



FULFILLING *the* PROMISE

**Community Attitudes and Experiences with
Sexual Assault and Misconduct – Survey Report
Spring 2016**

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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 sexual misconduct to all students on Indiana University–Purdue University Indianapolis (IUPUI) campus in March 2016.

IUPUI's Community Attitudes and Experiences with Sexual Assault and Misconduct Survey asked students about their attitudes, perceptions, and direct experiences with sexual assault, as well as their opinions on university resources and practices related to preventing and responding to 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 6,505 students—approximately 26 percent of the student population¹—responded to some part of the survey, the results set forth in this report were compiled from the 5,300 students (“participants”) who completed at least 50 percent of the survey, were age 18 or older, and did not self-identify as something other than male or female². This total represents approximately 21 percent of the total student population on the campus, excluding School of Medicine students. In nominal terms, 74 percent of the survey participants whose answers are reported here were undergraduates and 26 percent were graduate students; 62 percent were women and 38 percent were men. For the purposes of this report, Robert H. McKinney School of Law students and School of Dentistry students are categorized as graduate students.

One particularly noteworthy finding is that undergraduate women participants reported experiencing much higher rates of nonconsensual sexual contact—ranging from nonconsensual sexual touching to attempted or completed sexual penetration—*prior* to attending IUPUI (any type, 53 percent) than the rates reported *since* coming to IUPUI (any type, 24 percent). (*See Appendix C, Figure 1b*) This suggests that the problem of sexual assault is not unique to college life and that the campus should be mindful that many students coming to IUPUI have previously experienced sexual misconduct. Research has also shown that individuals who have experienced sexual assault or sexual abuse have an increased risk of revictimization in the future (Classan et al., 2005). This data is relevant to campus prevention and response and highlights the importance of educating all students coming to IUPUI about sexual misconduct in all forms, as well as informing them about resources such as counseling, where to go for help, and making a report of sexual misconduct, both on campus and in the community.

Additionally, of those participants who reported to have experienced some form of sexual misconduct since coming to IUPUI and were willing to provide additional information about their experience (*see Table 2.1*), the overwhelming majority shared their situation with a friend and/or roommate. Other individuals to whom they were likely to report were parents, other students, and their own romantic partner. While the likelihood of those who chose to report their situation to anyone at IUPUI varies by gender (men are less likely to report than women), less than one-quarter of individuals made a report to the university. (*See Table 2.4*) Participants indicated that a slight majority of those with whom they shared their experience responded in a supportive way. (*See Table 2.5*) This suggests that a student is most likely to share their experience first with a close friend or confidant, if they tell anyone about the experience of sexual assault. As such, a priority should remain on prevention and education programming that includes skill development on how to support a victim of sexual misconduct.

The reasons for which a participant would not disclose their experience of sexual assault while a student at IUPUI were also notable. Between 42 and 57 percent of the responding students indicated that they considered the matter to be private and something they wished to address on their own, varying by gender. (*See Table 2.13*) Roughly 40 percent of the participants indicated that they did not consider the

¹ The student population data was provided by University Institutional Research and Reporting.

² The percentage of participants who self-identified as neither male nor female was 1.0 percent.

matter serious enough to report. A similar percentage stated they did not report the matter because they perceived it to have no connection to the campus. This may relate to the fact that the students reported that nearly 40 percent of the assailants were believed to have no affiliation with the university, or their affiliation with the university was not known. The findings suggest that the motivation of students to seek assistance from the university will vary and may be related to their perception of the university's relationship to the assailant.

Across all genders and levels in school, the majority of participants reported feeling safe on the IUPUI campus, as well as feeling valued in the classroom and learning environment. (*See Table 3.1*) The majority of participants reported feeling valued and treated respectfully by faculty and administrators on campus. While slightly more than half of participants reported feeling safe in the campus area, a substantial percentage reported not feeling safe in the areas nearby. It should be noted that participants reported that roughly 70 percent of incidents occurred in areas outside of the control of the university (i.e., off-campus residences, bars, etc.). (*See Table 20.20a and following*) It is unclear if there is a relationship between a participant's perception of safety off campus and the areas in which participants reported to have experienced sexual misconduct.

Even though a significant portion of participants (more than 75 percent) indicated that they believed the campus would take their report seriously, only a slight majority (less than 60 percent) indicated that they were aware of where to seek immediate help if they or a friend experienced sexual misconduct. (*See Tables 3.2 and 3.3*) This may indicate that while a positive perception of the campus's response efforts exists, more can be done to promote the existence of campus and nearby resources to all students. This is particularly so for graduate students, who indicated less knowledge of resources. This may be related to the low participation rates of graduate students in campus training programs, online or in-person. (*See Table 4*) A particular area of additional focus for graduate student education may be on the nature of consent, where graduate men reported lower rates of understanding. (*See Table 5.2*)

The complete data and summary of key findings can be found in the following report. 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 IUPUI. Regardless, we look to this data, and the responses shared by the participants, as important to our understanding of experiences and perceptions.

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 the IUPUI campus. 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–Purdue University Indianapolis' 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. The data provided in the text of this report is presented as rounded percentages. A complete description of the survey methodology and participant demographics is included in appendices A–B. Graphs are included in appendices C–E. Tables include the frequencies of responses with sample sizes (n) included to identify the number of participants who answered questions. In instances where the sample size (n) is less than 10, cells have been masked. If participants saw the displayed question but never answered it or never returned to complete the survey, they were excluded from the sample size (n) reported for each question. Response rates are presented as rounded percentages in the Summary and Key Findings. The tables labeled with a “q” indicate that the table contains data on participants' responses to open-ended survey questions. For exact percentages, refer to the tables. Undergraduate women are identified as “UW”; graduate women are identified as “GW”; undergraduate men are identified as “UM”; graduate men are

identified as “GM.” Participants were given the option to select “I prefer not to answer” in many sections of the survey due to the sensitive nature of the subject matter.

The overall findings are organized into three general sections:

- I. Sexual Misconduct Experiences
- II. Student Attitudes, Beliefs, and Educational Experiences
- III. Engagement in Sexual Violence Prevention

I. Sexual Misconduct Experiences

Participants were asked whether they had personally experienced the following types of sexual misconduct before coming to IUPUI and since becoming a student at IUPUI.

Nonconsensual sexual touching: touching that is sexual, such as someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body or removed some of my clothes.

Nonconsensual attempted sexual penetration: someone attempted/tried to sexually penetrate me vaginally, orally, or anally with their penis, fingers, or other object without my consent.

Nonconsensual sexual penetration: someone sexually penetrated me vaginally, orally, or anally with their penis, fingers, or other object without my consent.

Stalking: repeated or continued harassment online and/or in person that made me feel frightened, intimidated, or threatened.

Domestic violence: acts of abuse or violence, or threats of violence, in a marital or partnered relationship.

Dating violence: acts of abuse or violence in an intimate or romantic relationship.

Sexual harassment: unwelcome sexual conduct or behavior.

Key Findings

- Instances of sexual misconduct reported by participants *prior* to coming to IUPUI exceeds, in every case, those experienced by participants *since* coming to IUPUI. (See Tables 1.1 and 1.2 and Appendix C, Figures 1a–1d)
- Since coming to IUPUI, 5 percent of undergraduate women participants reported experiencing attempted or completed nonconsensual sexual penetration while at IUPUI. This tracks much lower than the most-cited study indicating that 1 in 5 women experience attempted or completed rape during their collegiate experience (Fisher et al., 2000). (See Table 1.1b)
- Undergraduate women participants who indicated experiencing nonconsensual sexual touching or attempted or completed nonconsensual sexual penetration most often cited experiencing being unable to consent or not giving affirmative consent verbally or otherwise in connection with the incident. (See Tables 1.4, 1.6, 1.8)

Participants who reported experiencing some form of sexual misconduct other than sexual harassment (nonconsensual sexual touching, attempted sexual penetration, sexual penetration, stalking, domestic violence, dating violence) *since* coming to IUPUI were asked to provide information about the experience that affected them most.

- Participants reported that the majority of these incidents occur off campus, with “your own or other residence, off campus” receiving the highest rates from undergraduate men and women participants as well as from graduate women participants. (See Table 2.20a)
- Undergraduate participants, as well as graduate women participants, most often reported that the incident negatively affected their romantic/intimate relationships and their mental/emotional

health. Undergraduate women reported the highest rates of negative impact on mental and emotional health, with 59 percent. Undergraduate participants reported higher rates of the incident negatively affecting their academic performance than graduate women (UM 33%; UW 28%; GW 20%). (See Tables 2.23–2.24)

- The majority of participants reported that they told friends about the incident. Regardless of who the participants told about the incident, the majority reported that they received a response that made them feel supported. (See Table 2.5)
- Participants reported similar numbers to national research with respect to whether the person who committed the sexual misconduct was a “Stranger (Someone you had never met or seen before).”³ (See Table 2.7)
- Among undergraduate women participants who did not tell anyone about the incident, 52 percent responded that they felt it was a private matter they wanted to deal with on their own, and 53 percent said they did not think what happened was “serious enough to disclose to others.” (See Table 2.13)
- Roughly 40 percent of students indicated that they did not consider the matter serious enough to report. A similar percentage of students stated they did not report the matter because they perceived it to have no connection to the campus. (See Table 2.13)
- Of those who reported the incident to someone, the likelihood they were to report to “someone at IUPUI” varied by gender, with undergraduate men being the least likely to report to anyone on campus (UM 9%; UW 18%; GW 26%). (See Table 2.4)

Table 1: Sexual Misconduct Experiences

The “n” reported in the tables below indicates the number of participants who responded to the question. For privacy considerations, some cells have been masked (grayed cells) due to the low number of participants who answered the question (less than 10).

Table 1.1a: Did you experience any of the following: “Yes” (Undergraduate)	UM				UW			
	Before IU		Since IU		Before IU		Since IU	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Nonconsensual sexual touching	9.4	1457	3.3	1441	33.6	2417	11.2	2393
Nonconsensual attempted sexual penetration	3.2	1452	0.9	1439	19.7	2407	4.6	2388
Nonconsensual sexual penetration	2.6	1447	0.6	1445	16.5	2406	4.3	2393
Stalking	8.8	1448	2.4	1442	22.4	2414	8.9	2391
Domestic violence	4.0	1455	1.2	1434	10.1	2415	2.6	2385
Dating violence	5.3	1453	2.1	1438	17.3	2407	4.5	2386
Sexual harassment	9.2	1455	2.0	1433	35.6	2416	9.4	2385

Table 1.1b: Did you experience any of the following: “Yes” (Graduate)	GM				GW			
	Before IU		Since IU		Before IU		Since IU	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Nonconsensual sexual touching	9.3	526	2.7	528	35.6	825	5.9	814
Nonconsensual attempted sexual penetration	1.3	530	0.2	527	17.7	818	2.5	816
Nonconsensual sexual penetration	0.4	528	0.0	527	15.7	823	1.2	815
Stalking	5.9	528	1.0	524	18.8	821	4.9	817

³ (2015) Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs. National Crime Victimization Survey 2010–2014.

Domestic violence	3.0	529	0.6	527	10.0	821	2.0	813
Dating violence	4.2	526	0.8	530	12.0	822	3.6	814
Sexual harassment	8.3	0529	1.7	530	37.3	823	5.6	810

Table 1.2: Since coming to IUPUI, rate of experiencing the following:	%UM (n=1473)	%UW (n=2453)	%GM (n=539)	%GW (n=835)
Nonconsensual attempted sexual penetration or nonconsensual sexual penetration	1.0	5.3	0.2	2.8

The remaining tables in this report refer to sexual misconduct experiences since coming to IUPUI.

Table 1.3: For those reporting <u>nonconsensual sexual touching</u>, how is the person(s) who did these things to you associated with IUPUI?	%UM (n=43)	%UW (n=261)	%GM (n=14)	%GW (n=47)
Not affiliated with IUPUI	41.9	47.5	50.0	51.1
Student	58.1	47.1	42.9	42.6
Faculty or instructor	2.3	1.9	0.0	0.0
Other staff or administrator	7.0	0.8	0.0	2.1
Other person affiliated with an IUPUI program	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.1
Don't know the person's association with IUPUI	16.3	10.3	7.1	14.9

Table 1.4: For those reporting <u>nonconsensual sexual touching</u>, did you experience any of the following in connection with this incident?	%UM (n=45)	%UW (n=263)	%GM (n=12)	%GW (n=47)
I was forced or threatened with physical force	15.6	15.2	0.0	12.8
I was unable to consent	28.9	35.0	41.7	31.9
I felt coerced	31.1	35.0	41.7	34.0
I did not give affirmative consent verbally or otherwise	55.6	77.6	41.7	72.3
Other	6.7	3.4	8.3	6.4

For those reporting nonconsensual sexual touching and experiencing “Other” in connection with this incident, participants were asked to specify what else they experienced. Participant responses fell into the categories of “inappropriate touching when passing by someone,” “said ‘no,’” “felt coerced,” “or didn’t know what to do.”

Table 1.5: For those reporting <u>nonconsensual attempted sexual penetration</u>, how is the person(s) who did these things to you associated with IUPUI?	%UM (n=10)	%UW (n=109)	%GM (n=0)	%GW (n=19)
Not affiliated with IUPUI	50.0	53.2		57.9
Student	40.0	45.9		36.8
Faculty or instructor	10.0	0.0		0.0
Other staff or administrator	30.0	0.0		0.0

Other person affiliated with an IUPUI program	0.0	2.8		5.3
Don't know the person's association with IUPUI	0.0	7.3		5.3

Table 1.6: For those reporting <u>nonconsensual attempted sexual penetration</u>, did you experience any of the following in connection with this incident?	%UM (n=10)	%UW (n=111)	%GM (n=1)	%GW (n=19)
I was forced or threatened with physical force	30.0	28.8		21.1
I was unable to consent	50.0	60.4		42.1
I felt coerced	30.0	34.2		36.8
I did not give affirmative consent verbally or otherwise	40.0	66.7		89.5
Other	0.0	1.8		0.0

Table 1.7: For those reporting <u>nonconsensual sexual penetration</u>, how is the person(s) who did these things to you associated with IUPUI?	%UM (n=6)	%UW (n=100)	%GM (n=0)	%GW (n=9)
Not affiliated with IUPUI		54.0		
Student		46.0		
Faculty or instructor		1.0		
Other staff or administrator		0.0		
Other person affiliated with an IUPUI program		0.0		
Don't know the person's association with IUPUI		5.0		

Table 1.8: For those reporting <u>nonconsensual sexual penetration</u>, did you experience any of the following in connection with this incident?	%UM (n=6)	%UW (n=101)	%GM (n=0)	%GW (n=9)
I was forced or threatened with physical force		31.7		
I was unable to consent		68.3		
I felt coerced		37.6		
I did not give affirmative consent verbally or otherwise		59.4		
Other		2.0		

For those reporting nonconsensual sexual penetration and experiencing “Other” in connection with this incident, participants were asked to specify what else they experienced. Participant responses fell into the category of “not knowing how to make it stop after saying ‘no.’”

Table 1.9: For those reporting <u>stalking</u>, how is the person(s) who did these things to you associated with IUPUI?	%UM (n=31)	%UW (n=212)	%GM (n=5)	%GW (n=40)
Not affiliated with IUPUI	25.8	38.7		42.5
Student	58.1	50.0		47.5

Faculty or instructor	3.2	1.9		2.5
Other staff or administrator	3.2	0.9		0.0
Other person affiliated with an IUPUI program	6.5	0.9		0.0
Don't know the person's association with IUPUI	16.1	13.2		12.5

Table 1.10: For those reporting <u>domestic violence</u>, how is the person(s) who did these things to you associated with IUPUI?	%UM (n=15)	%UW (n=61)	%GM (n=3)	%GW (n=15)
Not affiliated with IUPUI	73.3	78.7		73.3
Student	20.0	19.7		26.7
Faculty or instructor	0.0	1.6		0.0
Other staff or administrator	0.0	0.0		0.0
Other person affiliated with an IUPUI program	6.7	0.0		0.0
Don't know the person's association with IUPUI	6.7	3.3		6.7

Table 1.11: For those reporting <u>dating violence</u>, how is the person(s) who did these things to you associated with IUPUI?	%UM (n=29)	%UW (n=107)	%GM (n=4)	%GW (n=27)
Not affiliated with IUPUI	51.7	64.5		51.9
Student	41.4	31.8		44.4
Faculty or instructor	6.9	0.0		0.0
Other staff or administrator	3.4	0.0		0.0
Other person affiliated with an IUPUI program	10.3	0.0		0.0
Don't know the person's association with IUPUI	0.0	3.7		3.7

Table 1.12: For those reporting <u>sexual harassment</u>, how is the person (or the persons) who did these things to you associated with IUPUI?	%UM (n=27)	%UW (n=223)	%GM (n=8)	%GW (n=43)
Someone not affiliated with the University	18.5	28.3		20.9
Another University student	55.6	39.9		46.5
University faculty, instructor	7.4	6.3		7.0
Other staff or administrator	3.7	0.0		7.0
Other person affiliated with an IUPUI program	0.0	0.9		2.3
Don't know the person's association with IUPUI	11.1	23.3		16.3
Other	3.7	1.3		0.0

For those reporting sexual harassment and stating that the perpetrator was otherwise associated with IUPUI, participants were asked to specify how that person was associated with IUPUI. Participant responses fell into the categories of “reporting ‘multiple’ incidents (and therefore multiple perpetrators),” “work associates,” and “a group of mixed affiliation.”

Tables 1.13–1.18q reflect the responses of participants who reported only experiencing sexual harassment at IUPUI.

Table 1.13: Did you report your sexual harassment incident or seek help at IUPUI?	%UM (n=4)	%UW (n=35)	%GM (n=3)	%GW (n=12)
Yes		22.9		25.0
No		77.1		75.0

Table 1.14: Among those who reported experiencing sexual harassment since coming to IUPUI: Please indicate the individual(s)/office(s) to whom you reported the incident: (Participants were asked to mark all that apply)	%UM (n=2)	%UW (n=8)	%GM (n=0)	%GW (n=3)
Office of Student Conduct				
Dean of Students				
Sexual Assault Education and Prevention Specialist				
The Student Advocate				
Office for Equal Opportunity/Deputy Title IX Coordinator				
University Title IX Coordinator				
Indiana University Police Department (IUPD)				
Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)				
Faculty				
Staff/Administrators				
Residential advisor				
Other				
I prefer not to answer				

Table 1.15: How helpful were they in assisting you with the problem?	%UM (n=2)	%UW (n=8)	%GM (n=0)	%GW (n=3)
Not at all helpful				
Only a little helpful				
Somewhat helpful				
Very helpful				
I prefer not to answer				

Table 1.16: How helpful were IUPUI's Sexual Misconduct procedures in assisting you with the problem?	%UM (n=2)	%UW (n=8)	%GM (n=0)	%GW (n=3)
Not at all helpful				
Only a little helpful				
Somewhat helpful				
Very helpful				
I prefer not to answer				

Table 1.17: If you did not tell anyone, why? (Participants were asked to mark all that apply)	%UM (n=2)	%UW (n=27)	%GM (n=3)	%GW (n=9)
I felt ashamed/embarrassed		11.1		
It is a private matter—I wanted to deal with it on my own		29.6		
I was concerned others would find out		3.7		
I didn't want the person who did it to get in trouble		11.1		
I feared retribution from the harasser		7.4		
I feared not being believed		7.4		
I thought I would be blamed for what happened		14.8		
I didn't think what happened was serious enough to disclose to others		74.1		
I didn't think others would understand		14.8		
I didn't know reporting procedure on campus		37.0		
I feared others would harass me or react negatively toward me		7.4		
I thought nothing would be done in response		37.0		
I didn't want others to worry about me		22.2		
I wanted to forget it happened		18.5		
I had other things I needed to focus on and was concerned about (classes, work)		55.6		
I didn't think the school would do anything about my report		25.9		
Other		7.4		
No experience/I did tell someone		3.7		
I prefer not to answer		0.0		

For those reporting sexual harassment since coming to IUPUI but stating that they did not tell anyone for some “Other” reason, participants were asked to specify this other reason. Participant responses fell into the following categories:

Table 1.17q: Other reasons for not reporting
Perpetrator had already been reported
Confronted perpetrator myself and behavior stopped
The unwanted behavior was not substantial enough to report (e.g., was verbal only, was not physically injured)
Reporting is too onerous/harassment happens so often that it would take too much time to report every incident

For those reporting sexual harassment since coming to IUPUI but stating that they did not tell anyone because they “didn't think what happened was serious enough to disclose to others,” participants were asked to specify why they felt that way. Participant responses fell into the following categories:

Table 1.18q: Why not serious enough to disclose	% Participants (n=18)
Was afraid I would be made fun of or have mean things said if disclosed	5.6

The unwanted behavior was not substantial enough to report (e.g., was verbal only, was not physically injured)	50.0
Handled the situation myself	11.1
It was not as bad as it could have been	16.7
Felt it would be covered up/perpetrator would not be caught	5.6
None	11.1

Note: The “n” reported indicates the number of participants who responded to the question. Percentages may total more than 100 because comments could be tagged with multiple codes.

Table 2: Sexual Misconduct Experience Since Coming to IUPUI

The following questions were only answered by those who had previously indicated experiencing some form of sexual misconduct other than sexual harassment (nonconsensual sexual touching, attempted sexual penetration, sexual penetration, stalking, domestic violence, dating violence) since coming to IUPUI and were willing to share more information about the experience that affected them the most. The “n” reported in the tables indicates the number of participants who responded to the question. For privacy considerations, some cells have been masked (grayed cells) due to the low number of participants who answered the question (less than 10).

Table 2.1: Sexual misconduct experiences by class level and gender	%UM (n=93)	%UW (n=494)	%GM (n=19)	%GW (n=100)
Percentage among participants who responded “yes” to having experienced some form of sexual misconduct since coming to IUPUI (nonconsensual sexual touching, attempted sexual penetration, sexual penetration, stalking, domestic violence, dating violence) who were willing to provide more details about their experience*	25.8	34.2	26.3	20.0

* Participants were given two opportunities to consent to answering the following additional questions regarding the sexual misconduct experience that affected them the most. These account for those who changed their mind in the follow-up question about being willing to provide more details.

Table 2.2: Year in school that the sexual misconduct occurred: (Participants were asked to mark all that apply) (Women)	UW					GW
	1st Year (n=26)	2nd Year (n=33)	3rd Year (n=43)	4th Year (n=40)	5th Year (n=24)	Grad/ Prof (n=19)
First-year undergraduate	100.0	57.6	44.2	25.0	12.5	0.0
Second-year undergraduate	0.0	42.4	23.3	27.5	12.5	15.8
Third-year undergraduate	0.0	0.0	30.2	15.0	12.5	15.8
Fourth-year undergraduate	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	20.8	10.5
Fifth-year or more undergraduate	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	29.2	0.0
Graduate/Professional student	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.9
Don’t remember	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	8.3	0.0
I prefer not to answer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0

Table 2.3: Year in school that the sexual misconduct occurred: (Participants were asked to mark all that apply) (Men)	UM					GM
	1st Year (n=4)	2nd Year (n=5)	3rd Year (n=6)	4th Year (n=4)	5th Year (n=4)	Grad/ Prof (n=4)

First-year undergraduate						
Second-year undergraduate						
Third-year undergraduate						
Fourth-year undergraduate						
Fifth-year or more undergraduate						
Graduate/Professional student						
Don't remember						
I prefer not to answer						

Table 2.4: Who did you tell about the incident? (Among those who answered this section; participants were asked to mark all that apply)	%UM (n=23)	%UW (n=166)	%GM (n=4)	%GW (n=19)
Friend(s)	65.2	79.5		73.7
Roommate(s)	26.1	25.3		5.3
Spouse	0.0	0.0		5.3
Romantic partner(s)	13.0	25.3		21.1
Parent(s)	17.4	34.3		26.3
Other family member(s)	4.3	13.9		10.5
Religious advisor/clergy	0.0	0.6		5.3
Mental health counselor	4.3	15.1		26.3
Medical provider	0.0	6.6		5.3
Victim advocate/services agency	0.0	4.2		10.5
Local police	8.7	11.4		10.5
Someone at IUPUI	8.7	18.1		26.3
Other	4.3	7.2		0.0
I did not tell anyone	30.4	10.8		5.3
I prefer not to answer	0.0	0.6		0.0

For those willing to discuss a sexual misconduct incident that occurred since coming to IUPUI and reported that they told someone “Other” about it, participants were asked to specify whom they told. Participant responses fell into the following categories:

Table 2.4q: Who else told about incident	% Participants (n=13)
Boss or supervisor	30.8
Friends, family	23.1
IUPUI faculty or official (specific)	15.4
Resident advisor	15.4
Other	23.1

Note: The “n” reported indicates the number of participants who responded to the question. Percentages may total more than 100 because comments could be tagged with multiple codes.

Table 2.5: What kind of responses did you receive from those you told or reported to? (Participants were asked to mark all that apply)	%UM (n=22)	%UW (n=161)	%GM (n=3)	%GW (n=19)
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Helped me gather information, or find resources and/or services	18.2	27.3		15.8
Responded in a way that made me feel supported	54.5	58.4		78.9
Responded in a cold or detached way	9.1	11.2		5.3
Connected me with resources on-campus	13.6	15.5		21.1
Connected me with resources off-campus	9.1	11.8		15.8
Told me not to talk about it, to move on, or to focus on other things	4.5	11.8		5.3
Told others about it without my permission	4.5	9.3		5.3
Became so emotional or upset that I felt a need to comfort them or the conversation became about them	0.0	12.4		0.0
Doubted me, asked questions to determine if it really happened, or refused to believe me	4.5	17.4		21.1
Blamed me, said I could have done something to prevent it, or asked why I didn't do something to prevent it	4.5	18.0		26.3
Minimized the experience or the importance of what happened	9.1	24.8		21.1
Made excuses for the person who did this to me	4.5	19.3		10.5
Other	18.2	6.2		0.0
I did not receive a response	27.3	10.6		10.5
I prefer not to answer	0.0	3.1		0.0

For those willing to discuss a sexual misconduct incident that occurred since coming to IUPUI and reported that they received some “Other” response from those they told about the incident, participants were asked to specify what that response was. Participant responses fell into the following categories:

Table 2.5q: Other responses received about incident	% Participants (n=11)
Acted as if it was not a big deal/laughed about it	36.4
Gave advice	27.3
Was supportive or sympathetic (emotionally or materially)	27.3
Other	9.1

Note: The “n” reported indicates the number of participants who responded to the question. Percentages may total more than 100 because comments could be tagged with multiple codes.

Table 2.6: The gender of the person who perpetrated the sexual misconduct:	%UM (n=23)	%UW (n=165)	%GM (n=4)	%GW (n=19)
Male	39.1	98.2		100.0
Female	56.5	1.8		0.0
Other	4.3	0.0		0.0
I prefer not to answer	0.0	0.0		0.0

Table 2.7: What was your relationship to the other person (the assailant)?	%UM (n=23)	%UW (n=166)	%GM (n=4)	%GW (n=19)
Stranger (someone I had never met or seen before)	17.4	21.1		21.1
Acquaintance	8.7	25.9		26.3

Friend	21.7	18.7		21.1
Family member	8.7	0.6		0.0
Ex-romantic partner	17.4	10.2		15.8
Current romantic partner, not living together	13.0	8.4		5.3
Current romantic partner, living together	8.7	6.0		5.3
Professor/Instructor	0.0	1.2		0.0
Other	4.3	7.8		5.3
I prefer not to answer	0.0	0.0		0.0

For those willing to discuss a sexual misconduct incident that occurred since coming to IUPUI and reported that their relationship to the assailant was “Other,” participants were asked to specify what that relationship was. Participant responses fell into the categories of “another student,” “co-worker or boss,” or “other.”

Table 2.8: At the time, was the other person (the assailant) affiliated with Indiana University?	%UM (n=23)	%UW (n=166)	%GM (n=4)	%GW (n=19)
Yes, IU student	56.5	52.4		47.4
Yes, IU employee	4.3	3.6		10.5
Don't know	4.3	11.4		5.3
No	34.8	32.5		36.8

Table 2.9: Feelings of safety and immediate services	UM		UW		GM		GW	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
How frightened were you by the incident? (“Extremely frightened/Somewhat frightened”)	59.1	22	71.7	166		4	63.2	19
How concerned were you for your safety? (“Extremely concerned/Somewhat concerned”)	52.2	23	66.9	166		4	61.1	18
Did you seek services or contact a hotline after the incident? (“Yes”)	8.7	23	7.8	166		4	15.8	19
Were you physically injured in the incident? (“Yes”)	17.4	23	9.0	166		4	21.1	19
Did you seek medical attention? (“Yes”)	8.7	23	6.0	166		4	10.5	19

Table 2.10: Among those who said they reported it to someone at IUPUI: Please indicate the individual(s)/office(s) to whom you reported the incident: (Participants were asked to mark all that apply)	%UM (n=2)	%UW (n=30)	%GM (n=2)	%GW (n=5)
Office of Student Conduct		26.7		
Dean of Students		3.3		
Sexual Assault Education and Prevention Specialist		16.7		
The Student Advocate		10.0		
Office for Equal Opportunity/Deputy Title IX Coordinator		3.3		
University Title IX Coordinator		0.0		

Indiana University Police Department (IUPD)		20.0		
Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)		20.0		
Faculty		20.0		
Staff/Administrators		16.7		
Residential advisor		16.7		
Other		20.0		
I prefer not to answer		6.7		

For those willing to discuss a sexual misconduct incident that occurred since coming to IUPUI and said that they reported it to someone “Other” at IUPUI, participants were asked to specify to whom they reported the incident. Participant responses fell into the following categories:

Table 2.10q: Who else told about the incident	% Participants (n=7)
Friends	14.3
Other students	57.1
Professor on campus (specific)	14.3
Colleague	14.3

Note: The “n” reported indicates the number of participants who responded to the question. Percentages may total more than 100 because comments could be tagged with multiple codes.

Table 2.11: How helpful were they in assisting you with the problem?	%UM (n=2)	%UW (n=30)	%GM (n=2)	%GW (n=5)
Not at all helpful		13.3		
Only a little helpful		10.0		
Somewhat helpful		20.0		
Very helpful		50.0		
I prefer not to answer		6.7		

Table 2.12: How helpful were Indiana University's Sexual Misconduct procedures in assisting you with the problem?	%UM (n=2)	%UW (n=30)	%GM (n=2)	%GW (n=5)
Not at all helpful		26.7		
Only a little helpful		10.0		
Somewhat helpful		20.0		
Very helpful		20.0		
I prefer not to answer		23.3		

Table 2.13: If you did not tell anyone, why? (Participants were asked to mark all that apply)	%UM (n=21)	%UW (n=136)	%GM (n=2)	%GW (n=14)
I felt ashamed/embarrassed	38.1	33.1		28.6
It is a private matter—I wanted to deal with it on my own	57.1	51.5		42.9
I was concerned others would find out	4.8	16.9		21.4
I didn't want the person who did it to get in trouble	28.6	22.1		28.6

I feared retribution from the perpetrator/assailant	19.0	16.9	14.3
I feared not being believed	19.0	16.2	21.4
I thought I would be blamed for what happened	23.8	27.9	28.6
I didn't think what happened was serious enough to disclose to others	19.0	52.9	50.0
I didn't think others would understand	28.6	18.4	21.4
I didn't know reporting procedure on campus	9.5	16.9	21.4
I feared that I or another would be punished for infractions or violations (such as underage drinking)	4.8	9.6	7.1
I feared others would harass me or react negatively toward me	9.5	14.0	14.3
I thought nothing would be done in response	38.1	27.2	35.7
I didn't want others to worry about me	28.6	29.4	28.6
I wanted to forget it happened	23.8	43.4	50.0
I had other things I needed to focus on and was concerned about (classes, work)	42.9	47.1	64.3
I didn't think the school would do anything about my report	23.8	14.0	28.6
Other	9.5	11.8	21.4
No experience/I did tell someone	9.5	1.5	0.0
I prefer not to answer	0.0	1.5	0.0

For those willing to discuss a sexual misconduct incident that occurred since coming to IUPUI but said that they did not report it to anyone because of some “Other” reason, participants were asked to specify what this reason was. Participant responses fell into the following categories:

Table 2.13q.1: Other reasons for not reporting	% Participants (n=21)
The unwanted behavior was not substantial enough to report (e.g., was verbal only, was not physically injured)	42.9
Did not occur on campus/was not connected to IUPUI	38.1
Did not think reporting would do any good, or would cause harm	19.0

Note: The “n” reported indicates the number of participants who responded to the question. Percentages may total more than 100 because comments could be tagged with multiple codes.

For those willing to discuss a sexual misconduct incident that occurred since coming to IUPUI but said that they did not report it to anyone because they “didn’t think what happened was serious enough to disclose to others,” participants were asked to specify why they felt this way. Participant responses fell into the following categories:

Table 2.13q.2: Reasons students “didn’t think what happened was serious enough to disclose to others”	% Participants (n=71)
I felt responsible	9.9
The unwanted behavior was not substantial enough to report (e.g., was verbal only, was not physically injured)	42.3
Handled the situation myself	12.7
It was not as bad as it could have been	5.6
Felt coerced/manipulated into thinking it was okay	8.5

Did not think reporting would do any good/nobody would do anything about it	4.2
Was too drunk to be in control of the situation	9.9
Other or answer cut off	8.5

Note: The “n” reported indicates the number of participants who responded to the question. Percentages may total more than 100 because comments could be tagged with multiple codes.

Table 2.14a: The other person (the assailant) consumed alcohol and drugs:	%UM (n=10)	%UW (n=77)	%GM (n=2)	%GW (n=10)
Yes	40.0	53.2		50.0
No	50.0	28.6		20.0
Unsure	10.0	18.2		30.0
I prefer not to answer	0.0	0.0		0.0

Table 2.14b: The other person (the assailant) consumed alcohol and drugs:	Touching		Attempted						Penetrated			
	%UM (n=5)	%UW (n=37)	%GM (n=2)	%GW (n=5)	%UM (n=2)	%UW (n=5)	%GM (n=0)	%GW (n=4)	%UM (n=3)	%UW (n=35)	%GM (n=0)	%GW (n=1)
	Yes											
	No											
	Unsure											
	I prefer not to answer											

Table 2.15a: Which of the following substances did the other person (the assailant) consume? (Participants were asked to mark all that apply)	%UM (n=4)	%UW (n=41)	%GM (n=2)	%GW (n=5)
Alcohol		100.0		
Prescription drugs		2.4		
Street drugs or other mind-altering substances		22.0		
I prefer not to answer		0.0		

Table 2.15b: Which of the following substances did the other person (the	Touching				Attempted				Penetrated			
	%U M (n=3)	%UW (n=16)	%G M (n=2)	%G W (n=1)	%U M (n=1)	%U W (n=3)	%G M (n=0)	%G W (n=3)	%U M (n=0)	%UW (n=22)	%G M (n=0)	%G W (n=1)

assailant) consume? (Participant s were asked to mark all that apply)												
Alcohol		100.0							100.0			
Prescription drugs		6.3							0.0			
Street drugs or other mind-altering substances		18.8							27.3			
I prefer not to answer		0.0							0.0			

Table 2.16a: Victim's consumption of alcohol and drugs:	%UM (n=10)	%UW (n=77)	%GM (n=2)	%GW (n=10)
Yes	40.0	58.4		60.0
No	60.0	39.0		40.0
Unsure	0.0	0.0		0.0
I prefer not to answer	0.0	2.6		0.0

Table 2.16b: Victim's consumption of alcohol and drugs:	Touching				Attempted				Penetrated			
	%UM (n=5)	%UW (n=37)	%GM (n=2)	%GW (n=5)	%UM (n=2)	%UW (n=5)	%GM (n=0)	%GW (n=4)	%UM (n=3)	%UW (n=35)	%GM (n=0)	%GW (n=1)
Yes		40.5								77.1		
No		56.8								20.0		
Unsure		0.0								0.0		
I prefer not to answer		2.7								2.9		

Table 2.17a: Which of the following substances did you (the victim) consume? (Participants were asked to mark all that apply)	%UM (n=4)	%UW (n=45)	%GM (n=2)	%GW (n=6)
Alcohol		97.8		
Prescription drugs		0.0		
Street drugs or other mind-altering substances		17.8		
I prefer not to answer		0.0		

Table 2.17b: Which of the following substances did you (the victim) consume? (Participants were asked to mark all that apply)	Touching				Attempted				Penetrated			
	%UM (n=2)	%UW (n=15)	%GM (n=2)	%GW (n=2)	%UM (n=1)	%UW (n=3)	%GM (n=0)	%GW (n=3)	%UM (n=1)	%UW (n=27)	%GM (n=0)	%GW (n=1)
Alcohol		100.0								96.3		
Prescription drugs		0.0								0.0		
Street drugs or other mind-altering substances		13.3								22.2		
I prefer not to answer		0.0								0.0		

Table 2.18a: Do you think someone intentionally gave you alcohol to the point of intoxication for the purpose of sexual contact?	%UM (n=10)	%UW (n=78)	%GM (n=2)	%GW (n=10)
Yes	10.0	20.5		10.0
No	80.0	67.9		90.0
Unsure	10.0	11.5		0.0
I prefer not to answer	0.0	0.0		0.0

Table 2.18b: Do you think someone intentionally gave you alcohol to the point of intoxication for the purpose of sexual contact?	Touching				Attempted				Penetrated			
	%UM (n=5)	%UW (n=38)	%GM (n=2)	%GW (n=5)	%UM (n=2)	%UW (n=5)	%GM (n=0)	%GW (n=4)	%UM (n=3)	%UW (n=35)	%GM (n=0)	%GW (n=1)
Yes		7.9								37.1		
No		86.8								45.7		
Unsure		5.3								17.1		
I prefer not to answer		0.0								0.0		

Table 2.19a: Do you think someone intentionally drugged you for the purpose of sexual contact?	%UM (n=8)	%UW (n=70)	%GM (n=2)	%GW (n=9)
Yes		7.1		
No		81.4		
Unsure		11.4		
I prefer not to answer		0.0		

Table 2.19b: Do you think someone intentionally drugged you for the purpose of sexual contact?	Touching				Attempted				Penetrated			
	%UM (n=4)	%UW (n=32)	%GM (n=2)	%GW (n=4)	%UM (n=2)	%UW (n=5)	%GM (n=0)	%GW (n=4)	%UM (n=2)	%UW (n=33)	%GM (n=0)	%GW (n=1)
Yes		0.0								15.2		
No		100.0								63.6		
Unsure		0.0								21.2		
I prefer not to answer		0.0								0.0		

Table 2.20a: Where did the incident occur?	%UM (n=10)	%UW (n=78)	%GM (n=2)	%GW (n=10)
On-campus residence hall	20.0	24.4		10.0
On-campus non-residence building or parking garage	0.0	2.6		0.0
On campus, outside	10.0	6.4		0.0
Off campus, outside	20.0	12.8		0.0
In a bar/club/restaurant	0.0	3.8		30.0
Your own or other residence, off campus	40.0	42.3		60.0
Other	10.0	7.7		0.0

For those willing to discuss a sexual misconduct incident that occurred since coming to IUPUI and reported that the incident occurred at some place “Other,” participants were asked to specify the place. Participant responses fell into the categories of “the assailant’s residence” or “at a party off campus.”

Table 2.20b: Where did the incident occur?	Touching				Attempted				Penetrated			
	%UM (n=5)	%UW (n=38)	%GM (n=2)	%GW (n=5)	%UM (n=2)	%UW (n=5)	%GM (n=0)	%GW (n=4)	%UM (n=3)	%UW (n=35)	%GM (n=0)	%GW (n=1)
On-campus residence hall		28.9								20.0		
On-campus non-residence building or parking garage		5.3								0.0		
On campus, outside		13.2								0.0		
Off campus, outside		13.2								14.3		
In a bar/club/restaurant		5.3								2.9		

Your own or other residence, off campus		31.6								51.4		
Other		2.6								11.4		

Table 2.21: Did this occur at an event associated with the university?	%UM (n=10)	%UW (n=78)	%GM (n=2)	%GW (n=10)
Yes	0.0	3.8		10.0
No	100.0	92.3		90.0
Unsure	0.0	3.8		0.0
I prefer not to answer	0.0	0.0		0.0

Table 2.22: Did this occur at an event associated with a fraternity/sorority?	%UM (n=0)	%UW (n=3)	%GM (n=0)	%GW (n=1)
Yes				
No				
Unsure				
I prefer not to answer				

Table 2.23: How has this event affected your: (Women)	UW					GW				
	% Negative y	% Positivel y	% Not at all	% I prefer not to answe r	n	% Negative y	% Positivel y	% Not at all	% I prefer not to answe r	n
Friendships	20.5	3.6	71.5	4.4	24 9	12.2	7.3	75. 6	4.9	41
Romantic/Intimate relationships	39.0	0.0	57. 0	4.0	24 9	31.0	4.8	54. 8	9.5	42
Academic performance	27.8	0.8	69. 0	2.4	24 8	19.5	0.0	75. 6	4.9	41
Mental health/emotional health	58.9	0.8	37.1	3.2	24 8	48.8	0.0	46. 3	4.9	41
Physical health	14.1	1.6	81.1	3.2	24 9	11.9	0.0	81. 0	7.1	42

Table 2.24: How has this event affected your: (Men)	UM					GM				
	% Negative y	% Positivel y	% Not at all	% I prefer not to answe r	n	% Negative y	% Positivel y	% Not at all	% I prefer not to answe r	n
Friendships	29.0	12.9	51.6	6.5	31					9
Romantic/Intimate relationships	41.9	9.7	45. 2	3.2	31					9
Academic performance	33.3	6.7	56. 7	3.3	30					9

Mental health/emotional health	48.4	6.5	41.9	3.2	31					9
Physical health	29.0	3.2	67.7	0.0	31					9

II. Student Attitudes, Beliefs, and Educational Experiences

Participants were also asked about their feelings of connectedness and support at IUPUI and their attitudes and beliefs about its policies and procedures regarding sexual misconduct. Questions from the Alcohol and Sexual Consent scale were included to measure beliefs pertaining to alcohol use and consent among college students (Ward, Matthews, Weiner, Hogan, & Popson, 2012).

Key Findings

- Participants across all genders and levels in school reported higher rates of feeling safe on the IUPUI campus than in the area surrounding campus. (See Table 3.1 and Appendix D, Figures 3a–3b)
- The vast majority of participants reported feeling that the university would likely take a report seriously, as well as take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report. Additionally, participants indicated high rates of feeling that other students at IUPUI would likely support a person making a report. (See Table 3.2 and Appendix D, Figures 4a–4b)
- The majority of undergraduate participants reported that they had completed an online educational program about sexual misconduct and bystander intervention (such as Haven) and/or attended new student orientation programming that included information about sexual misconduct. (See Table 4.1)
- Most participants reported that they had talked to a romantic/sexual partner and/or friends about the issue of consent. This indicates that educational programming for students at IUPUI should address how to have conversations about consent with their peers. (See Table 5.1 and Appendix D, Figure 6a–6b)
- Undergraduate and graduate participants reported high rates of agreement that the more alcohol a person has consumed, the less able they are to consent to sexual activity. (See Table 6 and Appendix D, Figures 7a–7b)

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 + somewhat agree).

Table 3: Perceptions of Campus Environment

The “n” reported in the tables indicates the number of participants who responded to the question.

Table 3.1: Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements: (% Strongly agree/Somewhat agree)	UM		UW		GM		GW	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
I feel valued in the classroom/learning environment	83.9	1470	88.1	2450	88.7	539	93.3	833
I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare	80.3	1469	85.5	2442	85.7	539	90.3	834
I think staff and administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare	74.7	1470	79.4	2440	84.2	539	81.8	830
I feel like I am part of IUPUI	72.8	1469	74.8	2440	64.1	538	65.2	831
I feel safe on this campus	85.1	1466	74.8	2441	83.4	535	70.7	830
I feel safe in the area surrounding campus	57.4	1468	44.4	2444	56.8	533	44.4	834

The faculty, staff, and administrators at IUPUI treat students fairly	83.9	1468	85.5	2448	86.4	536	86.7	834
There is a good support system at IUPUI for students who are going through difficult times	53.7	1466	57.5	2442	48.7	536	46.7	827
IUPUI officials should do more to protect students from harm	31.4	1468	36.9	2447	29.9	536	35.8	830

Participants who stated that they believe IUPUI officials should do more to protect students from harm were asked what they thought the campus should do. All four demographic groups most often mentioned improving police presence and security on campus. Participant responses fell into the following categories:

Table 3.1q: What IUPUI should do to protect students from harm	%UM (n=555)	%UW (n=901)	%GM (n=168)	%GW (n=309)
Improve walking/transit safety such as parking lots, lighting	8.6	12.4	9.5	16.5
Improve emergency lights/phones	3.8	6.9	8.3	7.8
Cameras	3.8	3.2	3.0	1.6
Improve police presence, security on campus	28.3	38.6	35.7	38.8
Comments about respecting and listening to students, or issues with reporting incidents	3.1	3.7	1.8	4.5
Improve counseling	1.0	2.0	0.6	2.9
Improve support system for students	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.3
Additional or improved training (e.g., self-defense, emergency)	5.4	8.8	3.6	6.5
Additional or improved education and awareness	5.6	10.5	7.7	10.4
More locks on doors/problems with locked doors on campus	1.8	1.3	1.8	2.9
Allow students/faculty/staff to carry weapons	8.8	2.2	7.7	1.3
Improve crime alert system	1.0	3.2	0.6	5.5
Improve approachability, awareness, and response of security	4.3	3.2	1.2	2.9
Improve conditions/security in surrounding neighborhoods and community	5.2	3.8	3.0	2.3
Other	8.1	3.3	6.0	3.2
Things are in good shape already	10.5	4.2	8.9	6.3
I don't know/nothing in particular/NA	10.8	8.1	13.7	9.7

Note: The “n” reported indicates the number of participants who responded to the question. Percentages may total more than 100 because comments could be tagged with multiple codes.

Table 3.2: If someone were to report a sexual assault or other sexual violence to IUPUI, how likely is it that: (% Very likely/Somewhat likely)	UM		UW		GM		GW	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
The university would take the report seriously	87.4	1469	81.4	2444	84.8	539	76.4	834
The university would keep knowledge of the report limited to those who need to know in order to respond	77.0	1466	74.9	2446	74.7	537	70.8	832

The university would take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report	84.9	1463	79.4	2444	80.8	536	72.7	829
The university would take steps to protect the person making the report from retaliation	76.4	1465	69.1	2443	74.2	538	63.4	830
The university would take steps to ensure due process and a fair investigation of the accused	74.8	1463	73.5	2442	73.7	536	69.2	830
The university would take corrective action against the offender found responsible	84.3	1462	77.0	2444	81.4	539	69.5	832
Students would support the person making the report	74.5	1469	72.1	2448	72.1	538	65.4	830
The alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate against the person making the report	39.7	1468	47.4	2446	39.7	531	45.0	831
The educational achievement/career of the person making the report would suffer	31.4	1469	35.6	2449	31.0	536	38.4	831

Table 3.3: Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements: (% Strongly agree/Somewhat agree)	UM		UW		GM		GW	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
I know where to get IMMEDIATE help if a friend or I were sexually assaulted or experienced other sexual misconduct	58.1	1467	57.1	2439	57.1	538	58.5	834
I know how to follow up with campus officials if a friend or I were sexually assaulted or experienced any other sexual misconduct	48.8	1464	38.7	2444	45.5	538	35.1	834
I know how to find more information about IU's policies and procedures if a friend or I were sexually assaulted or experience other sexual misconduct by another student(s) or by faculty or staff	62.3	1458	52.5	2438	59.1	536	52.6	832
I understand the university's Sexual Misconduct procedures that apply to complaints of sexual misconduct alleged against students or faculty and staff	60.4	1461	53.0	2440	59.3	536	49.0	829
I have confidence that Indiana University administers the Sexual Misconduct procedures fairly	71.9	1463	69.8	2441	72.4	536	65.1	827

Participants were asked what their thoughts were on the challenges faced in eliminating sexual misconduct at IUPUI. All participants cited awareness and education, and the environment on and around campus, most often. Participant responses fell into the following categories:

Table 3.4q: Challenges facing IUPUI in eliminating sexual misconduct	%UM (n=911)	%UW (n=1282)	%GM (n=266)	%GW (n=411)
These kinds of things are inevitable, uncertain, or uncontrollable	17.8	12.3	10.2	5.6
Changing cultural norms or stigma	10.6	9.4	14.7	18.0
Lack of reporting	8.6	12.7	7.1	13.6

Reporting issues or bias	5.8	8.1	7.1	11.7
Victim blaming, shame, fear	7.2	14.3	7.5	14.4
Determining truth, evidence, rumors	8.3	5.7	9.8	5.3
Punishment/Repercussions issues	3.3	4.1	1.9	2.2
Awareness/Education	20.4	22.1	27.1	23.8
Training	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Alcohol, drugs	5.0	3.4	4.1	4.4
Environment (urban campus, lack of security)	19.2	22.7	20.0	19.7
Other	3.3	2.5	1.5	2.4
Things are in good shape already	2.9	1.7	4.1	1.9
I don't know/nothing in particular/NA	6.1	2.7	6.4	4.6

Note: The “n” reported indicates the number of participants who responded to the question. Percentages may total more than 100 because comments could be tagged with multiple codes.

Table 4: Trainings on Sexual Misconduct, Bystander Intervention, and Campus Resources

The “n” reported in the tables indicates the number of participants who responded to the question. Cells have been masked (grayed cells) due to the low number of participants who answered the question (less than 10).

Table 4.1: Have you participated in any of the following since becoming a student at IUPUI? (Participants were asked to mark all that apply)	%UM (n=1040)	%UW (n=1908)	%GM (n=325)	%GW (n=495)
Completed online educational program about sexual misconduct and bystander intervention (such as Haven)	57.4	59.6	25.5	14.9
Attended new student orientation programming that included information about sexual misconduct	60.6	58.0	47.4	42.2
Attended classroom presentation that included information about sexual misconduct or sexual assault	23.5	22.5	23.1	17.2
Attended campus-related organization meeting/presentation that included information about sexual misconduct or sexual assault, such as events associated with Take Back the Night	11.0	14.0	7.7	7.9
Attended or participated in training on sexual misconduct for IU employees (including online and RA training)	13.0	13.5	25.5	28.5
Attended the IU It's On Us Student Leadership Conference	2.5	2.3	0.3	2.2
Taken any courses related to sexuality, gender, or sexual health	16.9	27.4	19.1	27.9
Other	6.6	3.4	6.8	6.9

Participants who stated that they participated in some “Other” training since becoming a student at IUPUI were asked to specify what this training was. Participant responses fell into the following categories:

Table 4.1q: Other type of sexual misconduct training	%UM (n=66)	%UW (n=54)	%GM (n=18)	%GW (n=29)
Coursework or course syllabi	7.6	5.6	11.1	7.8
Other training or work experience	28.8	27.8	16.7	25.7
Other informational sources at IUPUI or elsewhere	10.6	9.3	16.7	10.2
Other specific event at IUPUI	1.5	16.7	5.6	8.4
None/NA	51.5	40.7	50.0	47.9

Note: The “n” reported indicates the number of participants who responded to the question. Percentages may total more than 100 because comments could be tagged with multiple codes.

Table 4.2: Seen or received information from IUPUI	UM		UW		GM		GW	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Received information from IUPUI regarding what constitutes sexual misconduct: “Yes”	48.1	1468	47.3	2448	42.8	538	42.0	834
Among those who received information, percentage of participants who answered that the information was “Very useful/Moderately useful”	56.2	681	66.3	1130	53.2	222	53.3	347
Seen or received information regarding Indiana University’s Sexual Misconduct Policy and Procedures for incidents of sexual misconduct: “Yes”	33.2	1468	32.8	2445	31.8	538	33.5	833
Among those who saw/received information, percentage of participants who answered that the information was “Very useful/Moderately useful”	60.4	465	68.8	784	51.2	166	60.0	275
Attended any bystander intervention training while a student at IUPUI: “Yes”	5.6	1468	5.2	2446	1.1	538	1.4	831
Among those who attended training, percentage of participants who answered that the training was “Very useful/Moderately useful”	76.8	82	83.3	126		5	66.7	12

Participants were asked how and where they received information from IUPUI about what constitutes sexual misconduct. Email was the most-often cited source for all demographic groups. Participant responses fell into the following categories:

Table 4.3q: Source of information from IUPUI on what constitutes sexual misconduct	%UM (n=521)	%UW (n=880)	%GM (n=177)	%GW (n=282)
Email, text, voicemail (alerts, reporting)	6.3	9.7	6.8	9.9
Email (general)	35.9	33.1	40.0	40.8
Posters or flyers on campus	8.8	8.5	2.8	6.0
Courses, syllabi, professors	6.9	6.9	5.6	5.7
Specific training	6.5	7.5	16.9	18.1
Orientation	13.2	13.1	20.3	13.5
Various online sources	4.6	5.1	6.8	3.5
Talking with police, reporting assault, or experiencing assault	0.2	0.7	0.6	1.1
Through specific organizations or events	9.2	9.5	2.3	4.3
Haven	15.7	18.2	1.7	0.7

Other sources	3.5	3.0	2.3	3.9
Don't know/can't remember	3.3	1.0	2.3	1.4

Note: The “n” reported indicates the number of participants who responded to the question. Percentages may total more than 100 because comments could be tagged with multiple codes.

Participants were asked how and where they received information about Indiana University’s Sexual Misconduct Policy and Procedures for incidents of sexual misconduct. Again, email was mentioned most frequently. Participant responses fell into the following categories:

Table 4.4q: Source of information from IUPUI on policies and procedures	%UM (n=325)	%UW (n=560)	%GM (n=122)	%GW (n=219)
Email, text, voicemail (alerts, reporting)	4.6	7.5	3.3	4.1
Email (general)	41.8	36.1	36.1	42.0
Posters or flyers on campus	4.6	2.9	0.0	2.3
Courses, syllabi, professors	8.3	8.8	4.1	8.2
Specific training	9.2	8.4	13.9	16.0
Orientation, IUPUI handbook	12.0	15.7	36.9	20.5
Various online sources	4.3	3.9	8.2	4.1
Talking with police, reporting assault, or experiencing assault	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.9
Through specific organizations or events	4.3	9.1	0.8	1.8
Haven	9.2	10.4	0.8	0.0
Job	0.9	3.2	4.9	1.8
Other sources	2.2	1.6	4.9	3.2
Don't know/can't remember	4.0	2.5	6.6	1.4

Note: The “n” reported indicates the number of participants who responded to the question. Percentages may total more than 100 because comments could be tagged with multiple codes.

Table 5: Experiences Discussing and Understanding Consent

The “n” reported in the tables indicates the number of participants who responded to the question.

Table 5.1: Have you talked about issues of consent with any of the following? (Participants were asked to mark all that apply)	%UM (n=624)	%UW (n=1226)	%GM (n=217)	%GW (n=428)
Spouse	17.5	13.4	40.6	29.7
Romantic/Sexual partner	63.8	61.8	56.7	57.0
Parent(s)/Guardian(s)	24.4	38.2	20.7	24.1
Sibling(s)	20.7	29.7	18.4	25.0
Extended family members	11.2	13.4	11.1	14.3
Friend(s)	69.4	80.7	71.0	80.8
Teacher/Professor	16.2	17.1	25.8	30.6
Campus official	10.7	8.0	8.3	6.3

Table 5.2: Which of the following mean that someone is not giving consent or is not able to give consent to a sexual activity? (Participants were asked to mark all that apply)	%UM (n=1457)	%UW (n=2438)	%GM (n=533)	%GW (n=828)
Physical resistance to sexual activity	93.1	94.6	88.2	95.3
Verbal resistance to sexual activity	92.4	94.7	87.4	94.2
Physically fighting back	93.5	95.7	89.1	95.0
Saying “no”	92.9	92.8	88.4	94.9
Not saying “yes”	75.8	85.0	63.8	75.4
Nonverbal physical behavior indicating “yes”	49.6	60.5	37.1	48.7
Not saying anything at all	74.0	81.2	63.4	70.2
Expressing displeasure	84.2	88.5	78.4	84.8
Buzzed due to alcohol use	69.6	82.0	61.9	74.5
Drunk due to alcohol use	85.4	93.9	79.9	90.6
High due to drug use	84.1	92.7	79.0	89.7
Passed out due to alcohol or drug use	93.4	96.9	88.4	95.3
Impairment due to mental disability	89.4	95.1	87.1	93.6
Asleep or unconscious	93.1	96.9	88.6	95.4
I prefer not to answer	4.7	2.4	6.4	1.4

Table 5.3: Have you ever talked about issues of consent with anyone?	%UM (n=1460)	%UW (n=2431)	%GM (n=535)	%GW (n=831)
Yes	43.6	51.2	41.3	52.6
No	56.4	48.8	58.7	47.4

Table 6: Perceptions of Alcohol and Consent

The “n” reported in the tables indicates the number of participants who responded to the question.

Table 6: Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements: (% Strongly agree/Somewhat agree)	UM		UW		GM		GW	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
A person who is drinking heavily can still give legal consent to sexual activity.	19.9	1394	12.1	2302	24.0	516	17.8	790
The more alcohol a person has consumed, the less able they are to consent to sexual activity.	82.9	1394	91.9	2308	84.5	516	89.2	790
Alcohol or drug use makes a person more vulnerable to sexual assault.	88.5	1394	91.5	2307	88.9	513	91.7	792

III. Engagement in Sexual Misconduct Prevention

Participants were also asked questions about their involvement in sexual misconduct prevention, as well as questions from a bystander efficacy scale to measure the participant’s confidence to intervene in certain situations and scenarios related to sexual harassment and potential sexual violence (Banyard, Moynihan, & Plante, 2007).

Key Findings

- Women participants reported higher rates of agreement that sexual misconduct is a problem on the IUPUI campus (UM 14%; UW 22%; GM 14%; GW 15%). Between 47 percent and 49 percent of all participants felt that they could do something about sexual misconduct. (See Table 7)
- Among participants who indicated that they had witnessed a situation they believed was, or could have led to, a sexual assault, participants most often reported that they asked the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help (UM 49%; UW 51%; GM 47%; GW 48%). (See Table 8.2)
- Participants across all genders and class levels reported high levels of confidence to express discomfort when someone says that rape victims are to blame for being raped, and that they would help someone under the influence of alcohol or drugs get away from a potentially vulnerable situation to a safe place. (See Table 9 and Appendix E, Figures 8a–8b)

Table 7: Perceptions of Sexual Violence

The “n” reported in the tables indicates the number of participants who responded to the question.

Table 7: Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements: (% Strongly agree/Somewhat agree)	UM		UW		GM		GW	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
I think sexual misconduct is a problem on this campus.	13.9	1392	21.5	2297	14.2	514	15.3	790
I think I can do something about sexual misconduct.	48.1	1392	47.4	2301	48.9	513	47.5	789
I am planning to learn more about the problem of sexual violence on campus.	24.0	1392	33.5	2300	25.1	514	25.3	783
I have recently taken part in activities or volunteered my time on projects focused on ending sexual violence on campus or in my community.	7.5	1393	10.6	2301	9.4	513	11.3	788

Table 8: Bystander Experiences and Engagement

The “n” reported in the tables indicates the number of participants who responded to the question.

Table 8.1: Bystander experiences	UM		UW		GM		GW	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Since becoming a student at IUPUI, I have had another student tell me that they were the victim of a sexual assault: “Yes”	11.6	1417	19.9	2343	8.0	526	10.3	802
Since becoming a student at IUPUI, I have observed a situation that I believe was, or could have led to, a sexual assault: “Yes”	5.5	1415	6.6	2345	3.2	525	2.9	801
Since becoming a student at IUPUI, I have observed a situation that I believe was, or could have led to, a sexual assault: “Unsure”	4.6	1415	6.3	2345	3.4	525	4.2	801
Since becoming a student at IUPUI, I have observed a situation that I believe was, or could have led to, a sexual assault: “No”	88.5	1415	86.5	2345	92.2	525	92.0	801

Table 8.2: When you have witnessed a situation that you believed was, or could have led to, a sexual assault, what did you do? (Participants were asked to mark all that apply)	%UM (n=77)	%UW (n=152)	%GM (n=17)	%GW (n=23)
I stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation	28.6	24.3	29.4	26.1
I asked the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help	49.4	51.3	47.1	47.8
I confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation	36.4	21.7	35.3	13.0
I created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation	31.2	23.7	29.4	39.1
I asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation	22.1	16.4	23.5	13.0
I told someone in a position of authority about the situation	9.1	11.2	11.8	21.7
I considered intervening in the situation, but I could not safely take any action	7.8	7.9	11.8	17.4
I decided not to take action	7.8	3.9	5.9	4.3
Other	6.5	3.9	0.0	0.0
I prefer not to answer	3.9	8.6	17.6	0.0

Participants who reported that they did something “Other” when they witnessed a situation they believed was, or could have led to, a sexual assault were asked to describe what they did. Participant responses fell into the following categories:

Table 8.2q.1: What else done when witnessing situation	% Participants (n=10)
Watched to see if anything happened, but nothing did, or situation resolved itself	40
Intervention was too late	20
Unclear/did not answer the question asked	40

Note: The “n” reported indicates the number of participants who responded to the question. Percentages may total more than 100 because comments could be tagged with multiple codes.

Participants who reported that they witnessed a situation that they believe was, or could have led to, a sexual assault and decided not to take action were asked to share the reasons they decided not to respond to the situation they witnessed. Participant responses fell into the following categories:

Table 8.2q.2: Why no action taken when witnessing situation	% Participants (n=10)
Did not know the people involved	30
Person/People were drunk	40
Did not know what to do, or was not sure what was happening	30

Note: The “n” reported indicates the number of participants who responded to the question. Percentages may total more than 100 because comments could be tagged with multiple codes.

Table 9: Bystander Intervention Confidence

The “n” reported in the tables indicates the number of participants who responded to the question.

Table 9: Please indicate your confidence to... (% Very confident/Quite confident)	UM		UW		GM		GW	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Express my discomfort if someone makes a joke of a sexual nature about another person or their body	60.2	1371	58.4	2269	60.0	503	55.0	775
Express my discomfort if someone says that rape victims are to blame for being raped	82.1	1372	87.2	2268	82.0	505	87.3	778
Call for help (i.e., call 911) if I hear someone yelling “help”	82.0	1369	84.0	2267	89.7	503	86.2	778
Talk to a friend who I suspect is in a sexually abusive situation	78.7	1368	80.2	2270	76.9	503	76.4	777
Get help and resources for a friend who tells me they have been sexually assaulted	82.8	1367	85.4	2267	84.6	500	83.7	778
Help someone under the influence of alcohol or drugs to get away from a potentially vulnerable situation and to a safe place	85.4	1366	87.0	2262	83.8	501	80.7	777
Tell someone at IUPUI about information I have that might help in a sexual assault case even if pressured by my peers to stay silent	76.9	1366	74.0	2267	75.3	502	71.4	777
Confront someone who is making excuses for having sex with someone without their consent	77.0	1366	74.4	2269	75.3	502	67.6	778

IV. Implications of Findings

The findings from the IUPUI Community Attitudes and Experiences with Sexual Assault and Misconduct 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. Additional analysis of the data collected can also provide more information in identifying risk factors for students, as well as areas for increased efforts for student education and programs.

As set forth in this report, the data indicates that a substantial portion of students coming to IUPUI have already experienced sexual misconduct (Appendix C, Figure 1b indicates that 53 percent of undergraduate women have experienced some form of sexual misconduct prior to coming to IUPUI). This is notable, as research has shown that women who have experienced sexual assault are at higher risk for future assaults (Classan et al., 2005). This highlights a continued need for the campus to ensure all incoming students are made aware of support services and resources available on the IUPUI campus, which should include the further examination of the role student orientation and early prevention and education programming serve related to this issue. Additionally, more research needs to be conducted concerning the possible impact of a student’s prior experiences with sexual misconduct on their ability to integrate into curricular and co-curricular life of the campus.

The findings concerning students who have experienced sexual misconduct since arriving at IUPUI were notable as well. Of those undergraduate women who reported experiencing sexual misconduct since their arrival, 59 percent reported that their experiences negatively affected their mental health or emotional health. (See Table 2.23) Notably, less than 45 percent of total participants indicated knowledge of how to follow up with campus officials if they or a friend experienced sexual misconduct. (See Table 3.3) A similar percentage of students also indicated that after experiencing an act of sexual misconduct, they chose not to disclose their experience to a university official, citing these situations as private matters they wanted to handle on their own. (See Table 2.13) This suggests that additional efforts may be considered to

promote the rights, options, and resources available to students on campus, including offices within the Division of Student Affairs.

Related to early prevention and education programming, graduate students as compared to undergraduates were less likely to have participated in online or in-person trainings on sexual misconduct or to have attended bystander intervention training. (*See Table 4.1*) Furthermore, graduate men demonstrated a lower level of awareness of the dynamics of consent than other groups. (*See Table 5.2*) Examination of the programming available for graduate and professional students will be necessary, with the possibility for more-focused consent programming with graduate men.

Results of this study also call attention to the need for the university to enhance its focus on bystander intervention as a model for primary prevention efforts. Of the roughly 5 percent of participants who had participated in a campus bystander intervention training program, 77 percent of men and 83 percent of women found it useful. (*See Table 4.2*) This supports the premise that when bystander intervention training is available, students tend to find value in the application of the skills learned to their environment. Further discussion should occur regarding the mediums and venues in which this training can be expanded, such as first-year seminar courses, off-campus housing properties, etc.

Lastly, it was noted that a significant majority of participants indicated their experiences with sexual misconduct occurred off of campus property, seemingly in areas where the university has less oversight or staffing support than would typically be found in a campus-owned facility (i.e., a residence hall.) (*See Table 2.20a*) Additionally, only 4 percent of undergraduate women and 10 percent of graduate women report that the experience occurred at an event associated with the university. These findings reinforce the importance of equipping all students to know how to prevent, intervene in, and properly respond to acts of sexual misconduct within their environments. Further examination of these opportunities relates well to the university commitment to student welfare and to creating a welcoming campus.

Appendix A: Survey Methodology

During the spring 2016 semester, a survey on Attitudes and Experiences with Sexual Assault and Misconduct was emailed to students enrolled at the time of census at IUPUI (25,165 students contacted).⁴ An initial recruitment email was sent in March 2016 by IUPUI Chancellor Nasser H. Paydar. Over the course of the following month, Dean of Students Jason T. Spratt sent students three 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 25,165 emails sent, 131 failed to deliver, resulting in a final potential sample of 25,034. Data was collected over the internet via the Indiana University Center for Survey Research (csr.indiana.edu), a research center of the Office of the Vice Provost for Research (OVPR) at IU Bloomington. 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 misconduct and sexual violence. Participants were told the study was on attitudes and experiences with sexual assault, that their responses would remain anonymous to university officials, and that they could end the survey at any time. The total survey contained 146 questions, but participants may have received fewer questions due to the skip logic of the questionnaire. The survey included a page at the end thanking the student for their responses and offering a comprehensive list of resources (e.g., counseling services, medical resources, police department, etc.). If students chose to participate, they were automatically entered for a chance to win one of 70 \$100 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, based on the tool and procedures used for IU Bloomington in fall 2014, were developed through a collaborative process between the following: faculty from the Kinsey Institute, the IUB Department of Gender Studies, and the IUB Department of Sociology; the Office of Student Welfare & Title IX; the Assistant Dean for Women's and Gender Affairs at IUB; the Center for Survey Research; and key administrators from the IUPUI campus. Financial support for the incentives and data analysis was provided by the Office of the Chancellor. 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. Data management and analyses were conducted by the IU Center for Survey Research.

The survey was distributed to all undergraduate and graduate students enrolled at IUPUI during the spring 2016 academic semester, excluding high school students and School of Medicine students. The total number of participants who responded to the email survey recruitment was 6,505, for a 26 percent initial response rate. The data was then cleaned to remove participants with largely missing data (i.e., less than 50 percent complete), responses that appeared to be inconsistent (i.e., straight lining), and any potentially identifying information.

This resulted in 5,300 cases that remained and were included in the full data set, yielding approximately a 21 percent response rate. Full- and part-time students are included in the analysis. For purposes of data analysis, only those participants who indicated that they were an undergraduate student (all ages) or graduate student (all ages) and were enrolled either full- or part-time at the time of the survey are included in the analysis presented here. Robert H. McKinney School of Law students and School of Dentistry students are categorized as graduate students for reporting purposes. The total number of participants represented in this report is 5,300, which represents 21 percent of the total campus population, excluding School of Medicine students.

⁴ The list of students to contact was provided by University Institutional Research and Reporting.

Student Demographic	Number of Participants	Percentage of Participants
Undergraduate Students	3,926	74.1
Undergraduate Women	2,453	46.3
Undergraduate Men	1,473	27.8
Graduate Students	1,374	25.9
Graduate Women	835	15.8
Graduate Men	539	10.2

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 1 percent 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.

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 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. To report sexual violence or learn more about campus resources, policies, and procedures, visit stopsexualviolence.iu.edu.

Confidential support and assistance can be provided by the Office of Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS), available at 317-274-2548, or through the Assistant Director of Sexual Assault Education and Prevention, available at 317-274-2503. You can reach the 24-hour Crisis and Suicide Hotline at 317-251-7575 if you require immediate assistance. More information regarding campus response efforts is available via Brian Tomlinson, the Deputy Title IX Coordinator in the Office of Student Conduct, at 317-274-4431.

Appendix B: Demographic Characteristics of Survey Participants

The “n” reported in the tables indicates the number of participants who responded to the question.

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

<i>Year in School</i>	%UM (n=1470)	%UW (n=2452)	%GM (n=538)	%GW (n=835)
First-year undergraduate	23.0	24.2	0.2	0.2
Second-year undergraduate	19.6	19.7	0.0	0.1
Third-year undergraduate	22.7	21.9	0.0	0.0
Fourth-year undergraduate	20.5	18.0	0.0	0.5
Fifth-year or more undergraduate	12.1	14.2	0.2	0.1
Graduate/Professional student	0.7	0.9	99.1	98.2
Not seeking a degree	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.6
Other	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2

<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>	%UM (n=1473)	%UW (n=2453)	%GM (n=539)	%GW (n=835)
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Asian	5.2	3.0	4.3	3.7
Black/African American	6.0	7.0	3.7	7.7
Hispanic/Latino	5.4	6.8	3.7	4.3
International	5.2	1.7	21.5	11.4
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Island	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Two or more races	3.8	4.2	1.7	2.4
White	73.8	76.7	64.2	69.7
Unknown	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7

<i>Sexual Orientation</i>	%UM (n=1471)	%UW (n=2448)	%GM (n=538)	%GW (n=834)
Heterosexual or straight	91.2	89.3	92.0	91.4
Gay or lesbian	4.6	1.8	3.9	1.1
Bisexual	2.9	5.8	2.6	5.0
Asexual	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.2
Questioning	0.5	1.3	0.4	0.7
Not listed	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.0
Decline to state	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6

<i>Transfer Student</i>	%UM (n=1473)	%UW (n=2453)	%GM (n=539)	%GW (n=835)
Yes	31.0	25.2	0.0	0.2
No	69.0	74.8	100.0	99.8

<i>International Student</i>	%UM (n=1473)	%UW (n=2453)	%GM (n=539)	%GW (n=835)
Yes	5.2	1.7	21.5	11.4
No	94.8	98.3	78.5	88.6

<i>Living Situation</i>	%UM (n=1471)	%UW (n=2449)	%GM (n=538)	%GW (n=833)
On-campus housing/dorm	13.1	15.1	0.7	0.6
Apartment	30.0	33.1	45.2	44.9
Rented house	13.5	10.8	15.8	13.9
House owned by myself/family/spouse	42.4	40.3	37.7	40.0
Other	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6

<i>Enrollment Status</i>	%UM (n=1473)	%UW (n=2453)	%GM (n=539)	%GW (n=835)
Full-time student	84.9	87.3	56.8	60.2
Part-time student	15.1	12.7	43.2	39.8

<i>Age of Participants</i>	UM (n=1473)	UW (n=2453)	GM (n=539)	GW (n=835)
Mean age of participants (years)	23.2	22.3	29.3	28.7

<i>College Athletics (Participants were asked to mark all that apply)</i>	%UM (n=1353)	%UW (n=2241)	%GM (n=500)	%GW (n=773)
Varsity athletics	3.3	2.9	0.8	0.8
Club sports	5.5	1.5	1.4	0.4
Intramural athletics	20.3	9.8	14.0	6.2
None of the above	74.1	86.4	85.0	92.6

<i>Member of Fraternity or Sorority</i>	%UM (n=1358)	%UW (n=2251)	%GM (n=499)	%GW (n=768)
Yes	6.8	10.7	10.0	9.0
No	90.3	87.4	88.0	90.0
Participating in "rush" or recruitment/member intake	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.0
Unsure	2.3	1.3	1.8	1.0

<i>Student Organization (Participants were asked to mark all that apply)</i>	%UM (n=1298)	%UW (n=2194)	%GM (n=470)	%GW (n=739)
Academic/Professional/Honorary	26.1	29.9	36.0	34.9
Advocacy/Political/Governance	4.5	3.8	7.4	4.9
Arts and entertainment	6.0	7.8	2.8	5.1
Environmental	1.8	2.6	2.3	2.4
Fraternity/Sorority	6.8	9.8	3.0	3.2
International/Multi-Cultural	6.5	5.7	8.3	6.6
Nontraditional and/or adult students	2.9	3.6	5.7	6.4
Religious/Spiritual	9.6	12.4	9.1	8.5
Social	15.9	19.4	11.3	13.9
Sport and recreation	19.3	8.5	11.9	6.8
Service and philanthropy	7.7	14.6	9.6	13.0
Other	7.5	5.5	3.6	3.4
None of the above	40.8	37.4	44.0	42.2

<i>Do you work for pay?</i>	%UM (n=1351)	%UW (n=2248)	%GM (n=499)	%GW (n=769)
Yes, full-time	17.0	15.7	36.3	33.4
Yes, part-time	54.4	60.5	33.5	38.9
No	28.6	23.8	30.3	27.7

<i>GPA</i>	%UM (n=1359)	%UW (n=2250)	%GM (n=496)	%GW (n=768)
4.0	4.9	6.7	12.9	14.1
3.5 to 3.99	32.1	43.4	48.0	59.2
3.0 to 3.49	35.0	29.9	32.1	21.2
2.5 to 2.99	19.1	14.4	5.8	5.1
2.0 to 2.49	7.0	4.5	1.2	0.4
1.5 to 1.99	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.0
1.0 to 1.49	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Less than 1.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0

<i>Relationship Status</i>	%UM (n=1361)	%UW (n=2251)	%GM (n=502)	%GW (n=774)
Single, not dating anyone	41.7	32.3	28.1	22.5
Casually dating	10.4	8.4	5.6	6.6
In a committed romantic relationship, not living together	25.6	33.1	15.3	20.9
In a committed romantic relationship, living together	10.1	15.8	9.8	14.7
Married	10.7	9.2	39.6	32.7
Separated	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5
Divorced	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.2
Other	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9

<i>Is there anyone in your life with whom you feel you can really share your private thoughts and feelings?</i>	%UM (n=1352)	%UW (n=2240)	%GM (n=498)	%GW (n=774)
Yes	88.2	92.7	89.4	95.0
No	11.8	7.3	10.6	5.0

<i>Health Rating</i>	%UM (n=1361)	%UW (n=2255)	%GM (n=503)	%GW (n=776)
Excellent	22.6	14.1	25.2	17.1
Very good	41.1	42.0	39.4	49.9
Good	27.1	32.9	29.4	27.3
Fair	7.1	8.7	5.2	5.0
Poor	1.7	1.9	0.4	0.6
I don't know	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0

Appendix C: Sexual Misconduct Experiences

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

Did you experience any of the following?

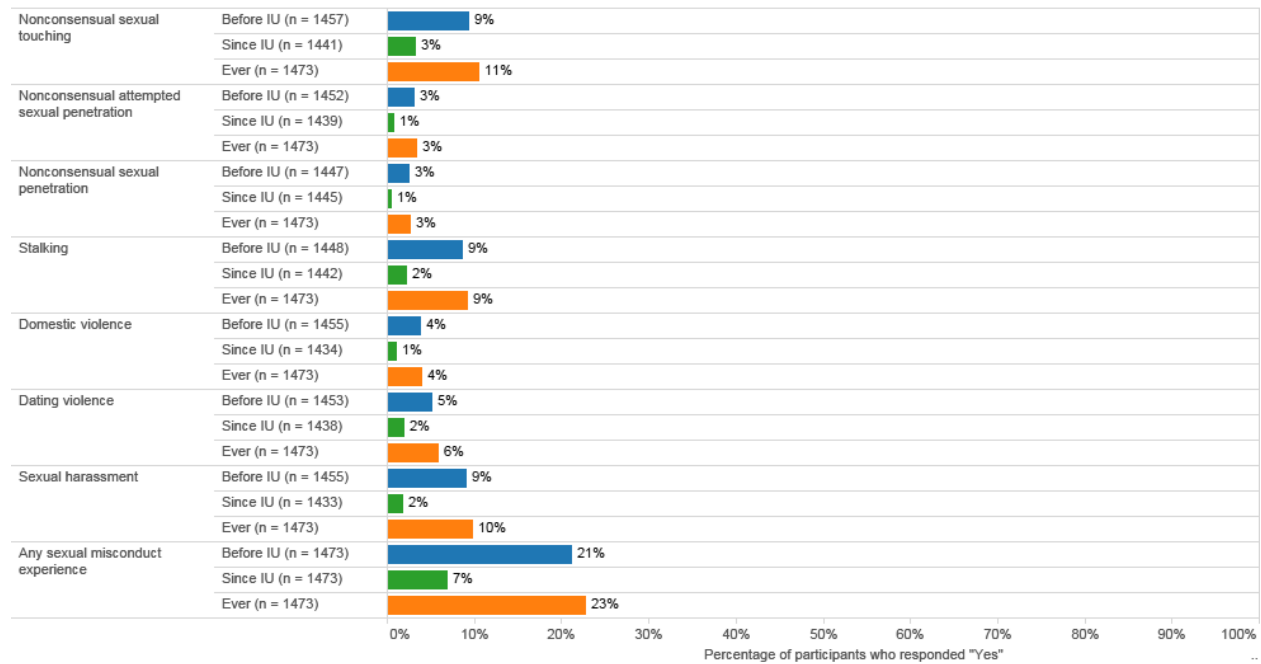


Figure 1b. Sexual Misconduct Experiences for Undergraduate Students, Women

Did you experience any of the following?

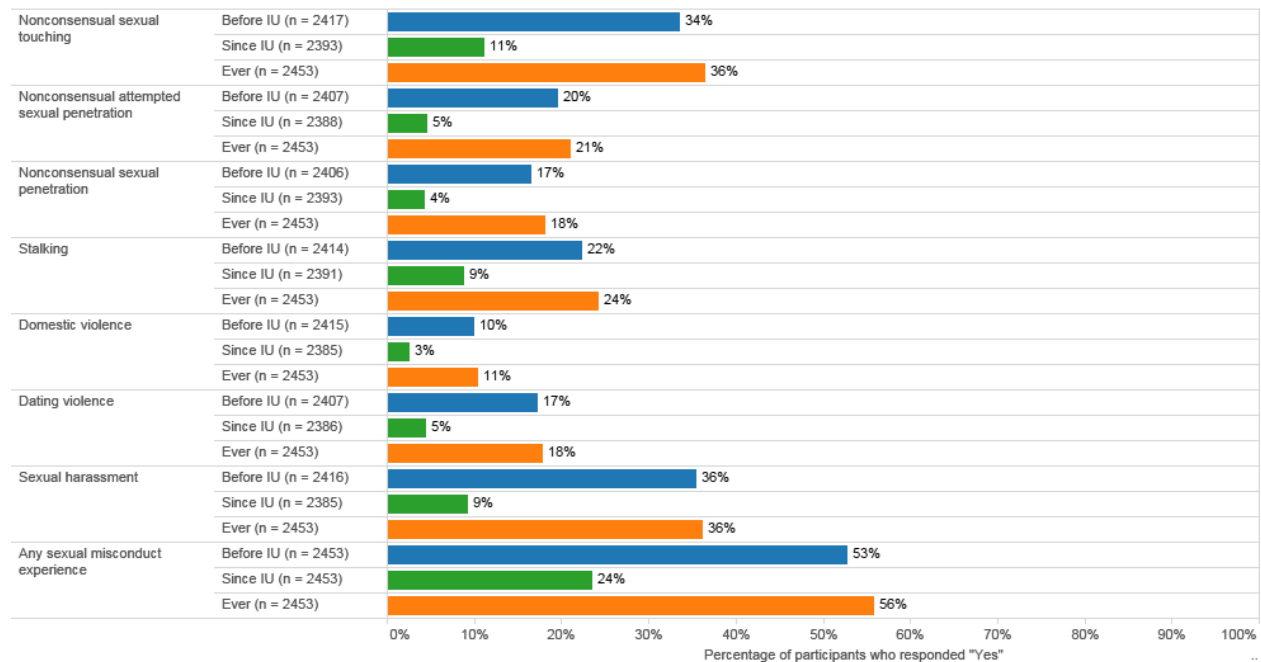


Figure 1c. Sexual Misconduct Experiences for Graduate Students, Men

Did you experience any of the following?

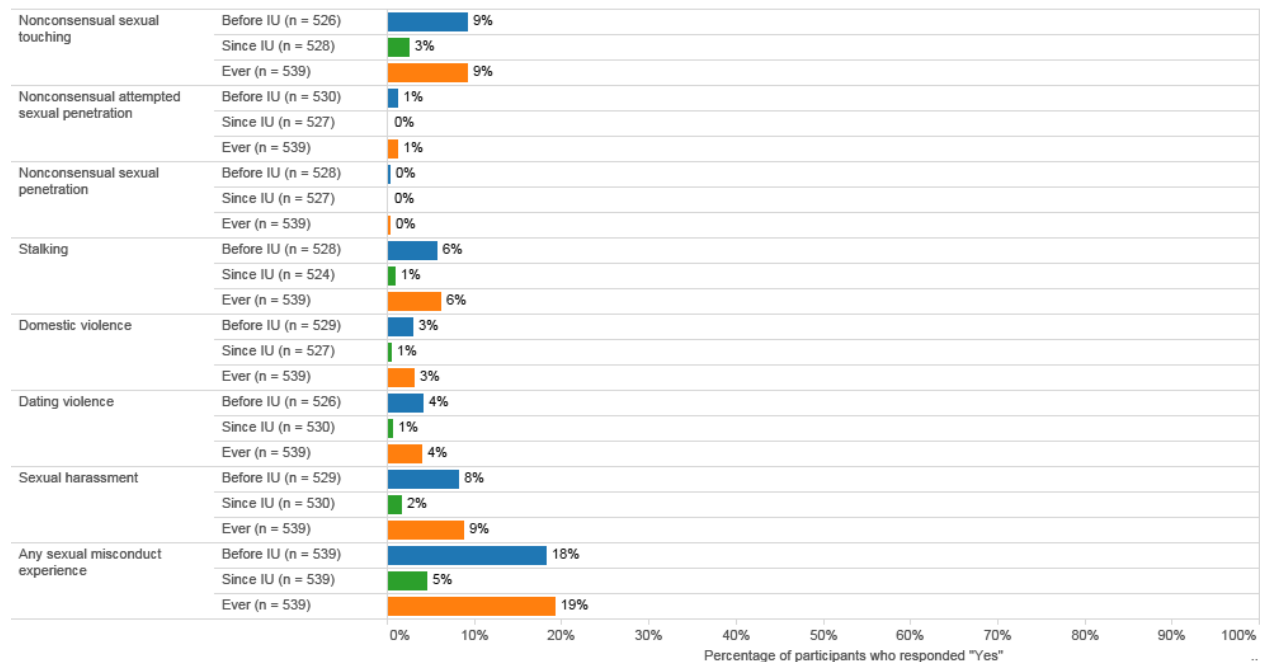


Figure 1d. Sexual Misconduct Experiences for Graduate Students, Women

Did you experience any of the following?

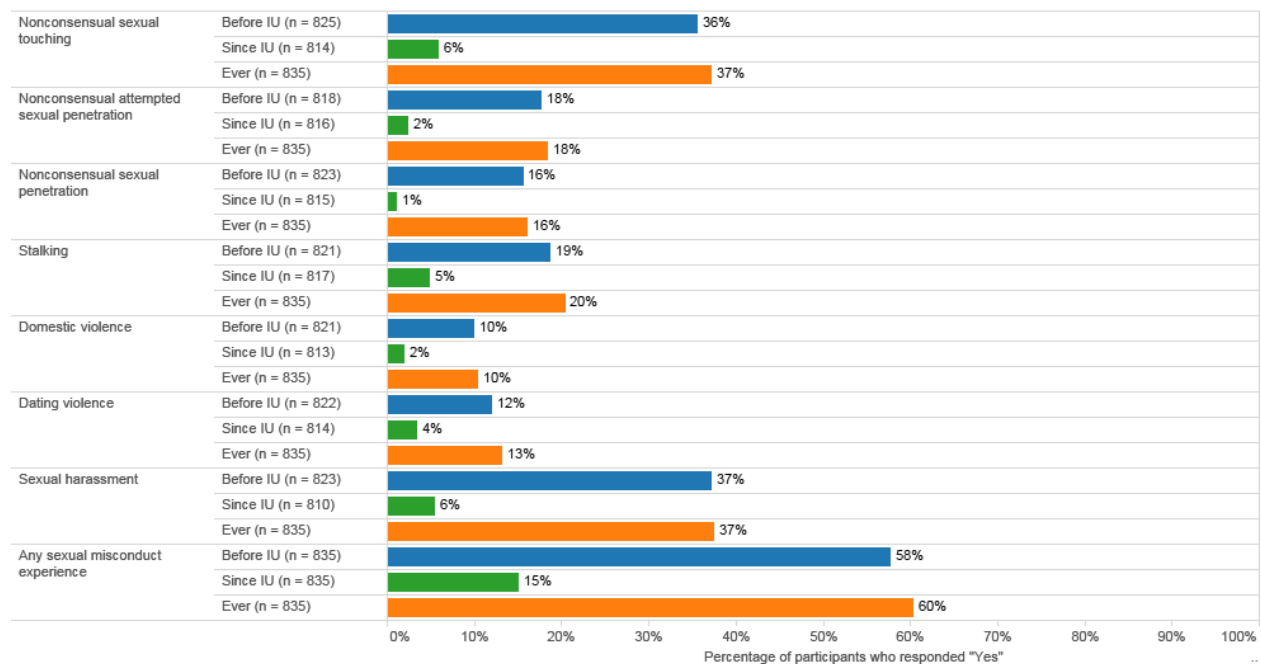


Figure 2. Role of Alcohol or Drugs in Sexual Assault for Undergraduate Students and Graduate Students, by Men and Women

Figure 2a. 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?

Responses of graduate men participants are not displayed, as fewer than 10 responded to the question.

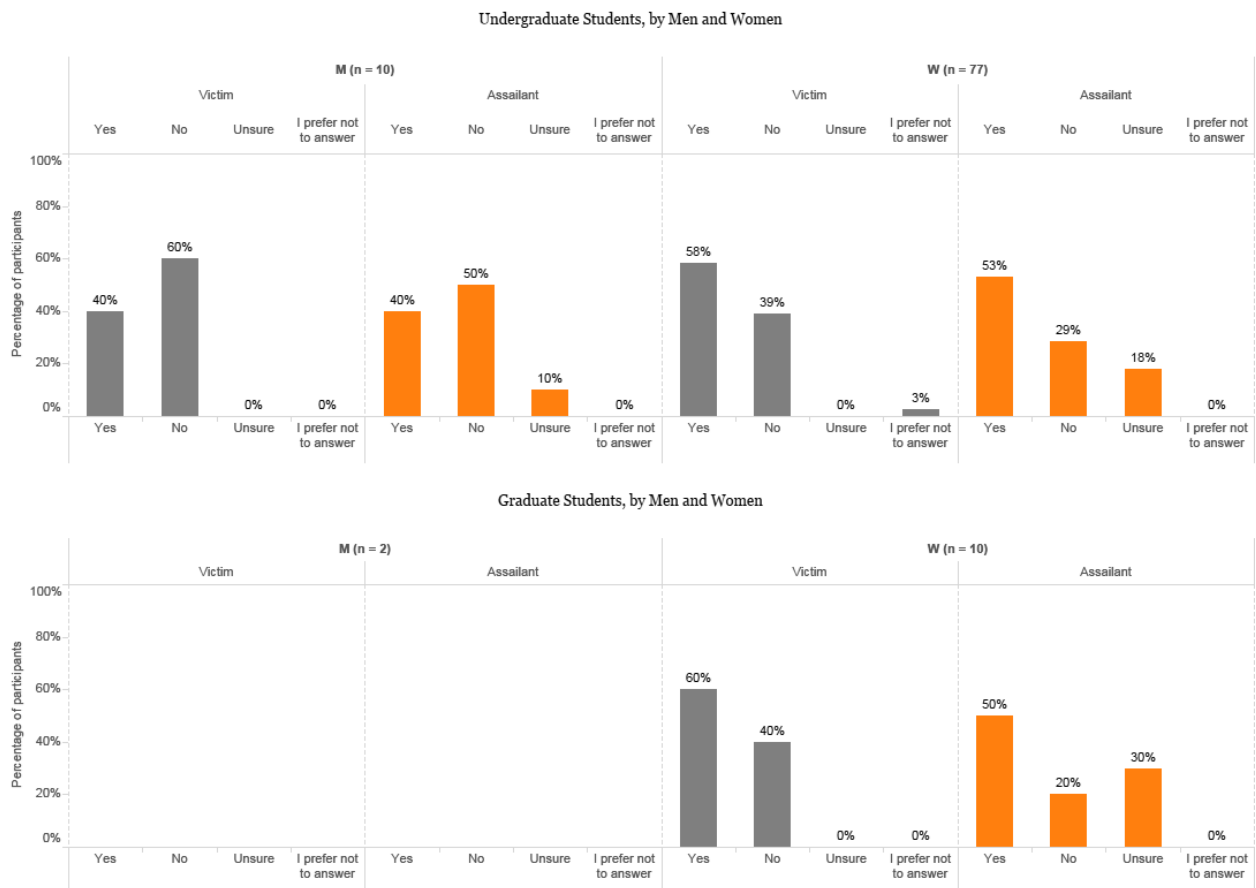


Figure 2b. Which of the following substances did you (the victim) or the other person (the assailant) consume?

Responses of undergraduate men, graduate men, and graduate women participants are not displayed, as fewer than 10 responded to the question.

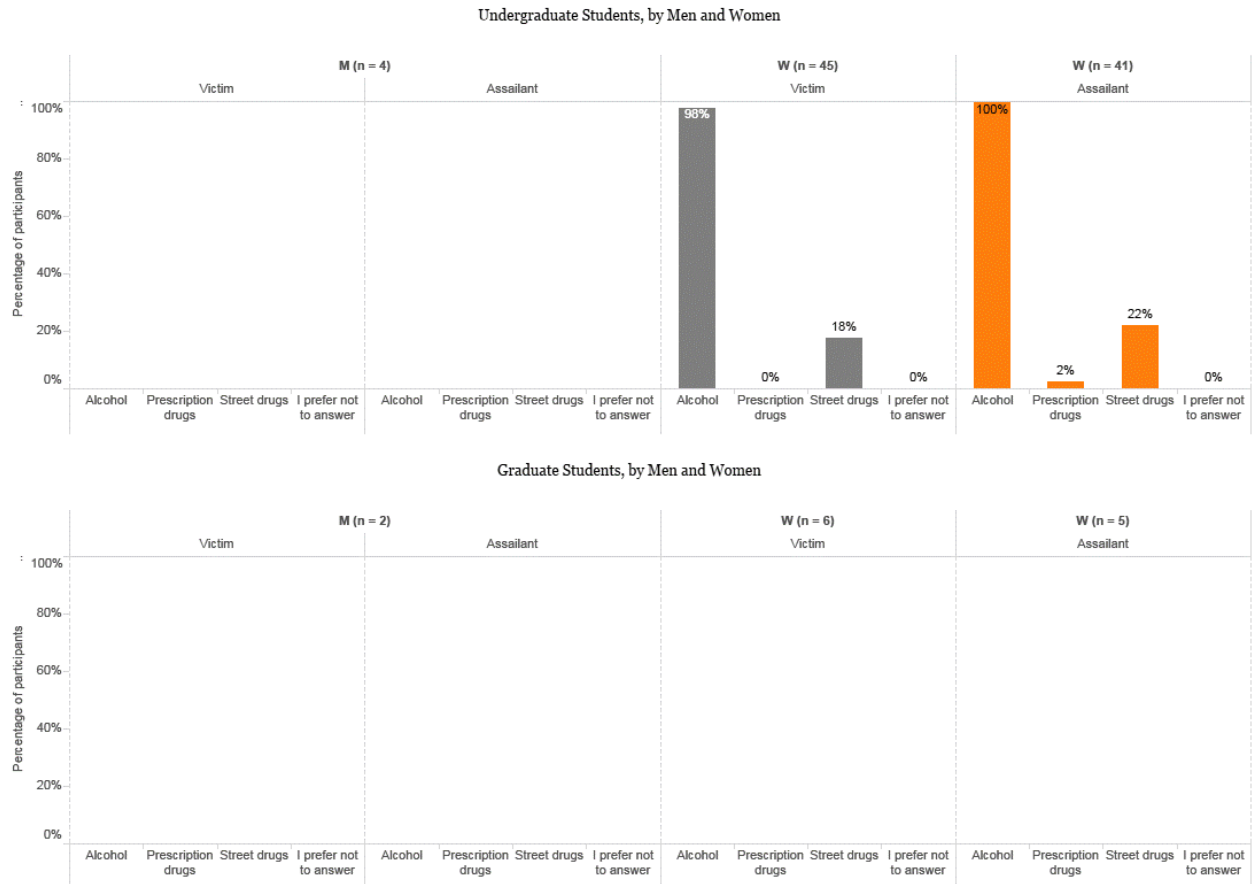
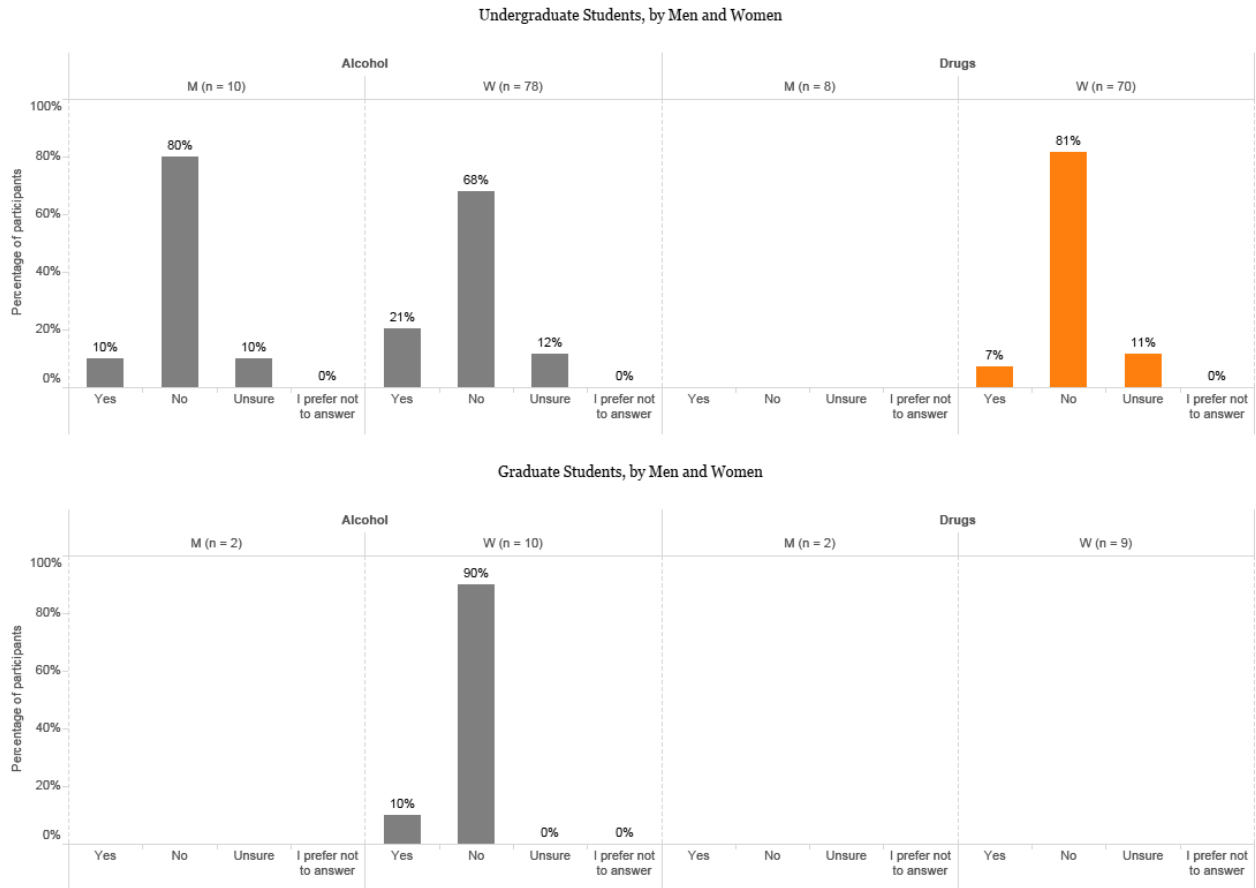


Figure 2c. Do you think someone intentionally gave you alcohol and/or drugs to the point of intoxication for the purpose of sexual contact?

Responses of graduate men participants are not displayed, as fewer than 10 responded to the question.



Appendix D: Student Attitudes, Beliefs, and Educational Experiences

Figure 3a. Perceptions of Campus for Undergraduate Students, by Men and Women

Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements:

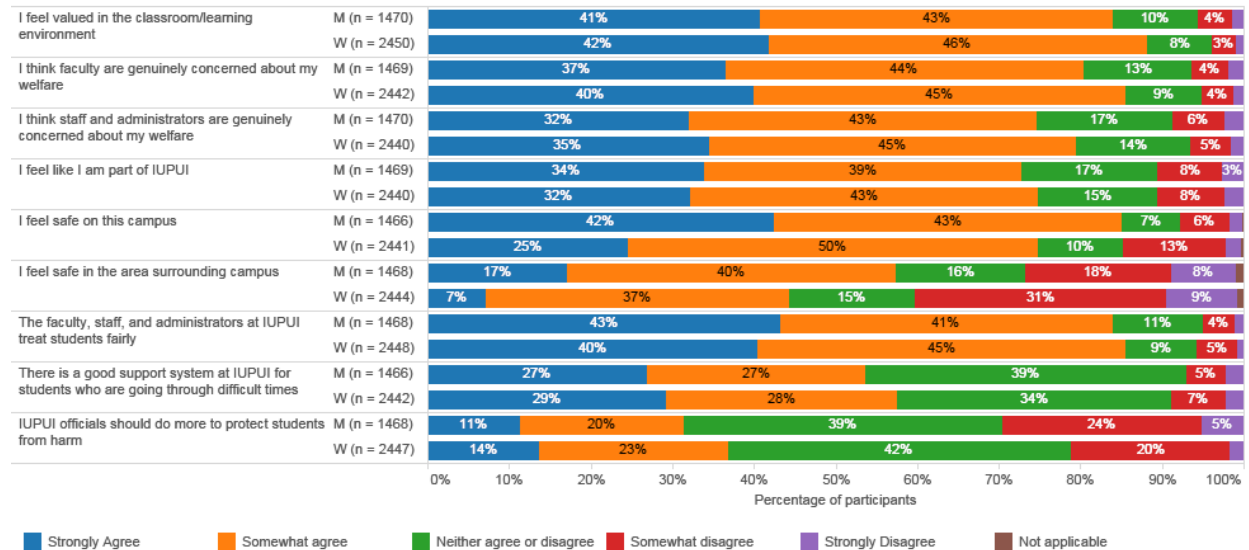


Figure 3b. Perceptions of Campus for Graduate Students, by Men and Women

Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements:

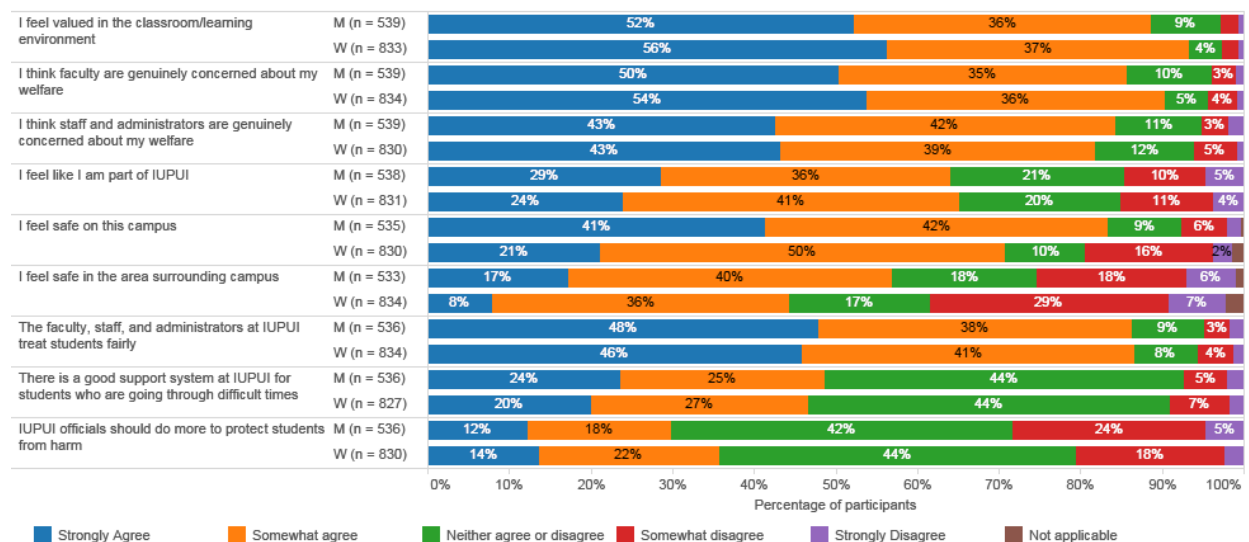


Figure 4a. Perceptions of Leadership, Policies, and Reporting for Undergraduate Students, by Men and Women

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

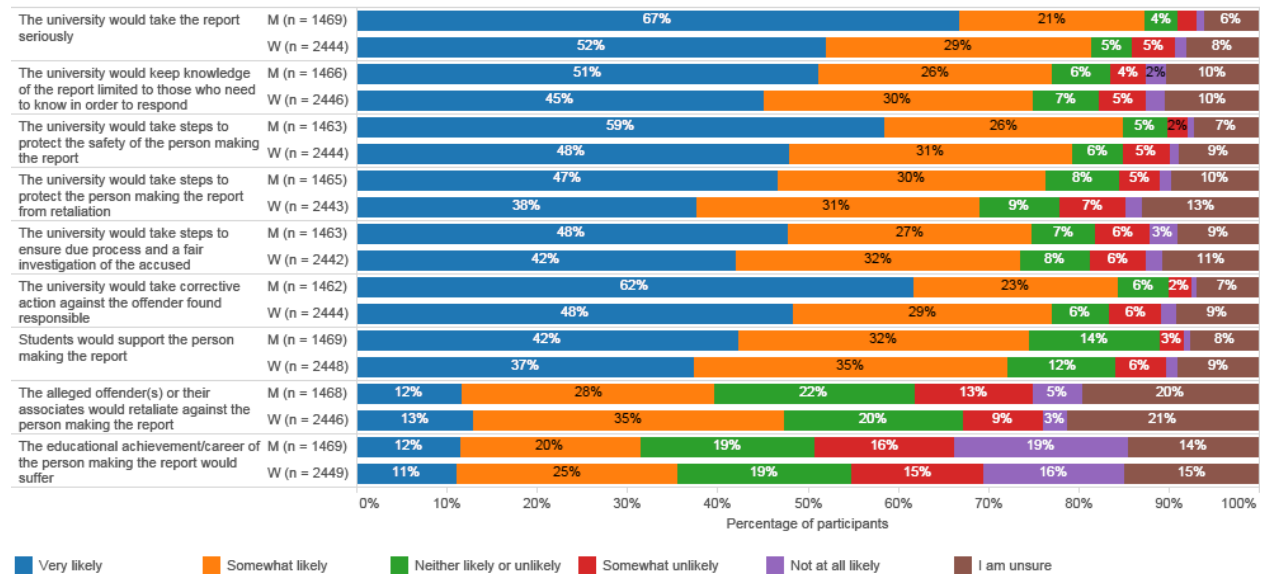


Figure 4b. Perceptions of Leadership, Policies, and Reporting for Graduate Students, by Men and Women

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

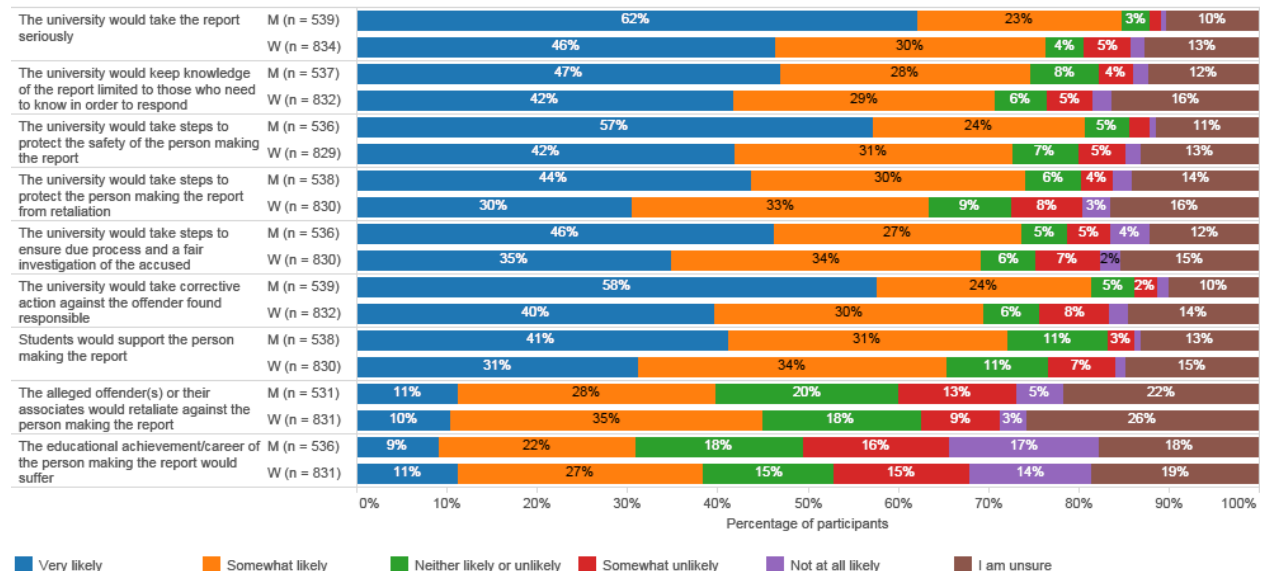


Figure 5a. Knowledge about Resources and Confidence in Procedures for Undergraduate Students, by Men and Women

Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements:

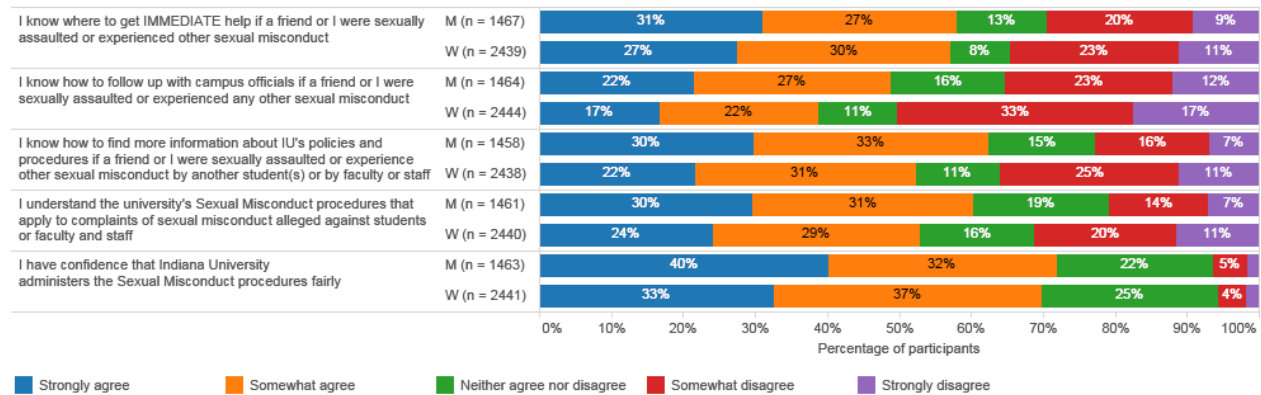


Figure 5b. Knowledge about Resources and Confidence in Procedures for Graduate Students, by Men and Women

Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements:

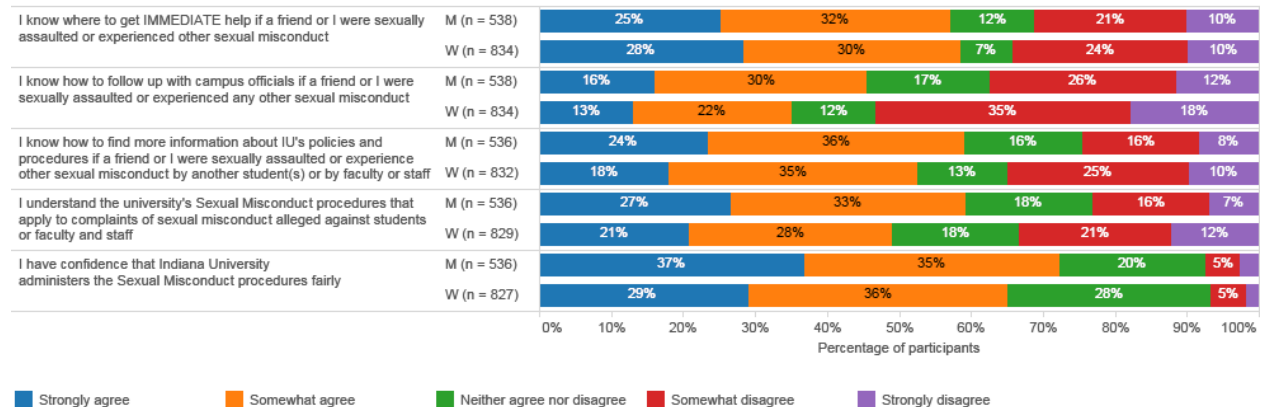


Figure 6a. Discussions about Consent for Undergraduate Students, by Men and Women

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

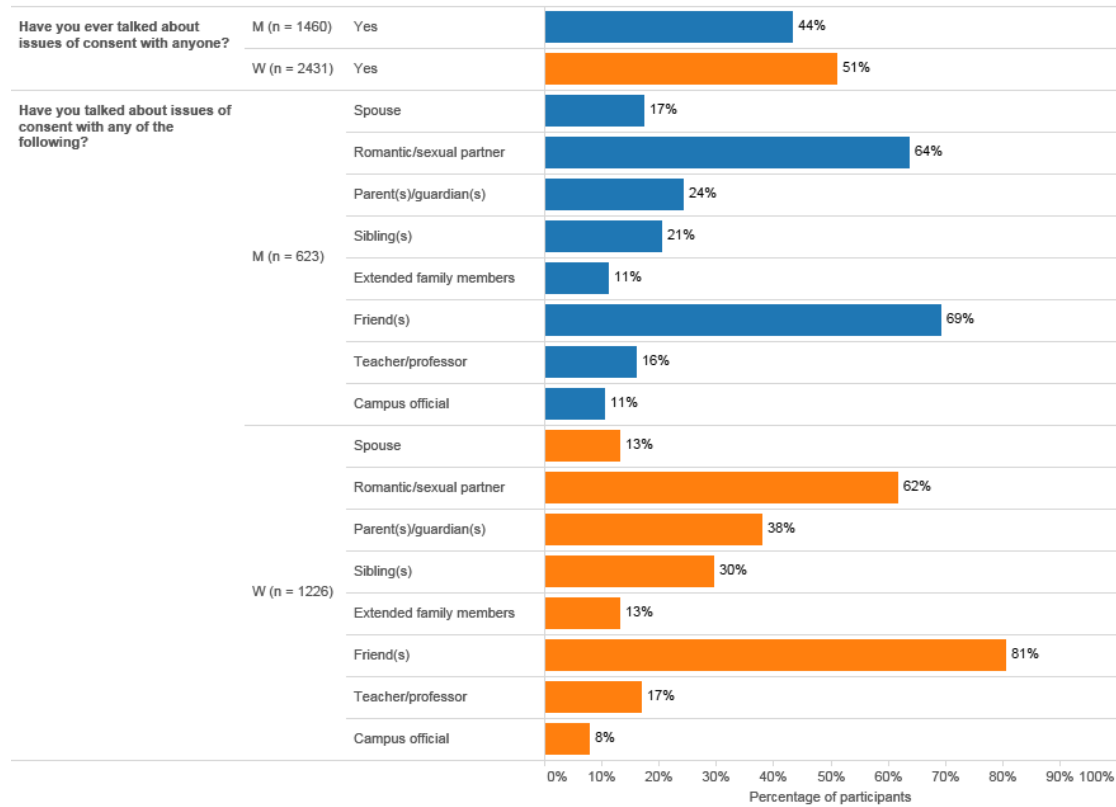


Figure 6b. Discussions about Consent for Graduate Students, by Men and Women

Have you ever talked about issues of consent with anyone?

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

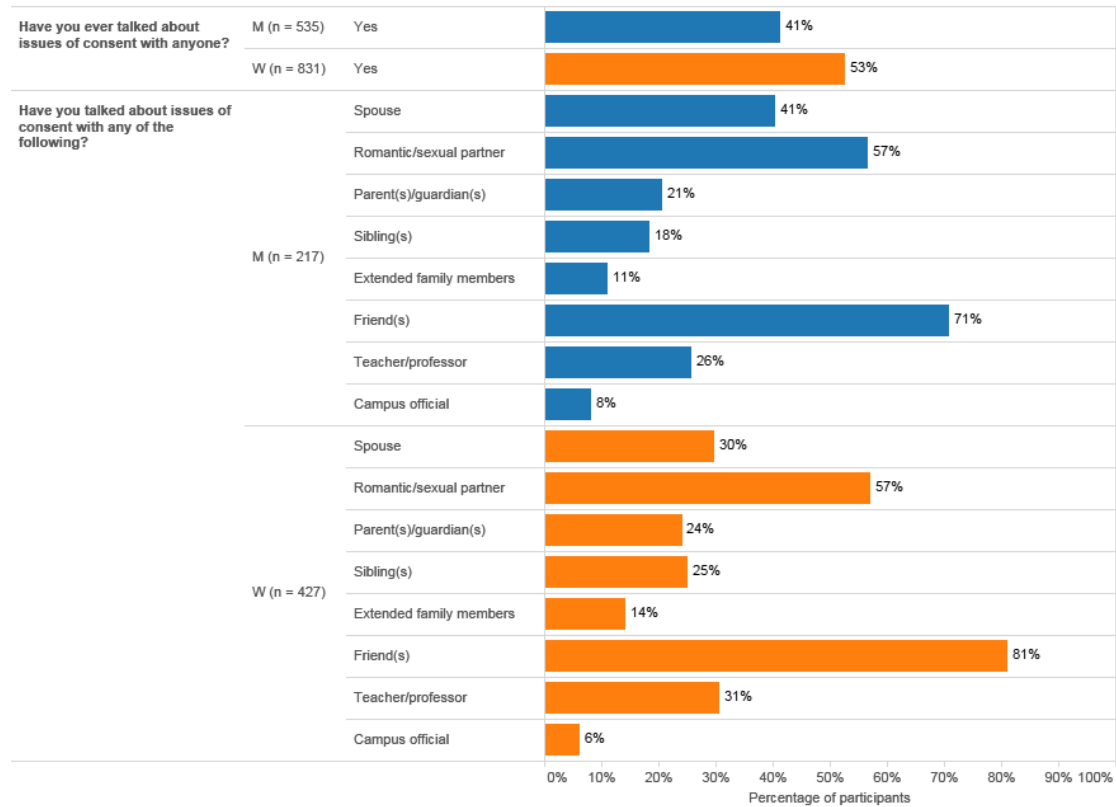


Figure 7a. Alcohol and Consent for Undergraduate Students, by Men and Women

Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements.

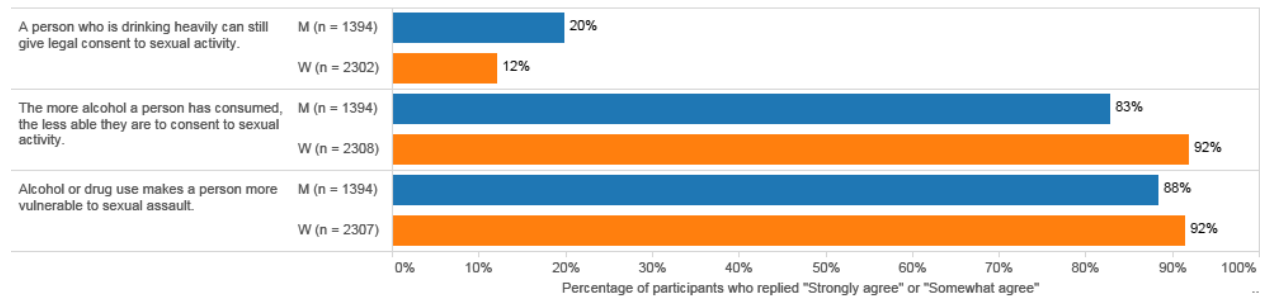
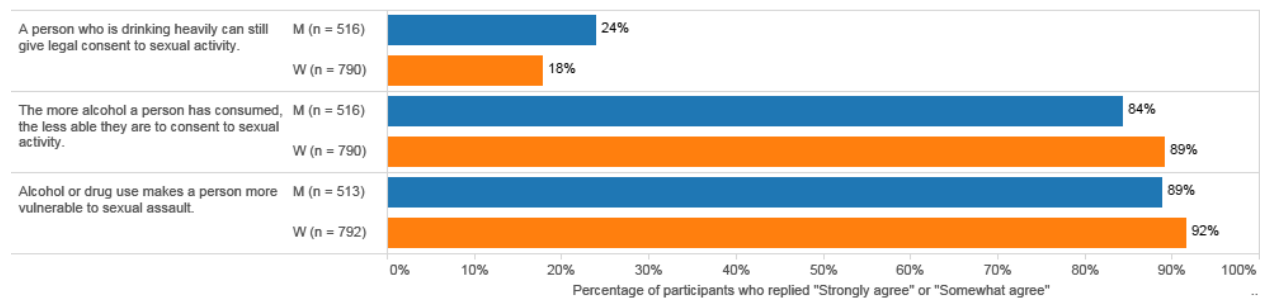


Figure 7b. Alcohol and Consent for Graduate Students, by Men and Women

Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements.



Appendix E: Engagement in Sexual Violence Prevention

Figure 8a. Bystander Intervention Confidence for Undergraduate Students, by Men and Women

Please indicate your confidence to...

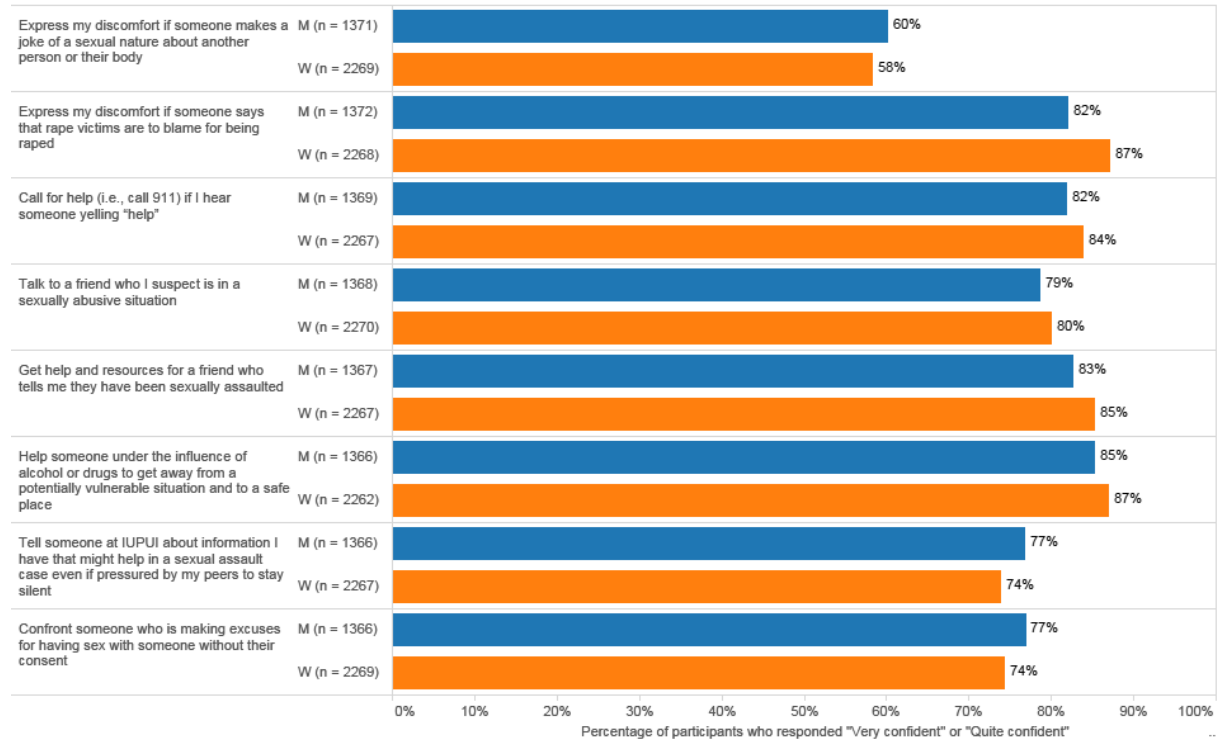
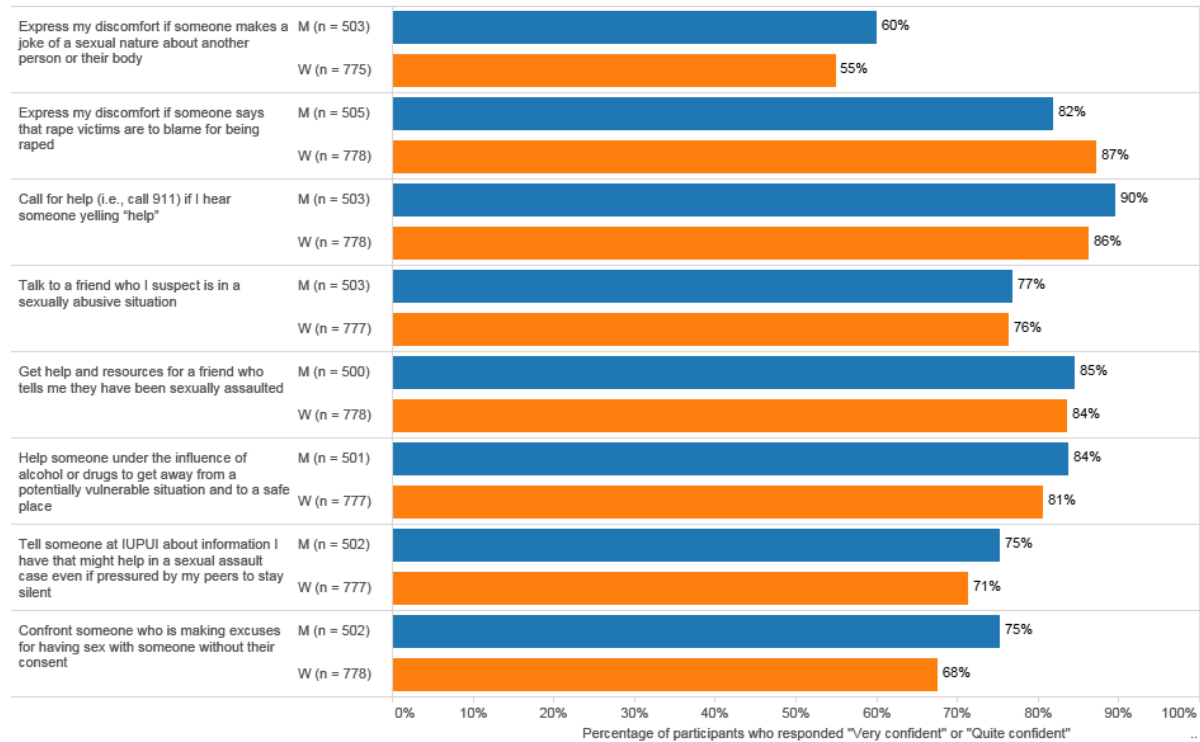


Figure 8b. Bystander Intervention Confidence for Graduate Students, by Men and Women

Please indicate your confidence to...



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