for the same auxiliary variable were treated as multiple comparisons using Bonferroni corrected alpha values. For example, one t-test was performed to compare the estimate of Penetration by Force or Incapacitation for males for early vs. late responders. Another t-test was carried out for females in the same way. These two comparisons were made using the Bonferroni-corrected alpha-value of 0.025 (= 0.05/2). Population-level comparisons were made individually with a 0.05 alpha-value.

Three (27%) out of 11 population-level comparisons are individually significant – they are Sexual Harassment, Stalking, and Reporting Perception. One issue with these comparisons is they do not fully control for differences that are adjusted in the survey weights (e.g., gender and enrollment status). While this analysis uses the weights, it does not control within early and late responder groups. For example, there may be more males who responded later, and comparing the early and late responder groups does not control for this difference. It is more instructive to examine the subgroup differences, which are specific to some of the characteristics that were used in the weighting. Sixteen (7%) out of 220 subgroup comparisons are significant, and seven (16%) out of 44 finer subgroup comparisons are significant.

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[53] Lin, I-F., and Schaeffer, N.C. (1995). Using survey participants to estimate the impact of nonparticipation. *Public Opinion Quarterly* 59 (2), 236–58; Olson, K. (2006). Survey participation, nonresponse bias, measurement error bias and total bias. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 70 (5), 737-758.

[54] A time was not obtained for those that stopped completing the survey before they completed.

It is useful to concentrate on the subgroup estimates, as they are used throughout the report and they disaggregate by important variables used in the weighting. Table A4-3 provides the differences for each of these outcomes for the early vs. late responders for the four primary subgroups defined by gender and enrollment status. For example, for male undergraduate students the rate for Sexual Touching by Physical Force or Incapacitation for late responders is 4.11 percent and for early responders is 1.82 percent. This difference is statistically significant at the 5 percent significance level for multiple comparisons with a P-value of 0.49 percent, which is less than the Bonferroni alpha value of 1.25 percent (= 5%/4).

Table A4-3. Comparison of early and later responders by gender and school enrollment for 11 key variables (estimates in percent)

Outcome[1]	Gender	Enrollment Status[2]	Late Responders	StdErr[3]	Early Responders	StdErr[3]	Difference	P-value[4]
1	M	UnderGr	0.46	0.23	1.20	0.48	-0.74	9.89
1	M	Grad/Prof	0.38	0.23	0.98	0.48	-0.60	26.96
1	F	UnderGr	10.24	0.80	10.41	0.88	-0.17	88.64
1	F	Grad/Prof	2.79	0.67	5.17	0.89	-2.38	4.47
2	M	UnderGr	4.11	0.61	1.82	0.43	2.29	0.49*
2	M	Grad/Prof	1.33	0.45	0.00	0.00	1.33	0.47*
2	F	UnderGr	14.92	0.75	15.86	1.02	-0.94	40.14
2	F	Grad/Prof	9.51	1.33	10.27	1.36	-0.76	66.21
3	M	UnderGr	0.22	0.13	0.43	0.28	-0.21	48.65
3	M	Grad/Prof	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
3	F	UnderGr	0.47	0.21	0.54	0.18	-0.07	79.85
3	F	Grad/Prof	0.32	0.28	0.91	0.40	-0.59	24.38
4	M	UnderGr	2.22	0.44	1.49	0.43	0.73	24.16
4	M	Grad/Prof	1.53	0.56	1.63	0.57	-0.10	89.66
4	F	UnderGr	12.43	0.85	10.90	1.07	1.53	22.76
4	F	Grad/Prof	7.55	1.00	10.63	1.26	-3.08	6.62
5	M	UnderGr	50.55	1.68	47.71	1.77	2.84	27.12
5	M	Grad/Prof	32.22	2.06	38.25	2.36	-6.03	4.97
5	F	UnderGr	59.58	1.36	63.95	1.50	-4.37	6.19
5	F	Grad/Prof	47.11	2.32	55.99	2.04	-8.88	0.20*
6	M	UnderGr	0.73	0.25	2.04	0.61	-1.31	5.14
6	M	Grad/Prof	0.00	0.00	2.11	0.77	-2.11	0.79*
6	F	UnderGr	4.62	0.49	5.68	0.77	-1.06	22.40
6	F	Grad/Prof	7.29	1.14	7.05	1.09	0.24	88.20
7	M	UnderGr	7.72	0.93	6.67	1.15	1.05	46.31
7	M	Grad/Prof	4.17	0.80	4.84	1.06	-0.67	56.77
7	F	UnderGr	9.79	0.97	9.92	0.93	-0.13	91.86
7	F	Grad/Prof	5.84	0.96	8.62	1.17	-2.78	4.91
8	M	UnderGr	42.22	1.84	44.79	1.83	-2.57	26.84
8	M	Grad/Prof	24.36	1.66	30.86	1.89	-6.50	2.07
8	F	UnderGr	50.71	1.30	49.19	1.43	1.52	46.24
8	F	Grad/Prof	29.53	1.84	30.89	2.13	-1.36	53.34
9	M	UnderGr	31.00	1.58	28.98	1.52	2.02	38.86
9	M	Grad/Prof	28.73	2.41	26.59	1.91	2.14	51.68

Outcome[1]	Gender	Enrollment Status[2]	Late Responders	StdErr[3]	Early Responders	StdErr[3]	Difference	P-value[4]
9	F	UnderGr	21.47	1.14	17.24	1.03	4.23	0.85*
9	F	Grad/Prof	21.29	1.82	14.28	1.79	7.01	0.92*
10	M	UnderGr	60.70	3.13	63.49	3.41	-2.79	59.90
10	M	Grad/Prof	60.35	8.98	66.08	7.79	-5.73	58.07
10	F	UnderGr	72.51	2.08	69.27	2.04	3.24	23.89
10	F	Grad/Prof	66.75	4.00	71.24	5.05	-4.49	46.75
11	M	UnderGr	29.79	1.55	25.83	1.69	3.96	10.06
11	M	Grad/Prof	31.50	1.80	24.47	1.67	7.03	0.10*
11	F	UnderGr	47.54	1.40	50.21	1.45	-2.67	22.98
11	F	Grad/Prof	46.01	1.90	45.40	2.12	0.61	82.54

[1] See Table A4-1 for definitions of outcomes
[2] UnderGr = Undergraduate; Grad/Prof = Graduate or Professional Student
[3] StdErr = Standard Error for the proportion
[4] A significant result (P-value < 1.25%) is asterisked (*).

As noted above, 16% of the differences in Table A4-3 are statistically significant. These results indicate there is some evidence of non-response bias, since the number of significant differences is slightly more than what was expected by chance (5 percent).

Of the measures of sexual assault and sexual misconduct, [55] 4 out of the 28 possible comparisons are significant. The measures that are significant are summarized below.

Sexual Touching by physical force or incapacitation. There are two significant differences. The differences for male undergraduate and male graduate/professional students are positive, indicating the survey estimates are too low.

Sexual harassment. There is one significant difference. The difference for female graduate/professional students is negative, indicating the survey estimate is too high.

Stalking. There is one significant difference. The difference for male graduate/professional students is negative, indicating the survey estimate is too high.

Of the measures of campus climate, [56] three out of the 16 are significant. The measures that are significant are summarized below.

[55] Penetration by physical force or incapacitation; sexual touching by physical force or incapacitation; coercion, absence of affirmative consent, harassment, stalking and IPV.

[56] Resources = Student knowledge about campus resources.

Reporting = Opinions on what university officials would do when an incident is reported

Perception of Problem = How problematic students feel sexual assault and misconduct is for the IHE

Bystander = Respondent took some action when they suspected a friend had been sexually assaulted

Opinions on what university officials would do when an incident is reported. There are two significant differences. The differences for female undergraduate students and female graduate/professional students are positive, indicating the survey estimates are too low.

How problematic students feel sexual assault and misconduct is for the IHE. There is one significant difference. The difference for male graduate/professional students is positive, indicating the survey estimate is too low.

Overall, this analysis indicates there is some evidence that there is bias in selected estimates. The estimates that are possibly affected are for

- Sexual Touching by physical force or incapacitation
- Sexual harassment
- Stalking
- Opinions on what university officials would do when an incident is reported
- How problematic students feel sexual assault and misconduct is for the IHE

This was found for several gender and enrollment groups. The direction of the possible bias is different, depending on the measure that is being discussed.

Comparison by the incentive status

One limitation the analysis of early/late responders is reliance on the assumption that late responders resemble the nonrespondents. As noted above, this assumption does not always hold and can vary by the outcome that is being examined. An alternative approach to examining nonresponse bias is to compare outcomes by the different incentive groups. The incentivized sample, which received a $5 gift card for participating in the survey, was randomly selected, but responded at a higher rate (31.8% vs. 24.2%) – those not selected in the incentivized sample were entered into a sweepstakes to win 20 awards of $50 gift card. If there is nonresponse bias, then there should be a difference in the outcomes between the incentivized and non-incentivized (sweepstakes) groups. For example, the incentive of $5 gift card may have been more successful at convincing non-victims to participate. That is, the non-victims may have needed additional motivation to participate beyond the appeals made in the e-mails and advance publicity. If this is true, then the incentivized group should have a lower victimization rate than the non-incentivized group. Alternatively, the incentive of $5 gift card may have been more successful at motivating victims who normally would not participate because of not being willing to share their personal experiences. If this is true, then the incentivized group should have a higher victimization rate than the non-incentivized group. If response propensity is not related to being a victim, then there should not be any difference between the incentivized and non-incentivized groups.

The total number of comparisons is 253, which is less than before because we cannot make subgroup-level comparisons defined by the Incentive Status. Significance tests were performed similarly as above. Overall weighted estimates of three key variables (Penetration by Physical Force or Incapacitation, Sexual Harassment, and Perception of Problem) are significantly different between the two incentive groups. Only seven comparisons (4%) out of 198 subgroup comparisons are significant, and none (0%) out of 44 finer subgroup comparisons is significant (see Table A4-4). This is slightly less than would be expected by chance (around 5%). However, many of these differences are concentrated in certain outcomes.

Focusing on the subgroups estimates, Table A4-4 provides the differences for each of these outcomes for the four primary subgroups defined by gender and enrollment status. For example, for female undergraduate students the rate for Penetration by Physical Force or Incapacitation for the incentive group is 9.49 percent and for the non-incentive group is 12.23 percent. This difference is not statistically significant at the 5 percent significance level for multiple comparisons with a P-value of 1.91 percent, which is not less than the Bonferroni alpha value of 1.25 percent (= 5%/4).

Table A4-4. Comparison of incentivized and non-incentivized groups by gender and school enrollment for 11 key variables (estimates in percent)

Outcome[1]	Gender	Enrollment Status[2]	Incentive	StdErr[3]	Non-Incentive	StdErr[3]	Difference	P-value[4]
1	M	UnderGr	1.26	0.46	1.30	0.39	-0.04	94.64
1	M	Grad/Prof	0.68	0.39	0.72	0.31	-0.04	93.78
1	F	UnderGr	9.49	0.92	12.23	0.66	-2.74	1.91
1	F	Grad/Prof	4.14	1.01	4.38	0.73	-0.24	84.80
2	M	UnderGr	3.58	0.49	3.51	0.51	0.07	92.59
2	M	Grad/Prof	1.03	0.46	1.40	0.44	-0.37	56.12
2	F	UnderGr	16.71	1.00	18.18	0.89	-1.47	27.95
2	F	Grad/Prof	10.95	1.29	9.48	1.27	1.47	42.53
3	M	UnderGr	0.37	0.21	0.26	0.17	0.11	68.42
3	M	Grad/Prof	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.23	-0.26	25.79
3	F	UnderGr	0.37	0.17	0.60	0.19	-0.23	36.80
3	F	Grad/Prof	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.29	-0.74	1.25
4	M	UnderGr	2.13	0.53	2.07	0.39	0.06	92.62
4	M	Grad/Prof	1.84	0.71	1.91	0.50	-0.07	93.69
4	F	UnderGr	12.05	0.86	12.65	0.81	-0.60	61.22
4	F	Grad/Prof	9.17	1.53	8.97	0.89	0.20	91.27
5	M	UnderGr	49.90	1.73	50.52	1.38	-0.62	78.33
5	M	Grad/Prof	28.40	3.16	36.75	1.76	-8.35	2.51
5	F	UnderGr	59.78	1.14	63.58	1.09	-3.80	1.76
5	F	Grad/Prof	51.04	1.80	51.35	2.35	-0.31	91.79
6	M	UnderGr	1.49	0.48	1.27	0.34	0.22	71.71
6	M	Grad/Prof	1.21	0.56	1.02	0.44	0.19	79.08
6	F	UnderGr	5.28	0.74	5.21	0.54	0.07	93.27
6	F	Grad/Prof	6.51	1.27	7.40	0.97	-0.89	58.00

Outcome[1]	Gender	Enrollment Status[2]	Incentive	StdErr[3]	Non-Incentive	StdErr[3]	Difference	P-value[4]
7	M	UnderGr	7.16	1.34	7.32	0.89	-0.16	91.70
7	M	Grad/Prof	5.09	1.18	3.97	0.86	1.12	45.15
7	F	UnderGr	10.65	0.81	10.49	0.81	0.16	88.81
7	F	Grad/Prof	5.84	1.19	7.10	0.96	-1.26	41.27
8	M	UnderGr	40.94	2.14	44.31	1.87	-3.37	24.22
8	M	Grad/Prof	23.60	1.53	28.54	1.50	-4.94	2.43
8	F	UnderGr	48.53	1.62	50.84	0.97	-2.31	22.76
8	F	Grad/Prof	30.35	2.77	29.15	1.86	1.20	72.28
9	M	UnderGr	30.85	1.63	29.62	1.30	1.23	56.03
9	M	Grad/Prof	29.31	1.80	26.71	1.92	2.60	32.58
9	F	UnderGr	18.41	1.10	19.89	0.94	-1.48	30.66
9	F	Grad/Prof	16.47	1.39	18.56	1.72	-2.09	34.95
10	M	UnderGr	58.02	4.00	63.78	2.21	-5.76	21.14
10	M	Grad/Prof	79.45	9.87	60.52	8.14	18.93	14.43
10	F	UnderGr	70.21	1.99	71.19	2.06	-0.98	73.22
10	F	Grad/Prof	64.86	5.81	68.66	3.88	-3.80	58.62
11	M	UnderGr	25.60	1.51	29.32	1.52	-3.72	8.84
11	M	Grad/Prof	28.81	2.55	28.27	1.64	0.54	85.82
11	F	UnderGr	46.80	1.48	49.77	1.06	-2.97	11.07
11	F	Grad/Prof	44.27	2.37	46.35	1.87	-2.08	49.52

[1] See Table A4-1 for definitions of outcomes
[2] UnderGr = Undergraduate; Grad/Prof = Graduate or Professional Student
[3] StdErr = Standard Error for the proportion
[4] A significant result (P-value < 1.25%) is asterisked (*).

As noted above, 0% of the differences in Table A4-4 are statistically significant. These results indicate there is no evidence of non-response bias.

Appendix 5. Email Invitations and Reminders

Survey Invitation and Reminder Messages

1st Contact: Email Invitation
Condition 1: $5 Amazon gift card

From: Campus Climate Survey
Subject: Invitation to take part in a Campus Climate Survey

From: President Teresa A. Sullivan
To: University of Virginia Student

I'm writing to ask you to respond to a climate survey on sexual assault and sexual misconduct. The results will be used to guide policies to encourage a healthy, safe, and nondiscriminatory environment at U.Va. It is important to hear from you, even if you believe these issues do not directly affect you.

I know your time is valuable, but I hope you can find a few minutes to respond before the survey closes on Wednesday, April 29, 2015. As a small token of appreciation, **you will receive a $5 Amazon gift card** once you complete the survey.

Share your perspective by clicking on the link below:

https://group3.campusclimatesurvey2015.org/Home.aspx?uPin=UhjITGNgkes43Ng

Your individual responses will be treated as confidential. Your participation in this survey is completely voluntary and will not affect any aspect of your experience at the University of Virginia. However, your response is important to getting an accurate picture of the experiences and opinions of all students.

Westat, a social science research firm, is administering the survey for us. If you have any questions about the survey or have difficulty accessing it, please send an e-mail to CampusClimateHelp@westat.com or call 1 (855) 497-4787.

Thank you,

Teresa A. Sullivan
President

Survey Invitation and Reminder Messages

2nd and 3rd Contact: Email Reminder
Condition 1: $5 Amazon gift card

From: Campus Climate Survey
Subject: Reminder to complete the Campus Climate Survey

From: Vice President and Chief Student Affairs Officer Patricia M. Lampkin
To: University of Virginia Student

President Sullivan recently sent you an individualized link to participate in a climate survey. If you have filled out the survey, thank you! This message has gone to all students on campus because no identifying information is linked with the survey and we are unable to identify whether you have completed the survey.

If you have not had a chance to take the survey yet, please do so as soon as possible by clicking on the link below. Your participation in this confidential survey is voluntary, but the more people who participate, the better the information we will have to promote a healthier campus.

The closing date for the survey is Wednesday, April 29, 2015, so it is important to hear from you as soon as possible. As a small token of appreciation, you will receive a **$5 Amazon gift card when you complete the survey.**

https://group3.campusclimatesurvey2015.org/Home.aspx?uPin=UhjITGNgkes43Ng

Westat, a social science research firm, is administering the survey for us. If you have any questions about the survey or have difficulty accessing it, please send an e-mail to CampusClimateHelp@westat.com or call 1 (855) 497-4787.

Thank you,

Patricia M. Lampkin
Vice President and Chief Student Affairs Officer

Survey Invitation and Reminder Messages

1st Contact: Email Invitation
Condition 2: Drawing

From: Campus Climate Survey
Subject: Invitation to take part in a Campus Climate Survey

From: President Teresa A. Sullivan
To: University of Virginia Student

I'm writing to ask you to respond to a climate survey on sexual assault and sexual misconduct. The results will be used to guide policies to encourage a healthy, safe, and nondiscriminatory environment at U.Va. It is important to hear from you, even if you believe these issues do not directly affect you.

I know your time is valuable, but I hope you can find a few minutes to respond before the survey closes on Wednesday, April 29, 2015. **By going to the website at the link below, you will be entered into a drawing to win one of 20 $50 Amazon gift cards.** We hope you will decide to complete the survey, but you are eligible for the drawing whether or not you complete the survey:

https://group3.campusclimatesurvey2015.org/Home.aspx?uPin=UhjITGNgkes43Ng

Your individual responses will be treated as confidential. Your participation in this survey is completely voluntary and will not affect any aspect of your experience at the University of Virginia. However, your response is important to getting an accurate picture of the experiences and opinions of all students.

Westat, a social science research firm, is administering the survey for us. If you have any questions about the survey or have difficulty accessing it, please send an e-mail to CampusClimateHelp@westat.com or call 1 (855) 497-4787.

Thank you,

Teresa A. Sullivan
President

Survey Invitation and Reminder Messages

2nd and 3rd Contact: Email Reminder
Condition 2: Drawing

From: Campus Climate Survey
Subject: Reminder to complete the Campus Climate Survey

From: Vice President and Chief Student Affairs Officer Patricia M. Lampkin
To: University of Virginia Student

President Sullivan recently sent you an individualized link to participate in a climate survey. If you have filled out the survey, thank you! This message has gone to all students on campus because no identifying information is linked with the survey and we are unable to identify whether you have completed the survey.

If you have not had a chance to take the survey yet, please do so as soon as possible by clicking on the link below. Your participation in this confidential survey is voluntary, but the more people who participate, the better the information we will have to promote a healthier campus.

The closing date for the survey is Wednesday, April 29, 2015, so it is important to hear from you as soon as possible. As a small token of our appreciation, **by going to the website at the link below, you will be entered into a drawing to win one of 20 $50 Amazon gift cards.** You are eligible for the drawing whether or not you complete the survey.

https://group3.campusclimatesurvey2015.org/Home.aspx?uPin=UhjITGNgkes43Ng

Westat, a social science research firm, is administering the survey for us. If you have any questions about the survey or have difficulty accessing it, please send an e-mail to CampusClimateHelp@westat.com or call 1 (855) 497-4787.

Thank you,

Patricia M. Lampkin
Vice President and Chief Student Affairs Officer

Table A. Characteristics of Respondents that completed the survey

Characteristic Category	Weighted		Un-weighted	
	Number	%	Number	%
Age				
18 years old	1,904	9.2	478	8.7
19 years old	3,662	17.7	922	16.8
20 years old	3,160	15.2	835	15.2
21 years old	3,713	17.9	923	16.8
22 years old	2,124	10.2	602	11.0
23 years old	853	4.1	242	4.4
24 years old	687	3.3	194	3.5
25 years or older	4,640	22.4	1,286	23.5
Student Affiliation				
Undergraduate	14,782	71.3	3,768	68.7
Graduate or Professional	5,961	28.7	1,714	31.3
Year in school/program				
Freshman	3,680	17.7	933	17.0
Sophomore	3,638	17.5	878	16.0
Junior	3,726	18.0	921	16.8
Senior	3,738	18.0	1,036	18.9
Graduate or Prof 1st year	2,236	10.8	604	11.0
Graduate or Prof 2nd year	1,722	8.3	447	8.2
Graduate or Prof 3rd year	896	4.3	293	5.3
Graduate or Prof 4th year or higher	1,107	5.3	370	6.7
Year first enrolled in the college or university				
2010 or earlier	1,422	6.9	440	8.0
2011	3,503	16.9	982	17.9
2012	4,036	19.5	1,076	19.6
2013	5,262	25.4	1,323	24.1
2014 or 2015	6,519	31.4	1,661	30.3
Hispanic or Latino?				
Yes	1,300	6.3	309	5.6
No	19,443	93.7	5,173	94.4

Table A. Characteristics of Respondents that completed the survey (continued)

Characteristic Category	Weighted		Un-weighted	
	Number	%	Number	%
Race				
White only	14,047	67.7	4,184	76.3
Black only	1,211	5.8	213	3.9
Asian only	4,096	19.7	810	14.8
Other/Multi race	1,390	6.7	275	5.0
Gender Identity				
Female	10,841	52.3	3,321	60.6
Male	9,754	47.0	2,125	38.8
Other	149	0.7	36	0.7
Sexual Orientation				
Heterosexual	18,767	91.9	4,974	92.1
Non-Heterosexual	1,656	8.1	424	7.9
Since enrolled in college or university, have you been in a partnered relationship?				
Yes	15,190	73.2	4,134	75.4
No	5,528	26.6	1,341	24.5
Did not answer the question	25	0.1	7	0.1
Have a disability registered with the university?				
Yes	477	2.3	125	2.3
No	20,232	97.5	5,347	97.5
Did not answer the question	34	0.2	10	0.2

Table 1.1. Perceptions of Responses to Reporting Sexual Assault or Sexual Misconduct[1] to an Official by Gender and Enrollment Status

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
The following are statements about what might happen if someone were to report a sexual assault or sexual misconduct to an official at UVa. Please use the scale provided to indicate how likely you think each scenario is.										
If someone were to report sexual assault or sexual misconduct to an official, how likely is it that...										
Students would support the person making the report.										
Not at all	1.6	0.2	1.4	0.2	3.2	0.5	1.2	0.3	1.8	0.5
A little	9.9	0.4	10.9	0.6	16.2	1.2	7.3	0.6	7.4	0.9
Somewhat	32.2	0.5	34.6	0.8	41.6	1.3	27.6	0.9	28.0	1.4
Very	42.8	0.7	42.5	1.0	31.7	1.4	46.3	1.1	45.4	1.5
Extremely	13.5	0.4	10.6	0.5	7.3	0.7	17.6	0.9	17.3	1.3
The alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate against the person making the report.										
Not at all	7.7	0.3	4.3	0.3	5.6	0.6	9.7	0.7	13.9	1.0
A little	29.5	0.5	25.4	0.7	23.8	1.4	34.8	1.1	33.4	1.4
Somewhat	38.9	0.6	41.0	0.9	39.9	1.5	37.4	1.3	35.6	1.6
Very	19.1	0.4	23.5	0.7	25.4	1.3	13.6	0.9	13.9	1.0
Extremely	4.9	0.2	5.8	0.4	5.2	0.7	4.4	0.5	3.3	0.6

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

Table 1.1. Perceptions of Responses to Reporting Sexual Assault or Sexual Misconduct[1] by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If someone were to report sexual assault or sexual misconduct to an official, how likely is it that...										
Campus officials would take the report seriously.										
Not at all	2.4	0.2	1.8	0.3	4.1	0.6	2.2	0.4	2.7	0.6
A little	10.1	0.4	12.4	0.6	15.3	1.0	6.8	0.7	7.0	0.9
Somewhat	28.6	0.5	33.2	0.8	32.3	1.4	24.2	1.1	23.1	1.4
Very	38.6	0.6	39.0	1.1	35.4	1.6	39.8	1.2	37.9	1.4
Extremely	20.2	0.5	13.6	0.7	12.9	0.9	26.9	1.0	29.3	1.4
Campus officials would protect the safety of the person making the report.										
Not at all	3.2	0.2	2.9	0.3	7.0	0.7	2.3	0.4	2.8	0.6
A little	11.5	0.4	13.7	0.7	17.9	1.2	8.1	0.6	7.5	0.8
Somewhat	30.2	0.6	34.3	0.8	35.1	1.2	25.3	1.0	25.8	1.6
Very	36.7	0.5	35.9	0.8	29.8	1.5	38.8	1.0	39.8	1.2
Extremely	18.5	0.5	13.1	0.7	10.2	1.0	25.6	1.0	24.1	1.4
Campus officials would conduct a fair investigation.										
Not at all	5.5	0.2	4.3	0.4	7.6	0.8	4.5	0.5	8.3	0.9
A little	14.5	0.4	17.1	0.6	17.7	1.3	12.1	0.8	10.1	0.9
Somewhat	38.9	0.5	42.1	0.8	41.3	1.5	34.7	1.3	37.5	1.8
Very	29.2	0.6	28.8	0.9	25.7	1.4	31.0	1.0	29.7	1.4
Extremely	12.0	0.4	7.7	0.5	7.7	0.7	17.7	1.0	14.4	1.1

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

Table 1.1. Perceptions of Responses to Reporting Sexual Assault or Sexual Misconduct[1] by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If someone were to report sexual assault or sexual misconduct to an official, how likely is it that...										
Campus officials would take action against the offender(s).										
Not at all	9.5	0.3	11.0	0.6	15.1	1.1	6.4	0.6	7.0	0.8
A little	24.2	0.6	29.8	1.0	28.7	1.3	17.8	0.9	19.5	1.4
Somewhat	38.2	0.6	39.9	0.9	38.7	1.5	39.0	1.1	32.0	1.4
Very	20.3	0.5	15.8	0.8	13.9	1.1	24.9	1.1	27.6	1.4
Extremely	7.9	0.4	3.5	0.3	3.6	0.5	11.9	0.8	13.9	1.4
Campus officials would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault or sexual misconduct.										
Not at all	9.9	0.3	10.1	0.6	17.0	1.2	6.7	0.6	10.0	1.0
A little	20.8	0.4	23.4	0.7	23.5	1.2	16.5	0.9	20.8	1.3
Somewhat	36.9	0.6	38.3	0.9	35.1	1.4	37.8	1.3	32.9	1.7
Very	23.7	0.5	22.6	0.7	18.7	1.5	27.1	1.0	24.2	1.4
Extremely	8.6	0.3	5.6	0.4	5.6	0.6	11.9	0.7	12.0	1.1

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

Table 1.1. Perceptions of Responses to Reporting Sexual Assault or Sexual Misconduct[1] by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	TGQN[2] (n<100)			
	Undergraduate (n<60)		Graduate or Professional (n<40)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If someone were to report sexual assault or sexual misconduct to an official, how likely is it that...				
Students would support the person making the report.				
Not at all	s	s	-	-
A little	16.4	6.2	60.1	25.4
Somewhat	58.8	7.5	s	s
Very	s	s	-	-
Extremely	14.0	5.9	s	s
The alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate against the person making the report.				
Not at all	s	s	-	-
A little	18.2	7.7	-	-
Somewhat	18.0	6.6	s	s
Very	42.7	10.6	56.4	20.2
Extremely	18.1	7.1	s	s
Campus officials would take the report seriously.				
Not at all	10.9	5.7	s	s
A little	13.6	5.5	54.8	24.7
Somewhat	40.2	10.0	s	s
Very	29.0	9.2	-	-
Extremely	s	s	s	s

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

[2] TGQN = Transgender woman, Transgender man, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning, not listed.

Table 1.1. Perceptions of Responses to Reporting Sexual Assault or Sexual Misconduct[1] by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	TGQN[2] (n<100)			
	Undergraduate (n<60)		Graduate or Professional (n<40)	
	%	StdErr	%	StdErr
If someone were to report sexual assault or sexual misconduct to an official, how likely is it that…				
Campus official would protect the safety of the person making the report.				
Not at all	16.9	7.6	-	-
A little	18.9	6.9	s	s
Somewhat	25.4	9.7	68.0	19.9
Very	32.6	8.5	-	-
Extremely	s	s	-	-
Campus officials would conduct a fair investigation.				
Not at all	23.1	7.8	s	s
A little	12.9	5.0	s	s
Somewhat	42.9	11.8	56.4	20.2
Very	14.6	8.0	-	-
Extremely	s	s	-	-
Campus officials would take action against the offender(s).				
Not at all	28.9	9.4	s	s
A little	28.3	8.0	51.0	25.9
Somewhat	29.9	10.0	-	-
Very	s	s	-	-
Extremely	8.8	4.5	s	s
Campus officials would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault or sexual misconduct.				
Not at all	27.5	8.7	49.0	25.6
A little	27.5	8.3	51.0	25.6
Somewhat	27.9	11.5	-	-
Very	s	s	-	-
Extremely	s	s	-	-

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

[2] TGQN = Transgender woman, Transgender man, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning, not listed.

Table 1.2. Bystander Behavior by Gender and Enrollment Status

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,3137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
The next questions are about situations you may have seen or been in since you have been a student at UVa.										
Since you have been a student at UVa have you suspected that a friend had been sexually assaulted?										
Yes	23.0	0.6	32.0	1.0	18.3	1.1	21.0	1.2	8.6	1.1
No	77.0	0.6	68.0	1.0	81.7	1.1	79.0	1.2	91.4	1.1
If yes: Thinking about the last time this happened, what did you do?										
Did nothing because I wasn't sure what to do	10.6	0.8	9.9	1.0	14.0	2.5	11.6	1.8	6.8	2.7
Did nothing for another reason	21.8	1.2	19.1	1.4	18.4	3.1	26.6	2.2	29.2	6.5
Spoke to my friend or someone else to seek help	58.9	1.3	63.7	1.6	58.8	3.3	52.0	2.4	48.0	7.3
Took action in another way	8.7	0.7	7.3	0.7	8.8	1.9	9.8	1.5	15.9	4.4
Since you have been a student at UVa have you seen a drunk person heading off for what looked like a sexual encounter?										
Yes	56.3	0.6	60.0	1.1	45.8	1.7	63.1	1.2	42.1	1.6
No	43.7	0.6	40.0	1.1	54.2	1.7	36.9	1.2	57.9	1.6
If yes: Thinking about the last time this happened, what did you do?										
Did nothing because I wasn't sure what to do	19.5	0.6	22.8	1.1	20.5	1.7	17.2	1.0	14.3	1.8
Did nothing for another reason	57.1	0.8	47.4	1.2	56.6	2.4	63.2	1.5	73.2	2.3
Directly intervened to stop it	8.6	0.4	11.9	0.8	11.4	1.2	5.8	0.8	2.8	0.9
Spoke to someone else to seek help	6.5	0.4	7.9	0.6	5.9	1.0	6.0	0.7	3.5	0.9
Took action in another way	8.3	0.5	10.1	0.8	5.7	0.9	7.8	0.8	6.1	1.1

Table 1.2. Bystander Behavior by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Since you have been a student at UVa have you seen or heard someone was acting in a sexually violent or harassing way?										
Yes	21.3	0.6	25.8	0.8	23.0	1.6	19.3	1.1	12.8	1.3
No	78.7	0.6	74.2	0.8	77.0	1.6	80.7	1.1	87.2	1.3
If yes: Thinking about the last time this happened, what did you do?										
Did nothing because I wasn't sure what to do	19.8	1.0	21.9	1.5	21.8	2.4	16.2	1.9	17.4	2.8
Did nothing for another reason	31.0	1.3	28.5	1.7	29.2	2.4	31.7	3.0	43.6	4.8
Directly intervened to stop it	17.6	1.0	16.4	1.4	19.0	2.4	17.9	2.0	20.7	3.5
Spoke to someone else to seek help	18.1	1.0	19.9	1.5	14.9	2.1	20.2	2.0	8.0	2.0
Took action in another way	13.5	1.0	13.3	1.3	15.1	2.3	14.1	2.1	10.2	2.9

Table 1.2. Bystander Behavior by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	TGQN[1] (n<100)			
	Undergraduate (n<60)		Graduate or Professional (n<40)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
The next questions are about situations you may have seen or been in since you have been a student at UVa.				
Since you have been a student at UVa have you suspected that a friend had been sexually assaulted?				
Yes	39.0	8.1	s	s
No	61.0	8.1	83.1	16.1
If yes: Thinking about the last time this happened, what did you do?				
Did nothing because I wasn't sure what to do	s	s	-	-
Did nothing for another reason	s	s	-	-
Spoke to my friend or someone else to seek help	71.1	12.9	-	-
Took action in another way	-	-	s	s
Since you have been a student at UVa have you seen a drunk person heading off for what looked like a sexual encounter?				
Yes	51.6	10.2	52.7	19.8
No	48.4	10.2	47.3	19.8
If yes: Thinking about the last time this happened, what did you do?				
Did nothing because I wasn't sure what to do	38.5	12.8	s	s
Did nothing for another reason	33.5	12.0	s	s
Directly intervened to stop it	17.7	9.4	-	-
Spoke to someone else to seek help	s	s	s	s
Took action in another way	s	s	-	-

[1]TGQN= Transgender woman, Transgender man, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning, not listed.

Table 1.2. Bystander Behavior by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	TGQN[1] (n<100)			
	Undergraduate (n<60)		Graduate or Professional (n<40)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Since you have been a student at UVa have you seen or heard someone was acting in a sexually violent or harassing way?				
Yes	36.6	10.7	-	-
No	63.4	10.7	100.0	0.0
If yes: Thinking about the last time this happened, what did you do?				
Did nothing because I wasn't sure what to do	s	s	-	-
Did nothing for another reason	33.2	13.4	-	-
Directly intervened to stop it	45.5	13.7	-	-
Spoke to someone else to seek help	-	-	-	-
Took action in another way	s	s	-	-

[1]TGQN= Transgender woman, Transgender man, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning, not listed.

Table 1.3. Perceptions Related to Sexual Assault or Sexual Misconduct[1] by Gender and Enrollment Status

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
These next questions ask about your perceptions related to the risks of experiencing sexual assault or sexual misconduct.										
How problematic is sexual assault or sexual misconduct at UVa?										
Not at all	4.4	0.3	1.0	0.2	3.2	0.6	5.1	0.6	12.6	1.2
A little	17.2	0.5	11.2	0.6	11.7	0.9	23.3	1.1	24.7	1.6
Somewhat	39.8	0.7	39.2	1.0	39.3	1.4	43.5	1.1	34.5	1.7
Very	30.3	0.5	39.0	0.8	34.4	1.5	22.0	1.0	21.5	1.1
Extremely	8.3	0.3	9.6	0.6	11.5	1.0	6.0	0.5	6.7	0.8
How likely do you think it is that you will experience sexual assault or sexual misconduct on campus?										
Not at all	46.8	0.5	20.0	0.8	33.8	1.5	67.8	1.2	82.5	1.2
A little	31.7	0.6	41.3	1.0	39.4	1.3	25.6	1.1	13.5	1.1
Somewhat	15.6	0.4	27.9	0.8	20.5	1.2	4.9	0.6	2.3	0.5
Very	4.6	0.2	8.5	0.5	4.7	0.7	1.4	0.3	1.4	0.4
Extremely	1.2	0.1	2.2	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	s	s
How likely do you think it is that you will experience sexual assault or sexual misconduct during off-campus university sponsored events?										
Not at all	41.6	0.5	16.2	0.6	30.0	1.4	61.0	1.2	75.5	1.4
A little	33.3	0.6	39.8	0.9	41.0	1.2	29.1	1.1	19.0	1.1
Somewhat	19.0	0.5	32.5	0.9	22.0	1.2	8.4	0.7	4.2	0.8
Very	5.1	0.3	9.6	0.5	5.6	0.7	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.4
Extremely	1.0	0.1	1.8	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	s	s

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

Table 1.3. Perceptions Related to Sexual Assault or Sexual Misconduct[1] by Gender and Enrollment Status

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	TGQN[2] (n<100)			
	Undergraduate (n<60)		Graduate or Professional (n<40)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
These next questions ask about your perceptions related to the risks of experiencing sexual assault or sexual misconduct.				
How problematic is sexual assault or sexual misconduct at UVa?				
Not at all	-	-	-	-
A little	s	s	s	s
Somewhat	23.1	7.8	s	s
Very	41.1	7.2	-	-
Extremely	31.0	8.0	69.5	18.2
How likely do you think it is that you will experience sexual assault or sexual misconduct on campus>				
Not at all	19.6	8.1	-	-
A little	29.9	9.3	58.4	19.5
Somewhat	27.6	7.1	s	s
Very	9.0	4.6	s	s
Extremely	13.9	6.0	-	-

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

[2]TGQN= Transgender woman, Transgender man, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning, not listed.

Table 1.3. Perceptions Related to Sexual Assault or Sexual Misconduct[1] by Gender and Enrollment Status

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	TGQN[2] (n<100)			
	Undergraduate (n<60)		Graduate or Professional (n<40)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
How likely do you think it is that you will experience sexual assault or sexual misconduct during off-campus university sponsored events?				
Not at all	17.8	6.3	-	-
A little	44.5	9.4	s	s
Somewhat	20.2	6.5	58.5	21.2
Very	10.1	5.1	-	-
Extremely	s	s	-	-

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

[2] TGQN= Transgender woman, Transgender man, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning, not listed.

Table 2.1. Awareness and Knowledge of Resources Related to Sexual Assault or Sexual Misconduct[1] by Gender and Enrollment Status

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
The next questions ask about the services and resources offered by the university for those affected by sexual assault and sexual misconduct.										
Are you aware of the services provided by the following? (Mark all that apply)										
University of Virginia Police Department	79.9	0.5	81.1	0.7	69.4	1.6	85.0	0.8	75.7	1.4
Charlottesville Police Department	75.5	0.6	76.3	0.7	68.4	1.3	79.8	1.1	71.0	1.4
Albemarle County Police Department	48.6	0.6	45.6	1.0	41.9	1.1	55.3	1.2	48.3	1.5
Office of the Dean of Students	64.1	0.5	70.6	0.8	45.4	1.6	71.3	1.3	48.9	1.5
U.Va. Student Health Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)	85.2	0.4	93.4	0.5	80.7	1.1	88.1	0.9	62.9	1.5
U.Va. Student Health Other Departments (e.g., General Medicine)	63.0	0.6	69.5	0.9	57.8	1.5	64.8	1.2	47.1	1.6
U.Va. Women's Center	54.2	0.6	78.9	0.7	47.7	1.5	39.9	1.4	26.2	1.2
U.Va. Medical Center Emergency Department	46.6	0.6	50.9	1.0	44.2	1.2	46.2	1.1	38.7	1.3
Title IX Coordinator, Office of Equal Opportunity Programs (EOP)	19.0	0.6	17.6	0.7	20.0	1.2	20.1	1.3	19.4	1.0
Sexual Assault Resource Agency (SARA)	36.9	0.6	52.5	1.0	30.2	1.3	28.9	1.2	19.3	1.2
Shelter for Help in Emergency (SHE)	25.7	0.5	39.6	1.0	22.7	1.3	15.1	0.9	14.6	1.2

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

Table 2.1. Awareness and Knowledge of Resources Related to Sexual Assault or Sexual Misconduct[1] by Gender and Enrollment Status

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Sexual Violence Education and Resources website	19.9	0.6	24.9	1.0	12.2	0.9	20.4	1.0	12.4	1.2
Not on our Grounds website (e.g., Green Dot, #HOOSGotYourBack)	55.3	0.6	67.8	0.9	35.9	1.5	58.2	1.4	34.2	1.6
Student Advocacy, Prevention and Education groups (e.g., One Less, One in Four, FIFE, Peer Health Educators)	46.4	0.6	59.0	0.8	26.3	1.3	49.5	1.3	25.1	1.2
Martha Jefferson Emergency Department	21.5	0.4	19.4	0.8	27.5	1.1	19.9	0.8	24.8	1.3

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

Table 2.1. Awareness and Knowledge of Resources Related to Sexual Assault or Sexual Misconduct[1] by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
How knowledgeable are you about each of the following:										
How sexual assault and sexual misconduct are defined at UVa										
Not at all	8.6	0.4	7.3	0.5	16.2	1.0	5.9	0.5	11.1	0.9
A little bit	26.3	0.6	24.4	0.8	31.4	1.6	23.8	1.3	31.6	1.5
Somewhat	38.7	0.6	42.0	1.0	32.6	1.5	37.0	1.4	38.9	1.4
Very	20.7	0.5	21.4	0.9	15.2	1.1	25.6	1.2	13.8	1.0
Extremely	5.7	0.3	4.9	0.4	4.6	0.5	7.6	0.7	4.6	0.7
Where to get help at UVa if you or a friend experienced sexual assault or sexual misconduct										
Not at all	5.0	0.3	3.2	0.4	8.5	0.9	2.9	0.5	11.0	1.0
A little bit	17.3	0.5	12.3	0.6	22.8	1.0	17.5	1.0	24.6	1.3
Somewhat	36.0	0.7	34.1	0.9	39.3	1.6	36.4	1.5	37.3	1.2
Very	31.2	0.6	37.7	0.9	20.7	1.4	33.6	1.2	18.8	1.2
Extremely	10.5	0.4	12.7	0.7	8.7	0.9	9.6	0.7	8.2	0.8

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

Table 2.1. Awareness and Knowledge of Resources Related to Sexual Assault or Sexual Misconduct[1] by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Where to make a report of sexual assault or sexual misconduct at UVa										
Not at all	10.4	0.4	9.8	0.5	17.2	1.1	6.7	0.7	13.4	1.0
A little bit	21.4	0.5	19.4	0.7	23.1	1.2	21.3	0.8	25.1	1.5
Somewhat	35.8	0.5	37.6	0.7	33.7	1.6	36.7	1.3	31.3	1.6
Very	23.4	0.6	24.9	0.7	18.6	1.2	25.0	1.0	20.6	1.2
Extremely	9.0	0.3	8.3	0.5	7.3	0.8	10.4	0.7	9.7	0.9
What happens when a student reports an incident of sexual assault or sexual misconduct										
Not at all	19.2	0.6	17.2	0.8	25.8	1.3	15.6	0.9	25.7	1.4
A little bit	29.0	0.6	28.6	0.8	31.3	1.5	27.7	1.2	30.5	1.4
Somewhat	35.1	0.7	37.1	0.9	30.8	1.3	37.6	1.2	28.4	1.4
Very	12.7	0.4	13.2	0.6	8.8	0.8	14.3	0.8	11.4	1.1
Extremely	4.1	0.3	3.8	0.4	3.4	0.6	4.8	0.6	4.1	0.6

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

Table 2.1. Awareness and Knowledge of Resources Related to Sexual Assault or Sexual Misconduct[1] by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Think back to the orientation when you first came to UVa. Did that orientation include a training or information session about sexual assault or sexual misconduct?										
Yes	46.6	0.9	54.6	1.7	15.1	2.1	60.4	2.3	25.1	2.7
No	15.3	0.7	11.0	1.1	38.2	2.3	5.5	0.9	26.3	2.8
I didn't attend orientation	4.9	0.5	1.6	0.5	11.7	1.6	1.5	0.5	14.6	2.1
I don't remember	33.2	1.2	32.8	1.7	34.9	2.5	32.6	2.4	34.0	3.1
If yes: Overall, how useful was this session?										
Not at all	7.6	1.0	7.9	1.4	10.5	4.4	7.9	1.5	s	s
A little	23.4	1.3	25.8	1.8	32.9	7.2	19.6	2.1	22.7	6.5
Somewhat	45.7	1.8	43.2	2.3	45.5	7.8	47.8	3.2	49.7	7.9
Very	21.1	1.7	20.5	2.0	8.8	4.6	23.0	2.8	22.0	5.8
Extremely	2.2	0.6	2.6	0.9	s	s	1.7	0.6	s	s

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

Table 3.1a. Percent of Undergraduate Female Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex, or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation by Tactic, Current Year vs. Since Attending UVa and Enrollment Status

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Undergraduate Females (n=2,385, N=8,112)					
	Current School Year			Since Attending UVa		
	Estimated Population Count	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated Population Count	Estimated %	StdErr
Total Involving physical force/threat of physical force or incapacitation	1,093	13.4	0.6	1,943	23.8	0.8
Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex	415	5.1	0.4	927	11.4	0.5
Physical force/threat of physical force only	175	2.1	0.3	432	5.3	0.4
Completed	103	1.3	0.2	247	3.0	0.3
Attempted	88	1.1	0.2	294	3.6	0.3
Incapacitation only	222	2.7	0.3	491	6.0	0.4
Both physical force/threat of physical force and incapacitation	61	0.7	0.1	148	1.8	0.2
Sexual Touching	853	10.5	0.5	1,447	17.7	0.7
Physical force/threat of physical force only	597	7.3	0.5	982	12.0	0.6
Incapacitation only	334	4.1	0.3	623	7.6	0.4
Both physical force/threat of physical force and incapacitation	39	0.5	0.1	62	0.8	0.2

Table 3.1b. Percent of Graduate Female Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex, or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation by Tactic, Current Year vs. Since Attending UVa and Enrollment Status

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Graduate Females (n=936, N=2,824)					
	Current School Year			Since Attending UVa		
	Estimated Population Count	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated Population Count	Estimated %	StdErr
Total Involving physical force/threat of physical force or incapacitation	121	4.5	0.6	330	12.3	1.0
Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex	32	1.2	0.3	116	4.3	0.6
Physical force/threat of physical force only	17	0.6	0.2	58	2.2	0.4
Completed	9	0.3	0.2	33	1.2	0.3
Attempted	8	0.3	0.2	40	1.5	0.3
Incapacitation only	18	0.7	0.2	62	2.3	0.4
Both physical force/threat of physical force and incapacitation	s	s	s	13	0.5	0.2
Sexual Touching	107	4.0	0.6	266	9.9	1.0
Physical force/threat of physical force only	82	3.1	0.5	206	7.7	0.9
Incapacitation only	30	1.1	0.3	77	2.9	0.5
Both physical force/threat of physical force and incapacitation	s	s	s	16	0.6	0.2

Table 3.1c. Percent of Undergraduate Male Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex, or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation by Tactic, Current Year vs. Since Attending UVa and Enrollment Status

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Undergraduate Males (n=1,353, N=6,670)					
	Current School Year			Since Attending UVa		
	Estimated Population Count	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated Population Count	Estimated %	StdErr
Total Involving physical force/threat of physical force or incapacitation	209	3.2	0.4	294	4.5	0.5
Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex	58	0.9	0.3	81	1.2	0.3
Physical force/threat of physical force only	34	0.5	0.2	50	0.8	0.2
Completed	21	0.3	0.2	25	0.4	0.2
Attempted	21	0.3	0.1	32	0.5	0.2
Incapacitation only	23	0.4	0.1	36	0.6	0.2
Both physical force/threat of physical force and incapacitation	-	-	-	s	s	s
Sexual Touching	151	2.3	0.3	228	3.5	0.4
Physical force/threat of physical force only	87	1.3	0.3	118	1.8	0.3
Incapacitation only	59	0.9	0.2	110	1.7	0.3
Both physical force/threat of physical force and incapacitation	5	0.1	0.1	s	s	s

Table 3.1d. Percent of Graduate Male Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex, or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation by Tactic, Current Year vs. Since Attending UVa and Enrollment Status

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

	Graduate Males (n=772, N=3,137)					
	Current School Year			Since Attending UVa		
Survey Item Response	Estimated Population Count	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated Population Count	Estimated %	StdErr
Total Involving physical force/threat of physical force or incapacitation	25	0.8	0.3	62	1.9	0.4
Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex	s	s	s	23	0.7	0.2
Physical force/threat of physical force only	s	s	s	15	0.5	0.2
Completed	s	s	s	s	s	s
Attempted	-	-	-	s	s	s
Incapacitation only	-	-	-	s	s	s
Both physical force/threat of physical force and incapacitation	-	-	-	s	s	s
Sexual Touching	17	0.5	0.2	42	1.3	0.3
Physical force/threat of physical force only	17	0.5	0.2	42	1.3	0.3
Incapacitation only	-	-	-	-	-	-
Both physical force/threat of physical force and incapacitation	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3.1e. Percent of Undergraduate Students of Other Gender Experiencing Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex, or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation by Tactic, Current Year vs. Since Attending UVa and Enrollment Status

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Current School Year			Since Attending UVa		
	Estimated Population Count	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated Population Count	Estimated %	StdErr
Total Involving physical force/threat of physical force or incapacitation	24	18.4	6.4	36	27.7	8.3
Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex	17	13.5	5.9	21	16.7	6.4
Physical force/threat of physical force only	s	s	s	s	s	s
Completed	s	s	s	s	s	s
Attempted	-	-	-	s	s	s
Incapacitation only	12	9.2	4.8	16	12.3	5.4
Both physical force/threat of physical force and incapacitation	s	s	s	s	s	s
Sexual Touching	9	7.4	3.6	21	16.7	6.7
Physical force/threat of physical force only	s	s	s	s	s	s
Incapacitation only	9	7.4	3.6	17	13.6	6.2
Both physical force/threat of physical force and incapacitation	-	-	-	s	s	s

Table 3.1f. Percent of Graduate Students of Other Gender Experiencing Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex, or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation by Tactic, Current Year vs. Since Attending UVa and Enrollment Status

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Current School Year			Since Attending UVa		
	Estimated Population Count	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated Population Count	Estimated %	StdErr
Total Involving physical force/threat of physical force or incapacitation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physical force/threat of physical force only	-	-	-	-	-	-
Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incapacitation only	-	-	-	-	-	-
Both physical force/threat of physical force and incapacitation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual Touching	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physical force/threat of physical force only	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incapacitation only	-	-	-	-	-	-
Both physical force/threat of physical force and incapacitation	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3.2. Percent of Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex, or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation Since Attending UVa by Victim Characteristics, Gender and Enrollment Status

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated%	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated%	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Sexual orientation										
Heterosexual	12.4	0.3	23.4	0.8	12.0	1.1	4.3	0.5	1.2	0.3
Non-Heterosexual	17.6	1.7	29.5	3.1	18.1	3.8	8.4	2.7	8.8	3.8
Ethnicity										
Hispanic	15.2	1.7	29.1	3.3	s	s	6.4	2.4	s	s
Not Hispanic	12.6	0.3	23.4	0.8	12.8	1.1	4.4	0.5	1.9	0.4
Race										
American Indian or Alaska Native	18.2	4.2	26.4	7.6	s	s	s	s	s	s
Asian	9.5	0.8	17.8	1.5	10.6	2.3	3.2	1.0	1.8	0.9
Black or African American	16.2	1.8	22.6	2.8	17.7	4.6	6.3	3.1	s	s
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	12.0	5.8	-	-	s	s	s	s	s	s
White	13.8	0.5	26.4	0.9	12.0	1.2	4.7	0.6	2.5	0.5
Disability										
Yes	24.2	3.4	40.9	6.5	26.4	10.8	12.5	4.3	-	-
No	12.5	0.4	23.4	0.8	12.1	1.0	4.3	0.5	1.9	0.4

Table 3.2. Percent of Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex, or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation Since Attending UVa by Victim Characteristics, Gender and Enrollment Status

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated%	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated%	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Marital status										
Never married	8.7	0.7	-	-	15.5	1.3	-	-	2.5	0.6
Not married but living with a partner	5.2	1.3	-	-	8.8	2.2	-	-	s	s
Married	2.1	0.7	-	-	3.7	1.2	-	-	s	s
Divorced or separated	9.8	5.0	-	-	16.5	8.1	-	-	-	-
Other	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-	-	-

Table 3.2. Percent of Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex, or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation by Victim Characteristics, Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

			Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
	Total		Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
Survey Item Response	Estimated%	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated%	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Year in School and Timing of incidents										
Undergraduate										
Current year										
Freshman	10.6	0.7	16.1	1.1	-	-	3.0	0.7	-	-
Sophomore	11.5	0.8	16.9	1.2	-	-	4.8	1.0	-	-
Junior	6.0	0.6	8.6	0.9	-	-	2.6	0.8	-	-
Senior	7.6	0.7	12.1	1.3	-	-	2.5	0.7	-	-
Since attending UVa										
Freshman	10.6	0.7	16.3	1.1	-	-	3.0	0.7	-	-
Sophomore	16.3	1.2	25.3	1.6	-	-	5.1	1.1	-	-
Junior	15.4	0.9	22.8	1.5	-	-	6.0	1.2	-	-
Senior	18.7	1.0	31.4	1.8	-	-	4.0	0.8	-	-

Table 3.2. Percent of Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex, or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation by Victim Characteristics, Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Graduate/Professional										
Current year										
1st year	2.9	0.6	-	-	5.1	1.1	-	-	s	s
2nd year	1.8	0.4	-	-	3.3	0.8	-	-	s	s
3rd year	3.1	0.9	-	-	5.8	1.7	-	-	s	s
4th year	2.1	0.9	-	-	4.8	2.1	-	-	-	-
5th year	3.1	1.7	-	-	4.4	2.1	-	-	s	s
6th year or higher	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-	-	-
Since attending UVa										
1st year	5.8	0.8	-	-	10.1	1.3	-	-	1.9	0.7
2nd year	6.6	0.9	-	-	13.5	2.0	-	-	1.4	0.6
3rd year	8.4	1.4	-	-	16.7	2.6	-	-	s	s
4th year	7.8	1.7	-	-	15.6	3.7	-	-	s	s
5th year	6.0	2.1	-	-	8.3	2.7	-	-	s	s
6th year or higher	6.4	2.3	-	-	9.3	3.6	-	-	s	s

Table 3.3. Percent of Female Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex, or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation Since Attending UVa by Type of Behavior, Victim Characteristics and Enrollment Status

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)							
			Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex				Sexual Touching			
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Sexual orientation										
Heterosexual	20.6	0.6	11.1	0.5	4.3	0.6	17.6	0.7	9.5	1.0
Non-Heterosexual	26.4	2.3	15.9	3.0	6.1	2.3	18.6	2.5	15.4	3.4
Ethnicity										
Hispanic	23.7	2.6	12.5	2.4	-	-	21.9	2.8	s	s
Not Hispanic	20.8	0.6	11.3	0.5	4.5	0.6	17.4	0.7	10.2	1.0
Race										
American Indian or Alaska Native	25.1	6.5	10.3	5.2	-	-	16.1	6.4	s	s
Asian	16.3	1.3	9.5	1.4	2.1	1.1	13.0	1.3	9.0	2.2
Black or African American	21.4	2.2	9.5	2.0	6.1	3.1	18.3	2.6	13.6	4.1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-	-	-
White	22.8	0.7	12.8	0.7	4.4	0.7	19.4	0.8	9.9	1.1
Disability										
Yes	38.5	5.9	20.7	6.2	-	-	28.4	5.1	26.4	10.8
No	20.6	0.7	11.1	0.5	4.4	0.6	17.5	0.7	9.7	1.0

Table 3.3. Percent of Female Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex, or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation Since Attending UVa by Type of Behavior, Victim Characteristics and Enrollment Status

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

			Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)							
			Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex				Sexual Touching			
	Total		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
Survey Item Response	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Marital status										
Never married	15.5	1.3	-	-	4.9	0.8	-	-	13.1	1.4
Not married but living with a partner	8.8	2.2	-	-	7.0	2.1	-	-	3.4	1.7
Married	3.7	1.2	-	-	s	s	-	-	3.2	1.2
Divorced or separated	16.5	8.1	-	-	s	s	-	-	s	s
Other	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-	s	s

Table 3.3. Percent of Female Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex, or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation by Type of Behavior, Victim Characteristics and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

			Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)							
			Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex				Sexual Touching			
	Total		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
Survey Item Response	Estimated%	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Year in School and Timing of incidents										
Undergraduate										
Current year										
Freshman	16.1	1.1	5.9	0.8	-	-	13.1	1.1	-	-
Sophomore	16.9	1.2	6.3	0.9	-	-	13.5	1.2	-	-
Junior	8.6	0.9	3.7	0.6	-	-	6.2	0.9	-	-
Senior	12.1	1.3	4.5	0.7	-	-	9.1	1.1	-	-
Since attending UVa										
Freshman	16.3	1.1	6.2	0.8	-	-	13.2	1.1	-	-
Sophomore	25.3	1.6	11.0	1.2	-	-	19.8	1.5	-	-
Junior	22.8	1.5	11.5	1.1	-	-	16.5	1.4	-	-
Senior	31.4	1.8	17.2	1.2	-	-	21.7	1.6	-	-

Table 3.3. Percent of Female Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex, or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation by Type of Behavior, Victim Characteristics and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

			Female (n=3,321, N=10, 936)							
			Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex				Sexual Touching			
	Total		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
Survey Item Response	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Graduate/Professional										
Current Year										
1st year	5.1	1.1	-	-	0.8	0.4	-	-	4.9	1.0
2nd year	3.3	0.8	-	-	1.1	0.5	-	-	2.2	0.6
3rd year	5.8	1.7	-	-	s	s	-	-	4.7	1.5
4th year	4.8	2.1	-	-	s	s	-	-	4.8	2.1
5th year	4.4	2.1	-	-	s	s	-	-	4.4	2.1
6th year	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-	s	s
Since attending UVa										
1st year	10.1	1.3	-	-	2.5	0.7	-	-	8.8	1.3
2nd year	13.5	2.0	-	-	5.4	1.5	-	-	9.4	1.6
3rd year	16.7	2.6	-	-	7.3	1.8	-	-	12.7	2.5
4th year	15.6	3.7	-	-	6.5	2.5	-	-	13.2	3.2
5th year	8.3	2.7	-	-	4.7	2.3	-	-	8.3	2.7
6th year	9.3	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.3	3.6

Table 3.4a. Number of Times Females Experienced Nonconsensual Competed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation by Enrollment Status for the Current year and Since Attending UVa

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Current school year						
Number of times						
0 times	95.9	0.3	94.9	0.4	98.8	0.3
1 time	2.7	0.2	3.4	0.3	0.7	0.2
2 times	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.2
3 times	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	s	s
4 or more times	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	-	-
Since attending UVa						
Number of times						
0 times	90.4	0.4	88.6	0.5	95.7	0.6
1 time	5.7	0.3	6.8	0.4	2.2	0.4
2 times	2.0	0.2	2.4	0.3	0.9	0.3
3 times	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.9	0.3
4 or more times	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.2

Table 3.4b. Number of Times Students Reported Nonconsensual Sexual Touching by Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation by Current School Year and Since Attending UVa by Gender and Enrollment Status

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Current school year										
Number of times										
0 times	94.5	0.3	89.5	0.5	96.0	0.6	97.7	0.3	99.5	0.2
1 time	s	s	5.5	0.4	2.7	0.5	1.5	0.3	s	s
2 times	1.4	0.1	2.8	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	s	s
3 times	0.6	0.1	1.3	0.2	s	s	s	s	s	s
4 or more times	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.1	s	s	0.2	0.1	-	-
Since attending UVa										
Number of times										
0 times	90.4	0.3	82.3	0.7	90.1	1.0	96.5	0.4	98.7	0.3
1 time	4.0	0.2	6.8	0.5	5.3	0.7	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.3
2 times	2.7	0.2	5.2	0.4	2.2	0.4	1.0	0.2	s	s
3 times	1.4	0.1	3.1	0.3	0.9	0.3	s	s	s	s
4 or more times	1.5	0.2	2.6	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.2	s	s

Table 3.5a. Percent of Female Victims of Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation Since Attending UVa by Time Occurred During Year, Location of Incident and by Tactic

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Female (n=3,321, N=10, 936)			
	By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization:				
How many of these incidents occurred during an academic break or recess?				
No incidents occurred during academic break	74.3	3.3	76.6	3.2
Some incidents occurred during academic break	13.3	2.6	7.9	1.7
All incidents occurred during academic break	12.4	2.4	15.5	2.9
Location				
Did (this incident/any of these incidents) occur on campus or on university affiliated off-campus property?				
Yes	60.7	3.1	46.9	4.2
No	39.3	3.1	53.1	4.2
If yes {on University property), Where did (this incident/these incidents occur? (Mark all that apply)				
University residence hall/dorm	48.4	4.8	43.6	5.6
Fraternity or Sorority house	42.1	4.6	33.9	5.4
Other space used by single-sex org	3.1	1.8	-	-
Other residential housing	26.6	3.9	32.9	5.6
Non-residential building	12.1	2.7	s	s
Other property (e.g, outdoors)	6.6	2.2	s	s

Table 3.5a. Percent of Female Victims of Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation Since Attending UVa by Time Occurred During Year, Location of Incident and by Tactic

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Female (n=3,321, N=10, 936)			
	By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If no {not on University property} Where did (this incident/these incidents occur? (Mark all that apply)				
Private residence	73.6	4.8	87.1	3.3
Fraternity or Sorority house	12.8	4.1	8.6	2.5
Other space used by single-sex org	s	s	-	-
Restaurant, bar, or club	13.8	3.9	12.5	2.7
Other social venue	-	-	-	-
Outdoor or recreational space	4.7	2.3	s	s
Some other place	14.0	3.6	7.3	2.3

Table 3.5b. Percent of Female Victims of Nonconsensual Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation Since Attending UVa by Time Occurred During Year, Location of Incident and by Tactic

Data presented are population estimates based on survey data.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)			
	By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization:				
How many of these incidents occurred during an academic break or recess?				
No incidents occurred during academic break	86.7	1.4	87.6	2.3
Some incidents occurred during academic break	7.6	1.4	7.3	1.8
All incidents occurred during academic break	5.6	1.1	5.2	1.4
Location				
Did (this incident/any of these incidents) occur on campus or on university affiliated off-campus property?				
Yes	57.1	2.7	51.4	4.2
No	42.9	2.7	48.6	4.2
If yes {on University property), Where did (this incident/these incidents occur? (Mark all that apply)				
University residence hall/dorm	20.3	3.0	24.9	5.1
Fraternity or Sorority house	60.8	2.8	55.6	4.7
Other space used by single-sex org	2.7	1.2	-	-
Other residential housing	14.8	2.7	22.5	4.3
Non-residential building	14.3	2.6	5.7	2.5
Other property (e.g, outdoors)	21.6	2.4	9.0	3.0

Table 3.5b. Percent of Female Victims of Nonconsensual Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation Since Attending UVa by Time Occurred During Year, Location of Incident and by Tactic

Data presented are population estimates based on survey data.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)			
	By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If no {not on University property} Where did (this incident/these incidents occur? (Mark all that apply)				
Private residence	41.2	4.5	65.5	4.0
Fraternity or Sorority house	23.7	2.5	19.9	4.2
Other space used by single-sex org	s	s	s	s
Restaurant, bar, or club	44.6	4.0	41.7	4.6
Other social venue	7.4	2.0	s	s
Outdoor or recreational space	5.7	1.5	-	-
Some other place	5.5	1.6	s	s

Table 3.5c. Percent of Male Victims of Nonconsensual Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation since attending UVa by Time Occurred During Year, Location of Incident and by Tactic

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Male (n=2,215, N=9,807)			
	By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization:				
How many of these incidents occurred during an academic break or recess?				
No incidents occurred during academic break	84.1	6.7	83.3	8.5
Some incidents occurred during academic break	12.9	6.3	-	-
All incidents occurred during academic break	s	s	16.7	8.5
Location				
Did (this incident/any of these incidents) occur on campus or on university affiliated off-campus property?				
Yes	50.8	8.4	43.2	10.5
No	49.2	8.4	56.8	10.5
If yes {on University property), Where did (this incident/these incidents occur? (Mark all that apply)				
University residence hall/dorm	24.5	10.9	s	s
Fraternity or Sorority house	42.6	13.9	79.6	12.8
Other space used by single-sex org	-	-	-	-
Other residential housing	-	-	29.9	14.6
Non-residential building	s	s	s	s
Other property (e.g, outdoors)	47.9	13.6	-	-

Table 3.5c. Percent of Male Victims of Nonconsensual Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation since attending UVa by Time Occurred During Year, Location of Incident and by Tactic

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Male (n=2,215, N=9,807)			
	By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If no {not on University property} Where did (this incident/these incidents occur? (Mark all that apply)				
Private residence	53.0	12.4	38.1	13.9
Fraternity or Sorority house	16.7	8.4	s	s
Other space used by single-sex org	-	-	-	-
Restaurant, bar, or club	45.4	11.1	24.0	11.9
Other social venue	s	s	s	s
Outdoor or recreational space	s	s	-	-
Some other place	s	s	s	s

Table 3.6a. Percent of Female Victims of Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation Since Attending UVa by Offender Characteristics and Tactic

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)			
	By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization:				
Was the person (were any of the people) that did this to you… (Mark all that apply)				
Female	s	s	s	s
Male	100	0.0	99.4	0.5
Other gender identity	-	-	-	-
(In total, across all of these incidents) how many people did this to you?				
1 person	67.9	3.5	78.7	2.9
2 persons	21.4	2.9	13.9	2.5
3 or more persons	10.8	2.3	7.4	1.7
How (is the person/are the persons) who did this to you associated with UVa? (Mark all that apply)				
Student	84.6	2.2	84.4	2.5
Faculty or instructor	s	s	s	s
Coach or trainer	-	-	-	-
Other staff or administrator	s	s	s	s
Other person affiliated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)	2.9	1.1	-	-
The person was not affiliated with university	2.9	1.1	2.6	1.1
Don't know association with university	16.1	2.2	16.7	2.3

Table 3.6a. Percent of Female Victims of Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation Since Attending UVa by Offender Characteristics and Tactic

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)			
	By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization:				
At the time of (this event/these events) what (was the person's/were these persons') relationship to you? (Mark all that apply)				
At the time, it was someone I was dating or intimate with	23.2	3.0	25.1	3.2
Someone I had dated or was intimate with	13.1	2.6	14.6	2.5
Teacher or advisor	s	s	s	s
Co-worker, boss or supervisor	3.2	1.1	-	-
Friend or acquaintance	59.2	3.4	56.6	3.4
Stranger	30.9	3.3	20.9	3.0
Other	1.7	0.9	s	s
Don't Know	s	s	-	-

Table 3.6b. Percent of Female Victims of Nonconsensual Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation Since Attending UVa by Offender Characteristics and Tactic

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Female (n=3,321, N=10, 936)			
	By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization:				
Was the person (were any of the people) that did this to you… (Mark all that apply)				
Female	2.7	0.9	s	s
Male	98.7	0.6	100	0.0
Other gender identity	s	s	-	-
(In total, across all of these incidents) how many people did this to you?				
1 person	65.3	2.5	68.6	3.1
2 persons	19.1	1.8	24.1	2.7
3 or more persons	15.6	1.7	7.3	1.8
How (is the person/are the persons) who did this to you associated with UVa? (Mark all that apply)				
Student	85.1	1.6	87.7	2.5
Faculty or instructor	s	s	s	s
Coach or trainer	s	s	-	-
Other staff or administrator	s	s	-	-
Other person affiliated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)	2.4	0.7	2.2	1.1
The person was not affiliated with university	12.2	1.5	3.3	1.3
Don't know association with university	9.4	1.3	10.5	1.9

Table 3.6b. Percent of Female Victims of Nonconsensual Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation Since Attending UVa by Offender Characteristics and Tactic

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Female (n=3,321, N=10, 936)			
	By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization:				
At the time (this event/these events) what (was the person's/were these persons') relationship to you? (Mark all that apply)				
At the time, it was someone I was dating or intimate with	8.5	1.3	10.4	2.3
Someone I had dated or was intimate with	6.4	1.1	5.0	1.6
Teacher or advisor	s	s	s	s
Co-worker, boss or supervisor	2.0	0.6	-	-
Friend or acquaintance	41.9	2.3	62.8	2.9
Stranger	57.2	2.7	40.2	3.4
Other	2.3	0.7	s	s
Don't Know	1.5	0.5	s	s

Table 3.6c. Percent of Male Victims of Nonconsensual Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation Since Attending UVa by Offender Characteristics and Tactic

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
	By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization				
Was the person (were any of the people) that did this to you… (Mark all that apply)				
Female	84.4	5.9	91.8	5.1
Male	34.3	9.2	14.4	7.1
Other gender identity	s	s	-	-
(In total, across all of these incidents) how many people did this to you?				
1 person	58.8	8.1	81.8	7.4
2 persons	20.5	6.7	s	s
3 or more persons	20.7	7.6	14.0	6.8
How (is the person/are the persons) who did this to you associated with UVa? (Mark all that apply)				
Student	78.7	7.5	74.2	9.3
Faculty or instructor	s	s	-	-
Coach or trainer	-	-	-	-
Other staff or administrator	s	s	-	-
Other person affiliated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)	s	s	s	s
The person was not affiliated with university	12.1	5.9	s	s
Don't know association with university	s	s	s	s

Table 3.6c. Percent of Male Victims of Nonconsensual Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation Since Attending UVa by Offender Characteristics and Tactic

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
	By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization:				
At the time of (this event/these events) what (was the person's/were these persons') relationship to you? (Mark all that apply)				
At the time, it was someone I was dating or intimate with	s	s	s	s
Someone I had dated or was intimate with	s	s	s	s
Teacher or advisor	-	-	-	-
Co-worker, boss or supervisor	s	s	-	-
Friend or acquaintance	58.2	8.5	68.5	10.1
Stranger	37.5	8.5	17.0	7.1
Other	s	s	-	-
Don't Know	12.7	6.2	s	s

Table 3.7a. Percent of Female Victims of Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation Since Attending UVa by Involvement of Substances and Tactic

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)			
	By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization:				
Just prior to (the incident/any of these incidents), (was/were) (the person/any of the persons) who did this to you drinking alcohol?				
Yes	75.9	2.9	84.9	2.7
No	15.1	2.2	8.0	2.2
Don't know	9.0	2.1	7.1	1.8
Just prior to (the incident/any of these incidents), (was/were) (the person/any of the persons) who did this to you using drugs?				
Yes	8.6	2.0	11.3	1.9
No	41.4	3.2	48.0	4.4
Don't know	50.0	3.2	40.7	4.6
Just prior to (the incident/any of these incidents), were you drinking alcohol? Keep in mind that you are in no way responsible for what occurred, even if you had been drinking.				
Yes	70.1	3.7	94.8	1.9
No	29.9	3.7	5.2	1.9
Just prior to (the incident/any of these incidents), did you voluntarily take any drugs? Keep in mind that you are in no way responsible for what occurred, even if you had been on drugs.				
Yes	5.0	1.6	9.3	1.8
No	95.0	1.6	90.7	1.8

Table 3.7a. Percent of Female Victims of Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation Since Attending UVa by Involvement of Substances and Tactic

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)			
	By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization:				
Just prior to (the incident/any of these incidents), had you been given alcohol or another drug without your knowledge or consent?				
Yes, I am certain	2.0	0.9	4.8	1.6
I suspect, but I am not certain	9.5	2.0	9.8	2.0
No	79.4	2.9	76.3	2.9
Don't know	9.0	1.8	9.1	2.2
Were you passed out for all or parts of (this incident/any of these incidents)?				
Yes	27.3	3.4	26.2	3.7
No	53.8	4.6	46.0	3.3
Not sure	18.9	3.7	27.8	3.3

Table 3.7b. Percent of Female Victims of Nonconsensual Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation Since Attending UVa by Involvement of Substances and Tactic

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Female (n=3,321, N=10, 936)			
	By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization:				
Just prior to (the incident/any of these incidents), (was/were) (the person/any of the persons) who did this to you drinking alcohol?				
Yes	76.4	2.1	82.4	2.3
No	9.5	1.3	6.3	1.6
Don't know	14.1	2.0	11.3	2.2
Just prior to (the incident/any of these incidents), (was/were) (the person/any of the persons) who did this to you using drugs?				
Yes	4.2	1.0	6.3	1.7
No	33.0	2.1	40.6	3.4
Don't know	62.8	2.4	53.1	3.2
Just prior to (the incident/any of these incidents), were you drinking alcohol? Keep in mind that you are in no way responsible for what occurred, even if you had been drinking.				
Yes	70.6	2.5	91.5	1.9
No	29.4	2.5	8.5	1.9
Just prior to (the incident/any of these incidents), did you voluntarily take any drugs? Keep in mind that you are in no way responsible for what occurred, even if you had been on drugs.				
Yes	1.5	0.6	4.9	1.5
No	98.5	0.6	95.1	1.5

Table 3.7b. Percent of Female Victims of Nonconsensual Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation Since Attending UVa by Involvement of Substances and Tactic

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Female (n=3,321, N=10, 936)			
	By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization:				
Just prior to (the incident/any of these incidents), had you been given alcohol or another drug without your knowledge or consent?				
Yes, I am certain	1.4	0.6	2.1	1.1
I suspect, but I am not certain	1.4	0.5	7.3	1.7
No	94.9	1.1	82.7	2.6
Don't know	2.3	0.8	7.8	1.7
Were you passed out for all or parts of (this incident/any of these incidents)?				
Yes	3.9	1.3	10.1	2.1
No	91.3	1.9	71.5	3.0
Not sure	4.8	1.3	18.4	2.4

Table 3.7c. Percent of Male Victims of Nonconsensual Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation Since Attending UVa by Involvement of Substances and Tactic

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
	By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization:				
Just prior to (the incident/any of these incidents), (was/were) (the person/any of the persons) who did this to you drinking alcohol?				
Yes	63.9	8.7	91.6	5.1
No	25.5	7.7	s	s
Don't know	10.6	5.3	s	s
Just prior to (the incident/any of these incidents), (was/were) (the person/any of the persons) who did this to you using drugs?				
Yes	s	s	s	s
No	39.9	8.5	48.1	10.7
Don't know	53.4	8.7	46.4	10.8
Just prior to (the incident/any of these incidents), were you drinking alcohol? Keep in mind that you are in no way responsible for what occurred, even if you had been drinking.				
Yes	66.5	8.5	100.0	0.0
No	33.5	8.5	-	-
Just prior to (the incident/any of these incidents), did you voluntarily take any drugs? Keep in mind that you are in no way responsible for what occurred, even if you had been on drugs.				
Yes	s	s	s	s
No	96.6	3.0	90.4	5.9

Table 3.7c. Percent of Male Victims of Nonconsensual Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation Since Attending UVa by Involvement of Substances and Tactic

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
	By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization:				
Just prior to (the incident/any of these incidents), had you been given alcohol or another drug without your knowledge or consent?				
Yes, I am certain	-	-	-	-
I suspect, but I am not certain	-	-	-	-
No	97.5	2.1	95.4	4.1
Don't know	s	s	s	s
Were you passed out for all or parts of (this incident/any of these incidents)?				
Yes	-	-	17.0	8.7
No	94.0	5.4	74.6	9.5
Not sure	s	s	s	s

Table 3.8a. Percent of Female Victims of Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation Since Attending UVa by Physical and Emotional Consequences and Tactic

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)			
	By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization:				
Did any of the following happen to you from (this experience/any of these experiences)? (Mark all that apply)				
Physically injured	13.0	2.3	7.0	1.8
Contracted a sexually transmitted disease	2.8	1.0	4.0	1.4
Became pregnant from the experience	-	-	-	-
None of the above	85.9	2.3	88.9	2.1
If student indicated physical injuries:				
What sort of injuries did you sustain? (Mark all that apply)				
Bruises, black-eye, cuts, scratches, or swelling	60.4	8.9	91.7	7.3
Chipped or knocked out teeth	-	-	-	-
Broken bones	s	s	-	-
Internal injury from the sexual contact (e.g., vaginal or anal tearing)	51.8	10.1	33.5	13.8
Other injuries	-	-	-	-

Table 3.8a. Percent of Female Victims of Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation Since Attending UVa by Physical and Emotional Consequences and Tactic

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)			
	By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization:				
Did you experience any of the following as a result of (the incident/any of the incidents)? (Mark all that apply)				
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams	52.4	3.6	40.9	3.3
Fearfulness or being concerned about safety	37.5	3.4	18.0	2.9
Loss of interest in daily activities, or feelings of helplessness and hopelessness	38.4	3.2	24.7	3.1
Nightmares or trouble sleeping	38.0	3.4	20.4	3.0
Feeling numb or detached	49.4	3.3	39.9	3.2
Headaches or stomach aches	23.3	3.3	7.7	2.0
Eating problems or disorders	17.7	2.6	10.4	2.3
Increased drug or alcohol use	22.5	3.0	20.4	2.8
None of the above	26.9	3.4	44.3	3.5

Table 3.8b. Percent of Female Victims of Nonconsensual Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation Since Attending UVa by Physical and Emotional Consequences and Tactic

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Female (n=3,321, N=10, 936)			
	By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization:				
Did any of the following happen to you from (this experience/any of these experiences)? (Mark all that apply)				
Physical injuries	2.0	0.7	s	s
Contract a sexually transmitted disease	s	s	s	s
Become pregnant from the experience	-	-	-	-
None of the above	96.5	0.9	97.1	1.3
If student indicated physical injuries:				
What sort of injuries did you sustain? (Mark all that apply)				
Bruises, black-eye, cuts, scratches, or swelling	91.0	8.6	s	s
Chipped or knocked out teeth	-	-	-	-
Broken bones	-	-	-	-
Internal injury from the sexual contact (e.g., vaginal or anal tearing)	s	s	s	s
Other injuries	s	s	-	-

Table 3.8b. Percent of Female Victims of Nonconsensual Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation Since Attending UVa by Physical and Emotional Consequences and Tactic

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Female (n=3,321, N=10, 936)			
	By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization:				
Did you experience any of the following as a result of (the incident/any of the incidents)? (Mark all that apply)				
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams	19.6	2.0	18.3	2.6
Fearfulness or being concerned about safety	18.3	2.1	8.8	1.8
Loss of interest in daily activities, or feelings of helplessness and hopelessness	10.6	1.7	12.4	2.1
Nightmares or trouble sleeping	11.9	1.4	8.5	1.8
Feeling numb or detached	14.9	1.9	15.3	2.6
Headaches or stomach aches	7.9	1.5	5.4	1.6
Eating problems or disorders	4.3	1.0	6.0	2.1
Increased drug or alcohol use	6.1	1.2	8.6	2.1
None of the above	63.0	2.6	65.0	3.3

Table 3.8c. Percent of Male Victims of Nonconsensual Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation Since Attending UVa by Physical and Emotional Consequences and Tactic

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Male (2,125, N=9,807)			
	By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization				
Did any of the following happen to you from (this experience/any of these experiences)? (Mark all that apply)				
Physical injuries	-	-	-	-
Contract a sexually transmitted disease	-	-	-	-
Become pregnant from the experience	-	-	-	-
None of the above	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
If student indicated physical injuries:				
What sort of injuries did you sustain? (Mark all that apply)				
Bruises, black-eye, cuts, scratches, or swelling	-	-	-	-
Chipped or knocked out teeth	-	-	-	-
Broken bones	-	-	-	-
Internal injury from the sexual contact (e.g., vaginal or anal tearing)	-	-	-	-
Other injuries	-	-	-	-

Table 3.8c. Percent of Male Victims of Nonconsensual Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation Since Attending UVa by Physical and Emotional Consequences and Tactic

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Male (2,125, N=9,807)			
	By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization:				
Did you experience any of the following as a result of (the incident/any of the incidents)? (Mark all that apply)				
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams	8.2	3.7	s	s
Fearfulness or being concerned about safety	s	s	s	s
Loss of interest in daily activities, or feelings of helplessness and hopelessness	-	-	-	-
Nightmares or trouble sleeping	s	s	s	s
Feeling numb or detached	s	s	s	s
Headaches or stomach aches	-	-	-	-
Eating problems or disorders	-	-	-	-
Increased drug or alcohol use	s	s	s	s
None of the above	84.4	5.5	83.1	6.9

Table 3.9a. Percent of Female Victims of Nonconsensual Attempted or Completed Penetration or Oral Sex, or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation Since Attending UVa Reporting to a Program, Reporting to Others and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Behavior and Tactic

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

	Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)							
	Attempted or Completed Penetration or Oral Sex				Sexual Touching			
	By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation		By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation	
Survey Item Response	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization:								
Have you ever contacted any of the following about (this experience/these experiences)? (Mark all that apply) *University of Virginia Police Department, Charlottesville Police Department, Albemarle County Police Department, Office of the Dean of Students, UVa Student Health Counseling and Psychology Services (CAPS), UVa Student Health Other Departments (e.g. General Medicine), UVa Women's Center, UVa Medical Center Emergency Department, Title IX Coordinator Office of Equal Opportunity Programs (EOP), Sexual Assault Resource Agency (SARA)*								
Yes	25.6	3.4	16.1	2.7	3.8	0.9	6.0	1.6
No	74.4	3.4	83.9	2.7	96.2	0.9	94.0	1.6

Table 3.9a. Percent of Female Victims of Nonconsensual Attempted or Completed Penetration or Oral Sex, or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation Since Attending UVa Reporting to a Program, Reporting to Others and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Behavior and Tactic

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

	Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)							
	Attempted or Completed Penetration or Oral Sex				Sexual Touching			
	By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation		By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation	
Survey Item Response	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization, and indicated that no programs were contacted:								
Were any of the following reasons why you did not contact anyone at UVa?								
Did not know where to go or who to tell	11.0	2.9	2.2	1.1	5.4	1.4	4.1	1.7
Felt embarrassed, ashamed, or that it would be too emotionally difficult	32.9	3.7	20.5	3.0	10.5	1.4	11.5	2.8
I did not think anyone would believe me	8.9	2.5	6.0	1.8	5.2	1.0	s	s
I did not think it was serious enough to report	71.2	3.7	80.4	2.9	80.9	2.2	86.3	2.7
I did not want the person to get into trouble	27.2	3.2	27.7	3.8	12.8	2.1	16.4	3.1
I feared negative social consequences	29.9	3.8	15.5	3.4	7.9	1.3	12.2	2.5
I did not think anything would be done	29.1	4.2	8.9	2.3	20.8	2.1	14.9	2.9
I feared it would not be kept confidential	17.7	3.1	11.2	2.7	5.8	1.1	4.1	1.5
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school	2.9	1.4	5.8	2.2	2.7	0.7	s	s
Incident did not occur while attending school	13.0	2.8	16.7	3.3	9.6	1.5	9.0	2.1
Other Reason	10.2	2.2	22.1	3.2	12.1	1.8	11.2	2.1

Table 3.9a. Percent of Female Victims of Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral sex, or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation since attending UVa reporting to a Program, Reporting to Others and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Behavior and Tactic (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

	Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)							
	Attempted or Completed Penetration or Oral Sex				Sexual Touching			
	By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation		By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation	
Survey Item Response	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization:								
Which of the following persons, if any, did you (also) tell about this? (Mark all that apply)								
Friend	87.1	2.2	80.3	3.0	75.0	2.5	72.7	3.1
Family member	20.5	2.7	10.3	2.3	10.6	1.5	6.2	1.7
Faculty	9.4	1.9	5.4	1.6	3.1	1.0	-	-
Someone else	9.4	2.2	5.1	1.4	4.4	0.9	3.4	1.2
I didn't tell anyone else	10.8	2.1	17.7	2.8	22.5	2.4	27.1	3.2

Table 3.9b. Percent of Male Victims of Nonconsensual Sexual Touching[1] Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation since attending UVa Reporting to a Program, Reporting to Others and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Tactic

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Male (n=2,215, N=9,807)			
	By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization:				
Have you ever contacted any of the following about (this experience/these experiences)? (Mark all that apply) *University of Virginia Police Department, Charlottesville Police Department, Albemarle County Police Department, Office of the Dean of Students, UVa Student Health Counseling and Psychology Services (CAPS), UVa Student Health Other Departments (e.g. General Medicine), UVa Women's Center, UVa Medical Center Emergency Department, Title IX Coordinator Office of Equal Opportunity Programs (EOP), Sexual Assault Resource Agency (SARA)*				
Inapplicable	-	-	-	-
No	97.7	2.0	100	0.0
Yes	s	s	-	-
If student indicated victimization, and indicated no programs were contacted:				
Were any of the following reasons why you did not contact anyone at UVa?				
Did not know where to go or who to tell	s	s	-	-
Felt embarrassed, ashamed, or that it would be too emotionally difficult	-	-	s	s
I did not think anyone would believe me	s	s	-	-
I did not think anything would be done	16.6	6.1	s	s
I did not think it was serious enough to report	79.1	7.6	80.7	9.4
I did not want the person to get into trouble	15.5	8.0	19.0	8.0
I feared it would not be kept confidential	-	-	-	-
I feared negative social consequences	-	-	s	s
Incident did not occur while attending school	s	s	-	-
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school	s	s	-	-
Other Reason	11.9	5.6	18.7	9.4

[1]Too few males reported experiencing nonconsensual completed or attempted penetration or oral sex by physical force/threat of physical force or incapacitation to display these results. Results presented here are only for nonconsensual sexual touching by physical force/threat of physical force or incapacitation.

Table 3.9b. Percent of Male Victims of Nonconsensual Sexual Touching[1] Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation since attending UVa Reporting to a Program, Reporting to Others and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Tactic

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Survey Item Response	Male (n=2,215, N=9,807)			
	By Force/Threat of Force		By Incapacitation	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization:				
Which of the following persons, if any, did you (also) tell about this? (Mark all that apply)				
Friend	55.0	8.4	71.7	10.3
Family member	9.6	4.9	s	s
Faculty	-	-	-	-
Someone else	-	-	-	-
I didn't tell anyone else	40.8	8.6	28.3	10.3

[1]Too few males reported experiencing nonconsensual completed or attempted penetration or oral sex by physical force/threat of physical force or incapacitation to display these results. Results presented here are only for nonconsensual sexual touching by physical force/threat of physical force or incapacitation.

Table 3.9c. Percent of Victims of Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex, or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation reporting to a Program, Reporting to Others and Reasons Why Did Not Report to an Organization

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	University of Virginia Police Department		Charlottesville Police Department		Albemarle County Police Department	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization and indicated that a program was contacted:						
Contacted Program	8.8	2.8	12.9	3.9	4.4	2.2
When did you most recently contact [Program] about this experience?						
Fall of 2014 - present	38.4	19.0	25.3	12.0	s	s
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	s	s	s	s	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	35.5	13.4	31.7	14.6	s	s
Prior to Fall 2012	-	-	s	s	-	-
If student indicated victimization and indicated that [Program] was contacted since fall 2014:						
How useful was [Program] in helping you?						
Not at all	s	s	-	-	s	s
A little	s	s	-	-	-	-
Somewhat	-	-	s	s	-	-
Very	s	s	s	s	-	-
Extremely	-	-	s	s	s	s

Table 3.9c. Percent of Victims of Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex, or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation reporting to a Program, Reporting to Others and Reasons Why Did Not Report to an Organization

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	University of Virginia Police Department		Charlottesville Police Department		Albemarle County Police Department	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization and indicated that [Program] was contacted since fall 2014:						
At any time did you feel pressure from [Program] on whether or not to proceed with further reporting or adjudication?						
Yes	-	-	-	-	s	s
No	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	s	s
If yes, What type of pressure?						
To proceed with further reporting or adjudication	-	-	-	-	-	-
To not proceed with further reporting or adjudication	-	-	-	-	s	s

Table 3.9c. Percent of Victims of Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex, or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation reporting to a Program, Reporting to Others and Reasons Why Did Not Report to an Organization (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	University of Virginia Police Department		Charlottesville Police Department		Albemarle County Police Department	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization and indicated that [Program] was contacted since fall 2014:						
How would you rate [Program] on the following criteria?						
Respecting you						
Excellent	s	s	s	s	s	s
Very good	-	-	s	s	-	-
Good	s	s	-	-	-	-
Fair	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poor	s	s	-	-	s	s
Helping you understand your options going forward						
Excellent	-	-	s	s	s	s
Very good	s	s	s	s	-	-
Good	s	s	-	-	-	-
Fair	s	s	-	-	-	-
Poor	-	-	-	-	s	s

Table 3.9c. Percent of Victims of Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex, or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation reporting to a Program, Reporting to Others and Reasons Why Did Not Report to an Organization (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Office of the Dean of Students		U.Va. Student Health Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)		U.Va. Student Health Other Departments (e.g., General Medicine)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization and indicated that a program was contacted:						
Contacted Program	33.5	3.9	59.6	5.2	16.8	3.4
When did you most recently contact [Program] about this experience?						
Fall of 2014 – present	80.7	6.0	55.7	6.3	54.0	13.0
Fall of 2013 – Summer of 2014	9.3	4.5	21.7	4.5	s	s
Fall of 2012 – Summer of 2013	s	s	16.4	3.8	20.5	10.0
Prior to Fall 2012	s	s	4.1	2.1	s	s
If student indicated victimization and indicated that [Program] was contacted since fall 2014:						
How useful was [Program] in helping you?						
Not at all	s	s	8.3	4.2	-	-
A little	14.9	7.9	12.5	6.0	s	s
Somewhat	23.5	7.0	24.2	6.4	46.5	21.7
Very	30.2	7.9	37.3	9.7	s	s
Extremely	29.0	8.3	17.6	7.9	s	s

Table 3.9c. Percent of Victims of Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex, or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation reporting to a Program, Reporting to Others and Reasons Why Did Not Report to an Organization (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Office of the Dean of Students		U.Va. Student Health Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)		U.Va. Student Health Other Departments (e.g., General Medicine)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization and indicated that [Program] was contacted since fall 2014:						
At any time did you feel pressure from [Program] on whether or not to proceed with further reporting or adjudication?						
Yes	26.3	9.7	-	-	s	s
No	73.7	9.7	100.0	0.0	89.3	9.6
If yes, what type of pressure?						
To proceed with further reporting or adjudication	52.1	19.1	-	-	s	s
To not proceed with further reporting or adjudication	67.8	22.5	-	-	-	-

Table 3.9c. Percent of Victims of Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex, or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation reporting to a Program, Reporting to Others and Reasons Why Did Not Report to an Organization (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Office of the Dean of Students		U.Va. Student Health Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)		U.Va. Student Health Other Departments (e.g., General Medicine)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization and indicated that [Program] was contacted since fall 2014:						
How would you rate [Program] on the following criteria?						
Respecting you						
Excellent	54.0	9.0	46.7	8.9	42.4	18.2
Very good	11.9	5.8	26.6	8.7	s	s
Good	20.6	8.5	26.7	8.1	s	s
Fair	13.9	5.5	-	-	-	-
Poor	s	s	-	-	-	-
Helping you understand your options going forward						
Excellent	32.3	8.2	29.7	7.4	s	s
Very good	28.6	9.0	21.2	7.8	s	s
Good	25.5	8.3	39.5	7.3	s	s
Fair	s	s	s	s	s	s
Poor	10.7	5.4	9.5	4.9	-	-

Table 3.9c. Percent of Victims of Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex, or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force or Incapacitation reporting to a Program, Reporting to Others and Reasons Why Did Not Report to an Organization (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	U.Va. Women's Center		U.Va. Medical Center Emergency Department		Title IX Coordinator, Office of Equal Opportunity Programs (EOP)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization and indicated that a program was contacted:						
Contacted Program	18.7	3.8	11.9	2.9	2.9	1.3
When did you most recently contact [Program] about this experience?						
Fall of 2014 - present	47.1	12.5	s	s	s	s
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	35.6	13.2	22.9	11.9	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	s	s	s	s	-	-
Prior to Fall 2012	-	-	-	-	-	-
If student indicated victimization and indicated that [Program] was contacted since fall 2014:						
How useful was [Program] in helping you?						
Not at all	s	s	-	-	-	-
A little	-	-	s	s	-	-
Somewhat	s	s	-	-	s	s
Very	30.9	12.9	-	-	-	-
Extremely	41.4	13.8	s	s	s	s

Table 3.9c. Percent of Victims of Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex, or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force or Incapacitation reporting to a Program, Reporting to Others and Reasons Why Did Not Report to an Organization (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	U.Va. Women's Center		U.Va. Medical Center Emergency Department		Title IX Coordinator, Office of Equal Opportunity Programs (EOP)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization and indicated that [Program] was contacted since fall 2014:						
At any time did you feel pressure from [Program] on whether or not to proceed with further reporting or adjudication?						
Yes	s	s	-	-	-	-
No	87.9	10.9	s	s	s	s
If yes, What type of pressure?						
To proceed with further reporting or adjudication	s	s	-	-	-	-
To not proceed with further reporting or adjudication	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3.9c. Percent of Victims of Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex, or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation reporting to a Program, Reporting to Others and Reasons Why Did Not Report to an Organization (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	U.Va. Women's Center		U.Va. Medical Center Emergency Department		Title IX Coordinator, Office of Equal Opportunity Programs (EOP)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization and indicated that [Program] was contacted since fall 2014:						
How would you rate [Program] on the following criteria?						
Respecting you						
Excellent	64.4	14.0	s	s	s	s
Very good	35.6	14.0	-	-	-	-
Good	-	-	s	s	-	-
Fair	-	-	-	-	s	s
Poor	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helping you understand your options going forward						
Excellent	50.5	14.4	s	s	s	s
Very good	46.3	19.0	-	-	-	-
Good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fair	-	-	s	s	s	s
Poor	s	s	-	-	-	-

Table 3.9c. Percent of Victims of Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex, or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation reporting to a Program, Reporting to Others and Reasons Why Did Not Report to an Organization (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Sexual Assault Resource Agency (SARA)	
	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization and indicated that a program was contacted:		
Contacted Program	15.9	3.0
When did you most recently contact [Program] about this experience?		
Fall of 2014 - present	s	s
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	10.0	5.9
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	22.4	10.2
Prior to Fall 2012	s	s
If student indicated victimization and indicated that [Program] was contacted since fall 2014:		
How useful was [Program] in helping you?		
Not at all	-	-
A little	-	-
Somewhat	s	s
Very	s	s
Extremely	s	s
At any time did you feel pressure from [Program] on whether or not to proceed with further reporting and adjudication?		
Yes	s	s
No	81.2	17.4

Table 3.9c. Percent of Victims of Nonconsensual Completed or Attempted Penetration or Oral Sex, or Sexual Touching Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation reporting to a Program, Reporting to Others and Reasons Why Did Not Report to an Organization (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Sexual Assault Resource Agency (SARA)	
	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization and indicated that [Program] was contacted since fall 2014:		
If yes, what type of pressure?		
To proceed with further reporting or adjudication	s	s
To not proceed with further reporting or adjudication	-	-
How would you rate [Program] on the following criteria?		
Respecting you		
Excellent	81.2	17.4
Very good	-	-
Good	-	-
Fair	s	s
Poor	-	-
Helping you understand your options going forward		
Excellent	81.2	17.4
Very good	-	-
Good	-	-
Fair	-	-
Poor	s	s

Table 4.1 Percent of Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Penetration or Oral Sex or Sexual Touching Involving Coercion or Absence of Affirmative Consent by Behavior, Tactic, and Enrollment Status for the Current Year and Since Attending UVa

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Coercion is defined as threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply. Examples include: Threatening to give you bad grades or cause trouble for you at work; promising good grades or a promotion at work; threatening to share damaging information about you with your family, friends, or authority figures; threatening to post damaging information about you online.

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	% Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Current school year										
Coercion	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	s	s	s	s	s	s
Penetration or Oral Sex	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	s	s	s	s	s	s
Sexual touching	0.1	0.0	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Absence of affirmative consent	3.6	0.2	6.7	0.5	3.1	0.4	1.2	0.2	1.1	0.4
Penetration or Oral Sex	1.3	0.1	2.6	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	s	s
Sexual touching	2.6	0.2	4.8	0.4	2.2	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.3

Table 4.1 Percent of Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Penetration or Oral Sex or Sexual Touching Involving Coercion or Absence of Affirmative Consent by Behavior, Tactic, and Enrollment Status for the Current Year and Since Attending UVa

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Coercion is defined as threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply. Examples include: Threatening to give you bad grades or cause trouble for you at work; promising good grades or a promotion at work; threatening to share damaging information about you with your family, friends, or authority figures; threatening to post damaging information about you online.

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	% Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Since attending UVa										
Coercion	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	s	s
Penetration or Oral Sex	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	-
Sexual touching	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	s	s	s	s	s	s
Absence of affirmative consent	7.1	0.3	12.5	0.6	9.1	0.8	2.1	0.3	1.9	0.4
Penetration or Oral Sex	2.7	0.2	5.1	0.4	3.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2
Sexual touching	5.3	0.3	9.1	0.6	6.7	0.7	1.8	0.3	1.3	0.4

Table 4.1 Percent of Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Penetration or Oral Sex or Sexual Touching Involving Coercion or Absence of Affirmative Consent by Behavior, Tactic, and Enrollment Status for the Current Year and Since Attending UVa

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Coercion is defined as threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply. Examples include: Threatening to give you bad grades or cause trouble for you at work; promising good grades or a promotion at work; threatening to share damaging information about you with your family, friends, or authority figures; threatening to post damaging information about you online.

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

Survey Item Response	TGQN[1] (n<100)			
	Undergraduate (n<60)		Graduate or Professional (n<40)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Current school year				
Coercion	s	s	-	-
Penetration or Oral Sex	-	-	-	-
Sexual touching	s	s	-	-
Absence of affirmative consent	s	s	-	-
Penetration or Oral Sex	s	s	-	-
Sexual touching	s	s	-	-

[1]TGQN = Transgender woman, Transgender man, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, not listed.

Table 4.1 Percent of Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Penetration or Oral Sex or Sexual Touching Involving Coercion or Absence of Affirmative Consent by Behavior, Tactic, and Enrollment Status for the Current Year and Since Attending UVa

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Coercion is defined as threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply. Examples include: Threatening to give you bad grades or cause trouble for you at work; promising good grades or a promotion at work; threatening to share damaging information about you with your family, friends, or authority figures; threatening to post damaging information about you online.

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

Survey Item Response	TGQN[1] (n<100)			
	Undergraduate (n<60)		Graduate or Professional (n<40)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Since attending UVa				
Coercion	s	s	-	-
Penetration or Oral Sex	-	-	-	-
Sexual touching	s	s	-	-
Absence of affirmative consent	8.1	4.3	-	-
Penetration or Oral Sex	s	s	-	-
Sexual touching	s	s	-	-

[1]TGQN = Transgender woman, Transgender man, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, not listed.

Table 4.2. Number of Times Students Experienced Nonconsensual Penetration or Oral Sex or Sexual Touching Involving Coercion or Absence of Affirmative Consent by Behavior, Tactic, Victim Characteristics, Gender and Enrollment Status for the Current Year and Since Attending UVa

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Coercion is defined as threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply. Examples include: Threatening to give you bad grades or cause trouble for you at work; promising good grades or a promotion at work; threatening to share damaging information about you with your family, friends, or authority figures; threatening to post damaging information about you online.

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

			Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
	Total		Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
Survey Item Response	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Current school year										
Coercion										
Penetration or Oral Sex										
0 times	99.9	0.0	99.9	0.1	100	0.0	99.9	0.1	100	0.0
1 time	0.0	0.0	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-
2 times	0.0	0.0	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 times	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 or more times	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual Touching										
0 times	99.9	0.0	99.9	0.1	99.8	0.1	100	0.0	99.8	0.2
1 time	0.1	0.0	s	s	s	s	-	-	s	s
2 times	0.0	0.0	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 times	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 or more times	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4.2. Number of Times Students Experienced Nonconsensual Penetration or Oral Sex or Sexual Touching Involving Coercion or Absence of Affirmative Consent by Behavior, Tactic, Victim Characteristics, Gender and Enrollment Status for the Current Year and Since Attending UVa

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

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			Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
	Total		Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
Survey Item Response	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Current school year										
Without affirmative consent										
Penetration or Oral Sex										
0 times	98.7	0.1	97.4	0.3	98.6	0.3	99.8	0.1	99.7	0.2
1 time	0.8	0.1	1.6	0.2	0.8	0.2	s	s	-	-
2 times	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.2	-	-	s	s
3 times	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	s	s	s	s	-	-
4 or more times	0.0	0.0	s	s	-	-	-	-	s	s
Sexual Touching										
0 times	97.4	0.2	95.2	0.4	97.8	0.4	99.0	0.2	99.3	0.3
1 time	1.7	0.2	3.1	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.2	s	s
2 times	0.8	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	s	s	0.4	0.2
3 times	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	s	s	s	s	s	s
4 or more times	0.0	0.0	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-

Table 4.2. Number of Times Students Experienced Nonconsensual Penetration or Oral Sex or Sexual Touching Involving Coercion or Absence of Affirmative Consent by Behavior, Tactic, Victim Characteristics, Gender and Enrollment Status for the Current Year and Since Attending UVa (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

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Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Since attending UVa										
Coercion										
Penetration or Oral Sex										
0 times	99.8	0.1	99.7	0.1	99.7	0.1	99.8	0.1	100	0.0
1 time	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	s	s	s	s	-	-
2 times	0.1	0.0	s	s	s	s	s	s	-	-
3 times	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 or more times	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual Touching										
0 times	99.8	0.0	99.8	0.1	99.7	0.2	99.9	0.1	99.8	0.2
1 time	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	s	s	s	s	s	s
2 times	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 times	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 or more times	0.0	0.0	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4.2. Number of Times Students Experienced Nonconsensual Penetration or Oral Sex or Sexual Touching Involving Coercion or Absence of Affirmative Consent by Behavior, Tactic, Victim Characteristics, Gender and Enrollment Status for the Current Year and Since Attending UVa (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

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Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

			Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9.807)			
	Total		Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
Survey Item Response	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Since attending UVa										
Without affirmative consent										
Penetration or Oral Sex										
0 times	97.3	0.2	94.9	0.4	96.4	0.5	99.6	0.2	99.5	0.2
1 time	1.5	0.1	2.9	0.3	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	s	s
2 times	0.8	0.1	1.6	0.2	1.1	0.3	-	-	s	s
3 times	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	s	s	-	-
4 or more times	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	s	s	s	s
Sexual Touching										
0 times	94.7	0.3	90.9	0.6	93.3	0.7	98.2	0.3	98.7	0.4
1 time	3.0	0.2	5.2	0.4	4.2	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.2
2 times	1.4	0.1	2.5	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	s	s
3 times	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.3	s	s	s	s
4 or more times	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	s	s	s	s	0.3	0.1

Table 4.3. Percent of Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Penetration or Oral Sex or Sexual Touching Involving Absence of Affirmative Consent Since Attending UVa by Victim Characteristics, Gender and Enrollment Status

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Sexual orientation										
Heterosexual	6.6	0.3	12.0	0.6	8.6	0.7	1.6	0.3	1.4	0.4
Non-Heterosexual	12.2	1.4	18.1	2.5	15.1	3.6	6.2	2.0	8.3	3.2
Ethnicity										
Hispanic	6.7	1.2	11.7	2.2	-	-	s	s	s	s
Not Hispanic	7.1	0.3	12.6	0.7	9.6	0.8	2.0	0.3	1.6	0.4
Race										
American Indian or Alaska Native	5.4	2.8	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-
Asian	5.0	0.6	8.9	1.2	7.9	2.1	1.5	0.7	s	s
Black or African American	6.6	1.2	11.1	2.4	5.3	2.6	-	-	s	s
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White	7.8	0.4	14.1	0.8	9.7	0.9	2.3	0.3	1.8	0.4

Table 4.3. Percent of Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Penetration or Oral Sex or Sexual Touching Involving Absence of Affirmative Consent Since Attending UVa by Victim Characteristics, Gender and Enrollment Status

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Disability										
Yes	10.9	2.5	17.2	4.7	20.7	10.1	s	s	-	-
No	7.0	0.3	12.4	0.7	8.9	0.7	2.0	0.3	1.9	0.4
Marital Status										
Never married	7.0	0.5	-	-	11.5	1.0	-	-	3.0	0.7
Not married but living with a partner	5.7	1.3	-	-	9.9	2.4	s	s	s	s
Married	0.5	0.3	s	s	1.5	0.8	-	-	-	-
Divorced or separated	4.4	2.6	-	-	s	s	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4.3. Percent of Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Penetration or Oral Sex or Sexual Touching Involving Absence of Affirmative Consent Since Attending UVa by Victim Characteristics, Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Year in School and Timing of incidents										
Undergraduate										
Current year										
Freshman	4.5	0.6	6.5	0.8	-	-	1.7	0.7	-	-
Sophomore	5.4	0.7	9.2	1.1	-	-	s	s	-	-
Junior	2.9	0.4	4.7	0.7	-	-	0.7	0.3	-	-
Senior	4.1	0.6	6.3	1.0	-	-	1.6	0.5	-	-
Since attending UVa										
Freshman	4.6	0.6	6.7	0.8	-	-	1.7	0.7	-	-
Sophomore	8.2	0.8	14.1	1.3	-	-	0.9	0.4	-	-
Junior	7.7	0.7	12.4	1.2	-	-	1.6	0.6	-	-
Senior	11.0	0.8	17.3	1.5	-	-	3.8	0.9	-	-

Table 4.3. Percent of Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Penetration or Oral Sex or Sexual Touching Involving Absence of Affirmative Consent by Victim Characteristics, Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Graduate/Professional										
Current year										
1st	1.9	0.5	-	-	2.9	0.8	-	-	s	s
2nd	2.2	0.6	-	-	3.0	0.9	-	-	1.6	0.8
3rd	2.6	0.7	-	-	5.0	1.4	-	-	s	s
4th	1.5	0.8	-	-	3.6	1.8	-	-	-	-
5th	2.5	1.3	-	-	s	s	-	-	s	s
6th year or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4.3. Percent of Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Penetration or Oral Sex or Sexual Touching Involving Absence of Affirmative Consent by Victim Characteristics, Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

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Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Graduate/Professional										
Since attending UVa										
1st	3.6	0.6	-	-	6.0	1.0	-	-	1.4	0.7
2nd	6.4	1.0	-	-	11.4	1.9	-	-	2.7	0.9
3rd	5.8	1.2	-	-	11.7	2.6	-	-	s	s
4th	6.5	1.5	-	-	13.7	3.3	-	-	s	s
5th	7.1	2.0	-	-	11.4	3.5	-	-	s	s
6th year or more	2.6	1.6	-	-	s	s	-	-	s	s

Table 4.4. Percent of Female Student Experiencing Nonconsensual Penetration or Oral Sex or Sexual Touching Since Attending UVa Involving Absence of Affirmative Consent by Victim Characteristics, Behavior and Enrollment Status

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

			Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)							
			Penetration or Oral Sex				Sexual Touching			
	Total		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
Survey Item Response	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Sexual orientation										
Heterosexual	11.2	0.5	4.7	0.3	3.5	0.5	8.9	0.5	6.2	0.7
Non-Heterosexual	17.3	2.0	9.8	2.0	6.0	2.3	10.8	2.0	12.9	3.5
Ethnicity										
Hispanic	9.1	1.7	6.1	1.8	-	-	6.0	1.7	-	-
Not Hispanic	11.8	0.5	5.0	0.3	3.8	0.5	9.3	0.6	7.1	0.7
Race										
American Indian or Alaska Native	s	s	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-
Asian	8.7	1.0	2.9	0.7	3.3	1.3	6.6	0.9	6.0	2.0
Black or African American	9.7	1.8	4.6	1.4	s	s	9.1	2.2	s	s
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White	13.0	0.6	5.9	0.5	3.8	0.6	10.1	0.7	7.1	0.8
Disability										
Yes	17.8	4.1	12.1	3.7	-	-	12.6	3.7	20.7	10.1
No	11.6	0.5	4.9	0.4	3.7	0.5	9.0	0.6	6.5	0.7

Table 4.4. Percent of Female Student Experiencing Nonconsensual Penetration or Oral Sex or Sexual Touching Since Attending UVa Involving Absence of Affirmative Consent by Victim Characteristics, Behavior and Enrollment Status

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)							
			Penetration or Oral Sex				Sexual Touching			
			Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Marital status										
Never married	11.5	1.0	-	-	4.4	0.6	-	-	8.4	0.9
Not married but living with a partner	9.9	2.4	-	-	5.1	2.0	-	-	7.4	2.0
Married	1.5	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	0.8
Divorced or separated	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-	s	s
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4.4. Percent of Female Student Experiencing Nonconsensual Penetration or Oral Sex or Sexual Touching Involving Absence of Affirmative Consent for the Current Year and Since Attending UVa by Victim Characteristics, Behavior and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

			Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)							
			Penetration or Oral Sex				Sexual Touching			
	Total		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
Survey Item Response	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Year in School and Timing of incidents										
Undergraduate										
Current year										
Freshman	6.5	0.8	2.7	0.6	-	-	4.5	0.7	-	-
Sophomore	9.2	1.1	3.4	0.7	-	-	7.5	1.0	-	-
Junior	4.7	0.7	2.0	0.4	-	-	2.9	0.6	-	-
Senior	6.3	1.0	2.3	0.5	-	-	4.3	0.8	-	-
Since attending UVa										
Freshman	6.7	0.8	2.9	0.6	-	-	4.6	0.7	-	-
Sophomore	14.1	1.3	5.3	0.7	-	-	11.5	1.3	-	-
Junior	12.4	1.2	5.3	0.7	-	-	8.6	1.1	-	-
Senior	17.3	1.5	7.0	0.9	-	-	12.0	1.2	-	-

Table 4.4. Percent of Female Student Experiencing Nonconsensual Penetration or Oral Sex or Sexual Touching Involving Absence of Affirmative Consent for the Current Year and Since Attending UVa by Victim Characteristics, Behavior and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

			Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)							
			Penetration or Oral Sex				Sexual Touching			
	Total		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional		Undergraduate		Graduate or Professional	
Survey Item Response	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Graduate/Professional										
Current year										
1st year	2.9	0.8	-	-	s	s	-	-	2.3	0.7
2nd year	3.0	0.9	-	-	1.0	0.5	-	-	2.0	0.8
3rd year	5.0	1.4	-	-	4.0	1.4	-	-	3.4	1.2
4th year	3.6	1.8	-	-	s	s	-	-	s	s
5th year	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-	s	s
6th year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Since attending UVa										
1st year	6.0	1.0	-	-	1.6	0.6	-	-	4.6	1.0
2nd year	11.4	1.9	-	-	4.3	1.0	-	-	7.8	1.7
3rd year	11.7	2.6	-	-	6.8	2.0	-	-	9.5	2.2
4th year	13.7	3.3	-	-	6.6	2.2	-	-	10.7	2.9
5th year	11.4	3.5	-	-	4.5	2.2	-	-	6.9	2.5
6th year	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-	s	s

Table 4.5a. Percent of Female Victims of Nonconsensual Penetration or Oral Sex or Sexual Touching Involving Coercion or Absence of Affirmative Consent Since Attending UVa by Offender Characteristics by Behavior and Tactic

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Coercion is defined as threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply. Examples include: Threatening to give you bad grades or cause trouble for you at work; promising good grades or a promotion at work; threatening to share damaging information about you with your family, friends, or authority figures; threatening to post damaging information about you online.

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

	Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)							
	Coercion				Absence of Affirmative Consent			
	Penetration or Oral Sex		Sexual Touching		Penetration or Oral Sex		Sexual Touching	
Survey Item Response	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization:								
Was the person (were any of the people) that did this to you…								
Male	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	99.4	0.5	98.7	0.9
Female	-	-	-	-	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.1
(In total, across all of these incidents) how many people did this to you?								
1 person	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	71.7	2.8	62.0	2.5
2 persons	-	-	-	-	16.9	2.7	22.5	2.8
3 or more persons	-	-	-	-	11.4	1.8	15.6	2.2
How (is the person/are the persons) who did this to you associated with UVa? (Mark all that apply)								
Student	67.9	13.1	64.1	23.2	81.9	2.9	85.3	2.1
Faculty or instructor	-	-	-	-	s	s	-	-
Other staff or administrator	-	-	-	-	-	-	s	s
Other person affiliated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	0.8
The person was not affiliated with university	-	-	-	-	s	s	8.4	2.0
Don't know association with university	32.1	13.1	s	s	21.0	2.9	10.9	1.5

Table 4.5a. Percent of Female Victims of Nonconsensual Penetration or Oral Sex or Sexual Touching Involving Coercion or Absence of Affirmative Consent Since Attending UVa by Offender Characteristics by Behavior and Tactic (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Coercion is defined as threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply. Examples include: Threatening to give you bad grades or cause trouble for you at work; promising good grades or a promotion at work; threatening to share damaging information about you with your family, friends, or authority figures; threatening to post damaging information about you online.

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

	Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)							
	Coercion				Absence of Affirmative Consent			
	Penetration or Oral Sex		Sexual Touching		Penetration or Oral Sex		Sexual Touching	
Survey Item Response	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization:								
At the time of (this event/these events) what (was the person's/were these persons') relationship to you? (Mark all that apply)								
At the time, it was someone I was dating or intimate with	67.8	13.3	-	-	49.4	3.5	14.4	2.0
Someone I had dated or was intimate with	s	s	s	s	16.2	2.1	8.4	1.9
Teacher or advisor	-	-	-	-	s	s	-	-
Co-worker, boss or supervisor	-	-	s	s	s	s	2.3	0.8
Friend or acquaintance	s	s	64.1	23.2	41.6	4.0	45.9	3.5
Stranger	-	-	-	-	15.4	3.1	42.7	3.2
Other	-	-	s	s	s	s	2.9	1.2
Don't Know	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	0.9

Table 4.5b. Percent of Male Victims of Nonconsensual Penetration or Oral Sex or Sexual Touching Involving Coercion or Absence of Affirmative Consent Since Attending UVa by Offender Characteristics by Behavior and Tactic

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Coercion is defined as threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply. Examples include: Threatening to give you bad grades or cause trouble for you at work; promising good grades or a promotion at work; threatening to share damaging information about you with your family, friends, or authority figures; threatening to post damaging information about you online.

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

	Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)							
	Coercion				Absence of Affirmative Consent			
	Penetration or Oral Sex		Sexual Touching		Penetration or Oral Sex		Sexual Touching	
Survey Item Response	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization:								
Was the person (were any of the people) that did this to you…								
Male	s	s	-	-	76.7	14.9	25.7	7.0
Female	-	-	s	s	s	s	80.2	6.5
Other gender identity	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
(In total, across all of these incidents) how many people did this to you?								
1 person	s	s	s	s	100.0	0.0	71.1	7.2
2 persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.4	7.1
3 or more persons	s	s	-	-	-	-	s	s
How (is the person/are the persons) who did this to you associated with UVa? (Mark all that apply)								
Student	s	s	s	s	84.3	8.5	75.1	6.6
Faculty or instructor	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-
Other staff or administrator	-	-	-	-	s	s	-	-
Other person affiliated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)	-	-	-	-	s	s	s	s
The person was not affiliated with university	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.0	6.1
Don't know association with university	s	s	-	-	-	-	s	s

Table 4.5b. Percent of Male Victims of Nonconsensual Penetration or Oral Sex or Sexual Touching Involving Coercion or Absence of Affirmative Consent Since Attending UVa by Offender Characteristics by Behavior and Tactic (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Coercion is defined as threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply. Examples include: Threatening to give you bad grades or cause trouble for you at work; promising good grades or a promotion at work; threatening to share damaging information about you with your family, friends, or authority figures; threatening to post damaging information about you online.

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

	Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)							
	Coercion				Absence of Affirmative Consent			
	Penetration or Oral Sex		Sexual Touching		Penetration or Oral Sex		Sexual Touching	
Survey Item Response	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated victimization:								
At the time of (this event/these events) what (was the person's/were these persons') relationship to you? (Mark all that apply)								
At the time, it was someone I was dating or intimate with	-	-	s	s	23.8	10.6	11.2	4.8
Someone I had dated or was intimate with	-	-	-	-	s	s	12.8	5.2
Co-worker, boss or supervisor	-	-	-	-	-	-	s	s
Friend or acquaintance	s	s	-	-	35.4	15.6	51.1	7.0
Stranger	-	-	-	-	s	s	24.8	7.6
Other	s	s	-	-	s	s	s	s
Don't Know	s	s	-	-	s	s	s	s

Table 4.6. Percent of Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force, Incapacitation, Coercion and Absence of Affirmative Consent Since Attending UVa by Tactic and Gender

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Coercion is defined as threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply. Examples include: Threatening to give you bad grades or cause trouble for you at work; promising good grades or a promotion at work; threatening to share damaging information about you with your family, friends, or authority figures; threatening to post damaging information about you online.

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,396)		Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)		TGQN[1] (n<100)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Completed using Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation	12.3	0.3	20.1	0.6	3.5	0.3	24.0	7.3
Completed Penetration, Oral Sex	4.7	0.2	8.2	0.4	0.8	0.2	14.4	5.6
Sexual Touching	9.7	0.3	15.8	0.6	2.8	0.3	14.4	5.8
Completed using Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted Penetration using Physical Force	12.9	0.3	21.0	0.6	3.7	0.4	24.0	7.3
Completed or Attempted Penetration, Oral Sex	5.6	0.3	9.6	0.4	1.1	0.2	14.4	5.6
Sexual Touching	9.7	0.3	15.8	0.6	2.8	0.3	14.4	5.8

[1]TGQN = Transgender woman, Transgender man, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning, or gender not listed.

Table 4.6. Percent of Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force, Incapacitation, Coercion and Absence of Affirmative Consent Since Attending UVa by Tactic and Gender

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Coercion is defined as threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply. Examples include: Threatening to give you bad grades or cause trouble for you at work; promising good grades or a promotion at work; threatening to share damaging information about you with your family, friends, or authority figures; threatening to post damaging information about you online.

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,396)		Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)		TGQN[1] (n<100)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Completed using Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted Penetration using physical force	13.0	0.3	21.2	0.6	3.8	0.3	24.0	7.3
Completed or Attempted Penetration, Oral Sex	5.8	0.3	9.8	0.5	1.1	0.2	14.4	5.6
Sexual Touching	9.8	0.3	16.0	0.6	2.8	0.3	18.2	6.5
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted Penetration using physical force	16.9	0.4	27.1	0.7	5.4	0.4	25.5	7.3
Completed or Attempted Penetration, Oral Sex	7.4	0.3	12.5	0.5	1.5	0.2	15.9	5.7
Sexual Touching	13.1	0.4	21.0	0.6	4.1	0.4	21.5	7.0

[1]TGQN = Transgender woman, Transgender man, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning, or gender not listed.

Table 4.7a. Percent of Undergraduates Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force, Incapacitation, Coercion and Absence of Affirmative Consent Since Attending UVa by Tactic and Gender

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Coercion is defined as threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply. Examples include: Threatening to give you bad grades or cause trouble for you at work; promising good grades or a promotion at work; threatening to share damaging information about you with your family, friends, or authority figures; threatening to post damaging information about you online.

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Male (n=1,353, N=6,670)		TGQN[1] (n<60)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Completed using Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation	14.8	0.5	22.9	0.8	4.3	0.5	27.7	8.3
Completed Penetration, Oral Sex	5.9	0.3	9.7	0.5	0.9	0.2	16.7	6.4
Sexual Touching	11.5	0.4	17.7	0.7	3.5	0.4	16.7	6.7
Completed using Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted Penetration using Physical Force	15.4	0.5	23.8	0.8	4.5	0.5	27.7	8.3
Completed or Attempted Penetration, Oral Sex	7.0	0.3	11.4	0.5	1.2	0.3	16.7	6.4
Sexual Touching	11.5	0.4	17.7	0.7	3.5	0.4	16.7	6.7

[1]TGQN = Transgender woman, Transgender man, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning, or gender not listed.

Table 4.7a. Percent of Undergraduates Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force, Incapacitation, Coercion and Absence of Affirmative Consent Since Attending UVa by Tactic and Gender

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Coercion is defined as threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply. Examples include: Threatening to give you bad grades or cause trouble for you at work; promising good grades or a promotion at work; threatening to share damaging information about you with your family, friends, or authority figures; threatening to post damaging information about you online.

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Male (n=1,353, N=6,670)		TGQN[1] (n<60)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Completed using Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted Penetration using physical force	15.6	0.5	24.1	0.8	4.7	0.5	27.7	8.3
Completed or Attempted Penetration, Oral Sex	7.1	0.4	11.6	0.6	1.4	0.3	16.7	6.4
Sexual Touching	11.6	0.4	17.9	0.7	3.6	0.4	21.1	7.4
Completed using Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted Penetration using physical force	19.8	0.5	30.4	0.9	6.3	0.5	29.5	8.4
Completed or Attempted Penetration, Oral Sex	8.9	0.4	14.4	0.6	1.7	0.3	18.4	6.5
Sexual Touching	15.2	0.5	23.2	0.8	5.0	0.4	24.9	8.0

[1]TGQN = Transgender woman, Transgender man, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning, or gender not listed.

Table 4.7b. Percent of Graduate and Professional Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force, Incapacitation, Coercion and Absence of Affirmative Consent Since Attending UVa by Tactic and Gender

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Coercion is defined as threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply. Examples include: Threatening to give you bad grades or cause trouble for you at work; promising good grades or a promotion at work; threatening to share damaging information about you with your family, friends, or authority figures; threatening to post damaging information about you online.

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=936, N=2,824)		Male (n=772, N=3,137)		TGQN[1] (n<40)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Completed using Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation	6.2	0.5	11.7	1.0	1.8	0.4	-	-
Completed Penetration, Oral Sex	1.8	0.3	3.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	-	-
Sexual Touching	5.2	0.5	9.9	1.0	1.3	0.3	-	-
Completed using Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted Penetration using Physical Force	6.6	0.5	12.3	1.0	1.9	0.4	-	-
Completed or Attempted Penetration, Oral Sex	2.3	0.3	4.3	0.6	0.7	0.2	-	-
Sexual Touching	5.2	0.5	9.9	1.0	1.3	0.3	-	-

[1]TGQN = Transgender woman, Transgender man, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning, or gender not listed.

Table 4.7b. Percent of Graduate and Professional Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force, Incapacitation, Coercion and Absence of Affirmative Consent Since Attending UVa by Tactic and Gender

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Coercion is defined as threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply. Examples include: Threatening to give you bad grades or cause trouble for you at work; promising good grades or a promotion at work; threatening to share damaging information about you with your family, friends, or authority figures; threatening to post damaging information about you online.

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=936, N=2,824)		Male (n=772, N=3,137)		TGQN[1] (n<40)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Completed using Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted Penetration using physical force	6.7	0.5	12.6	1.0	1.9	0.4	-	-
Completed or Attempted Penetration, Oral Sex	2.4	0.3	4.5	0.6	0.7	0.2	-	-
Sexual Touching	5.3	0.4	10.2	1.0	1.3	0.3	-	-
Completed using Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted Penetration using physical force	9.7	0.5	17.4	1.1	3.5	0.6	-	-
Completed or Attempted Penetration, Oral Sex	3.7	0.4	6.7	0.8	1.3	0.4	-	-
Sexual Touching	7.8	0.5	14.5	1.1	2.5	0.5	-	-

[1]TGQN = Transgender woman, Transgender man, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning, or gender not listed.

Table 4.8. Percent of Seniors Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force, Incapacitation, Coercion and Absence of Affirmative Consent Since Attending UVa by Tactic and Gender

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Coercion is defined as threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply. Examples include: Threatening to give you bad grades or cause trouble for you at work; promising good grades or a promotion at work; threatening to share damaging information about you with your family, friends, or authority figures; threatening to post damaging information about you online.

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=639, N=2,010)		Male (n=387, N=1,736)		TGQN[1] (n<40)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Completed using Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation	17.6	1.0	29.9	1.8	3.4	0.8	s	s
Completed Penetration, Oral Sex	8.1	0.6	15.1	1.2	-	-	s	s
Sexual Touching	13.2	0.9	21.7	1.6	3.4	0.8	s	s
Completed using Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted Penetration using Physical Force	18.6	1.0	31.4	1.8	4.0	0.8	s	s
Completed or Attempted Penetration, Oral Sex	9.6	0.6	17.2	1.2	0.9	0.4	s	s
Sexual Touching	13.2	0.9	21.7	1.6	3.4	0.8	s	s

[1]TGQN = Transgender woman, Transgender man, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning, or gender not listed.

Table 4.8. Percent of Seniors Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force, Incapacitation, Coercion and Absence of Affirmative Consent Since Attending UVa by Tactic and Gender

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Coercion is defined as threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply. Examples include: Threatening to give you bad grades or cause trouble for you at work; promising good grades or a promotion at work; threatening to share damaging information about you with your family, friends, or authority figures; threatening to post damaging information about you online.

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=639, N=2,010)		Male (n=387, N=1,736)		TGQN[1] (n<40)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Completed using Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted Penetration using physical force	18.8	1.0	31.5	1.8	4.2	0.8	s	s
Completed or Attempted Penetration, Oral Sex	9.8	0.6	17.3	1.2	1.0	0.4	s	s
Sexual Touching	13.3	0.9	21.7	1.6	3.6	0.8	s	s
Completed using Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted Penetration using physical force	24.3	1.0	39.0	1.8	7.6	1.3	s	s
Completed or Attempted Penetration, Oral Sex	11.7	0.6	20.8	1.2	1.2	0.5	s	s
Sexual Touching	18.3	0.9	28.3	1.7	6.8	1.3	s	s

[1]TGQN = Transgender woman, Transgender man, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning, or gender not listed.

Table 4.9. Percent of Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force, Incapacitation, Coercion and Absence of Affirmative Consent for Current Year by Tactic and Gender

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Coercion is defined as threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply. Examples include: Threatening to give you bad grades or cause trouble for you at work; promising good grades or a promotion at work; threatening to share damaging information about you with your family, friends, or authority figures; threatening to post damaging information about you online.

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)		Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)		TGQN[1] (n<100)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Completed using Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation	6.8	0.3	10.7	0.5	2.3	0.2	15.9	5.6
Completed Penetration, Oral Sex	2.1	0.2	3.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	11.7	5.1
Sexual Touching	5.5	0.3	8.9	0.5	1.7	0.2	6.4	3.1
Completed using Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted Penetration using Physical Force	7.1	0.3	11.2	0.5	2.4	0.3	15.9	5.6
Completed or Attempted Penetration, Oral Sex	2.6	0.2	4.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	11.7	5.1
Sexual Touching	5.5	0.3	8.9	0.5	1.7	0.2	6.4	3.1

[1]TGQN = Transgender woman, Transgender man, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning, or gender not listed.

Table 4.9. Percent of Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force, Incapacitation, Coercion and Absence of Affirmative Consent for Current Year by Tactic and Gender

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Coercion is defined as threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply. Examples include: Threatening to give you bad grades or cause trouble for you at work; promising good grades or a promotion at work; threatening to share damaging information about you with your family, friends, or authority figures; threatening to post damaging information about you online.

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)		Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)		TGQN[1] (n<100)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Completed using Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted Penetration using Physical Force	7.2	0.3	11.3	0.5	2.4	0.3	15.9	5.6
Completed or Attempted Penetration, Oral Sex	2.6	0.2	4.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	11.7	5.1
Sexual Touching	5.6	0.3	8.9	0.5	1.7	0.2	10.1	4.4
Completed using Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted Penetration using Physical Force	9.5	0.3	15.0	0.6	3.4	0.3	17.4	5.7
Completed or Attempted Penetration, Oral Sex	3.6	0.2	5.9	0.3	1.0	0.2	13.2	5.3
Sexual Touching	7.3	0.3	11.6	0.5	2.5	0.3	13.5	5.2

[1]TGQN = Transgender woman, Transgender man, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning, or gender not listed.

Table 4.10a. Percent of Undergraduates Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force, Incapacitation, Coercion and Absence of Affirmative Consent for Current Year by Tactic and Gender

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Coercion is defined as threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply. Examples include: Threatening to give you bad grades or cause trouble for you at work; promising good grades or a promotion at work; threatening to share damaging information about you with your family, friends, or authority figures; threatening to post damaging information about you online.

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Male (n=1,353, N=6,670)		TGQN[1] (n<60)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Completed using Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation	8.5	0.4	12.8	0.6	3.0	0.4	18.4	6.4
Completed Penetration, Oral Sex	2.8	0.2	4.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	13.5	5.9
Sexual Touching	6.9	0.3	10.5	0.5	2.3	0.3	7.4	3.6
Completed using Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted Penetration using Physical Force	9.0	0.4	13.4	0.6	3.2	0.4	18.4	6.4
Completed or Attempted Penetration, Oral Sex	3.3	0.2	5.1	0.4	0.9	0.3	13.5	5.9
Sexual Touching	6.9	0.3	10.5	0.5	2.3	0.3	7.4	3.6

[1]TGQN = Transgender woman, Transgender man, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning, or gender not listed.

Table 4.10a. Percent of Undergraduates Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force, Incapacitation, Coercion and Absence of Affirmative Consent for Current Year by Tactic and Gender

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Coercion is defined as threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply. Examples include: Threatening to give you bad grades or cause trouble for you at work; promising good grades or a promotion at work; threatening to share damaging information about you with your family, friends, or authority figures; threatening to post damaging information about you online.

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Male (n=1,353, N=6,670)		TGQN[1] (n<60)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Completed using Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted Penetration using Physical Force	9.0	0.4	13.5	0.6	3.3	0.4	18.4	6.4
Completed or Attempted Penetration, Oral Sex	3.4	0.2	5.2	0.4	1.0	0.3	13.5	5.9
Sexual Touching	6.9	0.3	10.5	0.5	2.3	0.3	11.7	5.1
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted Penetration using Physical Force	11.7	0.4	17.5	0.7	4.2	0.5	20.1	6.6
Completed or Attempted Penetration, Oral Sex	4.5	0.2	7.0	0.4	1.2	0.3	15.3	6.1
Sexual Touching	8.9	0.4	13.5	0.6	3.1	0.4	15.6	6.0

[1]TGQN = Transgender woman, Transgender man, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning, or gender not listed.

Table 4.10b. Percent of Graduate and Professional Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force, Incapacitation, Coercion and Absence of Affirmative Consent for Current Year by Tactic and Gender

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Coercion is defined as threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply. Examples include: Threatening to give you bad grades or cause trouble for you at work; promising good grades or a promotion at work; threatening to share damaging information about you with your family, friends, or authority figures; threatening to post damaging information about you online.

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=936, N=2,824)		Male (n=772, N=3,137)		TGQN[1] (n<40)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Completed using Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation	2.5	0.3	4.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	-	-
Completed Penetration, Oral Sex	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.3	s	s	-	-
Sexual Touching	2.1	0.3	4.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	-	-
Completed using Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted Penetration using Physical Force	2.5	0.3	4.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	-	-
Completed or Attempted Penetration, Oral Sex	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.3	s	s	-	-
Sexual Touching	2.1	0.3	4.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	-	-

[1]TGQN = Transgender woman, Transgender man, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning, or gender not listed.

Table 4.10b. Percent of Graduate and Professional Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Involving Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force, Incapacitation, Coercion and Absence of Affirmative Consent for Current Year by Tactic and Gender

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Sexual penetration is defined as when one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus. Oral sex is defined as when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

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

Force/Threat of Force is defined as involving force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone holding you down with his or her body weight, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

Incapacitation is defined as being unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Coercion is defined as threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply. Examples include: Threatening to give you bad grades or cause trouble for you at work; promising good grades or a promotion at work; threatening to share damaging information about you with your family, friends, or authority figures; threatening to post damaging information about you online.

Absence of affirmative consent is defined as without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples include someone: initiating sexual activity despite your refusal; ignoring your cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding; otherwise failed to obtain your consent.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=936, N=2,824)		Male (n=772, N=3,137)		TGQN[1] (n<40)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Completed using Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted Penetration using Physical Force	2.5	0.3	4.7	0.6	0.8	0.3	-	-
Completed or Attempted Penetration, Oral Sex	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.3	s	s	-	-
Sexual Touching	2.2	0.3	4.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	-	-
Completed using Physical Force/Threat of Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted Penetration using Physical Force	4.2	0.4	7.2	0.7	1.7	0.5	-	-
Completed or Attempted Penetration, Oral Sex	1.4	0.2	2.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	-	-
Sexual Touching	3.3	0.3	5.9	0.6	1.2	0.3	-	-

[1]TGQN = Transgender woman, Transgender man, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning, or gender not listed.

Table 5.1a. Percent of Students Experiencing Harassment Since Attending UVa by Type, Gender, Enrollment Status and Characteristics of Harassment

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
These next questions ask about situations in which a student at UVa, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with UVa said or did something that: interfered with your academic or professional performance; limited your ability to participate in an academic program or; created an intimidating, hostile or offensive social, academic or work environment										
Since you have been a student at UVa, has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with UVa:										
made sexual remarks, or told jokes or stories that were insulting or offensive to you?	33.7	0.6	43.1	0.9	38.3	1.4	26.8	1.0	20.2	1.3
made inappropriate or offensive comments about your or someone else's body, appearance, or sexual activities?	43.3	0.6	51.8	1.0	41.7	1.8	41.4	1.0	27.4	1.5
said crude or gross sexual things to you or tried to get you to talk about sexual matters when you didn't want to?	18.7	0.5	23.8	0.7	17.5	1.0	17.0	0.8	10.1	0.9
emailed, texted, tweeted, phoned, or instant messaged offensive sexual remarks, jokes, stories, pictures or videos to you that you didn't want?	9.4	0.4	10.7	0.6	8.8	0.8	9.5	0.6	6.5	0.8
continued to ask you to go out, get dinner, have drinks or have sex even though you said "No"?	11.2	0.4	18.7	0.8	11.8	0.9	5.9	0.5	2.6	0.6
Percent of Students Reporting Harassment	52.6	0.6	62.3	0.9	51.1	1.8	50.1	1.1	34.2	1.5

Table 5.1a. Percent of Students Experiencing Harassment Since Attending UVa by Type, Gender, Enrollment Status and Characteristics of Harassment

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing harassment:										
How many different people behaved this way?										
1 person	26.0	0.8	26.5	1.1	24.2	1.7	26.3	1.5	25.0	2.5
2 persons	25.2	0.8	27.2	1.0	29.2	1.8	21.5	1.4	21.5	2.9
3 or more persons	48.8	0.9	46.3	1.2	46.6	2.1	52.1	2.0	53.5	3.2

Table 5.1a. Percent of Students Experiencing Harassment Since Attending UVa by Type, Gender, Enrollment Status and Characteristics of Harassment (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing harassment:										
Since the beginning of the fall 2014 term, how many times has someone behaved this way?										
0 times	15.6	0.7	14.9	0.9	23.8	1.7	11.9	1.0	19.8	2.3
1 time	19.0	0.7	19.1	0.9	15.8	1.6	19.8	1.3	20.2	2.4
2 times	23.1	0.6	25.9	0.8	20.3	1.6	20.8	1.3	21.0	2.1
3-5 times	28.9	0.8	30.3	0.9	25.3	1.7	28.9	1.6	26.7	2.8
6-9 times	6.5	0.4	5.3	0.5	10.4	1.2	7.3	0.9	4.8	1.2
10 or more times	6.9	0.4	4.5	0.4	4.5	0.9	11.3	1.1	7.4	1.4
How (was the person/were the persons) who behaved (this way/these ways) associated with UVa? (Mark all that apply)										
Student	94.1	0.4	95.2	0.4	88.6	1.2	96.3	0.6	89.2	1.7
Faculty or Instructor	5.7	0.3	3.8	0.4	18.1	1.5	1.6	0.4	11.6	1.6
Coach or trainer	0.3	0.1	s	s	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	-	-
Other staff or administrator	3.5	0.3	3.1	0.5	8.8	1.1	1.5	0.4	4.5	1.1
Other person affiliated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)	2.2	0.2	2.4	0.3	2.0	0.5	1.9	0.5	2.1	0.8
The person was not affiliated with UVa	6.2	0.5	7.0	0.6	7.0	1.2	3.5	0.6	8.6	1.6
Don’t know association with UVa	8.4	0.5	9.9	0.6	7.3	1.3	8.2	1.1	3.2	0.9

Table 5.1a. Percent of Students Experiencing Harassment Since Attending UVa by Type, Gender, Enrollment Status and Characteristics of Harassment (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing harassment:										
At the time of (this event/these events), what (was the person's/were these persons') relationship to you? (Mark all that apply)										
At the time, it was someone I was involved or intimate with	6.8	0.4	10.0	0.6	4.7	0.8	4.0	0.6	2.7	0.9
Someone I had been involved or was intimate with	7.2	0.5	9.4	0.8	7.3	0.9	5.1	0.7	3.1	1.0
Teacher or advisor	4.6	0.3	3.2	0.4	13.1	1.4	1.3	0.4	9.5	1.5
Co-worker, boss or supervisor	4.2	0.3	2.8	0.3	14.0	1.2	1.4	0.4	6.8	1.2
Friend or acquaintance	74.3	0.9	71.8	1.2	68.3	1.9	80.8	1.2	74.3	2.5
Stranger	42.6	0.8	52.3	1.1	37.0	2.0	35.3	1.6	26.7	2.2
Other	5.2	0.3	4.1	0.4	7.0	0.9	4.6	0.7	9.8	1.6
Don't Know	3.4	0.3	3.0	0.4	1.6	0.6	4.3	0.7	5.3	1.1

Table 5.1a. Percent of Students Experiencing Harassment Since Attending UVa by Type, Gender, Enrollment Status and Characteristics of Harassment (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	TGQN[1] (n<100)			
	Undergraduate (n<60)		Graduate or Professional (n<40)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
These next questions ask about situations in which a student at UVa, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with UVa said or did something that: interfered with your academic or professional performance; limited your ability to participate in an academic program or; created an intimidating, hostile or offensive social, academic or work environment				
Since you have been a student at UVa, has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with UVa:				
made sexual remarks, or told jokes or stories that were insulting or offensive to you?	70.8	8.8	100.0	0.0
made inappropriate or offensive comments about your or someone else's body, appearance, or sexual activities?	68.2	7.2	100.0	0.0
said crude or gross sexual things to you or tried to get you to talk about sexual matters when you didn't want to?	41.4	7.0	s	s
emailed, texted, tweeted, phoned, or instant messaged offensive sexual remarks, jokes, stories, pictures or videos to you that you didn't want?	22.4	6.3	-	-
continued to ask you to go out, get dinner, have drinks or have sex even though you said "No"?	38.0	8.4	-	-
Percent of Students Reporting Harassment	84.1	6.3	100.0	0.0
If student indicated experiencing harassment:				
How many different people behaved this way?				
1 person	s	s	-	-
2 persons	14.3	9.4	s	s
3 or more persons	74.7	10.7	73.7	15.1

[1]TGQN = Transgender woman, Transgender man, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning, not listed.

Table 5.1a. Percent of Students Experiencing Harassment Since Attending UVa by Type, Gender, Enrollment Status and Characteristics of Harassment (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	TGQN[1] (n<100)			
	Undergraduate (n<60)		Graduate or Professional (n<40)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing harassment:				
Since the beginning of the fall 2014 term, how many times has someone behaved this way?				
0 times	s	s	-	-
1 time	s	s	-	-
2 times	9.8	4.8	s	s
3-5 times	43.9	11.0	62.2	17.8
6-9 times	11.5	6.1	s	s
10 or more times	15.8	6.4	-	-
How (was the person/were the persons) who behaved (this way/these ways) associated with UVa? (Mark all that apply)				
Student	100.0	0.0	90.6	8.5
Faculty	19.2	8.4	s	s
Coach, religious leader, or other non-academic advisor	s	s	-	-
Other staff or administrator	s	s	-	-
Other person affiliated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)	s	s	s	s
The person was not affiliated with UVa	19.8	7.7	-	-
Don't know association with UVa	s	s	-	-

[1]TGQN = Transgender woman, Transgender man, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning, not listed.

Table 5.1a. Percent of Students Experiencing Harassment Since Attending UVa by Type, Gender, Enrollment Status and Characteristics of Harassment (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	TGQN[1] (n<100)			
	Undergraduate (n<60)		Graduate or Professional (n<40)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing harassment:				
At the time of (this event/these events), what (was the person's/were these persons') relationship to you? (Mark all that apply)				
At the time, it was someone I was dating or intimate with	s	s	-	-
Someone I had dated or was intimate with	11.5	5.9	-	-
Teacher or advisor	s	s	s	s
Co-worker, boss or supervisor	s	s	s	s
Friend or acquaintance	77.9	7.8	56.4	20.2
Stranger	49.5	9.8	54.8	24.7
Other	11.4	5.9	11.5	11.4
Don't Know	s	s	-	-

[1]TGQN = Transgender woman, Transgender man, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning, not listed.

Table 5.1b. Percent of Victims of Harassment Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated%	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing harassment:										
Did you (also) tell any of the following persons about this? (Mark all that apply)										
Friend	54.9	0.9	68.3	1.2	63.9	1.8	37.2	1.6	34.5	2.7
Family member	11.5	0.5	12.8	0.8	17.6	1.6	6.6	0.8	11.8	1.5
Faculty	2.8	0.2	2.8	0.4	7.8	0.9	0.6	0.2	3.2	0.9
Someone else	5.5	0.4	4.9	0.6	8.5	1.1	4.6	0.7	6.9	1.3
I didn't tell anyone else	41.6	0.9	29.8	1.1	31.3	1.7	58.0	1.6	60.4	2.8

Table 5.1b. Percent of Victims of Harassment Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing harassment:										
Since you have been a student at UVa have you contacted any of the following about (this experience/these experiences)? (Mark all that apply) *University of Virginia Police Department, Charlottesville Police Department, Albemarle County Police Department, Office of the Dean of Students, UVa Student Health Counseling and Psychology Services (CAPS), UVa Student Health Other Departments (e.g. General Medicine), UVa Women's Center, UVa Medical Center Emergency Department, Title IX Coordinator Office of Equal Opportunity Programs (EOP), Sexual Assault Resource Agency (SARA)*										
Contacted at least one program in university list	6.8	0.4	9.0	0.7	7.9	1.1	4.5	0.8	1.7	0.8

Table 5.1b. Percent of Victims of Harassment Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing harassment and indicated that a program was contacted:										
Contacted University of Virginia Police Department	11.1	2.0	11.7	2.7	7.7	3.5	13.3	4.6	-	-
When did you most recently contact University of Virginia Police Department about (this experience/these experiences)?										
Fall of 2014 - present	49.5	8.7	52.0	8.3	-	-	63.9	21.9	-	-
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	24.8	6.8	29.1	9.1	s	s	s	s	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	13.6	6.0	s	s	s	s	s	s	-	-
Prior to Fall of 2012	12.1	4.6	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-
If contacted in 2014-15, How useful was University of Virginia Police Department in helping you deal with (this experience/these experiences)?										
Not at all	23.5	7.8	15.6	8.3	82.8	17.9	s	s	-	-
A little	16.3	6.5	18.9	9.0	-	-	s	s	-	-
Somewhat	14.0	6.6	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-
Very	36.9	8.4	48.2	8.3	-	-	s	s	-	-
Extremely	9.3	4.7	s	s	s	s	s	s	-	-

Table 5.1b. Percent of Victims of Harassment Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing harassment and indicated that a program was contacted:										
Contacted Charlottesville Police Department	13.0	2.0	8.8	2.0	19.2	5.5	22.9	6.6	-	-
When did you most recently contact Charlottesville Police Department about (this experience/these experiences)?										
Fall of 2014 - present	42.1	9.8	48.3	13.7	46.6	13.9	s	s	-	-
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	21.9	7.0	s	s	s	s	38.4	18.3	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	28.0	7.3	29.2	10.4	s	s	s	s	-	-
Prior to Fall of 2012	8.0	3.9	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-
If contacted in 2014-15, How useful was Charlottesville Police Department in helping you deal with (this experience/these experiences)?										
Not at all	26.1	6.6	21.8	9.7	32.8	12.8	s	s	-	-
A little	14.3	5.5	s	s	30.4	17.2	s	s	-	-
Somewhat	20.2	6.6	22.7	9.9	s	s	s	s	-	-
Very	22.9	6.7	34.8	12.6	s	s	s	s	-	-
Extremely	16.5	7.3	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-

Table 5.1b. Percent of Victims of Harassment Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing harassment and indicated that a program was contacted:										
Contacted Albemarle County Police Department	3.1	1.1	1.8	0.9	s	s	8.8	4.6	-	-
When did you most recently contact Albemarle County Police Department about (this experience/these experiences)?										
Fall of 2014 - present	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	56.4	20.0	-	-	-	-	100	0.0	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior to Fall of 2012	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-	-	-
If contacted in 2014-15, How useful was Albemarle County Police Department in helping you deal with (this experience/these experiences)?										
Not at all	s	s	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-
A little	s	s	-	-	s	s	s	s	-	-
Somewhat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Very	41.9	20.6	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-
Extremely	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.1b. Percent of Victims of Harassment Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing harassment and indicated that a program was contacted:										
Contacted Office of the Dean of Students	31.3	3.0	33.6	3.6	32.3	6.3	25.1	6.2	s	s
When did you most recently contact Office of the Dean of Students about (this experience/these experiences)?										
Fall of 2014 - present	67.3	4.2	73.9	6.0	80.7	8.1	s	s	s	s
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	14.9	3.7	10.9	3.8	-	-	46.7	17.3	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	11.9	3.4	13.4	4.5	s	s	s	s	-	-
Prior to Fall of 2012	6.0	2.9	s	s	s	s	s	s	-	-
If contacted in 2014-15, How useful was Office of the Dean of Students in helping you deal with (this experience/these experiences)?										
Not at all	14.0	3.6	10.4	3.9	27.6	9.4	s	s	-	-
A little	8.7	3.6	10.1	4.4	s	s	-	-	-	-
Somewhat	20.8	4.3	19.9	5.0	22.5	9.9	s	s	-	-
Very	41.1	5.5	41.6	5.7	29.5	12.8	44.3	17.8	s	s
Extremely	15.4	3.5	18.1	4.3	s	s	s	s	-	-

Table 5.1b. Percent of Victims of Harassment Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing harassment and indicated that a program was contacted:										
Contacted U.Va. Student Health Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)	55.5	2.9	55.4	3.1	51.9	7.6	54.9	8.3	81.7	19.3
When did you most recently contact U.Va. Student Health Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) about (this experience/these experiences)?										
Fall of 2014 - present	64.3	4.1	72.2	4.8	47.8	10.3	44.1	9.8	100	0.0
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	22.5	3.5	19.5	4.1	17.8	7.5	39.8	10.6	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	11.7	2.5	8.3	2.5	23.7	9.1	s	s	-	-
Prior to Fall of 2012	1.5	0.8	-	-	10.7	5.7	-	-	-	-
If contacted in 2014-15, How useful was U.Va. Student Health Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) in helping you deal with (this experience/these experiences)?										
Not at all	14.9	2.6	14.7	3.7	20.9	8.8	s	s	s	s
A little	9.6	1.9	11.4	2.9	10.9	5.7	s	s	-	-
Somewhat	32.0	3.8	33.2	5.2	28.6	9.3	27.0	9.4	s	s
Very	28.2	4.1	26.0	5.0	31.2	10.0	33.3	11.6	s	s
Extremely	15.3	3.3	14.7	4.0	s	s	25.0	10.8	-	-

Table 5.1b. Percent of Victims of Harassment Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing harassment and indicated that a program was contacted:										
Contacted U.Va. Student Health Other Departments (e.g., General Medicine)	17.3	2.7	18.8	3.7	14.1	4.6	17.0	5.7	-	-
When did you most recently contact U.Va. Student Health Other Departments (e.g. General Medicine) about (this experience/these experiences)?										
Fall of 2014 - present	67.7	9.6	70.5	11.0	58.8	24.3	62.5	22.5	-	-
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	25.2	8.1	25.3	9.7	s	s	s	s	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	s	s	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-
Prior to Fall of 2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
If contacted in 2014-15, How useful was U.Va. Student Health Other Departments (e.g. General Medicine) in helping you deal with (this experience/these experiences)?										
Not at all	15.5	5.2	19.5	7.2	s	s	-	-	-	-
A little	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somewhat	49.3	8.3	38.5	10.6	s	s	100	0.0	-	-
Very	26.0	7.1	30.7	8.8	s	s	-	-	-	-
Extremely	s	s	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-

Table 5.1b. Percent of Victims of Harassment Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing harassment and indicated that a program was contacted:										
Contacted U.Va. Women's Center	21.0	2.6	26.7	3.2	20.3	5.3	s	s	-	-
When did you most recently contact U.Va. Women's Center about (this experience/these experiences)?										
Fall of 2014 - present	65.3	5.8	65.6	7.1	49.4	16.8	s	s	-	-
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	28.2	5.9	29.7	7.3	31.4	15.4	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	s	s	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-
Prior to Fall of 2012	s	s	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-
If contacted in 2014-15, How useful was U.Va. Women's Center in helping you deal with (this experience/these experiences)?										
Not at all	5.4	2.6	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-
A little	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somewhat	24.9	6.1	20.0	6.0	40.2	17.2	s	s	-	-
Very	40.5	6.3	41.9	6.1	30.6	15.2	s	s	-	-
Extremely	27.0	4.6	29.9	5.1	s	s	-	-	-	-

Table 5.1b. Percent of Victims of Harassment Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing harassment and indicated that a program was contacted:										
Contacted U.Va. Medical Center Emergency Department	4.3	1.1	4.5	1.6	7.1	3.6	s	s	-	-
When did you most recently contact U.Va. Medical Center Emergency Department about (this experience/these experiences)?										
Fall of 2014 - present	65.7	11.2	70.6	13.8	s	s	s	s	-	-
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	s	s	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior to Fall of 2012	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-	-	-
If contacted in 2014-15, How useful was U.Va. Medical Center Emergency Department in helping you deal with (this experience/these experiences)?										
Not at all	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-	-	-
A little	36.6	14.8	s	s	s	s	s	s	-	-
Somewhat	s	s	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-
Very	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extremely	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.1b. Percent of Victims of Harassment Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing harassment and indicated that a program was contacted:										
Contacted Title IX Coordinator, Office of Equal Opportunity Programs (EOP)	4.4	1.7	3.1	1.4	s	s	s	s	-	-
When did you most recently contact Title IX Coordinator, Office of Equal Opportunity Programs (EOP) about (this experience/these experiences)?										
Fall of 2014 - present	57.7	29.0	s	s	s	s	s	s	-	-
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	42.3	29.0	s	s	s	s	s	s	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior to Fall of 2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
If contacted in 2014-15, How useful was Title IX Coordinator, Office of Equal Opportunity Programs (EOP) in helping you deal with (this experience/these experiences)?										
Not at all	s	s	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-
A little	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somewhat	s	s	-	-	s	s	s	s	-	-
Very	s	s	-	-	-	-	s	s	-	-
Extremely	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.1b. Percent of Victims of Harassment Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing harassment and indicated that a program was contacted:										
Contacted Sexual Assault Resource Agency (SARA)	7.3	1.5	10.2	2.0	s	s	s	s	-	-
When did you most recently contact Sexual Assault Resource Agency (SARA) about (this experience/these experiences)?										
Fall of 2014 - present	62.9	10.5	67.6	13.2	s	s	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	22.9	10.3	19.6	12.1	-	-	s	s	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior to Fall of 2012	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-	-	-
If contacted in 2014-15, How useful was Sexual Assault Resource Agency (SARA) in helping you deal with (this experience/these experiences)?										
Not at all	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-	-	-
A little	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somewhat	23.6	9.9	27.3	11.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Very	53.8	13.7	55.4	13.3	-	-	s	s	-	-
Extremely	13.8	6.8	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-

Table 5.1b. Percent of Victims of Harassment Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing harassment, and indicated that no programs were contacted:										
Were any of the following reasons why you did not contact anyone at UVa? (Mark all that apply)										
Did not know where to go or who to tell	4.4	0.5	3.7	0.6	8.1	1.1	3.2	0.8	6.0	1.6
Felt embarrassed, ashamed, or that it would be too emotionally difficult	3.2	0.3	4.0	0.4	5.6	0.8	1.6	0.6	1.2	0.6
I did not think anyone would believe me	1.3	0.2	1.2	0.3	2.8	0.7	0.9	0.3	s	s
I did not think it was serious enough to report	79.8	0.7	83.5	0.9	84.1	1.3	74.5	1.7	74.2	2.4
I did not want the person to get into trouble	9.1	0.6	9.4	0.7	11.7	1.2	6.6	0.8	12.2	1.8
I feared negative social consequences	6.7	0.4	6.7	0.6	13.6	1.3	3.6	0.8	7.5	1.2
I did not think anything would be done	15.0	0.6	15.6	0.9	28.5	1.9	9.7	1.0	12.0	1.8
I feared it would not be kept confidential	4.6	0.4	4.3	0.5	12.1	1.3	1.7	0.5	5.1	1.2
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school	8.0	0.4	9.1	0.8	10.3	1.2	4.1	0.6	11.2	2.0
Incident did not occur while attending school	2.8	0.3	3.2	0.4	3.2	0.8	2.2	0.5	2.7	0.9
Other	16.9	0.7	14.7	0.8	12.0	1.0	21.0	1.5	20.1	2.4

Table 5.2a. Percent of Students in Partnered Relationships Experiencing Intimate Partner Violence Since Attending UVa by Type, Gender, Enrollment Status and Characteristics of Intimate Partner Violence

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10, 936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Partnered relationships include: casual relationship or hook-up, steady or serious relationship, marriage, civil union, domestic partnership or cohabitation										
{Approximately 71% of undergraduate females, 83% of grad/prof females, 72% of undergraduate males, and 85% of grad/prof males indicated having been in a partnered relationship at least part of the time since attending UVa.}										
Earlier in the survey you indicated that you have been in a partnered relationship at least part of the time since you have been a student at UVa. People treat their partner in many different ways. The next section asks you questions about your relationship with your partner(s).										
Since you have been a student at UVa:										
Has a partner controlled or tried to control you? Examples could be when someone: kept you from going to classes or pursuing your educational goals; did not allow you to see or talk with friends or family; made decisions for you such as, where you go or what you wear or eat; threatened to "out" you to others	4.7	0.3	6.7	0.6	4.4	0.6	4.3	0.6	1.7	0.4
Has a partner threatened to physically harm you, someone you love, or themselves?	3.2	0.2	4.6	0.4	3.3	0.6	2.4	0.4	1.3	0.4
Has a partner used any kind of physical force against you? Examples could be when someone: bent your fingers or bit you; choked, slapped, punched or kicked you; hit you with something other than a fist; attacked you with a weapon, or otherwise physically hurt or injured you	3.2	0.2	3.7	0.4	1.8	0.4	3.7	0.6	2.3	0.5
Percent of Students in Partnered Relationships Reporting Intimate Partner Violence	7.8	0.3	10.3	0.6	6.8	0.8	7.2	0.8	4.3	0.7

Table 5.2a. Percent of Students in Partnered Relationships Experiencing Intimate Partner Violence Since Attending UVa by Type, Gender, Enrollment Status and Characteristics of Intimate Partner Violence

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10, 936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated intimate partner violence:										
How many different partners treated you this way?										
1 partner	90.7	1.7	91.2	2.2	87.7	3.7	93.6	3.1	84.2	6.0
2 partners	6.9	1.4	7.8	2.0	12.3	3.7	s	s	s	s
3 or more partners	2.4	0.8	s	s	-	-	s	s	s	s
Since the beginning of the fall 2014 term, how many times have you (had this experience/had any of these experiences)?										
0 times	34.6	2.3	37.0	3.2	34.7	5.0	31.2	4.1	32.0	7.7
1 time	22.3	2.0	23.8	2.9	21.0	4.8	20.4	5.1	22.3	6.1
2 times	13.4	1.7	12.6	2.2	16.0	4.3	16.8	4.0	s	s
3-5 times	16.9	2.0	19.1	3.1	10.9	4.1	17.1	4.1	13.1	6.4
6-9 times	3.6	1.0	3.1	1.5	s	s	s	s	s	s
10 or more times	9.2	1.6	4.4	1.4	12.9	3.9	12.4	4.3	19.8	6.5

Table 5.2a. Percent of Students in Partnered Relationships Experiencing Intimate Partner Violence Since Attending UVa by Type, Gender, Enrollment Status and Characteristics of Intimate Partner Violence

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	TGQN[1] (n<100)			
	Undergraduate (n<60)		Graduate or Professional (n<40)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Partnered relationships include: casual relationship or hook-up, steady or serious relationship, marriage, civil union, domestic partnership or cohabitation				
Earlier in the survey you indicated that you have been in a partnered relationship at least part of the time since you have been a student at UVa. People treat their partner in many different ways. The next section asks you questions about your relationship with your partner(s).				
Since you have been a student at UVa:				
Has a partner controlled or tried to control you? Examples could be when someone: kept you from going to classes or pursuing your educational goals; did not allow you to see or talk with friends or family; made decisions for you such as, where you go or what you wear or eat; threatened to "out" you to others	19.3	9.7	-	-
Has a partner threatened to physically harm you, someone you love, or themselves?	s	s	-	-
Has a partner used any kind of physical force against you? Examples could be when someone: bent your fingers or bit you; choked, slapped, punched or kicked you; hit you with something other than a fist; attacked you with a weapon, or otherwise physically hurt or injured you	s	s	-	-
Percent of Students in Partnered Relationships Reporting Intimate Partner Violence	21.8	9.8	-	-
If student indicated intimate partner violence: ***How many different partners treated you this way?***				
1 person	77.0	26.2	-	-
2 persons	-	-	-	-
3 or more persons	s	s	-	-

[1]TGQN = Transgender woman, Transgender man, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning, not listed.

Table 5.2a. Percent of Students in Partnered Relationships Experiencing Intimate Partner Violence Since Attending UVa by Type, Gender, Enrollment Status and Characteristics of Intimate Partner Violence

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	TGQN[1] (n<100)			
	Undergraduate (n<60)		Graduate or Professional (n<40)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated intimate partner violence:				
Since the beginning of the fall 2014 term, how many times have you (had this experience/had any of these experiences)?				
0 times	-	-	-	-
1 time	s	s	-	-
2 times	56.5	36.4	-	-
3-5 times	-	-	-	-
6-9 times	-	-	-	-
10 or more times	s	s	-	-

[1]TGQN = Transgender woman, Transgender man, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning, not listed.

Table 5.2b. Percent of Victims of Intimate Partner Violence Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated intimate partner violence:										
Did you (also) tell any of the following persons about this? (Mark all that apply)										
Friend	65.2	2.4	76.4	2.8	78.0	5.0	48.4	4.4	40.6	9.2
Family member	21.8	2.0	27.4	3.2	28.2	5.7	11.9	3.4	13.4	6.0
Faculty	4.7	1.0	6.9	1.6	10.1	4.3	-	-	-	-
Someone else	7.2	1.4	7.4	1.7	9.0	3.8	6.4	2.8	s	s
I didn't tell anyone else	30.8	2.3	20.7	2.9	20.5	4.5	44.3	5.2	55.8	9.5

Table 5.2b. Percent of Victims of Intimate Partner Violence Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing intimate partner violence:										
Since you have been a student at UVa have you contacted any of the following about (this experience/any of these experiences)? (Mark all that apply) *University of Virginia Police Department, Charlottesville Police Department, Albemarle County Police Department, Office of the Dean of Students, UVa Student Health Counseling and Psychology Services (CAPS), UVa Student Health Other Departments (e.g. General Medicine), UVa Women's Center, UVa Medical Center Emergency Department, Title IX Coordinator Office of Equal Opportunity Programs (EOP), Sexual Assault Resource Agency (SARA)*										
Contacted at least one program in university list	13.2	1.8	15.5	2.6	19.3	4.5	10.0	3.8	s	s

Table 5.2b. Percent of Victims of Intimate Partner Violence Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated intimate partner violence and indicated that a program was contacted:										
Contacted University of Virginia Police Department	8.2	2.9	10.4	4.8	s	s	-	-	-	-
When did you most recently contact University of Virginia Police Department about (this experience/these experiences)?										
Fall of 2014 - present	s	s	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior to Fall of 2012	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-	-	-
If contacted in 2014-15, How useful was University of Virginia Police Department in helping you deal with (this experience/these experiences)?										
Not at all	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A little	63.4	24.3	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-
Somewhat	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
Very	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extremely	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-	-	-

Table 5.2b. Percent of Victims of Intimate Partner Violence Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated intimate partner violence and indicated that a program was contacted:										
Contacted Charlottesville Police Department	12.6	3.9	14.4	5.7	s	s	s	s	-	-
When did you most recently contact Charlottesville Police Department about (this experience/these experiences)?										
Fall of 2014 - present	48.8	22.2	73.7	26.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	s	s	-	-	-	-	s	s	-	-
Prior to Fall of 2012	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-	-	-
If contacted in 2014-15, How useful was Charlottesville Police Department in helping you deal with (this experience/these experiences)?										
Not at all	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-	-	-
A little	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somewhat	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
Very	s	s	-	-	-	-	s	s	-	-
Extremely	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.2b. Percent of Victims of Intimate Partner Violence Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated intimate partner violence and indicated a program was contacted:										
Contacted Albemarle County Police Department	s	s	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-
When did you most recently contact Albemarle County Police Department about (this experience/these experiences)?										
Fall of 2014 - present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	s	s	-	-	-	-	s	s	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior to Fall of 2012	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
If contacted in 2014-15, How useful was Albemarle County Police Department in helping you deal with (this experience/these experiences)?										
Not at all	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A little	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somewhat	s	s	-	-	-	-	s	s	-	-
Very	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extremely	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.2b. Percent of Victims of Intimate Partner Violence Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated intimate partner violence and indicated a program was contacted:										
Contacted Office of the Dean of Students	15.9	5.7	23.7	9.3	s	s	-	-	-	-
When did you most recently contact Dean of Students about (this experience/these experiences)?										
Fall of 2014 - present	93.2	6.6	100	0.0	s	s	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior to Fall of 2012	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-	-	-
If contacted in 2014-15, How useful was Dean of Students in helping you deal with (this experience/these experiences)?										
Not at all	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
A little	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somewhat	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-	-	-
Very	46.0	27.4	53.3	31.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extremely	36.3	22.7	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-

Table 5.2b. Percent of Victims of Intimate Partner Violence Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated intimate partner violence and indicated a program was contacted:										
Contacted U.Va. Student Health Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)	70.4	6.5	68.8	10.0	94.1	5.1	50.5	23.6	s	s
When did you most recently contact U.Va. Student Health Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) about (this experience/these experiences)?										
Fall of 2014 - present	51.1	8.2	65.1	10.5	s	s	s	s	-	-
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	16.2	5.4	20.7	8.3	s	s	s	s	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	21.1	7.6	s	s	33.6	15.9	s	s	-	-
Prior to Fall of 2012	11.6	5.0	-	-	31.9	15.0	-	-	s	s
If contacted in 2014-15, How useful was U.Va. Student Health Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) in helping you deal with (this experience/these experiences)?										
Not at all	9.6	3.8	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-
A little	20.7	6.3	32.0	9.5	s	s	-	-	-	-
Somewhat	25.9	7.5	24.3	7.9	s	s	s	s	s	s
Very	28.5	9.0	14.0	6.7	46.9	16.9	s	s	-	-
Extremely	15.4	6.3	22.0	10.3	-	-	s	s	-	-

Table 5.2b. Percent of Victims of Intimate Partner Violence Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated intimate partner violence and indicated a program was contacted:										
Contacted U.Va. Student Health Other Departments (e.g., General Medicine)	10.1	4.3	12.7	6.0	-	-	s	s	-	-
When did you most recently contact U.Va. Student Health Other Departments (e.g., General Medicine) about (this experience/these experiences)?										
Fall of 2014 - present	100	_	100	_	-	-	s	s	-	-
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior to Fall of 2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
If contacted in 2014-15, How useful was U.Va. Student Health Other Departments (e.g., General Medicine) in helping you deal with (this experience/these experiences)?										
Not at all	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A little	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somewhat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Very	s	s	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-
Extremely	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.2b. Percent of Victims of Intimate Partner Violence Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated intimate partner violence and indicated a program was contacted:										
Contacted U.Va. Women's Center	16.3	4.4	23.4	7.3	s	s	-	-	-	-
When did you most recently contact U.Va. Women's Center about (this experience/these experiences)?										
Fall of 2014 - present	74.9	16.4	69.8	20.0	s	s	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior to Fall of 2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
If contacted in 2014-15, How useful was U.Va. Women's Center in helping you deal with (this experience/these experiences)?										
Not at all	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A little	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somewhat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Very	37.1	15.5	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-
Extremely	48.6	16.0	58.4	16.3	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.2b. Percent of Victims of Intimate Partner Violence Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated intimate partner violence and indicated a program was contacted:										
Contacted U.Va. Medical Center Emergency Department	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	s	s
When did you most recently contact U.Va. Medical Center Emergency Department about (this experience/these experiences)?										
Fall of 2014 - present	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior to Fall of 2012	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-	s	s
If contacted in 2014-15, How useful was U.Va. Medical Center Emergency Department in helping you deal with (this experience/these experiences)?										
Not at all	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A little	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somewhat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Very	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-	s	s
Extremely	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.2b. Percent of Victims of Intimate Partner Violence Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated intimate partner violence and indicated a program was contacted:										
Contacted Title IX Coordinator, Office of Equal Opportunity Programs (EOP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
When did you most recently contact Title IX Coordinator, Office of Equal Opportunity Programs (EOP) about (this experience/these experiences)?										
Fall of 2014 - present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior to Fall of 2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
If contacted in 2014-15, How useful was Title IX Coordinator, Office of Equal Opportunity Programs (EOP) in helping you deal with (this experience/these experiences)?										
Not at all	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A little	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somewhat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Very	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extremely	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.2b. Percent of Victims of Intimate Partner Violence Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated intimate partner violence and indicated a program was contacted:										
Contacted Sexual Assault Resource Agency (SARA)	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
When did you most recently contact Sexual Assault Resource Agency (SARA) about (this experience/these experiences)?										
Fall of 2014 - present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	100	_	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior to Fall of 2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
If contacted in 2014-15, How useful was Sexual Assault Resource Agency (SARA) in helping you deal with (this experience/these experiences)?										
Not at all	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A little	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somewhat	100	_	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
Very	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extremely	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.2b. Percent of Victims of Intimate Partner Violence Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated intimate partner violence and indicated no program was contacted:										
Were any of the following reasons why you did not contact anyone at UVa? (Mark all that apply)										
Did not know where to go or who to tell	5.1	1.1	7.7	1.8	8.5	3.7	s	s	-	-
Felt embarrassed, ashamed, or that it would be too emotionally difficult	12.9	1.7	19.9	3.1	20.1	5.2	s	s	-	-
I did not think anyone would believe me	3.2	1.1	5.0	2.0	6.6	3.1	-	-	-	-
I did not think it was serious enough to report	63.4	2.5	65.6	3.7	59.1	7.7	64.9	5.4	54.3	10.0
I did not want the person to get into trouble	23.2	2.3	29.2	3.6	30.1	5.9	10.8	3.0	22.3	7.8
I feared negative social consequences	10.3	1.6	12.5	2.6	16.5	5.1	4.5	2.2	s	s
I did not think anything would be done	14.3	1.6	20.1	2.6	27.8	5.4	s	s	s	s
I feared it would not be kept confidential	8.5	1.3	9.1	1.9	21.3	4.9	4.3	2.1	s	s
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school	22.0	2.1	27.6	3.6	28.3	5.7	12.7	3.3	15.0	5.0
Incident did not occur while attending school	3.2	0.8	4.1	1.4	s	s	s	s	s	s
Other	21.1	2.5	16.3	2.3	19.9	5.3	22.0	5.6	41.2	10.2

Table 5.3a. Percent of Students Experiencing Stalking Since Attending UVa by Type, Gender, Enrollment Status and Characteristics of Stalking

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
The next questions ask about instances where someone behaved in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety.										
Since you have been a student at UVa, has someone:										
Made unwanted phone calls, sent emails, voice, text or instant messages, or posted messages, pictures, or videos on social networking sites in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety?	1.8	0.1	2.4	0.3	4.4	0.7	0.7	0.2	s	s
Showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety?	1.4	0.1	2.3	0.3	2.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	s	s
Spied on, watched or followed you, either in person or using devices or software in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety?	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.2	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2
Percent of Students Reporting Stalking	3.5	0.2	5.1	0.4	7.1	0.8	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.4

Table 5.3a. Percent of Students Experiencing Stalking Since Attending UVa by Type, Gender, Enrollment Status and Characteristics of Stalking

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing stalking:										
Since the beginning of the fall 2014 term, how many times have you had any of these experiences?										
0 times	26.8	2.8	24.7	3.4	28.6	5.0	39.8	11.0	s	s
1 time	11.1	2.8	12.8	3.3	5.3	2.6	s	s	s	s
2 times	22.6	3.0	24.0	3.8	19.7	4.3	28.4	11.3	s	s
3-5 times	26.9	3.0	28.3	4.5	25.7	4.1	21.6	8.5	s	s
6-9 times	5.0	1.4	5.3	2.0	4.4	2.4	-	-	s	s
10 or more times	7.5	1.6	4.9	1.7	16.3	4.4	-	-	s	s
How (is the person/are the persons) who did these things to you associated with UVa? (Mark all that apply)										
Student	59.5	3.2	63.4	4.3	47.4	4.8	59.2	14.4	100	0.0
Faculty	2.4	0.9	s	s	s	s	-	-	s	s
Coach, religious leader, or other non-academic advisor	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-	-	-
Other staff or administrator	5.8	1.6	5.6	2.0	5.4	3.3	s	s	s	s
Other person affiliated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)	3.5	1.5	2.1	1.0	-	-	19.6	12.1	-	-
The person was not affiliated with university	7.0	1.8	7.4	2.2	8.2	3.1	s	s	-	-
Don't know association with university	34.8	3.2	32.9	4.4	50.3	5.6	s	s	s	s

Table 5.3a. Percent of Students Experiencing Stalking Since Attending UVa by Type, Gender, Enrollment Status and Characteristics of Stalking (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing stalking:										
At the time of these events, what (was the person's/were the persons') relationship to you? (Mark all that apply)										
At the time, it was someone I was dating or intimate with	6.4	1.6	8.2	2.2	6.0	2.7	-	-	-	-
Someone I had dated or was intimate with	29.1	2.5	32.5	3.6	26.1	5.6	21.3	10.7	s	s
Teacher or advisor	1.4	0.7	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-
Co-worker, boss or supervisor	4.6	1.5	2.8	1.4	s	s	s	s	s	s
Friend or acquaintance	36.8	3.1	43.6	4.5	28.6	4.5	24.5	11.0	s	s
Stranger	27.1	3.0	18.9	3.6	44.5	6.2	23.2	8.8	s	s
Other	12.5	2.4	11.6	3.3	8.9	3.1	24.3	11.5	s	s

Table 5.3a. Percent of Students Experiencing Stalking Since Attending UVa by Type, Gender, Enrollment Status and Characteristics of Stalking (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	TGQN[1] (n<100)			
	Undergraduate (n<60)		Graduate or Professional (n<40)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
The next questions ask about instances where someone behaved in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety				
Since you have been a student at UVa, as someone:				
Made unwanted phone calls, sent emails, voice, text or instant messages, or posted messages, pictures, or videos on social networking sites in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety?	s	s	s	s
Showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety?	13.4	5.5	-	-
Spied on, watched or followed you, either in person or using devices or software in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety?	s	s	-	-
Percent of Students Reporting Stalking	19.0	6.3	s	s
If student indicated experiencing stalking:				
Since the beginning of the fall 2014 term, how many times have you had any of these experiences?				
0 times	s	s	s	s
1 time	s	s	-	-
2 times	-	-	-	-
3-5 times	s	s	-	-
6-9 times	s	s	-	-
10 or more times	s	s	-	-
How (is the person/are the persons) who did these things to you associated with UVa? (Mark all that apply)				
Student	67.0	22.2	s	s
Faculty	s	s	s	s
Coach, religious leader, or other non-academic advisor	-	-	-	-
Other staff or administrator	-	-	-	-
Other person affiliated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)	-	-	-	-
The person was not affiliated with university	s	s	-	-
Don't know association with university	-	-	-	-

[1]TGQN = Transgender woman, Transgender man, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning, not listed.

Table 5.3a. Percent of Students Experiencing Stalking Since Attending UVa by Type, Gender, Enrollment Status and Characteristics of Stalking (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	TGQN[1] (n<100)			
	Undergraduate (n<60)		Graduate or Professional (n<40)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing stalking:				
At the time of these events, what (was the person's/were the persons') relationship to you? (Mark all that apply)				
At the time, it was someone I was dating or intimate with	s	s	-	-
Someone I had dated or was intimate with	53.5	22.4	-	-
Teacher or advisor	-	-	-	-
Co-worker, boss or supervisor	-	-	s	s
Friend or acquaintance	s	s	-	-
Stranger	s	s	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Don't Know	s	s	-	-

[1]TGQN = Transgender woman, Transgender man, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning, not listed.

Table 5.3b. Percent of Victims of Stalking Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status[1, 2]

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing stalking:										
Did you (also) tell any of the following persons about this? (Mark all that apply)										
Friend	86.5	2.2	87.2	2.9	90.3	4.0	74.6	10.1	84.6	14.6
Family member	42.7	3.6	44.3	5.1	50.0	4.9	24.9	8.6	s	s
Faculty	13.3	1.9	15.5	3.0	10.2	3.0	s	s	-	-
Someone else	18.4	2.8	17.0	3.6	22.4	4.8	20.1	9.0	-	-
I didn't tell anyone else	9.8	2.0	11.2	2.7	8.6	4.0	s	s	s	s

Table 5.3b. Percent of Victims of Stalking Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing stalking:										
Since you have been a student at UVa have you contacted any of the following about any of these experiences? (Mark all that apply) *University of Virginia Police Department, Charlottesville Police Department, Albemarle County Police Department, Office of the Dean of Students, UVa Student Health Counseling and Psychology Services (CAPS), UVa Student Health Other Departments (e.g. General Medicine), UVa Women's Center, UVa Medical Center Emergency Department, Title IX Coordinator Office of Equal Opportunity Programs (EOP), Sexual Assault Resource Agency (SARA)*										
Contacted at least one program in university list	28.5	3.1	28.7	4.2	27.1	4.5	39.1	12.5	-	-

Table 5.3b. Percent of Victims of Stalking Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing stalking and indicated a program was contacted:										
Contacted University of Virginia Police Department	22.5	4.2	23.7	5.3	33.5	10.7	-	-	-	-
When did you most recently contact U.Va. Police Department about these experiences?										
Fall of 2014 - present	50.8	13.9	39.6	17.3	67.4	21.8	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	29.3	12.0	49.1	17.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior to Fall of 2012	19.9	10.2	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-
If contacted in 2014-15, How useful was U.Va. Police Department in helping you deal with these experiences?										
Not at all	29.2	11.1	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-
A little	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-	-	-
Somewhat	28.8	10.6	38.6	17.1	s	s	-	-	-	-
Very	28.3	11.7	36.0	16.5	s	s	-	-	-	-
Extremely	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-	-	-

Table 5.3b. Percent of Victims of Stalking Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing stalking and indicated a program was contacted:										
Contacted Charlottesville Police Department	24.9	5.0	23.4	7.1	36.4	9.8	s	s	-	-
When did you most recently contact Charlottesville Police Department about these experiences?										
Fall of 2014 - present	40.3	11.7	33.9	16.5	56.0	16.6	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	38.3	12.4	46.1	21.0	34.5	15.6	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	s	s	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-
Prior to Fall of 2012	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-	-	-
If contacted in 2014-15, How useful was Charlottesville Police Department in helping you deal with these experiences?										
Not at all	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A little	25.5	11.7	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-
Somewhat	42.7	12.5	57.0	21.4	s	s	s	s	-	-
Very	26.3	9.8	-	-	66.4	16.1	-	-	-	-
Extremely	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.3b. Percent of Victims of Stalking Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing stalking and indicated a program was contacted:										
Contacted Albemarle County Police Department	7.3	2.9	-	-	s	s	38.8	15.1	-	-
When did you most recently contact Albemarle County Police Department about these experiences?										
Fall of 2014 - present	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	s	s	-	-	-	-	s	s	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	s	s	-	-	-	-	s	s	-	-
Prior to Fall of 2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
If contacted in 2014-15, How useful was Albemarle County Police Department in helping you deal with these experiences?										
Not at all	s	s	-	-	-	-	s	s	-	-
A little	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somewhat	s	s	-	-	s	s	s	s	-	-
Very	s	s	-	-	-	-	s	s	-	-
Extremely	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.3b. Percent of Victims of Stalking Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing stalking and indicated a program was contacted:										
Contacted Office of the Dean of Students	49.2	7.4	54.0	8.7	46.5	11.2	36.6	22.4	-	-
When did you most recently contact Office of the Dean of Students about these experiences?										
Fall of 2014 - present	56.7	9.3	57.5	11.4	81.2	12.4	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	17.2	5.9	21.9	8.5	-	-	s	s	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	17.8	6.8	s	s	s	s	s	s	-	-
Prior to Fall of 2012	8.4	4.1	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-
If contacted in 2014-15, How useful was Office of the Dean of Students in helping you deal with these experiences?										
Not at all	18.4	6.3	s	s	48.8	18.1	-	-	-	-
A little	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-	-	-
Somewhat	12.9	5.3	14.9	7.4	-	-	s	s	-	-
Very	36.4	10.3	45.3	13.7	s	s	-	-	-	-
Extremely	30.4	8.7	30.3	12.2	s	s	s	s	-	-

Table 5.3b. Percent of Victims of Stalking Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing stalking and indicated a program was contacted:										
Contacted U.Va. Student Health Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)	40.1	7.2	54.3	8.6	-	-	57.4	24.0	-	-
When did you most recently contact U.Va. Student Health Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) about these experiences?										
Fall of 2014 - present	48.8	11.9	63.5	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	28.7	8.0	25.8	9.8	-	-	s	s	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	22.4	8.2	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-
Prior to Fall of 2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
If contacted in 2014-15, How useful was U.Va. Student Health Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) in helping you deal with these experiences?										
Not at all	11.6	5.6	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-
A little	22.7	8.4	16.8	7.7	-	-	s	s	-	-
Somewhat	17.0	7.2	16.4	7.7	-	-	s	s	-	-
Very	25.8	9.2	27.8	11.1	-	-	s	s	-	-
Extremely	22.8	8.6	29.6	10.3	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.3b. Percent of Victims of Stalking Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing stalking and indicated a program was contacted:										
Contacted U.Va. Student Health Other Departments (e.g., General Medicine)	5.7	3.0	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-
When did you most recently contact U.Va. Student Health Other Departments (e.g., General Medicine) about these experiences?										
Fall of 2014 - present	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-	-	-
Prior to Fall of 2012	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-	-	-
If contacted in 2014-15, How useful was U.Va. Student Health Other Departments (e.g., General Medicine) in helping you deal with these experiences?										
Not at all	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A little	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somewhat	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-	-	-
Very	s	s	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-
Extremely	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.3b. Percent of Victims of Stalking Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing stalking and indicated a program was contacted:										
Contacted U.Va. Women's Center	8.8	3.2	13.6	4.5	s	s	-	-	-	-
When did you most recently contact U.Va. Women's Center about these experiences?										
Fall of 2014 - present	s	s	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	56.5	23.8	64.3	21.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior to Fall of 2012	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
If contacted in 2014-15, How useful was U.Va. Women's Center in helping you deal with these experiences?										
Not at all	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A little	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somewhat	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
Very	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-	-	-
Extremely	71.7	15.9	81.6	17.1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.3b. Percent of Victims of Stalking Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing stalking and indicated a program was contacted:										
Contacted U.Va. Medical Center Emergency Department	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
When did you most recently contact U.Va. Medical Center Emergency Department about these experiences?										
Fall of 2014 - present	52.8	59.1	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	47.2	59.1	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior to Fall of 2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
If contacted in 2014-15, How useful was U.Va. Medical Center Emergency Department in helping you deal with these experiences?										
Not at all	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A little	52.8	59.1	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somewhat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Very	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extremely	47.2	59.1	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.3b. Percent of Victims of Stalking Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing stalking and indicated a program was contacted:										
Contacted Title IX Coordinator, Office of Equal Opportunity Programs (EOP)	s	s	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-
When did you most recently contact Title IX Coordinator, Office of Equal Opportunity Programs (EOP) about these experiences?										
Fall of 2014 - present	s	s	-	-	s	s	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior to Fall of 2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
If contacted in 2014-15, How useful was Title IX Coordinator, Office of Equal Opportunity Programs (EOP)in helping you deal with these experiences?										
Not at all	s	s	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-
A little	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somewhat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Very	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extremely	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.3b. Percent of Victims of Stalking Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing stalking and indicated a program was contacted:										
Contacted Sexual Assault Resource Agency (SARA)	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
When did you most recently contact Sexual Assault Resource Agency (SARA) about these experiences?										
Fall of 2014 - present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2013 - Summer of 2014	50.3	60.8	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall of 2012 - Summer of 2013	49.7	60.8	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior to Fall of 2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
If contacted in 2014-15, How useful was Sexual Assault Resource Agency (SARA) in helping you deal with these experiences?										
Not at all	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A little	50.3	60.8	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somewhat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Very	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extremely	49.7	60.8	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.3b. Percent of Victims of Stalking Since Attending UVa Reporting to Others, Reporting to a Program, Timing of Report to Program, Usefulness of Report in last school year and Reasons Why Did Not Report to a Program by Gender and Enrollment Status (continued)

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
If student indicated experiencing stalking and indicated no program was contacted:										
Were any of the following reasons why you did not contact anyone at UVa? (Mark all that apply)										
Did not know where to go or who to tell	10.0	2.2	12.2	3.2	10.8	4.0	-	-	-	-
Felt embarrassed, ashamed, or that it would be too emotionally difficult	16.6	2.8	21.0	3.9	12.6	4.5	-	-	s	s
I did not think anyone would believe me	12.9	2.6	6.2	2.3	17.5	5.1	s	s	s	s
I did not think it was serious enough to report	67.6	3.7	77.3	4.5	52.4	7.4	56.3	19.4	69.1	20.1
I did not want the person to get into trouble	22.6	3.1	31.3	4.1	13.2	5.4	-	-	s	s
I feared negative social consequences	14.0	2.7	12.2	3.0	11.9	4.5	-	-	80.6	18.7
I did not think anything would be done	30.5	3.6	26.6	3.9	42.1	5.7	s	s	54.8	24.2
I feared it would not be kept confidential	15.0	2.6	9.8	2.5	17.7	5.1	s	s	56.7	24.8
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school	18.3	2.8	10.4	2.9	36.7	6.8	s	s	s	s
Incident did not occur while attending school	2.2	1.1	s	s	s	s	-	-	-	-
Other	8.3	1.9	9.3	3.1	10.7	3.5	-	-	-	-

Table 5.4. Percent of students Experiencing Harassment, Intimate Partner Violence or Stalking Since Attending UVa by Type of Incident, Gender and Enrollment Status of Victim

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Harassment										
Sexual orientation										
Heterosexual	51.2	0.6	61.2	0.9	50.0	1.8	48.5	1.1	32.0	1.7
Non-Heterosexual	68.5	2.2	74.7	2.4	66.3	5.6	69.8	4.4	54.0	5.7
Ethnicity										
Hispanic	48.1	2.5	56.2	3.5	44.0	6.6	49.8	5.3	22.5	6.4
Not Hispanic	52.9	0.6	62.7	0.9	51.3	1.8	50.3	1.1	34.8	1.6
Race										
American Indian or Alaska Native	49.7	6.0	66.3	7.2	31.1	14.2	52.7	12.7	24.9	12.3
Asian	47.0	1.6	57.0	2.1	42.5	4.1	48.0	2.9	26.6	3.0
Black or African American	58.4	2.5	64.9	3.2	50.1	7.0	50.9	6.3	56.7	8.1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	46.6	9.7	39.7	14.8	s	s	62.1	17.3	s	s
White	54.4	0.7	64.3	1.1	54.0	1.6	51.1	1.3	36.3	1.5

Table 5.4. Percent of students Experiencing Harassment, Intimate Partner Violence or Stalking Since Attending UVa by Type of Incident, Gender and Enrollment Status of Victim

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Intimate partner violence										
Sexual orientation										
Heterosexual	7.5	0.3	9.8	0.6	6.7	0.8	7.0	0.7	4.3	0.7
Non-Heterosexual	11.5	1.6	17.0	2.7	6.3	2.7	11.4	4.1	s	s
Ethnicity										
Hispanic	6.2	1.2	8.0	2.1	s	s	7.0	2.7	s	s
Not Hispanic	7.9	0.3	10.5	0.7	6.9	0.8	7.1	0.8	4.4	0.7
Race										
American Indian or Alaska Native	23.8	7.4	18.5	8.5	-	-	s	s	35.6	16.2
Asian	9.1	0.9	11.0	1.8	8.9	2.4	10.3	2.1	4.3	1.6
Black or African American	7.0	1.7	10.1	3.1	-	-	s	s	s	s
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	s	s	-	-	s	s	s	s	-	-
White	7.8	0.4	10.3	0.6	6.7	0.8	6.9	0.8	4.6	0.9

Table 5.4. Percent of students Experiencing Harassment, Intimate Partner Violence or Stalking Since Attending UVa by Type of Incident, Gender and Enrollment Status of Victim

Data presented are population estimates based on survey responses.

Survey Item Response	Total		Female (n=3,321, N=10,936)				Male (n=2,125, N=9,807)			
			Undergraduate (n=2,385, N=8,112)		Graduate or Professional (n=936, N=2,824)		Undergraduate (n=1,353, N=6,670)		Graduate or Professional (n=772, N=3,137)	
	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr	Estimated %	StdErr
Stalking										
Sexual orientation										
Heterosexual	3.3	0.2	4.9	0.5	7.1	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.3
Non-Heterosexual	6.3	1.2	7.8	1.9	8.2	2.8	6.3	2.5	s	s
Ethnicity										
Hispanic	3.4	0.9	5.7	1.7	8.6	3.6	-	-	-	-
Not Hispanic	3.5	0.2	5.0	0.4	7.0	0.8	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.4
Race										
American Indian or Alaska Native	12.7	4.0	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Asian	4.0	0.6	5.9	1.2	10.3	2.1	1.5	0.8	s	s
Black or African American	3.6	1.0	5.3	1.7	s	s	-	-	s	s
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	s	s	-	-	s	s	s	s	-	-
White	3.6	0.2	5.2	0.5	7.0	0.8	1.3	0.3	1.6	0.5