



DIVISION OF STUDENT AFFAIRS
DEAN OF STUDENTS

Indiana University Bloomington

Community Attitudes and Experiences
with Sexual Assault—Survey Report

October 2015



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Executive Summary

As part of Indiana University's ongoing and comprehensive commitment to effectively addressing the issue of sexual assault, IU distributed a climate survey on sexual assault and related issues to all students on its Bloomington campus in November 2014.

IU Bloomington's Community Attitudes and Experiences with Sexual Assault Survey asked students about their attitudes, perceptions and direct experiences with sexual assault, as well as their opinions on the university resources and practices related to preventing and dealing with instances of sexual misconduct.

The information gathered through this anonymous survey and shared in this report has already been, and will continue to be, used to inform the university's ongoing prevention, education and response efforts, and to move us closer to the ultimate goal of eliminating sexual violence that affects our campus community.

While 9,648 students – 23 percent of the student population – responded to some part of the survey, the results set forth in this report were compiled from the 7,132 students who completed at least 50 percent of the survey. This total represents approximately 17 percent of the total student population on the campus, with 16 percent of undergraduates and 20 percent of graduate students participating. In nominal terms, 72 percent of the survey participants were undergraduates and 28 percent were graduate students. Sixty-two percent were women and 38 percent were men.

In many ways, findings from the IU Bloomington Community Attitudes and Experiences with Sexual Assault Survey were generally consistent with similar surveys conducted at other universities. The percentage of undergraduate women participants who reported experiencing attempted or completed nonconsensual sexual penetration (17 percent) is somewhat below the widely cited national figure of 20 percent. The prevalence of alcohol use in instances of sexual misconduct and the fact that an overwhelming majority of the women participants who experienced sexual misconduct did not report it to university officials, are also consistent with findings from surveys conducted at other universities.

One particularly noteworthy finding is that the percentage of undergraduate women participants who experienced some form of nonconsensual sexual contact – ranging from inappropriate touching to attempted or completed sexual penetration – *before* coming to IU mirrors the percentage who indicated they have experienced similar types of misconduct at IU. This suggests that the problem of sexual assault is not unique to college life, a fact that is worth broader discussion.

Participants were asked their views on resources available to them related to sexual assault, their general opinions on the safety of the Bloomington campus and community and the level of confidence they had in the university when it came to effectively preventing and dealing with sexual assault. A modest majority of the undergraduate women said the university can do more to keep students safe, but a larger majority of all women participants reported feeling safe while on campus – although the percentage who reported to feeling safe in downtown Bloomington or in areas outside the city was smaller.



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A large majority of the undergraduate participants, both female and male, reported they had participated in at least one program, class or event designed to educate them on topics related to sexual assault, while two-thirds of undergraduate women said they knew how to get immediate help if they had experienced a sexual assault and felt the university would take them seriously if they reported a sexual assault.

Large percentages of students felt they had a role to play in addressing sexual assault on campus and indicated that they were involved, or planned to get involved, in efforts to combat the problem. Similarly, fewer than 5 percent of the participants felt that addressing sexual assault was the sole responsibility of the university.

Key findings

Experiences of Sexual Misconduct Since Coming to IU

Participants were asked whether they had personally experienced different types of sexual misconduct since becoming a student at IU.

- 17 percent of the undergraduate women participants and 6 percent of the graduate women participants reported experiencing attempted or completed nonconsensual sexual penetration while at IU. (This tracks slightly lower than the reported national average of 1 in 5 undergraduate women.) Among men participants, the figure was 2 percent for undergraduate men and 1 percent for graduate men.
- 29 percent of the undergraduate women and 7.6 percent of undergraduate men participants reported experiencing some form of nonconsensual sexual touching, such as unwanted kissing or fondling, while at IU.
- 35 percent of the undergraduate women and 34 percent of the graduate women participants reported being sexually harassed while at IU.
- Students also reported being victims of other forms of sexual misconduct after coming to IU with between 3 and 5 percent of students report being victims of dating violence and 1 and 2 percent of students report being victims of domestic violence.
- Two-thirds of both the undergraduate and graduate women participants who reported experiencing some form of nonconsensual sexual contact, said the assailant was known to them.
- 86 percent of both the undergraduate and graduate women participants who reported experiencing some form of nonconsensual sexual contact did not report the incident to anyone at IU.
- Among the undergraduate women participants who did not report incidents of completed or attempted nonconsensual sexual penetration, 45 percent said the incident was not “serious enough to disclose to others.” 29 percent of the women graduate participants reported similarly.



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- Alcohol and/or drug use by one party or both was present in between 60 and 83 percent of the incidents of reported sexual misconduct.
- Among the undergraduate women participants who reported being sexually assaulted at IU, 23 percent said the incident occurred on-campus (in a residence hall, outside or other location); 23 percent at a fraternity or sorority house or event; and nearly half occurred at an off-campus location such as a residence, event, bar, club or restaurant.

Experiences of Sexual Misconduct Before Coming to IU

Participants were also asked about their experiences *before* to coming to IU, specifically whether they had experienced nonconsensual attempted or completed sexual penetration. Significantly, instances of sexual misconduct reported by respondents prior to coming to IU mirrors – or exceeds - that experienced by students while at IU.

- Among women, nearly 16 percent of the undergraduate and approximately 21 percent of the graduate participants experienced nonconsensual attempted or completed sexual penetration prior coming to IU.
- Among women, 29 percent of the undergraduates and 45 percent of the graduate participants experienced some form of nonconsensual sexual touching before coming to IU.
- Among men, 2 percent of the undergraduate and 3 percent of the graduate participants experienced nonconsensual attempted or completed sexual penetration prior to coming IU.

These responses are important to more fully understanding student experiences both prior to and while attending IU. The percentage of participants who experienced sexual assault and other nonconsensual sexual contact *prior to* coming to IU, demonstrates the extent of the problem and the need for our prevention and response efforts to take into account these prior experiences and the lasting effects they may have while students attend IU.

Attitudes & Beliefs about IU

Participants were also asked about their feelings of connectedness and support at IU and their attitudes and beliefs about the IU's policies and procedures regarding sexual misconduct.

- Participants were generally positive about their experience at IU. For example, they expressed high rates of feeling valued in the classroom, feeling respected by faculty, staff and administrators, and feeling that faculty and administrators are genuinely concerned about their welfare.
- Participants indicated that they felt close to others and part of the university community. The majority of participants across genders and level in school felt that if someone reported a sexual assault, the university would take it seriously and would keep information limited to those who need to know.



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- Graduate women participants indicated less confidence in the university's response to reports of sexual misconduct and less confidence that other students would support the person making the report. Compared to men, undergraduate and graduate women reported greater concern of possible retaliation by the alleged offender and their associates, and that the educational achievement or career of the person making the report would suffer.

Looking Forward

This survey sets the baseline for the university to continue to gauge and assess student experiences and attitudes. The data reinforces our understanding that a significant number of our students may experience sexual assault and other forms of sexual misconduct while at IU. We also gained insight into experiences many students had prior to coming to campus.

This data is sobering, and highlights an issue in urgent need of response by colleges and our larger communities across the nation. It also confirms the working assumptions of the university's leadership and those within the university involved in direct response and prevention work, notably when it comes to the need to create an atmosphere where victims of sexual violence feel comfortable reporting their experiences to university officials.

The findings also reinforce the need to continue ongoing efforts aimed at educating incoming students about campus resources, providing bystander intervention training and focusing on sexual violence prevention. In addition, they indicate that more work is needed to broaden the reach and the message of our current efforts, to include, for example, more directed education and outreach to graduate students, as well as primary prevention efforts across campus.

We are grateful to the students who participated in this survey. The information they shared will continue to be used to inform the work conducted through the university-wide Student Welfare Initiative and IUB's Sexual Violence Prevention and Education Committee. These data will help shape the direction of general and targeted communication, education, and prevention work for the future. We encourage everyone in the IU Bloomington community to review the full report that follows containing specific data as together we understand and strategize how to best eliminate all forms of sexual misconduct, including sexual violence.

Finally, it should be noted that, as with any voluntary study, the data collected and set forth in this report is reflective only of the participants who responded and participated in the survey. Response bias is expected given the sensitive nature of the topic and the specific focus on sexual violence. The data cannot therefore be understood to be a complete representation of the experiences of undergraduate and graduate students at Indiana University Bloomington. Regardless, we look to this data and the responses shared by the participants, as important to our understanding of experiences and perceptions.

A complete report of the data and findings follow in the full report.

For more information about campus resources, policies and procedures, visit **stopsexualviolence.iu.edu**.



Summary of Findings

Below and in the following pages, we report complete findings of Indiana University Bloomington’s sexual misconduct campus climate survey, including highlights of the data and analyses, as well as tables and graphs noting student participant responses to specific survey questions. A complete description of the survey methodology and participant demographics are included in Appendices A – B. Graphs are included in the Appendices C – E. Tables include the frequencies of responses with sample sizes (n) included to identify the number of participants who answered questions included in each table. Undergraduate women are identified as “UW”; graduate women are identified as “GW”; undergraduate men are identified as “UM”; and graduate men are identified as “GM.” Participants were given the option to select “prefer not to answer” throughout the entire survey due to the sensitive nature of the subject matter. In some sections of this report, the findings that are reported as percentages will not equal a total of 100%, as a portion of participants opted to not answer the question, but were otherwise included in the overall report.

The overall findings are organized into three general sections below:

- Sexual Misconduct Experiences
- Student Attitudes, Beliefs, and Educational Experiences
- Engagement in Sexual Violence Prevention

I. Sexual Misconduct Experiences

a. Rates of Sexual Assault among Participants at IUB (See Table 2 and Appendix B, Figures 1a – 1d)

Undergraduate women participants experienced nonconsensual attempted and/or completed sexual penetration at rates that are slightly lower than the most cited study indicating that one in five women experience attempted or completed rape during their collegiate experience (Fisher et al., 2000). Nearly 17% of the undergraduate women participating reported they had experienced nonconsensual attempted or completed sexual penetration since coming to IU. Ten percent of undergraduate women participating reported they had experienced nonconsensual completed sexual penetration since coming to IU. Although not as prevalent as undergraduate women, graduate women participants reported the second highest rates of nonconsensual attempted and completed sexual penetration, with almost 6% having experienced nonconsensual attempted or completed sexual penetration since coming to IU, of which 4% experienced completed nonconsensual sexual penetration since coming to IU. About 1% of graduate men and over 2% of undergraduate men participants reported they had experienced nonconsensual attempted or completed sexual penetration since coming to IU.

b. Rates of Sexual Assault among Participants Prior to IU (See Table 2 and Appendix B, Figures 1a – 1d)

To better understand the prevalence of sexual assault experiences among students, we also asked participants “Did you experience any of the following before coming to IU?” Results indicated that among participants, approximately 16% of undergraduate women, 21% of graduate women, 2% of undergraduate men, and 3% of graduate men had experienced nonconsensual attempted or completed sexual penetration prior to attending



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IU. These findings suggest that our undergraduate students may experience nonconsensual attempted or completed sexual penetration at similar rates prior to and since attending IU, highlighting the need for interventions that take into account prior experiences. These findings are also consistent with concerns raised in a policy brief written by faculty at Indiana University's Center for Evaluation and Economic Policy and The Kinsey Institute, which reported that according to research conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2010), over 17% of females in 9th – 12th grade in the state of Indiana have experienced forced sexual intercourse. These findings suggest that Indiana has the second highest rates of teen sexual assault in the United States (Cierniak, Heiman, & Plucker, 2012). A recent report conducted by the Global Health Communication Center (2015) at Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis reported similar findings that have identified childhood sexual assault as a problem in the state, with data indicating that nearly 26% of those survey participants had been touched or fondled in a sexual manner before the age of 18, of which 85% said that it was against their wishes.

c. Rates of Participants' Experience with Other Sexual Misconduct (See Table 2 and Appendix B, Figures 1a – 1d)

To gather additional information about the prevalence of other forms of sexual misconduct, as defined by IU's sexual misconduct policy, the survey also asked participants to report their experiences with the following (approximate percentages are included below, see Table 2 for more specific numbers):

- Stalking: 9% undergraduate women, 8% graduate women, 3% undergraduate men and 3% graduate men;
- Domestic violence: 1% undergraduate women, 1% graduate women, 2% undergraduate men, 2% graduate men;
- Dating violence: 5% undergraduate women, 3% graduate women, 3% undergraduate men, 3% graduate men;
- Sexual harassment: 34% undergraduate women, 28% graduate women, 7% undergraduate men, 5% graduate men.

d. Insight into Participants' Nonconsensual Sexual Experiences Since Coming to IU (See Table 3 and Appendix B, Figures 1a – 1d)

Participants who reported experiencing nonconsensual sexual touching or nonconsensual attempted or completed sexual penetration since coming to IU were then asked if they would be willing to provide more details about their experience. Of those who have experienced nonconsensual sexual activity, over 37% (n=378) of undergraduate women, 35% (n=53) of graduate women, 30% (n=44) of undergraduate men, and 15% (n=6) of graduate men were willing to provide more detailed information about their experience(s).

Undergraduate women reported the highest numbers of having experienced nonconsensual sexual touching and/or nonconsensual attempted or completed sexual penetration since



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coming to IU compared to undergraduate men and graduate men and women. It appears as though for the undergraduate women participants, more assaults occurred during their first year in school than subsequent years in school.

The same participants were then asked to provide details about the particular experience that affected them the most since coming to IU. When asked about the relationship to the other person (the assailant), the most common responses were those that identified the assailant as a stranger; as someone they did not know; or as an acquaintance (defined as “someone you know somewhat”). Participants’ responses indicate that over half of these incidents occurred at an off-campus event, off-campus residence, or other off-campus location, while less than half occurred at an on-campus location, at a fraternity/sorority house, or an event associated with a fraternity/sorority. Among these participants, nearly 23% of the undergraduate women, about 9% of graduate women, over 18% of undergraduate men, and no graduate men reported experiencing the assault in an on-campus location (residence hall, outside or other). Approximately 23% of undergraduate women, 9% of graduate women and 16% of undergraduate men reported experiencing the incident in a fraternity/sorority facility or at an event associated with a fraternity/sorority. Alcohol and drug use was prevalent in a majority of these incidents by either the participant who experienced the assault and/or by the person who perpetrated the assault (the assailant).

e. Support and Help-Seeking (See Table 3 and Appendix B, Figure 2):

Participants were asked who they told, if anyone, about their particular experience. Women participants were more likely than men to tell someone about their experience. Over 80% of undergraduate and graduate women reported telling a friend about their experience, compared to 60% of undergraduate men and 33% of graduate men. All participants who indicated they had experienced sexual assault were more likely to tell a friend, roommate, and/or romantic partner and were less likely to tell IU staff, faculty, and administrators about their experience. When participants told someone, the most common response they received was that the person responded in a way that made them feel supported. However, the second most common response that women and undergraduate men received was that the person minimized their experience or the importance of what happened.

Overall, men were less likely to report the incident to the university than women: 7% of undergraduate men and approximately 13% of undergraduate and graduate women participants reported the incident to someone at Indiana University. Those participants who did report to the university were most likely to report the incident to the Office of Student Ethics, Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS), Sexual Assault Crisis Services (SACS), and/or the Student Advocates Office. Undergraduate women were more likely than graduate women to indicate that IU staff and the formal procedures helped them address the assault. For those participants who did not report the incident to anyone at IU, some of the most common reasons included: They did not feel what happened was serious enough to disclose to others; they did not think that others would think it was serious; they wanted to forget what happened; and they wanted to deal with it on their own.



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Overall, women participants reported that their experience negatively affected them at higher rates than men. Women reported higher rates of the assault affecting their mental health (UW 56%; GW 57%), their sexual relationships (UW 51%; GW 53%), and their romantic relationships (UW 47%; GW 45%). Graduate men were more likely to report that the experience did not affect their friendships, academic life, mental health, or physical health.

Table 2: Sexual Misconduct Experiences

Did you experience any of the following:	UW (n=3273)		GW (n=1152)	
	%Before IU	%Since IU	%Before IU	%Since IU
Nonconsensual sexual touching	29.1	28.6	44.8	12.5
Nonconsensual attempted sexual penetration	14.5	14.7	18.8	5.2
Nonconsensual sexual penetration	10.0	10.0	13.7	4.1
Attempted <i>or</i> completed sexual penetration	15.8	16.6	21.2	5.9
Stalking	15.7	8.7	22.0	8.1
Domestic violence	3.6	1.3	6.1	1.3
Dating violence	9.8	4.9	11.9	2.6
Sexual harassment	35.0	33.8	51.1	28.4

Did you experience any of the following:	UM (n=1857)		GM (n=850)	
	%Before IU	%Since IU	%Before IU	%Since IU
Nonconsensual sexual touching	8.0	7.6	13.8	4.6
Nonconsensual attempted sexual penetration	2.0	1.9	2.6	1.1
Nonconsensual sexual penetration	1.3	1.7	2.1	0.7
Attempted <i>or</i> completed sexual penetration	2.2	2.4	3.1	1.1
Stalking	5.8	3.3	7.2	2.7
Domestic violence	2.6	1.8	3.1	1.5
Dating violence	3.1	3.0	4.6	2.6
Sexual harassment	9.0	7.3	13.2	5.4



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Median number of times experienced since coming to IU:	UW	GW	UM	GM
Nonconsensual sexual touching (UW n=893; UM n=129; GW n=143; GM n=36)	3	2	2	2
Nonconsensual attempted sexual penetration (UW n=168; UM n=32; GW n=59; GM n=9)	1	1	1	3
Nonconsensual sexual penetration (UW n=320; GW n=46; UM n=31; GM n=6)	1	1	1	2.5

Table 3 - Sexual Assault Experience Since Coming to IU

Sexual Assault Experiences	%UW (n=1007)	%GW (n=152)	%UM (n=145)	%GM (n=40)
Among participants who responded “yes” to having experienced a sexual assault since coming to IU (nonconsensual sexual touching, attempted sexual penetration, completed sexual penetration): Percentage willing to provide more details about their experience.	37.5	34.9	30.3	15

Year in School That the Sexual Assault Occurred (Participants were asked to mark all that apply)	1st Year UW (n=49)	2nd Year UW (n=79)	3rd Year UW (n=88)	4th Year UW (n=132)	5th Year UW (n=30)	GW (n=53)
First-year undergraduate	98.0	68.4	55.7	42.4	33.3	15.1
Second-year undergraduate	2.0 ¹	40.5	47.7	35.6	26.7	15.1
Third-year undergraduate	*	1.3	27.3	27.3	30.0	18.9
Fourth-year undergraduate	*	*	*	28.8	20.0	15.1
Fifth-year or more undergraduate	*	*	*	0.8	30.0	0.0
Graduate/professional student	*	*	*	*	*	64.2
Don't remember	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.3	0.0



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Year in School That the Sexual Assault Occurred (Participants were asked to mark all that apply)	1st Year UM (n=5)	2nd Year UM (n=8)	3rd Year UM (n=14)	4th Year UM (n=12)	5th Year UM (n=5)	GM (n=6)
First-year undergraduate	100.00	87.5	50.0	16.7	20.0	0.0
Second-year undergraduate	*	37.5	71.4	25.0	20.0	0.0
Third-year undergraduate	*	*	28.6	41.7	20.0	0.0
Fourth-year undergraduate	*	*	*	25.0	40.0	16.7
Fifth-year or more undergraduate	*	*	*	*	*	0.0
Graduate/professional student	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
Don't remember	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	20.0	0.0

Participants who experienced nonconsensual sexual contact two or more times since coming to IU were asked to answer the questions below about the particular experience that had impacted or affected them the most.

Who did you tell about the incident? (among those who answered this section; participants were asked to mark all that apply)	%UW (n=378)	%GW (n=53)	%UM (n=44)	%GM (n=6)
Friend	82.5	81.1	61.4	33.3
Romantic partner(s)	27.5	30.2	18.2	50
Family member(s)	15.3	11.3	4.5	0.0
Parent(s)	18.8	11.3	2.3	0.0
Roommate(s)	38.9	28.3	18.2	0.0
Resident assistant(s)	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Student organization leader(s)	2.1	5.7	4.5	0.0
Faculty/professor(s)	6.9	9.4	0.0	0.0
Assistant instructor/teaching assistant(s)	0.8	0.0	2.3	0.0
Campus official(s)/administrator(s)	7.4	11.3	2.3	0.0
Police officer(s)	6.9	3.8	0.0	0.0
Other (please specify)	9.5	13.2	6.8	0.0
I did not tell anyone	11.4	13.2	29.5	33.3



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What kind of responses did you receive from those you told or reported to? (Participants were asked to mark all that apply):	%UW (n=378)	%GW (n=53)	%UM (n=44)	%GM (n=6)
Helped you gather information, or find resources and/or services	19.3	15.1	9.1	0.0
Responded in a way that made you feel supported	69.8	66	34.1	50
Responded in a cold or detached way	18.0	22.6	6.8	0.0
Connected me with Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)	14.8	15.2	2.3	0.0
Connected me with medical services	7.7	11.3	2.3	0.0
Connected me with Sexual Assault Crisis Services	8.5	13.2	4.5	0.0
Connected me with Student Advocates Office	8.5	9.4	2.3	0.0
Told you not to talk about it, to move on, or to focus on other things	14.3	22.6	11.4	0.0
Told others about it without your permission	12.7	13.2	2.3	0.0
They became so emotional or upset that I felt a need to comfort them or the conversation became about them	12.2	13.2	4.5	0.0
Doubted you, asked questions to determine if it really happened, or refused to believe you	19.0	22.6	20.5	0.0
Blamed you for the assault, said you could have done something to prevent it, or asked why you didn't do something to prevent it	17.7	26.4	9.1	0.0
Minimized the experience or the importance of what happened	31.5	32.1	25.0	0.0
Made excuses for the person who did this to you	18.0	22.6	18.2	0.0
I did not receive a response	11.9	11.3	31.8	16.7
The gender of the person who perpetrated the sexual misconduct	%UW (n=378)	%GW (n=53)	%UM (n=44)	%GM (n=6)
Male	99.2	98.1	36.4	50.0
Female	0.5	1.9	56.8	33.3
Transgender	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0
Other	0.3	0.0	4.5	16.7
What was your relationship to the other person (the assailant)?	%UW (n=378)	%GW (n=53)	%UM (n=44)	%GM (n=6)
Stranger	32.8	34.0	40.9	50.0
Acquaintance	36.5	28.3	25.0	33.3
Friend	15.3	20.8	20.5	0.0
Ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend	5.6	3.8	4.5	0.0
Current boyfriend/girlfriend	4.5	3.8	2.3	0.0
Professor/instructor	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0
Other	4.8	5.7	4.5	16.7



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	%UW (n=378)	%GW (n=53)	%UM (n=44)	%GM (n=6)
Feelings of Safety and Immediate Services:				
How frightened were you by the incident? (somewhat/extremely)	62.7	60.5	31.8	16.7
How concerned were you for your safety? (somewhat/extremely)	53.4	67.9	22.7	16.7
Did you seek services or contact a hotline after the incident?	12.4	11.3	11.4	0.0
Were you physically injured in the incident?	13.0	9.4	4.5	16.7
	% UW	%GW	%UM	%GM
Did you seek medical attention? (among those who said they were physically injured) (UW, n=49; GW = 5; UM, n=2; GM, n=1)	38.8	80.0	100.0	100.0

	%UW (n=378)	%GW (n=53)	%UM (n=44)	%GM (n=6)
Reporting the incident:				
Percentage who reported the incident to someone at Indiana University:	13.0%	13.2%	6.8%	0.0%
Among those who said they reported it: Please indicate the individual(s)/office(s) to whom you reported the incident:(participants were asked to mark all that apply):	%UW (n=49)	%GW (n=7)	%UM (n=3)	%GM (n=0)
Office of Student Ethics	42.9	42.9	*2	*
Dean of Students Office	18.4	28.6	*	*
Indiana University Police Department (IUPD)	28.6	14.3	*	*
Sexual Assault Crisis Services (including its 24-hour crisis line)	28.6	28.6	*	*
Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)	40.8	85.7	*	*
Student Advocates Office	30.6	28.6	*	*
Faculty/staff	24.5	57.1	*	*
Other	18.4	14.3	*	*
Did Indiana University staff help you address the problem?	%UW (n=49)	%GW (n=7)	%UM (n=3)	%GM (n=0)
Did not help me at all	11.4	14.3	*	*
Helped me a little	26.5	28.6	*	*
Helped me, but could have helped more	18.4	42.9	*	*
Helped me a lot	34.7	14.3	*	*



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Did the Indiana University formal procedures help you address the problem?	%UW (n=49)	%GW (n=7)	%UM (n=3)	%GM (n=0)
Did not help me at all	34.1	57.1	*	*
Helped me a little	20.4	14.3	*	*
Helped me, but could have helped more	10.2	0.0	*	*
Helped me a lot	24.5	14.3	*	*
If you did not tell anyone, why? (Participants were asked to mark all that apply):	%UW (n=325)	%GW (n=45)	%UM (n=40)	%GM (n=6)
I felt ashamed/embarrassed	28.3	37.8	15.0	16.7
It is a private matter – I wanted to deal with it on own	35.4	26.7	30.0	33.3
I was concerned others would find out	16.0	13.3	10.0	16.7
I didn't want the person who did it to get in trouble	18.8	8.9	20.0	16.7
I feared retribution from the perpetrator/assailant	14.2	20.0	5.0	0.0
I feared not being believed	17.5	15.6	5.0	0.0
I thought I would be blamed for what happened	25.5	28.9	7.5	0.0
I didn't think what happened was serious enough to disclose to others	50.5	48.9	47.5	50
I didn't think others would think it was serious	30.2	37.8	22.5	16.7
I thought people would try to tell me what to do	9.8	4.4	5.0	0.0
Sharing would feel like an admission of failure	12.9	15.6	10.0	0.0
I didn't think others would think it was important	21.8	24.4	17.5	0.0
I didn't think others would understand	17.5	11.1	10.0	0.0
I didn't have time to deal with it due to other responsibilities (academics, work, etc.)	22.5	22.2	17.5	0.0
I didn't know reporting procedure on campus	10.2	13.3	5.0	0.0
I feared that I or another would be punished for infractions or violations (such as underage drinking)	2.5	2.2	7.5	0.0
I feared that another person would be punished for infractions or violations (such as underage drinking)	2.5	0.0	7.5	0.0
I did not feel the campus administration would solve my problems	20.0	15.6	15.0	16.7
I feared others would harass me or react negatively toward me	10.5	15.6	15.0	0.0
I thought nothing would be done in response	21.5	26.7	12.5	16.7
I didn't want others to worry about me	23.7	11.1	17.5	16.7
I wanted to forget it happened	35.7	37.8	17.5	16.7
I had other things I needed to focus on and was concerned about (classes, work)	26.2	28.9	15.0	0.0
I didn't think the school would do anything about my report	13.5	15.6	12.5	0.0



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	%UW (n=378)	%GW (n=53)	%UM (n=44)	%GM (n=6)
Victim's consumption of alcohol and drugs:				
Yes, I consumed alcohol	59.5	56.6	61.4	83.3
Yes, I used other drugs	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.0
Yes, I used both alcohol and other drugs	7.4	0.0	11.4	0.0
Unsure	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.0
Did not consume any alcohol and other drugs	30.7	39.6	25.0	16.7
The other person (the assailant) consumed alcohol and drugs:				
Yes, they consumed alcohol	56.3	56.6	56.8	83.3
Yes, they used other drugs	1.1	1.9	0.0	0.0
Yes, they used both alcohol and other drugs	10.1	3.8	9.1	0.0
Unsure	17.2	20.8	13.6	16.7
Did not consume any alcohol and other drugs	15.1	17.0	18.2	0.0
Do you think someone intentionally gave you alcohol to the point of intoxication for the purpose of sexual contact?				
Yes	21.4	15.1	9.1	0.0
No	67.7	69.8	77.3	0.0
Unsure	10.3	15.1	11.4	0.0
Do you think someone intentionally drugged you for the purpose of sexual contact?				
Yes	8.2	5.7	4.5	0.0
No	84.7	84.9	90.9	0.0
Unsure	6.6	9.4	2.3	0.0
Where did the incident occur?				
On-campus residence hall	18.0	7.5	11.4	0.0
On campus, outside or other	4.5	1.9	6.8	0.0
At a fraternity/sorority house	18.5	7.5	9.1	0.0
At an event/party associated with a fraternity/sorority	4.0	1.9	6.8	0.0
At an off-campus event	17.7	11.3	36.4	33.3
Off-campus residence	23.3	32.1	6.8	16.7
Off campus, outside	3.7	5.7	2.3	0.0
In a bar/club/restaurant	5.0	22.6	9.1	33.3
Other (please specify)	4.2	9.4	2.3	16.7



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When the person had sexual contact with you, which of the following happened? (Participants were asked to mark all that apply):	Attempted or Completed			
	%UW (n=378)	%GW (n=53)	%UM (n=44)	%GM (n=6)
Verbal coercion	72.8	66.0	65.9	33.3
Forced touching of a sexual nature	87.0	81.1	81.8	83.3
Oral sex	44.4	22.6	34.1	50.0
Vaginal sexual intercourse	53.7	43.4	18.2	33.3
Anal sexual intercourse	20.9	15.1	20.5	16.7
Sexual penetration with finger(s) or object(s)	51.1	37.7	20.5	16.7

How has this event affected you:	Negatively		Positively		Not at all	
	%UW (n=378)	%GW (n=53)	%UW (n=378)	%GW (n=53)	%UW (n=378)	%GW (n=53)
Friendships	25.1	32.1	6.1	3.8	65.1	60.4
Romantic relationships	47.1	45.3	2.1	5.7	48.1	45.3
Dating life	46.6	45.3	1.9	5.7	48.9	45.3
Sexual relationships	51.1	52.8	1.6	5.7	42.9	35.8
Academic life	27.8	26.4	0.8	1.9	68.8	66.0
Mental health/emotional health	56.3	56.6	0.8	1.9	39.9	35.8
Physical health	17.2	22.6	0.5	0.0	79.4	75.5

How has this event affected you:	Negatively		Positively		Not at all	
	%UM (n=44)	%GM (n=6)	%UM (n=44)	%GM (n=6)	%UM (n=44)	%GM (n=6)
Friendships	15.9	0.0	4.5	0.0	79.5	100
Romantic relationships	20.5	16.7	6.8	16.7	72.7	66.7
Dating life	18.2	16.7	6.8	16.7	75.0	66.7
Sexual relationships	25.0	16.7	9.1	16.7	65.9	66.7
Academic life	15.9	0.0	4.5	0.0	79.5	100
Mental health/emotional health	31.8	0.0	4.5	0.0	63.6	100
Physical health	4.5	0.0	2.3	0.0	90.9	100



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II. Student Attitudes, Beliefs, and Educational Experiences

a. *Perceptions of Campus Environment (See Table 4 and Appendix C, Figures 3a – 5b)*

Survey participants were next asked a series of questions about the campus climate to gauge their perceptions and attitudes regarding safety and support at IU, as well as their knowledge about campus policies and resources. Overall, undergraduate participants reported higher rates of feelings of closeness and connection to Indiana University than graduate participants. Undergraduate and graduate women participants had lower rates of feeling safe on campus, in downtown Bloomington, and in the areas surrounding campus. They felt most safe on campus (UW 67%; GW 71%), least safe in the area(s) surrounding the Bloomington campus (UW 39%; GW 52%).

Undergraduate participants indicated a higher level of trust in the university's student conduct system, and in campus authorities, regarding the sexual misconduct process, as compared to graduate participants. Graduate women participants reported the least amount of trust regarding the process. Undergraduate participants also reported higher rates of feeling that other students would support the person making the report. However, a significant but lower percentage of women participants (over 40% UW; 34% GW) said it was likely that the alleged offender(s) and their associates would retaliate against the person. The response data indicate a range of participant concerns about reporting a sexual assault, including a shared sense of potential retaliation, which may be significant barriers to students' reporting of sexual assault.

As compared to graduate student participants, all undergraduate participants reported higher rates of knowledge about resources on campus, where to get help, how to follow up with campus officials, and IU's policies and procedures. Undergraduate participants also reported more confidence in IU administrators and the formal procedures to address complaints of sexual violence fairly.

b. *Trainings on Sexual Misconduct, Bystander Intervention, and Campus Resources (See Table 5)*

As background, all incoming undergraduate students are required to participate in an online educational program on alcohol use, sexual violence, healthy relationships, and bystander intervention. These same students attend the Welcome to College performance and program during their new student orientation or an equivalent prevention program, as part of IU's ongoing sexual assault education and prevention efforts. While these programs are primarily targeted at incoming undergraduate students, bystander intervention and other educational programs and activities that address sexual misconduct are made available to undergraduate and graduate students throughout the year. The survey asked participants about their level of participation in these efforts and their views on their effectiveness.



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The majority of undergraduate participants, men and women, indicated they had participated in the online educational programming and new student orientation programming. More undergraduate participants reported receiving training in bystander intervention, on what constitutes sexual misconduct, and on IU's policies and procedures for incidents of sexual misconduct, as compared to graduate participants. In most cases, among those participants who indicated they attended any of these trainings, over half found them to be moderately or very useful. These findings suggest that graduate students may not be aware of and do not receive as much training on bystander intervention or what constitutes sexual misconduct compared to undergraduates, and therefore they should be more intentionally targeted for prevention and education efforts in the future.

c. Experiences Discussing and Understanding Consent (See Table 6 and Appendix C, Figures 6a – 6b)

Women reported higher rates of talking about consent with their friends, as compared to men; and all undergraduate participants reported higher rates of talking about consent with parents or guardian(s), as compared to graduate participants. When asked about their understanding of consent, men were less likely than women to consider that consent cannot be given by someone who is buzzed due to alcohol use, drunk due to alcohol use, or high due to drug use. Inconsistencies and inaccuracies among participants regarding their understanding and interpretation of verbal and non-verbal consent remain a barrier to preventing nonconsensual sexual experiences.

d. Perceptions of Alcohol and Consent (See Table 7 and Appendix C, Figures 7a – 7b)

The Alcohol and Sexual Consent scale was included to measure beliefs pertaining to alcohol use and consent among college students (Ward, Matthews, Weiner, Hogan, & Popson, 2012). Undergraduate and graduate men participants scored higher on beliefs that a man or woman who is drinking heavily can still give legal consent to sexual activity. Compared to women, men participants also scored highest on beliefs that “consensual drunk sex” is a normal and harmless part of college life. They also scored lower on beliefs that alcohol is the most common date rape drug or substance. Over 2% of participating undergraduate men think that alcohol makes sexual situations easier and more enjoyable for both men and women, compared to 16% of graduate men, 11% of undergraduate women, and 10% of graduate women participants.

For the response options that used five-point Likert scales such as strongly agree to strongly disagree, very confident to not at all confident, and very likely to not at all likely, the values reflect the sum of the top two categories (such as strongly agree + agree).



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Table 4: Perceptions of Campus Environment

Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements: (% strongly agree/agree)	%UW (n=3273)	%GW (n=1152)	%UM (n=1857)	%GM (n=850)
I feel safe on this campus	66.5	70.6	86.7	88.6
I feel safe in downtown Bloomington	44.5	60.2	73.1	79.9
I feel safe in the area(s) surrounding the Indiana University Bloomington campus	39.3	52.0	64.6	75.4
Indiana University officials (administrators, public safety officers) should do more to protect students from harm	51.5	46.8	36.9	38.9
Indiana University does enough to ensure the safety of students	32.1	28.2	54.4	41.2
There is a good support system at Indiana University for students who are going through difficult times	59.2	37.2	63.2	41.4
Faculty, staff, and administrators respect what students on this campus think	80.4	74.7	79.2	78.4
I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare	74.3	79.5	72.6	81.2
I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare	57.6	51.9	57.9	54.8
I feel like I am part of Indiana University	78.2	64.8	79.4	68.1
I feel close to people at Indiana University	70.8	65.5	73.2	64.7
I am happy to be at Indiana University	86.2	80.2	85.5	82.8
I feel valued in the classroom/learning environment	78.6	88.1	77.3	88.6
The faculty, staff, and administrators at Indiana University treat students fairly	74.9	69.8	78.3	77.3



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If someone were to report a sexual assault to a campus authority, how likely is it that: (% moderately likely/very likely)	%UW (n=3273)	%GW (n=1152)	%UM (n=1857)	%GM (n=850)
The university would take the report seriously	68.0	57.2	79.2	68.7
The university would keep knowledge of the report limited to those who need to know in order to respond	72.8	58.6	76.0	64.5
The university would forward/share the report outside the campus to criminal investigators	51.2	41.8	64.2	54.2
The university would take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report	62.5	49.9	73.4	62.4
The university would take corrective action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault	50.8	38.1	64.5	49.3
The university would take steps to protect the person making the report from retaliation	52.1	39.8	65.8	52.8
The university would take steps to ensure due process and a fair investigation of the accused	58.1	46.6	66.0	54.7
The university would take corrective action against the offender found responsible	56.7	43.8	72.5	58.8
Students would label the person making the report a “troublemaker”	22.9	21.8	25.4	20.2
Students would support the person making the report	62.3	42.7	69.1	52.8
The alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate against the person	40.4	34.0	33.8	29.3
The educational achievement/career of the person making the report would suffer	34.0	34.8	28.2	26.1



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Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements: (% strongly agree/agree)	%UW (n=3273)	%GW (n=1152)	%UM (n=1857)	%GM (n=850)
I know where to get IMMEDIATE help if a friend or I were sexually assaulted	67.0	62.6	65.0	50.6
I know how to follow up with campus officials if a friend or I were sexually assaulted	43.5	32.8	51.5	33.6
I know how to find more information about policies and procedures if a friend or I were sexually assaulted	67.5	60.3	70.4	58.5
I understand Indiana University's formal procedures to address complaints of sexual violence	38.4	24.7	48.2	28.8
I have confidence that Indiana University administers formal procedures to address complaints of sexual violence fairly	56.3	41.1	69.3	55.3

Table 5: Trainings on Sexual Misconduct, Bystander Intervention, and Campus Resources

Have you participated in any of the following since becoming a student at Indiana University? (Participants were asked to mark all that apply)	%UW (n=3273)	%GW (n=1152)	%UM (n=1857)	%GM (n=850)
MyStudentBody online educational program	48.7	0.7	49.8	0.8
Alcohol EDU online educational program	66.8	7.6	64.4	8.2
Welcome to College musical during new student orientation	72.6	8.5	63.8	9.3
Sex, Drugs and Rock 'n Roll health fair	25.5	4.3	19.8	2.9
Taken courses related to sexuality, gender, or sexual health	35.1	18.1	19.2	9.3
Attending a bystander intervention training such as Step UP! IU	4.1	2.3	4.8	2.2
Other	1.8	3.2	1.7	2.4
None (did not participate in any)	4.4	71.8	7.1	76.9



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Participated since becoming a student at IU:	%UW (n=3273)	%GW (n=1152)	%UM (n=1857)	%GM (n=850)
Received training in what constitutes sexual misconduct	43.1	36.6	50.5	38.1
Moderately/very useful training (among those who attended the training)	60.6	56.9	52.1	50.6
Received training regarding IU’s policies and procedures for incidents of sexual misconduct	25.1	21.0	34.1	22.6
Moderately/very useful training (among those who attended the training)	58.6	46.7	56.7	59.4
Attended any bystander intervention training while a student at IU	5.0	3.5	7.6	2.5
Moderately/very useful training (among those who attended the training)	63.6	65.0	47.8	85.7

Table 6: Experiences Discussing and Understanding Consent

Have you ever talked about issues of consent with any of the following? (UW: n=3273; GW: n=1152)	%Before IU		%Since IU		%Before & Since		%No	
	UW	GW	UW	GW	UW	GW	UW	GW
Parent(s)/guardian(s)	23.9	20.2	4.6	1.7	18.5	9.5	51.5	65.3
Friend(s)	19.4	27.4	20.0	7.4	40.3	40.4	19.2	23.2
Romantic/sexual partner	16.4	24.4	14.9	7.7	28.9	33.0	34.5	30.0
Teacher/professor	7.8	9.9	10.6	6.5	5.5	8.1	74.5	73.6
School official	5.8	7.6	8.5	5.0	5.6	3.7	78.4	81.9

Have you ever talked about issues of consent with any of the following? (UM: n=1857; GM: n=850)	%Before IU		%Since IU		%Before & Since		%No	
	UM	GM	UM	GM	UM	GM	UM	GM
Parent(s)/guardian(s)	21.4	16.7	2.6	1.5	13.3	8.0	59.5	69.6
Friend(s)	17.7	23.9	16.3	7.1	34.2	32.4	29.3	33.4
Romantic/sexual partner	17.6	24.6	13.4	7.2	28.9	31.3	34.4	31.5
Teacher/professor	7.5	7.2	7.7	6.5	7.6	6.2	74.2	76.6
School official	7.2	8.4	10.2	3.2	8.0	5.1	71.7	79.9



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Which of the following indicate a LACK of consent? (Meaning someone does not have consent to engage in sexual activity)	%UW (n=3273)	%GW (n=1152)	%UM (n=1857)	%GM (n=850)
Physical resistance to sexual activity	90.3	94.0	90.3	93.3
Verbal resistance to sexual activity	90.1	93.4	89.1	91.8
Physically fighting back	89.4	93.6	89.3	92.2
Saying “no”	89.8	94.1	90.5	92.0
Not saying “yes”	76.8	69.9	68.7	60.8
Non-verbal physical behavior indicating “yes”	52.9	41.3	44.3	31.1
Not saying anything at all	76.6	69.4	70.4	61.6
Expressing displeasure	83.8	85.2	81.0	81.9
Buzzed due to alcohol use	71.0	62.2	57.1	54.4
Drunk due to alcohol use	89.9	90.0	80.0	80.8
High due to drug use	85.5	87.4	73.3	76.8
Passed out due to alcohol or drug use	94.4	94.2	90.6	90.1
Impairment due to mental disability	91.9	92.7	87.3	87.3

Table 7: Perceptions of Alcohol and Consent

Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements: (% strongly agree/agree)	%UW (n=3273)	%GW (n=1150)	%UM (n=1837)	%GM (n=846)
A woman who is drinking heavily can still give legal consent to sexual activity.	12.3	15.8	20.3	24.0
A man who is drinking heavily can still give legal consent to sexual activity.	13.9	17.1	27.1	24.6
When a person is drinking alcohol, he or she is implying interest in engaging in sexual activity.	1.8	1.3	4.8	2.7
If both partners are drunk and have sex, there is no way the man can be accused of sexual assault or rape.	10.3	5.6	17.6	9.6
Consensual drunk sex is a normal and harmless part of college life.	18.0	12.1	32.4	19.5
As a general rule, alcohol makes sexual situations easier and more enjoyable for both men and women.	11.2	10.0	24.2	16.0
A person who is sexually assaulted after drinking alcohol should only blame him- or herself.	2.0	1.0	5.3	2.8



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Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements: (% strongly agree/agree)	%UW (n=3273)	%GW (n=1150)	%UM (n=1837)	%GM (n=846)
Alcohol is the most common date rape drug or substance.	71.1	71.1	58.8	62.3
Alcohol use makes a person more vulnerable to sexual assault.	84.0	81.9	80.8	83.9
The more alcohol a person has consumed, the less able he/she is to consent to sexual activity.	82.7	81.9	74.3	76.0
If a person who has been drinking becomes sleepy or unconscious, he/she cannot give consent to any sexual activity.	90.6	91.7	85.9	89.2
For men, intoxication is not a defense against the charge of rape or sexual assault.	64.0	76.9	62.7	76.2

III. Engagement in Sexual Violence Prevention

a. Perceptions of Sexual Violence (See Table 8)

Compared to men participants, undergraduate and graduate women participants perceived at higher rates that sexual violence is a problem on campus; that there is a need for them to think about the issue; and that they plan to do more about the problem of sexual violence on campus. Compared to graduate participants, undergraduate participants reported having recently attended an educational program about sexual violence and involvement in prevention efforts at higher rates.

b. Bystander Experiences and Engagement (See Table 9)

Since coming to IU, more women participants than men had someone else share with them that they had been a victim of sexual assault. Undergraduate men and women reported higher numbers of witnessing situations that could have led to sexual assault since coming to IU, than graduate men and women. The most common responses among participants who witnessed such a situation included asking the person at risk if they needed help; stepping in and separating the people involved; and asking others to step in as a group to help diffuse the situations. Graduate participants, both men and women, reported higher rates of deciding not to take action when observing a situation that was or could have led to a sexual assault at rates of 15% for graduate women and nearly 17% for graduate men.

c. Bystander Intervention Confidence (See Table 10 and Appendix D, Figures 8a & 8b)

A bystander efficacy scale was included in the survey to measure participants' confidence to intervene in certain situations and scenarios related to sexual harassment and potential sexual violence (Banyard, Moynihan, & Plante, 2007). Undergraduate men participants reported the lowest rates of intervening by expressing their discomfort when someone else



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makes a joke about a woman’s body, and in situations where someone else states that rape victims are to blame. Undergraduate and graduate women participants reported the highest confidence in expressing their discomfort to others in these same scenarios. Undergraduate women expressed the most confidence in talking to a friend who they suspect is in a sexually abusive relationship and getting help and resources for a friend who tells them that they have been raped. Undergraduate men reported the highest rates of confidence for asking a stranger if they need to be walked home from a party and slightly higher confidence in confronting a friend who tells them that they had sex with someone who was passed out or didn’t give consent. Overall, participants expressed the least amount of confidence in asking a stranger if they need to be walked home, but the highest confidence for asking a friend if they need to be walked home from a bar or party. Results suggest a need for ongoing training in providing students the tools they need to reduce bystander non-involvement, and help them identify more safe and effective options for intervening.

Table 8: Perceptions of Sexual Violence

Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements: (% strongly agree/agree)	%UW (n=3200)	%GW (n=1135)	%UM (n=1810)	%GM (n=846)
I don’t think sexual violence is a problem on this campus.	6.2	6.3	17.8	12.5
I don’t think there is much I can do about sexual violence on campus.	28.6	26.7	36.2	35.6
There isn’t much need for me to think about sexual violence on campus.	9.2	10.3	27.7	22.7
Doing something about sexual violence is solely the job of the university staff.	3.5	1.9	5.7	3.7
Sometimes I think I should learn more about sexual violence.	52.9	47.8	32.3	38.3
I have not yet done anything to learn more about sexual violence.	28.4	29.0	31.6	34.8
I think I can do something about sexual violence.	48.9	53.5	46.0	49.3
I am planning to learn more about the problem of sexual violence on campus.	33.8	33.6	19.4	23.8
I have recently attended an educational program about sexual violence.	17.1	10.0	17.6	9.4
I am actively involved in projects that address sexual violence on campus.	10.9	6.7	9.4	6.9
I have recently taken part in activities or volunteered my time on projects focused on ending sexual violence on campus.	11.3	7.8	10.2	5.8
I have been or am currently involved in ongoing efforts to end sexual violence on campus.	11.9	9.8	12.1	9.2



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Table 9: Bystander Experiences and Engagement

Bystander Experiences	%UW (n=3263)	%GW (n=1151)	%UM (n=1850)	%GM (n=849)
Since becoming a student at IU, I have had an IU student tell me that they were the victim of a sexual assault	42.7	28.8	25.3	17.1
How many women told you this (median number among those who said that an IU student told them they had experienced sexual assault)	2	2	1	2
How many men told you this? (median number among those who said that an IU student told them they had experienced sexual assault)	0	0	0	0
Since becoming a student at IU, I have observed a situation that I believe was, or could have led to, a sexual assault: “Yes”	35.1	21.0	26.6	16.0
Since becoming a student at IU, I have observed a situation that I believe was, or could have led to, a sexual assault: “Unsure”	13.9	12.0	12.9	10.6
Since becoming a student at IU, I have observed a situation that I believe was, or could have led to, a sexual assault: “No”	50.3	65.9	58.8	72.6
Approximately how many situations have you observed (among those who said they had observed a situation that they believe was, or could have led to, a sexual assault): Approximate average	3.2	3.6	2.8	3.1



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In response to this situation, did you do any of the following: (among those who observed a situation that was or could have led to a sexual assault)	%UW (n=1141)	%GW (n=242)	%UM (n=491)	%GM (n=136)
I stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation	35.0	19.0	36.7	22.8
I asked the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help	62.6	50.0	56.0	46.3
I confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation	21.4	9.5	35.4	22.8
I created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation	32.6	19.0	28.3	21.3
I asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation	34.6	22.7	34.4	21.3
I told someone in a position of authority about the situation	12.2	12.0	18.7	17.6
I considered intervening in the situation, but I could not safely take any action	16.0	21.1	10.8	16.2
I decided not to take action (please explain)	8.3	15.3	12.8	16.9
In response to this situation, did you do any of the following: Other	3.2	3.7	3.9	4.4

Table 10: Bystander Intervention Confidence

Please indicate your confidence to ... (%very confident/quite confident)	%UW (n=3273)	%GW (n=1135)	%UM (n=1810)	%GM (n=840)
Express my discomfort if someone makes a joke about a woman's body	57.2	61.5	38.9	51.7
Express my discomfort if someone says that rape victims are to blame for being raped	85.4	86.5	73.0	81.7
Call for help if I hear someone in my dorm room yelling "help"	73.0	76.7	70.3	75.0
Talk to a friend who I suspect is in a sexually abusive situation	77.0	72.4	72.3	70.4
Get help and resources for a friend who tells me they have been raped	87.0	85.5	81.0	81.3
Be able to ask a stranger who looks very upset at a party if they are okay or need help	68.8	63.6	63.6	61.9
Ask a friend if they need to be walked home from a party	90.9	90.3	85.2	86.0



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Please indicate your confidence to ... (%very confident/quite confident)	%UW (n=3273)	%GW (n=1135)	%UM (n=1810)	%GM (n=840)
Ask a stranger if they need to be walked home from a party	48.5	41.1	54.9	46.3
Confront a friend who tells me that they had sex with someone who was passed out or who didn't give consent	70.5	68.3	72.3	71.2
Do something to help a very drunk person who is being brought upstairs to a bedroom by a group of people	70.6	67.3	68.0	67.5
Do something if I see a woman surrounded by a group of men at a party who looks very uncomfortable	74.6	70.1	66.3	66.4
Tell an RA or other campus authority about information I have that might help in a sexual assault case even if pressured by my peers to stay silent	70.6	72.3	67.1	72.0
Speak up to someone who is making excuses for forcing someone to have sex with them	78.3	76.4	76.9	77.4
Speak up to someone who is making excuses for having sex with someone who is unable to give full consent	78.5	76.4	76.0	76.2

IV. Implications of Findings

The findings from the IUB Community Attitudes and Experiences with Sexual Assault Survey will continue to be used to inform the development and enhancement of sexual violence prevention and response efforts, including education, interventions, policies, and practices. In addition to the data shared in this report, responses to open-ended questions in the survey will also be used to inform prevention and response efforts.

As set forth earlier in this report, the data tells us that among the categories of survey participants, it is undergraduate women who were more likely to have experienced nonconsensual sexual touching and/or nonconsensual attempted or completed sexual penetration after becoming a student at IU. Further analysis needs to be conducted to examine risk factors associated with experiencing sexual assault. In addition to enhancing prevention efforts among students who may be more at-risk, it will be particularly important that peers in these groups are equipped with knowledge of resources and support to be able to connect students who experience assault with assistance.

The findings also suggest a need for additional research and review of the current programming aimed at educating students on issues of sexual consent, including the role of alcohol and other drug use, and how to teach students effective consent practices. There



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appear to be differences between men and women regarding their attitudes toward sexual violence, confidence in intervening, and perceptions of consent, particularly with alcohol use, that need to be further discussed and analyzed. Engaging more men in prevention efforts and focusing on changing attitudes regarding sexual violence, consent and bystander intervention, will be a necessary component of shifting the culture. Enhancing our bystander engagement efforts through trainings, community activism, and messaging will also be necessary to reduce the rates of sexual violence on campus and create a culture that does not tolerate sexual violence. Differences between undergraduate and graduate participants' perceptions, their levels of trust regarding the university, as well as experiences with educational programs, indicate that more targeted prevention and education efforts need to be provided to graduate students.



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Appendix A: Survey Methodology

During the Fall 2014 semester, a survey on *Attitudes and Experiences with Sexual Assault* was emailed to all students enrolled at Indiana University Bloomington (42,085 students). An initial recruitment email was sent in November 2014 by IU Bloomington Provost and Executive Vice President Lauren Robel. Over the course of the following month, Dean of Students Pete Goldsmith sent students two subsequent reminder emails, encouraging their participation. Each recruitment email included information about the importance of the survey and a link to the survey. Of the 42,085 emails sent, there were 317 that failed to deliver, resulting in a final potential sample of 41,768. Data were collected over the internet via Campus Labs (www.campuslabs.com), a higher education assessment provider. The link directed participants to a consent page that contained detailed information about the study as well as information regarding additional campus resources related to sexual violence. Each survey page also included a banner with a direct link to www.stopsexualviolence.iu.edu, the university's comprehensive site for resources, programming, and policies regarding sexual violence. Participants were told the study was on attitudes and experiences with sexual assault, that their responses would remain anonymous, and that they could end the survey at any time. The total survey contained 162 questions, yet participants may have received fewer questions due to the skip logic of the questionnaire. If students chose to participate, they were informed at the conclusion of the survey that they could enter for a chance to win 1 of 400, \$50 Amazon gift cards, which were awarded shortly after the survey was taken offline. All study procedures were approved by Indiana University's Institutional Review Board.

The survey tool and research procedures were developed through a collaborative process between faculty from the Kinsey Institute and the Department of Gender Studies and administrators from the Dean of Students Office, the Office of Student Welfare and Title IX; student input was also sought. Financial support for the incentives and data analysis was provided by the Office of the Provost and through the Sexual Assault Prevention Program grant funded by the IU Foundation Women's Philanthropy Leadership Council. The survey was based on similar items used in academic literature and by other higher education institutions that have conducted their own campus climate reports on sexual misconduct. Initial data management was handled by the IU Center for Survey Research. Analyses of data were conducted by the research team above and the Indiana Statistical Consulting Center at IU. To ensure accuracy of procedures and analysis of the data, consultation and verification were conducted by faculty in the IUB Department of Sociology.

The survey was distributed to all undergraduate and graduate students enrolled in at least three credits at IUB during the Fall 2014 academic semester. The total number of participants who responded to the email survey recruitment was 9,648, for a 23% initial response rate. The data were then cleaned to remove participants with largely missing data (i.e., less than 50% complete), responses that appeared to be inconsistent (i.e., streamlining), and any potentially identifying information.



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This resulted in 7,547 cases that remained and were included in the full data set,¹ yielding approximately an 18% response rate. Full and part-time students are included in the analysis; however, distance/online learning students were removed due to the focus on assessing the campus climate. For purposes of data analysis, only those participants who indicated that they were an undergraduate student (ages 18 to 24²) or graduate³ student (all ages), and were enrolled either full or part time at the time of the survey, are included in the analysis presented here. The total number of participants represented in this report is 7,132, which represents 17% of the total campus population. The undergraduate participants who responded to the survey represent 16% of the undergraduate student population at the time (32,122), and the graduate student participants who responded to the survey represent 20% of the graduate student population at the time (9,963).

STUDENT DEMOGRAPHIC	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	PERCENTAGE OF PARTICIPANTS
Undergraduate Students	5,130	71.9%
Undergraduate Women	3,273	63.8%
Undergraduate Men	1,857	36.2%
Graduate Students	2,002	28.1%
Graduate Women	1,152	57.5%
Graduate Men	850	42.5

Survey findings are generally provided by gender (man, woman) and student type (undergraduate, graduate) throughout this report. Participants who identified as transgender or with other gender categories constitute less than 0.2% of the sample population and as a result are not included in the present analyses due to the small sample size and careful consideration to include only non-identifiable data in this report. A secondary targeted analysis on LGBT student participants will be conducted for targeted focus on this campus population at a later date, as will several other targeted analyses for groups that may face disproportionate risk of experiencing or perpetuating sexual misconduct.

The data shared in this report is reflective only of the students who selected to participate in the study and therefore may not be an accurate reflection of all students' experiences, attitudes, and knowledge on this topic. Response bias is expected in voluntary studies and particularly with sensitive topics such as sexual assault. There is no way to determine whether students who have experienced a form of sexual violence were more or less likely to participate in the current survey. This does not invalidate the findings from this study, but it

1 The Center for Survey Research (CSR) removed the responses of participants who were under 18, participants who did not consent to the study; and for whom all answers were null. CSR input 9997 codes to mark questions not asked of participants based on answers to earlier questions. CSR calculated the percentage of questions answered for each participant and removed those who answered less than 50% of questions.

2 Analyses were restricted to traditional age undergraduate students (ages 18 – 24) to allow for targeted analysis of the experiences of emerging adults on campus. A secondary analysis on non-traditional-age undergraduate participants will be conducted at a later date to examine specific experiences of non-traditional undergraduate students.

3 Graduate students include students enrolled in any level of graduate school including students enrolled in professional school programs.



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is important to caution against inferring that the reported results represent the experiences and perceptions of all undergraduate and graduate students.

Resources

Given the sensitive nature of the survey, information about campus resources was provided throughout the survey referencing Indiana University's website for information regarding sexual misconduct (stopsexualviolence.iu.edu). A trigger warning letting participants know about the sensitivity of the survey was provided on the information page, and campus resources were provided to all participants who completed the survey.

For immediate support and assistance, the 24-hour Sexual Assault Crisis Line provides confidential guidance and support and can be reached at 812-855-8900. In addition, specially trained confidential resource advocates are available to help students who have experienced sexual assault understand and access university resources and processes. For help or to learn more about this resource, call 812-856-2469 or email readvo@indiana.edu. To report sexual violence or learn more about campus resources, policies and procedures, visit stopsexualviolence.iu.edu.

**Appendix B: Demographic Characteristics of Survey Participants**

* Undergraduate Women (UW); Graduate Women (GW); Undergraduate Men (UM); Graduate Men (GM)

Demographic Variables	%UW (n=3,273)	%GW (n=1,152)	%UM (n=1,857)	%GM (n=850)
<i>Year in School</i>				
First-year undergraduate	26.9	N/A	26.9	N/A
Second-year undergraduate	23.7	N/A	25.3	N/A
Third-year undergraduate	21.4	N/A	21.3	N/A
Fourth-year undergraduate	24.0	N/A	22.5	N/A
Fifth-year or more undergraduate	3.9	N/A	4.1	N/A
Graduate/professional student	N/A	100.0	N/A	100.0
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>				
Asian	7.5	13.4	9.8	16.9
Black or African American	2.8	3.4	1.9	2.8
Hispanic or Latino	4.2	4.7	4.0	4.8
White	79.5	71.8	77.0	67.1
Other	0.7	1.7	0.9	1.6
Multiracial	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.2
<i>Sexual Orientation</i>				
Heterosexual	90.4	85.9	91.1	85.1
Bisexual	4.7	7.7	2.0	2.6
Homosexual/gay/lesbian	1.1	2.2	5.1	9.2
Uncertain	1.8	1.0	0.6	0.7
Other	1.3	2.1	0.6	0.8
<i>Transfer Student</i>				
Yes, completed 1-2 years at another institution	9.1	N/A	10.2	N/A
Yes, completed more than 2 years at another institution	0.7	N/A	1.1	N/A
<i>International Student</i>				
Yes	4.6	16.8	6.9	21.9
No	95.1	82.7	92.5	77.4
<i>Living Situation</i>				
On-campus residence hall/apartment	42.3	5.6	42.5	7.9



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Demographic Variables	%UW (n=3,273)	%GW (n=1,152)	%UM (n=1,857)	%GM (n=850)
On-campus fraternity/sorority house	7.1	0.0	7.4	0.1
Off-campus apartments/housing (including personal/family residence or other)	49.6	92.3	48.3	90.7
Other	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.8
<i>Enrollment Status</i>				
Full-time student	98.9	95.0	98.5	95.4
Part-time student	1.1	5.0	1.5	4.6
Mean age of participants	19.9	28.3	20.1	29.4



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Appendix C: Sexual Misconduct Experiences

Figure 1a. Sexual Misconduct Experiences for Undergraduate Students, Men.

Did you experience any of the following?

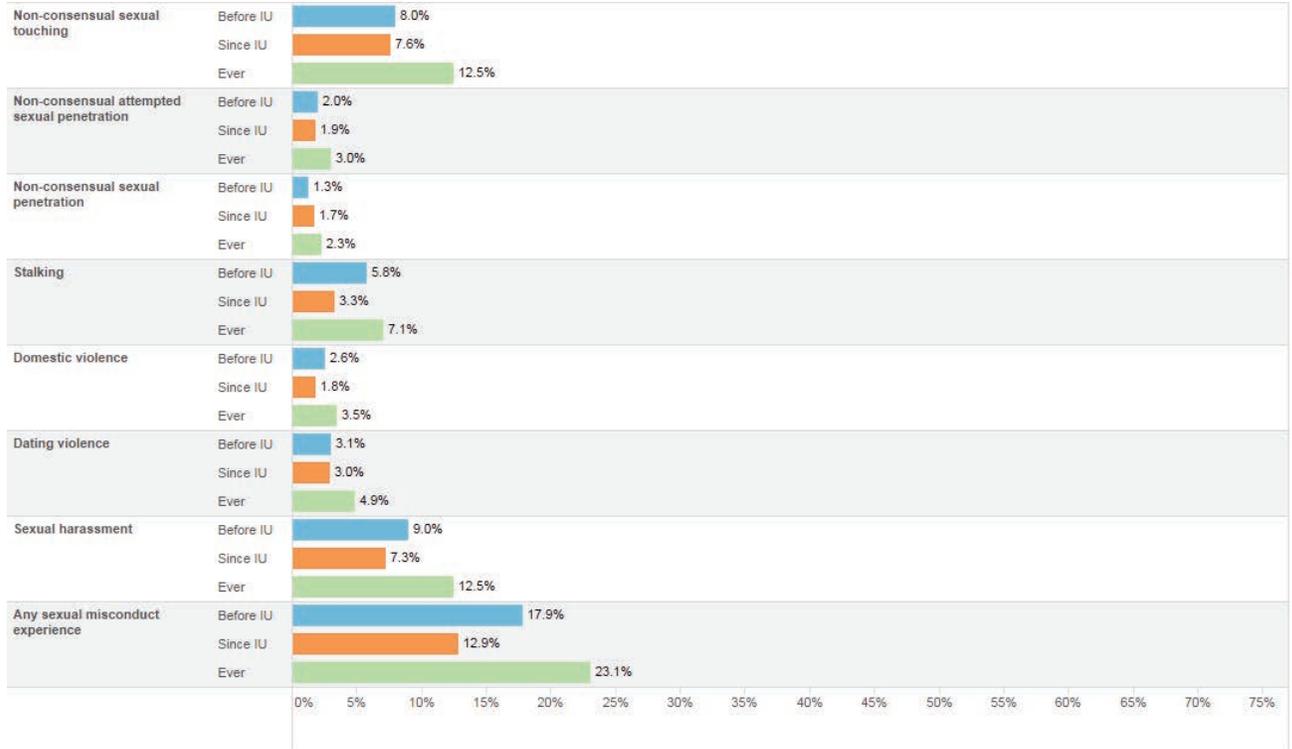




Figure 1b. Sexual Misconduct Experiences for Undergraduate Students, Women.

Did you experience any of the following?

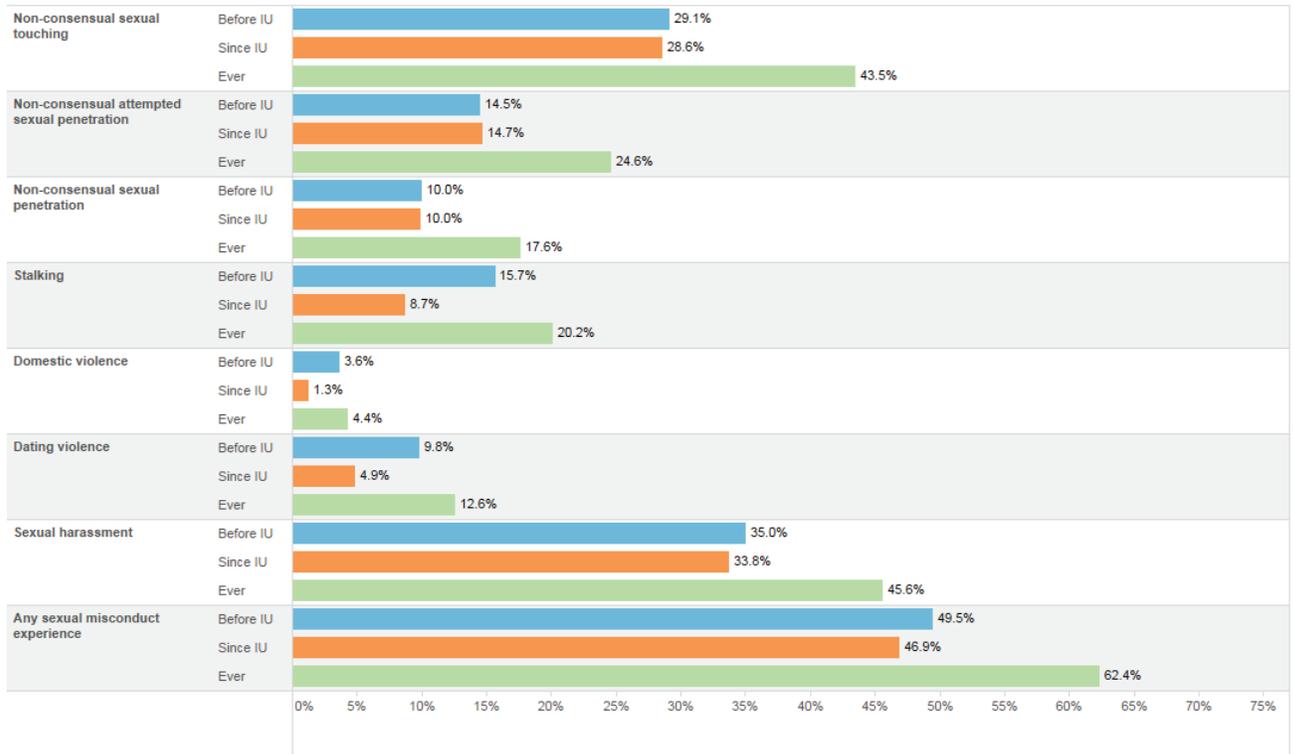




Figure 1c. Sexual Misconduct Experiences for Graduate Students, Men.

Did you experience any of the following?

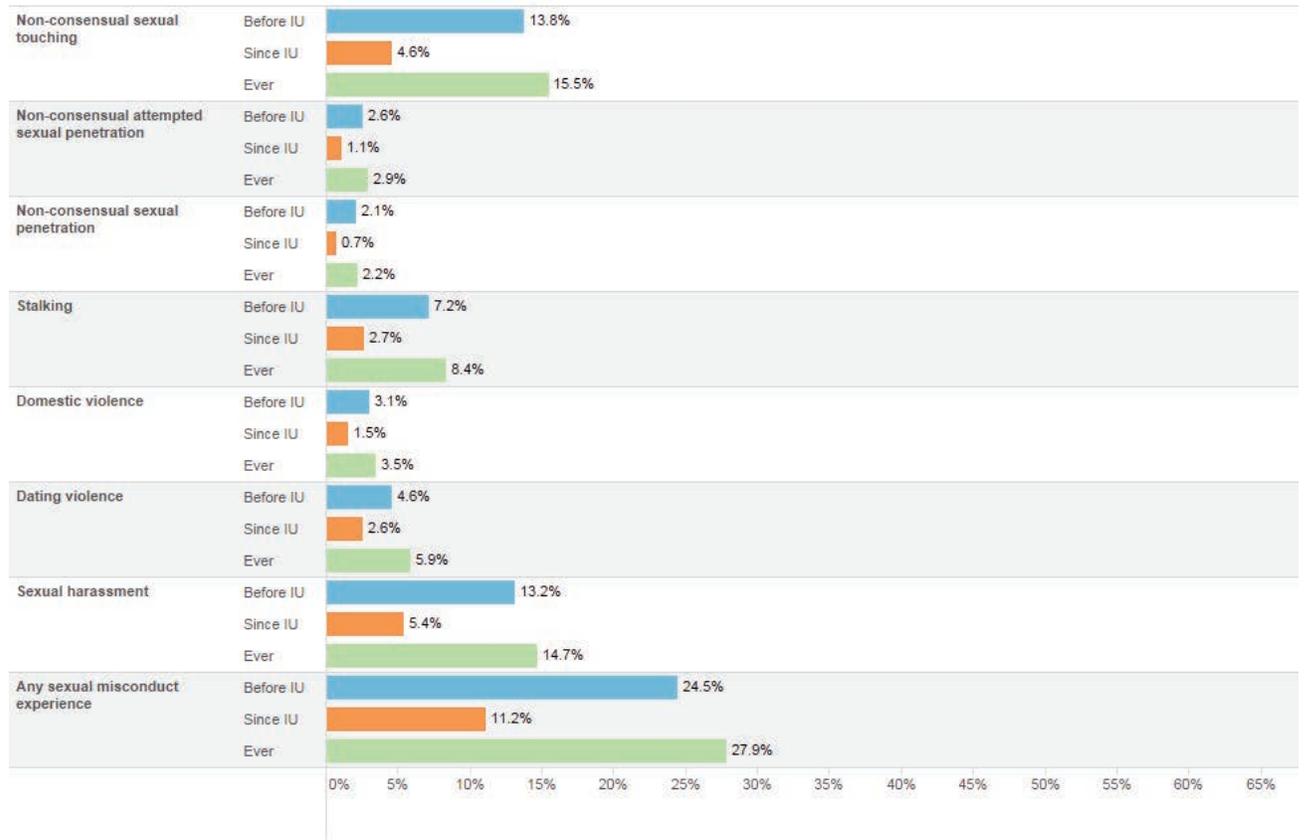




Figure 1d. Sexual Misconduct Experiences for Graduate Students, Women.

Did you experience any of the following?

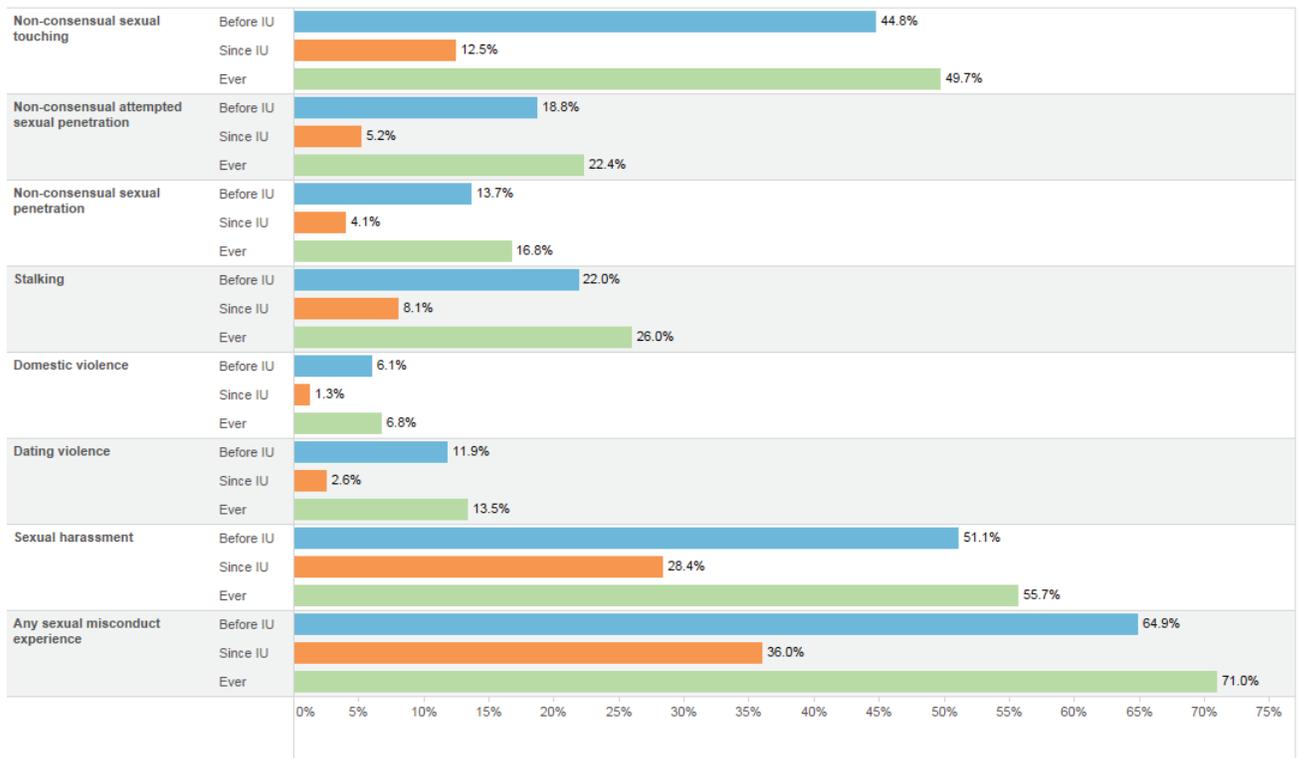
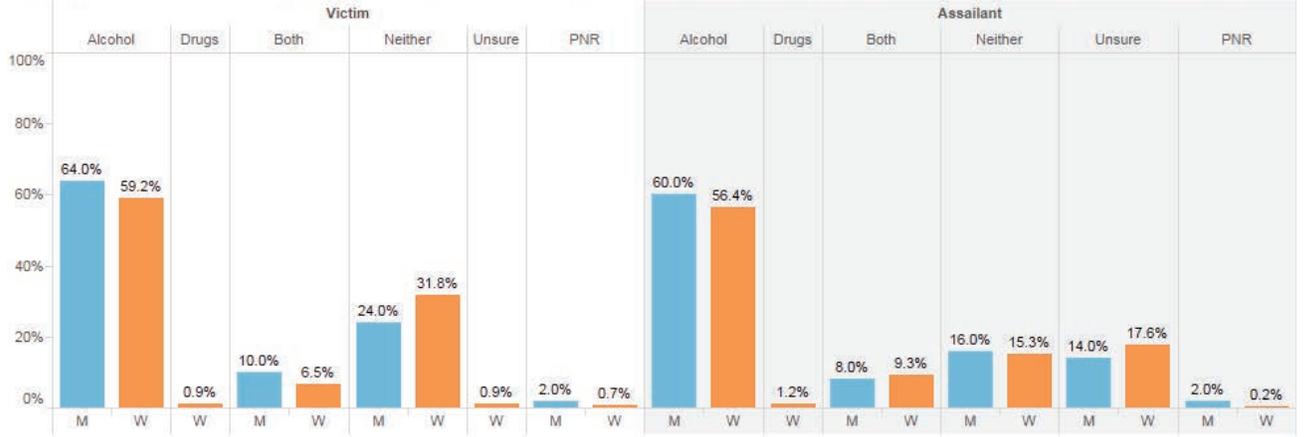


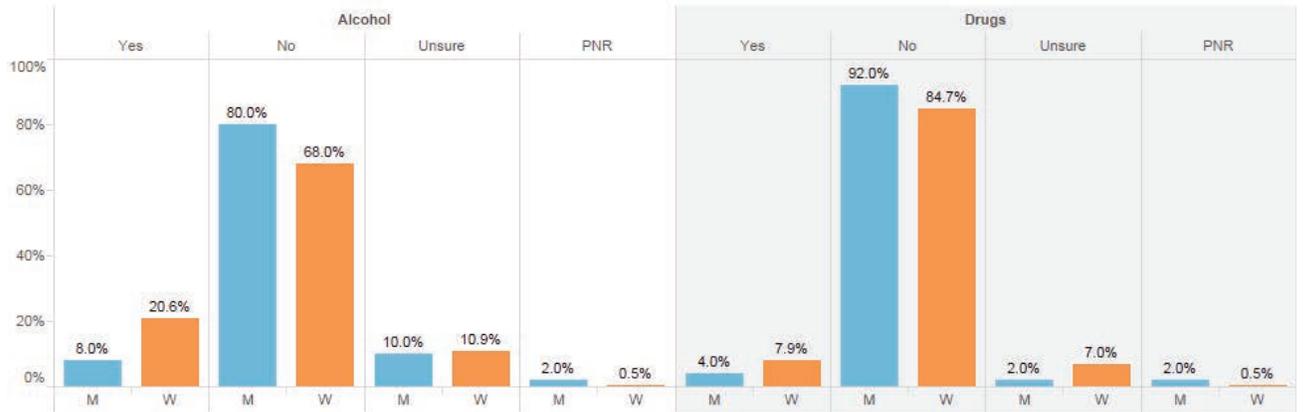


Figure 2. Role of Alcohol or Drugs in Sexual Assault, by Men (M) and Women (W).

Regarding the incident that has impacted or affected you the most, did you (the victim) or the other person (the assailant) consume alcohol and/or other drugs?



Do you think someone intentionally gave you alcohol and/or drugs to the point of intoxication for the purpose of sexual contact?



Percents are calculated only for the men (n=50) and women (n=431) who reported that they were willing to provide more details about their experience. PNR = Prefer not to Respond.

4

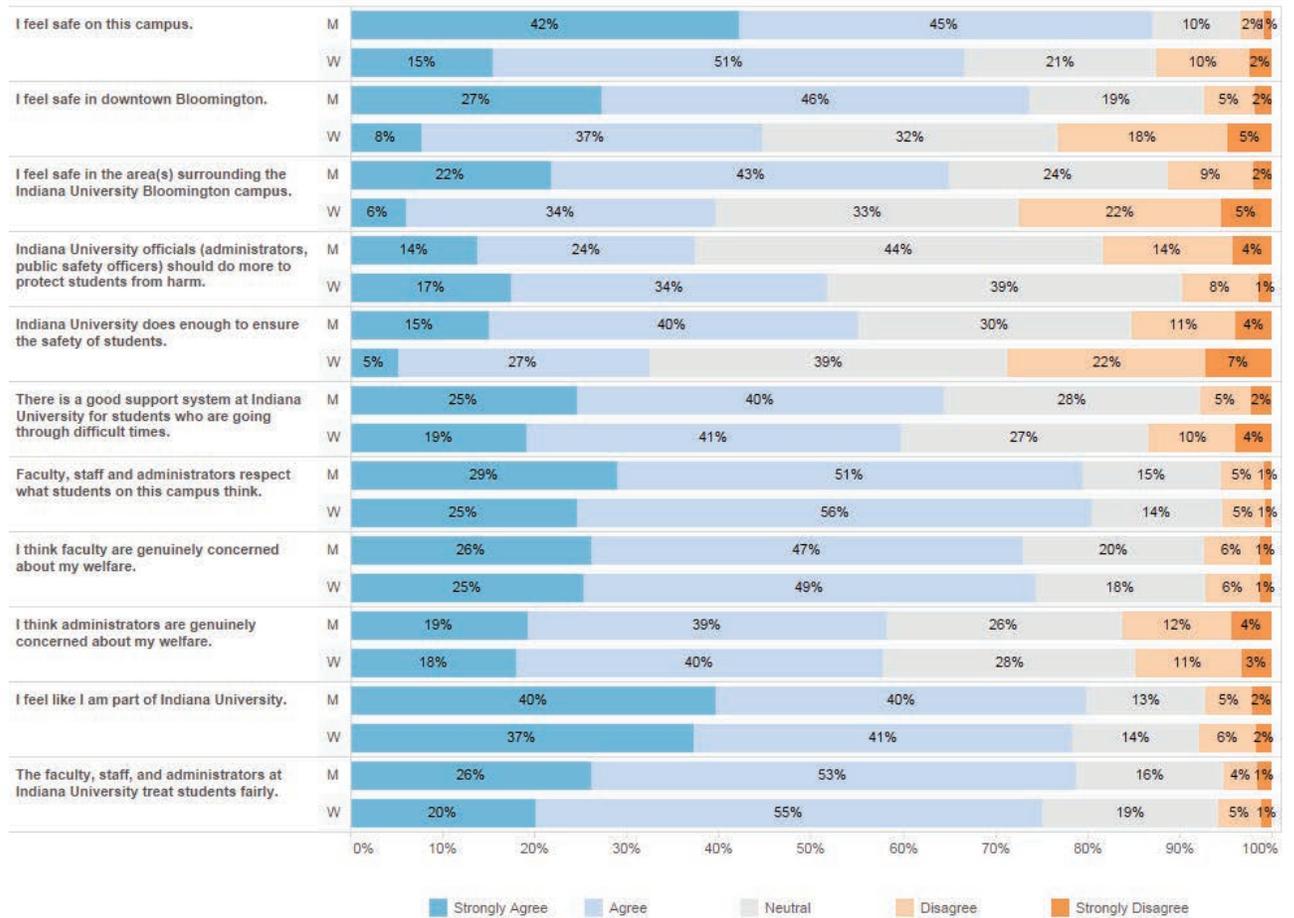
4 Missing columns indicate no responses for that category.



Appendix D: Student Attitudes, Beliefs, and Educational Experiences⁵

Figure 3a. Perceptions of Campus for Undergraduate Students, by Men (M) and Women (W).

Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements:



5 Participants who selected “Prefer not to answer” are not included in the visual representations in Figures 3a – 6b.



Figure 3b. Perceptions of Campus for Graduate Students, by Men (M) and Women (W).

Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements:

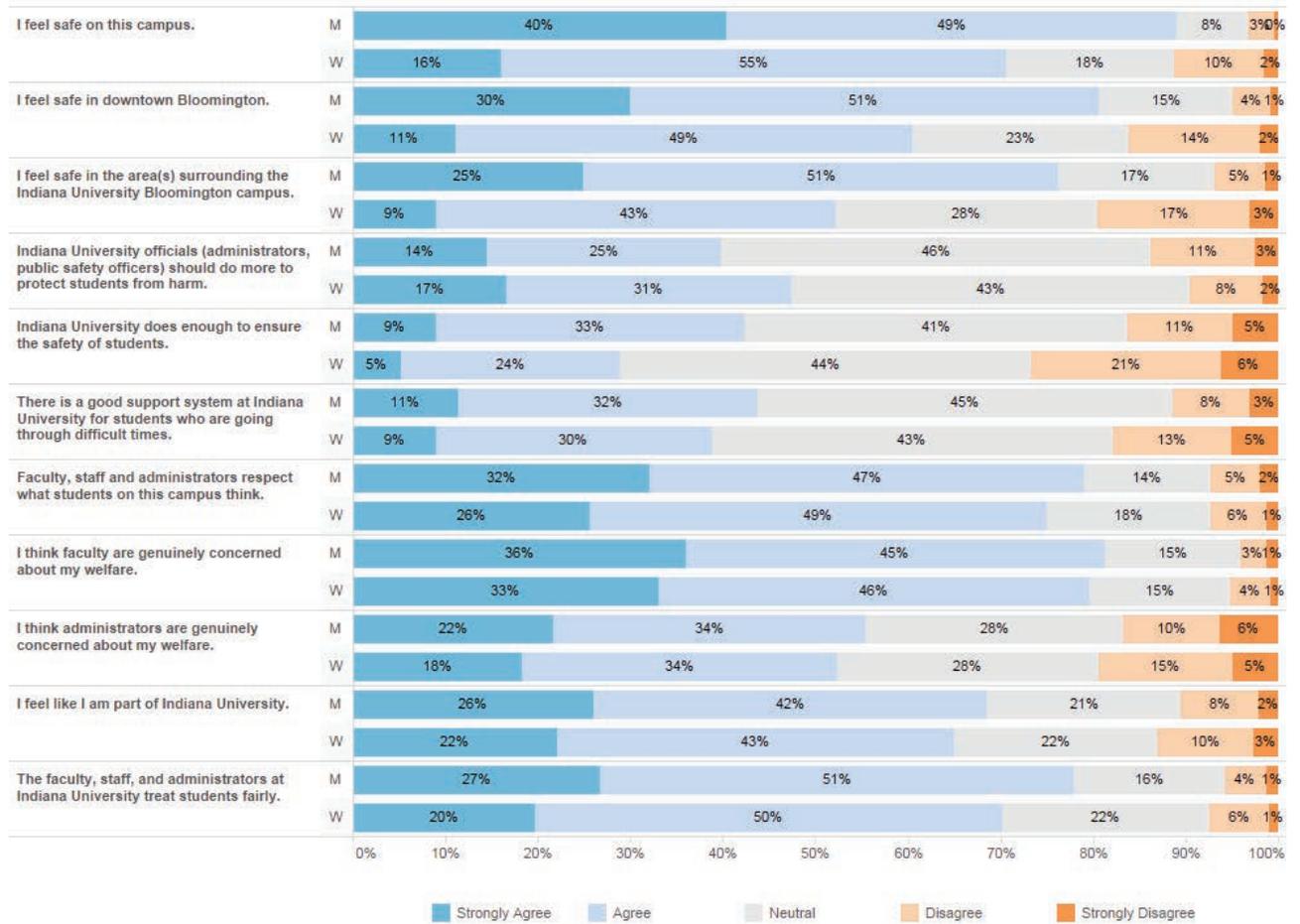




Figure 4a. Perceptions of Leadership, Policies and Reporting for Undergraduate Students, by Men (M) and Women (W).

If someone were to report sexual assault to a campus authority, how likely is it that...?

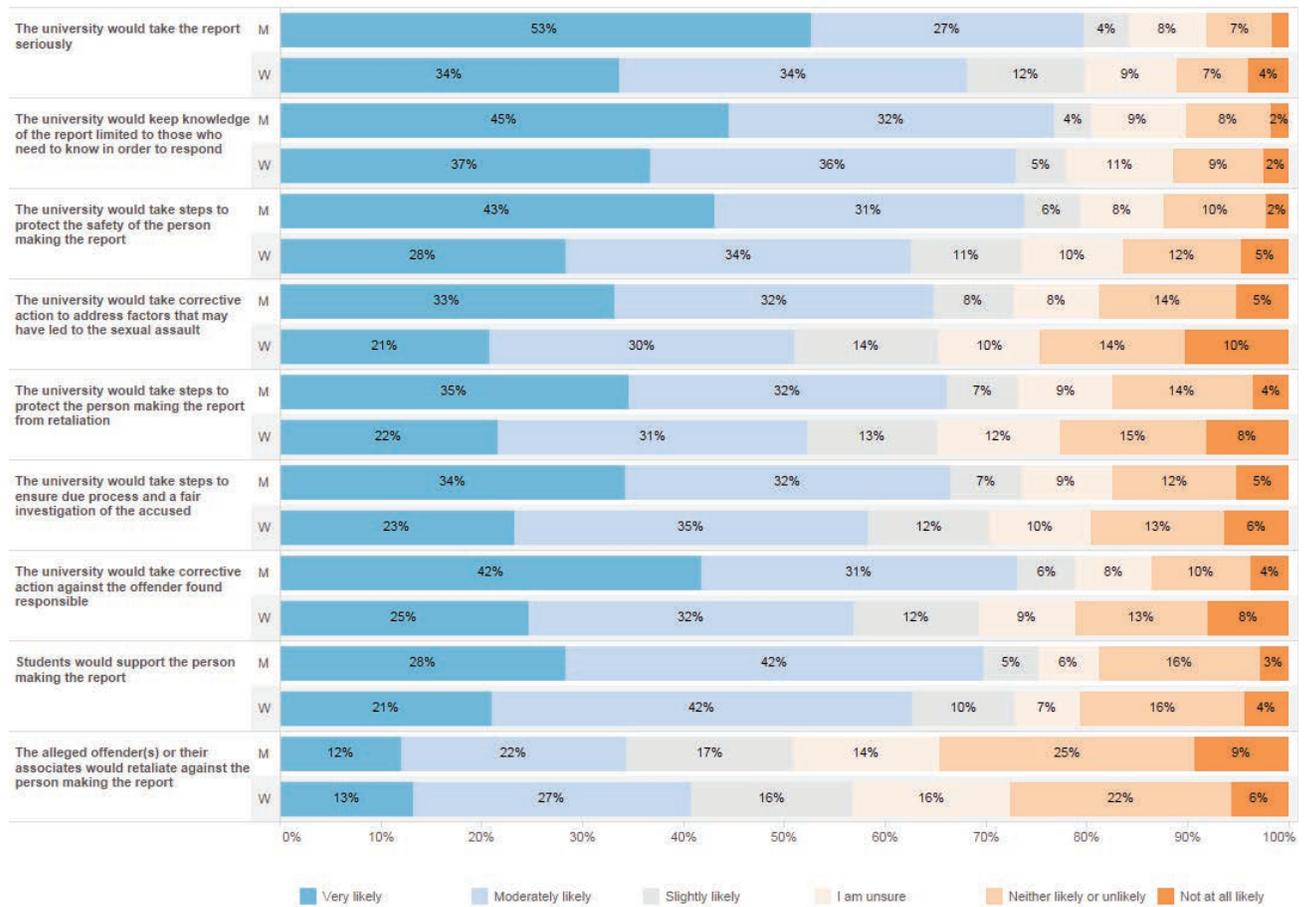




Figure 4b. Perceptions of Leadership, Policies and Reporting for Graduate Students, by Men (M) and Women (W).

If someone were to report sexual assault to a campus authority, how likely is it that...?

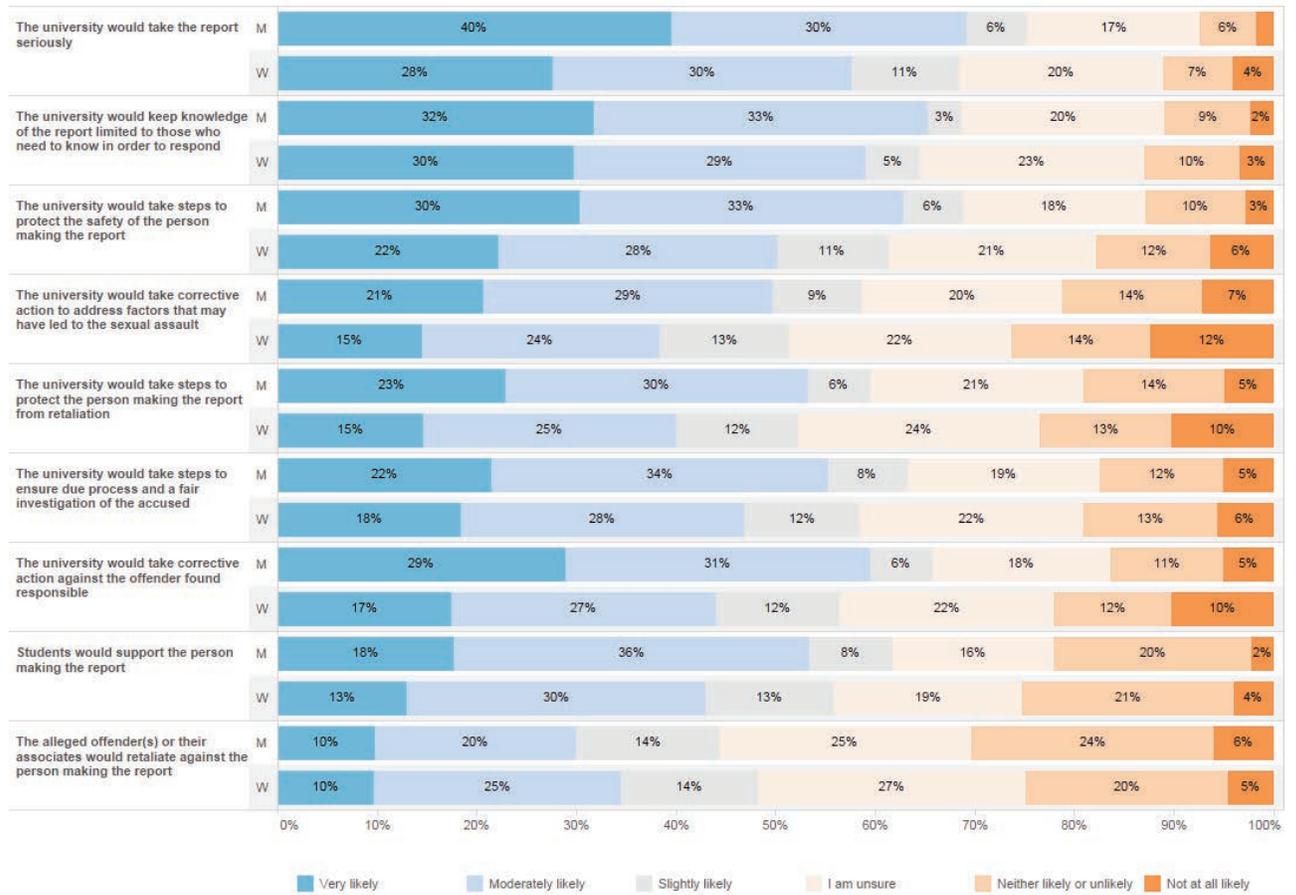




Figure 5a. Knowledge about Resources and Confidence in Procedures for Undergraduate Students, by Men (M) and Women (W).

Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements:

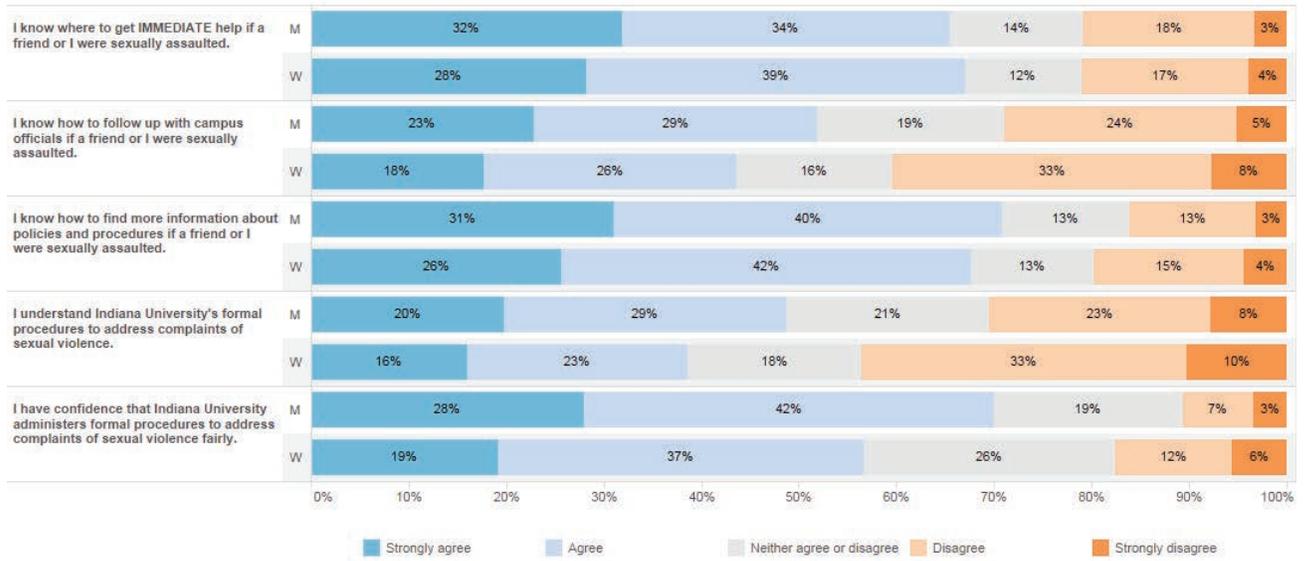




Figure 5b. Knowledge about Resources and Confidence in Procedures for Graduate Students, by Men (M) and Women (W).

Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements:

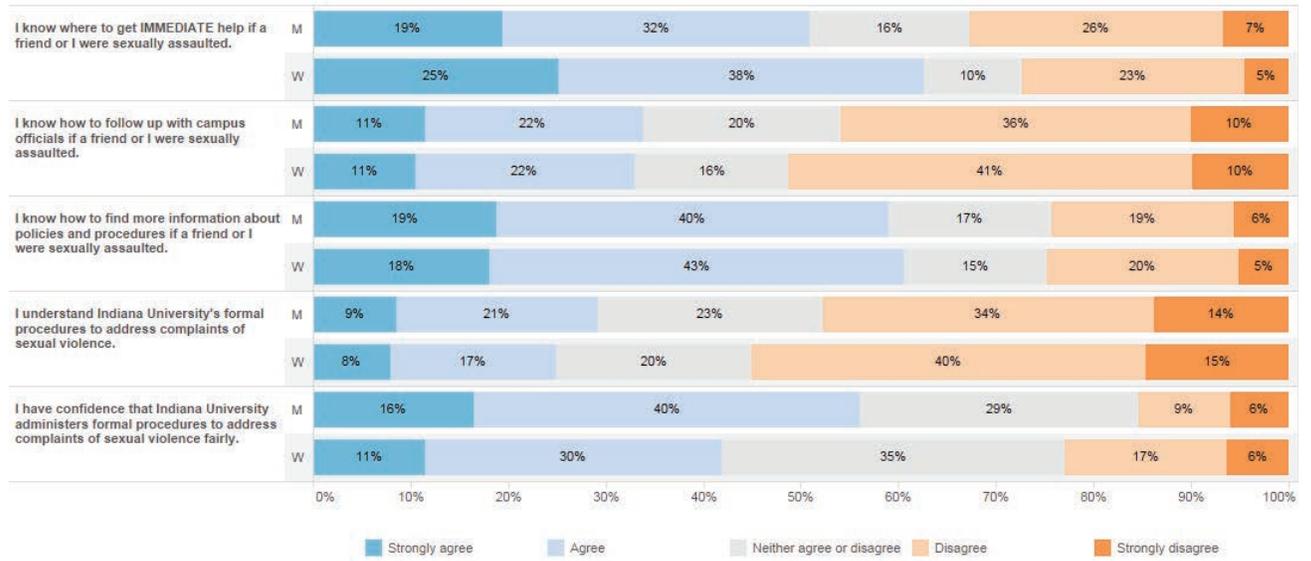


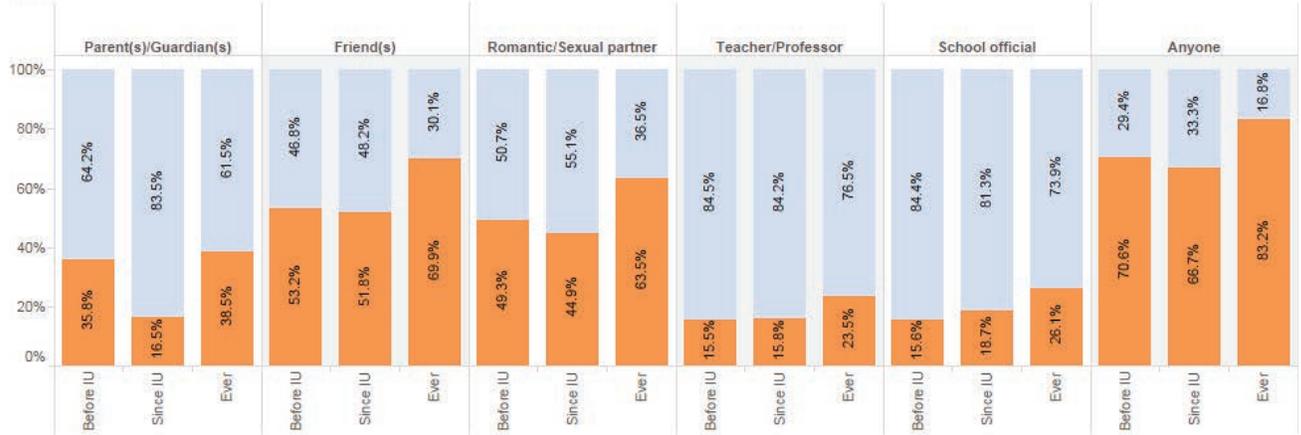


Figure 6a. Discussions about Consent for Undergraduate Students, by Men and Women

Have you ever talked about issues of consent with any of the following?

Response
No
Yes

Men



Women

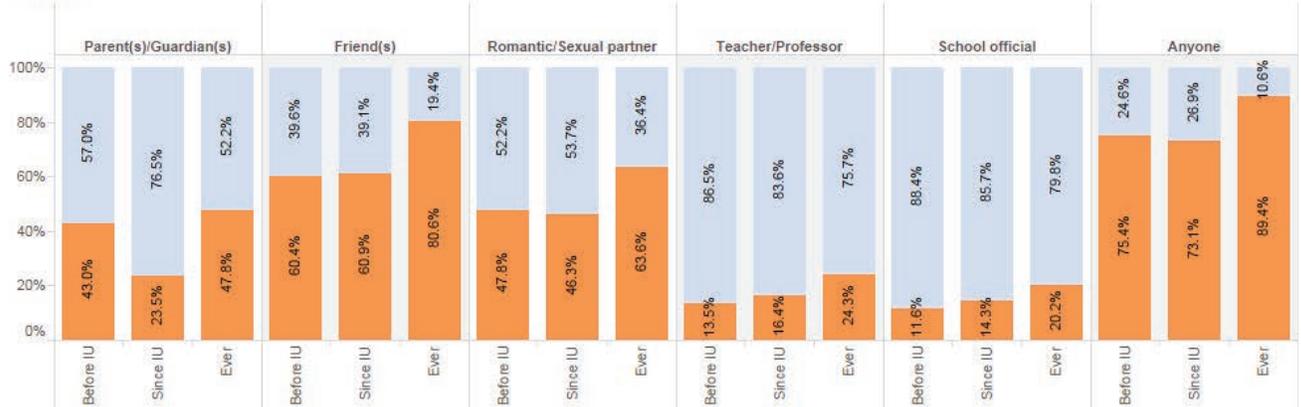


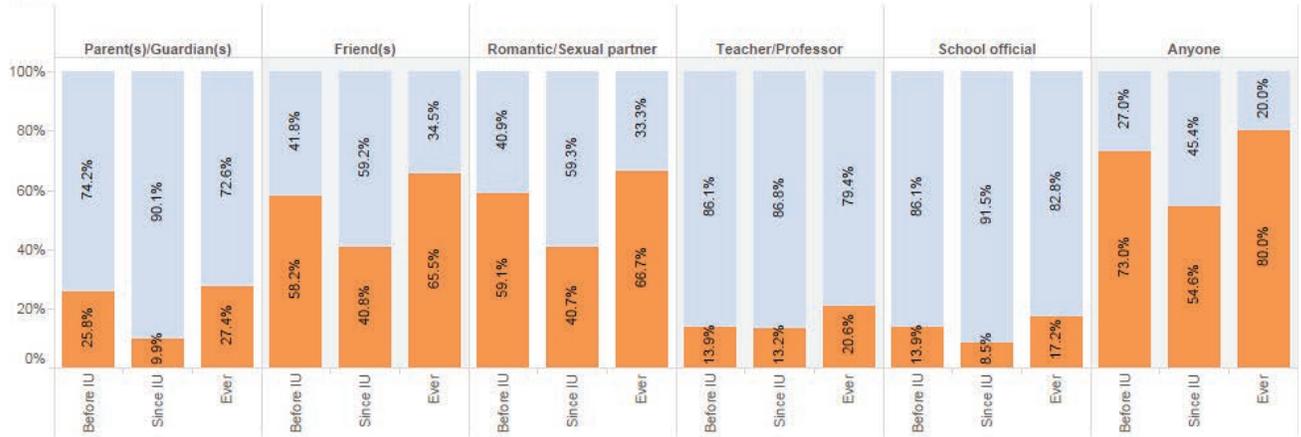


Figure 6b. Discussions about Consent for Graduate Students, by Men and Women

Have you ever talked about issues of consent with any of the following?

Response
No
Yes

Men



Women

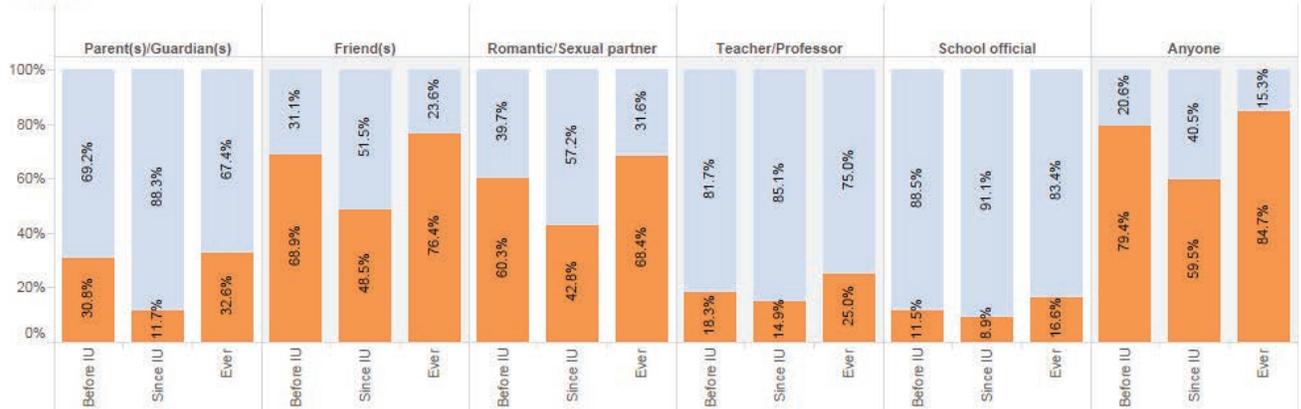
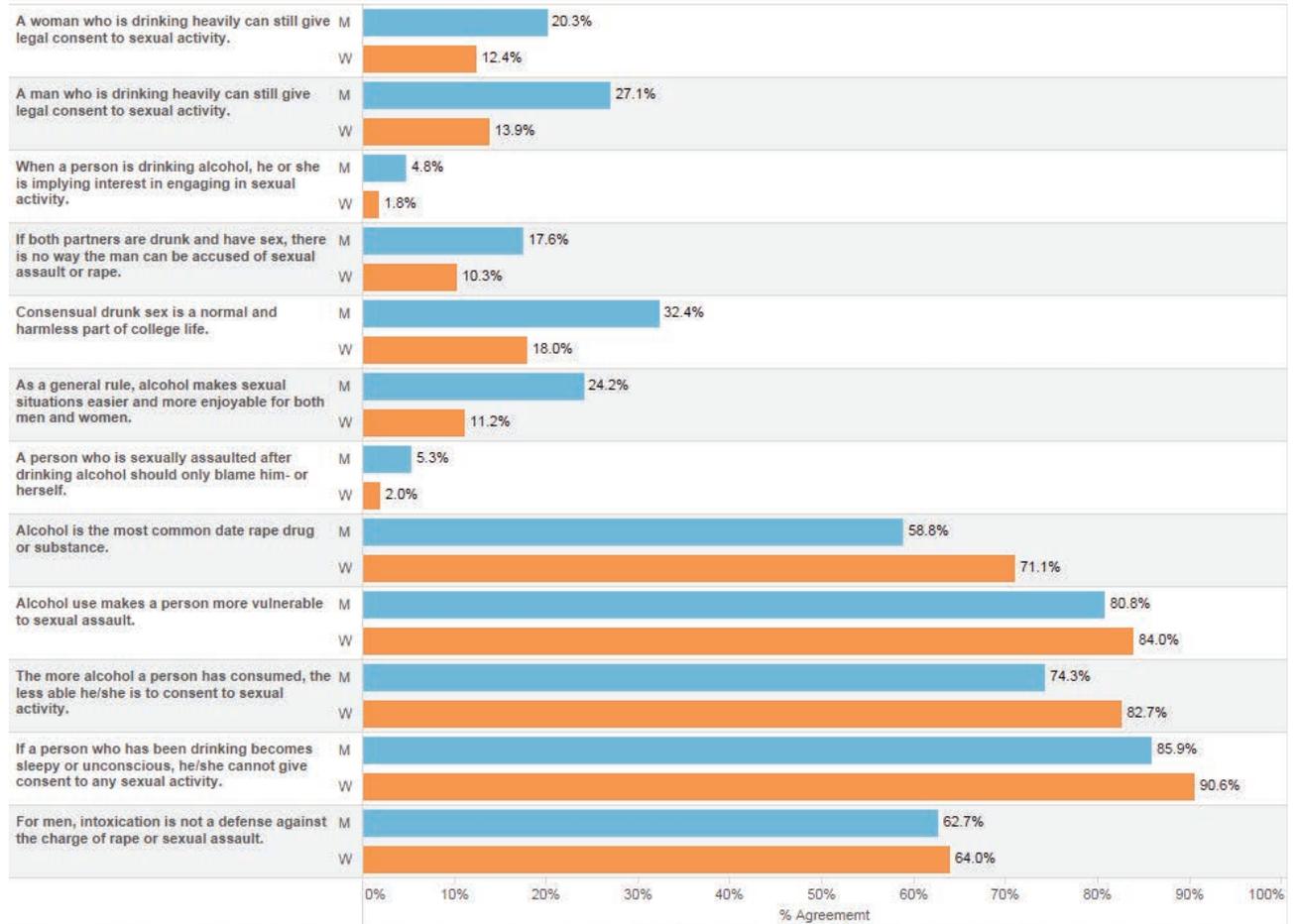




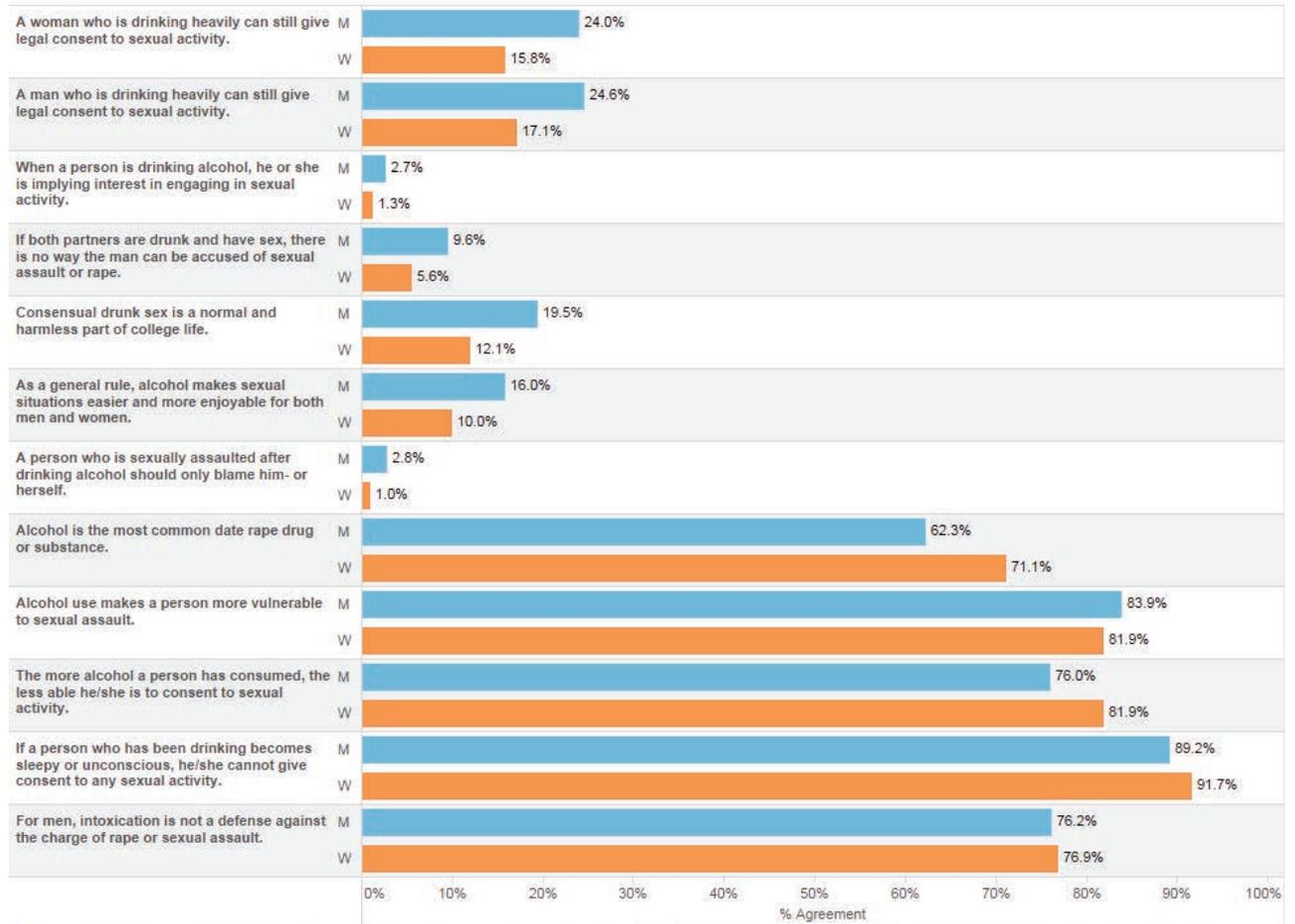
Figure 7a. Alcohol and Consent for Undergraduate Students, by Men (M) and Women (W). (Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements: Strongly Agree/Agree.)



% Agreement includes participants who replied with "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" as opposed to "Neither Agree nor Disagree", "Disagree", "Strongly Disagree", or "I prefer not to answer".



Figure 7b. Alcohol and Consent for Graduate Students, by Men (M) and Women (W). (Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements: Strongly Agree/Agree.)

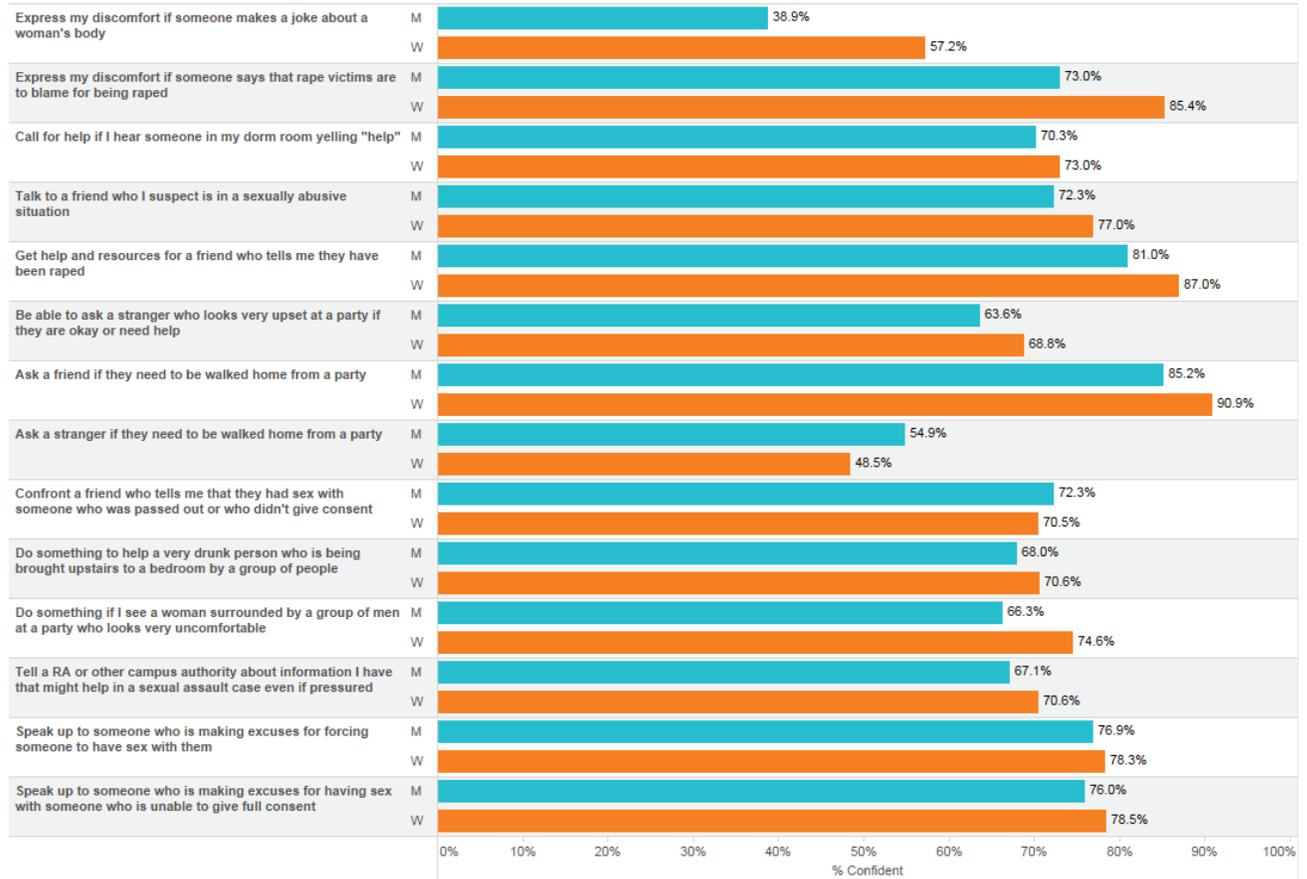


% Agreement includes participants who replied with "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" as opposed to "Neither Agree nor Disagree", "Disagree", "Strongly Disagree", or "I prefer not to answer".



Appendix E: Engagement in Sexual Violence Prevention

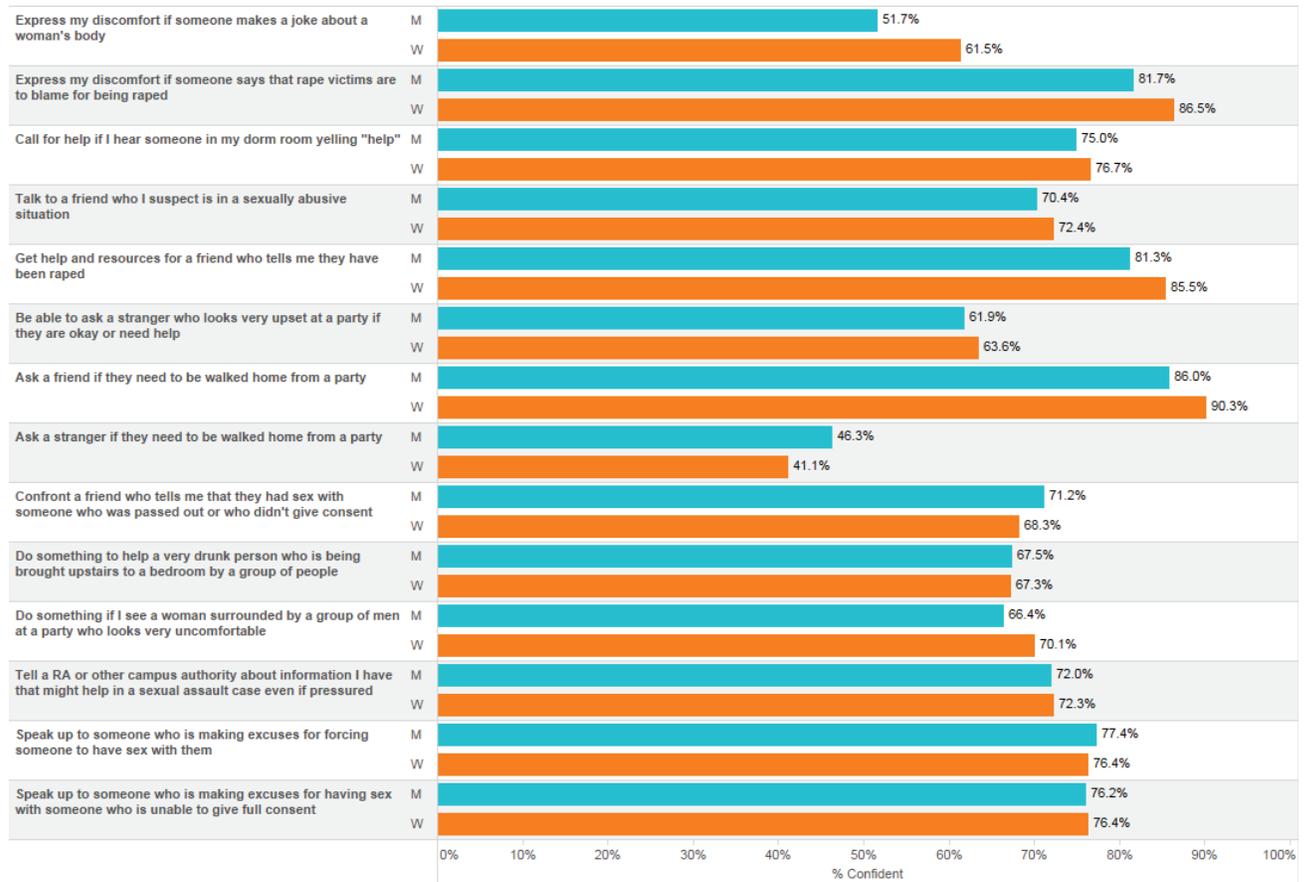
Figure 8a. Bystander Intervention Confidence (Very Confident/Quite Confident) for Undergraduate Students, by Men (M) and Women (W). (Please indicate your confidence to...)



% Confident on each item includes participants who replied with "Very Confident" or "Quite Confident" as opposed to "Neutral", "Somewhat Confident", "Not at all Confident", "I don't think this is a problem", or "I prefer not to answer".



Figure 8b. Bystander Intervention Confidence (Very Confident/Quite Confident) for Graduate Students, by Men (M) and Women (W). (Please indicate your confidence to...)



% Confident on each item includes participants who replied with "Very Confident" or "Quite Confident" as opposed to "Neutral", "Somewhat Confident", "Not at all Confident", "I don't think this is a problem", or "I prefer not to answer".

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