

## **UA's 2019 Climate Survey results indicate prevalence of misconduct similar to other universities**

### **Background**

The University of Alaska conducts annual systemwide climate surveys to determine the prevalence of sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence among university students and gather feedback on institutional response and overall perceptions of campus climate

A report with the results of the 2019 University of Alaska Climate Survey is now available for review [HERE](#).

The 2019 Climate Survey, conducted in conjunction with Brad Myrstol of the UAA Justice Center, used the survey instrument developed by the Administrator Researcher Campus Climate Collaborative (ARC3). The open source survey is nationally recognized for utilizing vetted methodology, and, importantly, allows the university to compare its results to other universities across the country. In fact, the survey found that UA's rates of sexual misconduct are similar to other public universities.

The ARC3 survey was distributed to a sample of 10,000 undergraduate and graduate students between March 18 and April 15, 2019. Reminders to the group were sent four times via email. There was an 8.4 percent response rate.

The sex/gender identity of UA student respondents was used as the primary point of comparison rather than specific campus data. The experiences focused on in the survey are heavily gendered experiences, and with minor exceptions, there was no significant difference in responses from students at UAA, UAF and UAS.

Research consistently shows that while people of all sexes/genders experience sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence and sexual assault, those who identify as female or gender non-conforming (GNC) experience victimization at much higher rates than those who identify as male.

### **Findings**

The survey revealed the prevalence of sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence or sexual assault victimization experienced by UA students. The research indicates that potentially thousands of UA students may have been victims of one or more forms of sexual misconduct since enrolling at the university, including on- or off-campus incidents.

A comparison of UA's prevalence rates with universities that have conducted campus climate surveys using the same ARC3 instrument -- the University of Colorado, Boise State University, Pennsylvania State University, Tulane University, and the University of Wyoming -- shows that UA's results are not atypical for universities across the nation.

These similarities are important not only because they show that UA is not unique with respect to students' experiences with sexual misconduct victimization, but also because they highlight the dramatic degree to which sexual misconduct incidents are under-represented in official reporting data.

Understanding other climate issues, such as students' knowledge about reporting policies and resources for victims, their attitudes about prevention and their perceptions about how their community addresses the problem of sexual violence, are critical pieces of information for improving campus responses and prevention programs.

### **Key Findings/Sexual Harassment**

The data demonstrate that sexual harassment is widespread among UA students. Overall, an estimated 53.9 percent of UA students—more than 10,000 individuals—have experienced one or more types of sexual harassment since enrolling at the university. The sorts of sexually harassing behaviors that UA students encounter differs widely, but typically takes the form of sexist or sexually offensive language, gestures or pictures.

Sexual harassment committed by university faculty, instructors or staff was measured using 16 separate items falling within one of four categories: (1) sexist or sexually offensive language, gestures or pictures, (2) unwanted sexual attention, (3) unwanted touching and (4) subtle or explicit bribes or threats.

An estimated 27.8 percent of UA students experienced at least one instance of sexual harassment by faculty, instructors or staff since enrolling at the university. Nearly two-thirds of incidents involved sexist or sexually offensive language, gestures or pictures. Notably, irrespective of a student's self-reported sex/gender identity, the least likely reaction to sexual harassment by faculty, instructors, or staff was to report the person.

Sexual harassment committed by fellow university students was measured using 12 items. The 12 items used to measure sexual harassment by fellow students also fell within one of four categories: (1) sexist or sexually offensive language, gestures or pictures, (2) unwanted sexual attention, (3) unwanted touching and (4) subtle or explicit threats.

Nearly half of UA students (47.9 percent) reported experiencing sexual harassment perpetrated by fellow students. Less than five percent of UA students indicated that they told the person to stop, or that they reported the person.

A large majority of the sexual harassment incidents experienced by UA students occurred at an on-campus location. Among students who were sexually harassed by university faculty, instructors or staff, approximately 85 percent reported that the incident occurred on campus. A smaller percentage of students who were sexually harassed by fellow UA students—an estimated 72.4 percent —reported that incidents occurred on campus.

### **Key Findings/Stalking**

Overall, approximately 1 out of every 4 UA students (26.1 percent) experienced at least one instance of stalking since enrolling at the university. Female UA students are significantly more likely than male or gender non-conforming students to experience stalking. Slightly more than half of stalking perpetrators were identified by victims as being fellow UA students, and less than half of stalking incidents occurred on campus.

Stalking victimization was measured using 10 survey items including how many times one or more people did the following: (1) watched or followed respondents from a distance, or spied on respondents with a listening device, camera, or GPS; (2) approached them or showed up in places such as their home, workplace, or school when the respondent didn't want them to be there; (3) left strange or potentially threatening items for the respondent to find; (4) sneaked into a respondent's home or car and did things to scare them by letting the respondent know they'd been there; (5) left the respondent unwanted messages, including text or voice messages; (6) made unwanted phone calls to the respondent, including hang-up calls; (7) sent the respondent unwanted emails or instant messages, or sent messages through social media apps; (8) left the respondent cards, letters, flowers or presents when they knew the respondent didn't want them to; (9) made rude or mean comments to a respondent online; or, (10) spread rumors about the respondent online, whether they were true or not.

If a survey participant indicated that they experienced *any* of these behaviors since enrolling at the university, they were coded as having experienced stalking.

### **Key Findings/Dating Violence**

An estimated 14.9 percent of UA students—roughly 3,000 individuals— experienced at least one incident of dating violence since enrolling at the university. Female UA students are significantly more likely than male students, but not gender non-conforming students, to experience dating violence victimization.

Nearly 9 out of 10 dating violence victims indicated that the perpetrator was a current or former intimate partner or spouse. Less than one-fourth of victims reported that dating violence perpetrators were fellow UA students, and only about 10 percent of victims indicated that the dating violence incident that impacted them the most occurred at an on-campus location.

The survey asked respondents to indicate dating violence committed by “any hook-up, boyfriend, girlfriend, husband, or wife you have had, including exes, regardless of the length of the relationship, since you enrolled at the University of Alaska.” Dating violence prevalence was measured if respondents indicated experiencing any of these five things, not including horseplay or joking around: (1) the person threatened to hurt the respondent and the respondent thought they might really get hurt; (2) the person pushed, grabbed or shook the respondent; (3) the person hit the respondent; (4) the person beat up the respondent; or, (5) the person stole or destroyed the respondent’s property.

### **Key Findings/Sexual Assault**

An estimated 20.6 percent of UA students—approximately 4,100 individuals— experienced some form of sexual assault since enrolling. An estimated 11.2 percent of UA students—approximately 2,200 individuals—have experienced at least one instance of completed nonconsensual sexual penetration. Female students experience sexual assault—and, in particular, instances of attempted or completed nonconsensual sexual penetration—at significantly higher rates than male and gender non-conforming students.

The survey asked respondents about their sexual assault victimization experiences since enrolling at the university. The survey measured three types of sexual assault: (1) nonconsensual sexual touching; (2) attempted nonconsensual oral, anal or vaginal sex; and (3) completed nonconsensual oral, anal or vaginal sex.

In excess of 90 percent of UA students who were sexually assaulted knew the perpetrator; only 7.9 percent of victims indicated that the perpetrator was a stranger to them. An estimated 46.5 percent of sexual assault victims reported that the person who assaulted them was a current or former intimate partner or spouse. Sexual assault perpetrators are typically not fellow UA students (34.7 percent), and sexual assault incidents are much more likely to occur off-campus than on-campus (14.6 percent).

### **UA Response to instances of sexual misconduct**

Overall, only approximately 1 out of every 6 UA students (16.6 percent) who experienced sexual misconduct disclosed to anyone. It was rare (less than 5 percent) for UA students to

report their experiences to university employees. Only 2 percent reported to the Title IX Office, and less than 1 percent reported to campus police.

These rates of disclosure are important for understanding students' perspectives on, and experiences with, UA's institutional response because they suggest that students actually have very limited direct contact with university resources (e.g. faculty and staff) following an instance of sexual misconduct.

Very few UA students who experienced sexual misconduct since enrolling at the university reported non-supportive institutional responses.

### **Key Findings/UA Campus Climate**

Overall, data suggests that UA students are not tolerant of deceptive or coercive tactics when it comes to dating and sexual relationships. UA students understand the importance of obtaining affirmative consent in sexual encounters, and UA students are generally supportive of their friends and peers who experience and/or report incidents of sexual misconduct. In addition, UA students are willing to support and intervene on behalf of others in risky situations in which sexual misconduct or other forms of violence may occur.

At UA there appears to be a robust student culture that understands and values respectful sexual and dating relationships, and that prioritizes social and emotional support for victims of sexual misconduct and dating violence.

While a majority of students indicated they thought the university would support students who experienced and/or reported incidents of sexual misconduct, a sizeable minority did not agree that the university would provide such institutional support. Findings suggest that a potential obstacle to reporting is a lack of belief on the part of students that the institution is serious about responding to sexual misconduct.

In general, UA students said that they feel safe from sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence and sexual violence at the university. The challenge for the university, then, is to demonstrate and communicate to students that it does not tolerate sexual misconduct in any form, that it will take action when made aware of incidents of sexual misconduct, and that students who are the victims of sexual misconduct are believed and supported.

# University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey, 2019

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## FINAL REPORT

Submitted To:

University of Alaska Statewide,  
Title IX Compliance

By:

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## Acknowledgements

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The UA Title IX Team would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to all of those who shared their experiences and perspectives with us. We are especially grateful for the trust bestowed upon us by those UA students who recounted their victimization experiences so that we could, in turn, document and share them so that others might avoid similar experiences in the future. We are humbled by your courage and we are honored to have been entrusted with your stories.

Thank you.

## Key Findings

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The *2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey* report provides prevalence estimates of the percentage of UA students that experienced sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or sexual assault since enrolling. Additionally, this report includes students' assessments of both institutional responses to reports of sexual misconduct incidents, and of the university's campus climate as it relates to sexual misconduct, building on data gathered in the 2017 student climate survey.

In the 2019 survey administration UA implemented the Administrator Researcher Campus Climate Collaborative (ARC3) survey, a nationally validated survey instrument. A major advantage of using the ARC3 instrument is that the estimates produced can be compared to those of other colleges and universities across the country (see Table 23, page 51), in addition to establishing detailed UA-specific prevalence metrics of the sexual misconduct experiences of students.

Key findings from the survey are provided below.

### Sexual Harassment

Students were asked about sexual harassment committed by university faculty, instructors or staff, and sexual harassment committed by fellow UA students. More than half—an estimated 53.9%—of UA students have experienced at least one instance of sexual harassment by either university faculty, instructors or staff, or fellow UA students. Importantly, however, students' risk of experiencing sexual harassment differed significantly according to who the perpetrator was. While an estimated 27.8% of UA students experienced sexual harassment committed by university faculty, instructors or staff, an estimated 47.9% experienced sexual harassment committed by fellow UA students. Among students who experienced sexual harassment since enrolling at UA, nearly two-thirds—an estimated 64.5%—have experienced at least one instance of sexist or sexually offensive language, gestures or pictures by university faculty, instructors or staff. In addition, an estimated 26.5% of UA students have experienced unwanted sexual attention, 7.2% have experienced unwanted touching, and 1.7% have experienced subtle or explicit bribes or threats by university faculty, instructors or staff since enrolling at UA.

Similarly, an estimated 66.5% of UA students who have experienced sexual harassment since enrolling at UA have been subjected to sexist or sexually offensive language, gestures or pictures by fellow UA students. In addition, an estimated 8.9% have experienced unwanted touching by fellow students, and an estimated 5.2% have experienced subtle or explicit threats by fellow UA students. (None of the students who participated in the survey reported experiencing unwanted sexual attention from fellow students.)

A large majority of the sexual harassment incidents experienced by UA students occurred at an on-campus location. Among students who were sexually harassed by university faculty, instructors or staff, approximately 85% reported that the incident occurred on campus. A smaller percentage of students who were sexually harassed by fellow UA students—an estimated 72.4%—reported that incidents occurred on campus.

## Stalking

An estimated 26.1% of UA students have experienced at least one instance of stalking. (Examples of stalking behavior include someone else spreading rumors that are not true; receiving unwanted cards, letters, flowers or gifts; receiving unwanted phone calls or text messages; or, being watched or followed from a distance, spied on with a listening device, camera or GPS.) The percentage of female students at UA who have experienced stalking is significantly higher than the percentages for both male and gender non-conforming students. Nearly 1 in 3 female UA students have experienced stalking since enrolling at the university, as compared to about 1 in 6 male students and approximately 1 in 8 gender non-conforming students. However, in contrast to incidents of sexual harassment, incidents of stalking were more likely than not to occur at an off-campus location. An estimated 57.6% of students who experienced one or more stalking incidents since enrolling at the university stated that incidents did not occur on a UA campus.

Overall, about half (51%) of UA student stalking victims indicated that the perpetrator was a fellow UA student.

## Dating Violence

For the purposes of the survey, students were asked about dating violence committed by “any hook-up, boyfriend, girlfriend, husband or wife you have had, including exes, regardless of the length of the relationship.” An estimated 14.9% of UA students have experienced at least one instance of dating violence since enrolling at the university. The percentage of female students (18.8%) that have experienced dating violence is significantly higher than the percentage of male students (8.2%) who have experienced dating violence. For gender non-conforming students, the rate of dating violence victimization was estimated to be 20.1%.

When asked about the dating violence incident that had the greatest effect on them, 49.6% of UA students reported that the perpetrator was a current intimate partner or spouse, and 36.8% indicated that the perpetrator was a former intimate partner or spouse. Among female victims of dating violence, nearly all (98%) reported that the perpetrator was male; among male victims of dating violence slightly more than two-thirds (68.6%) indicated the perpetrator was female.

Only 10.4% of UA student victims reported that dating violence incidents occurred at an on-campus location. Less than a quarter of UA student dating violence victims (24.2%) reported that the perpetrator was a UA student.

Approximately 1 out of every 7 victims used alcohol and/or drugs immediately prior to dating violence incidents. However, approximately 1 out of every 3 (37.7%) victims reported that perpetrators had used alcohol and/or drugs immediately prior to dating violence incidents.

## Sexual Assault

The survey measured three types of sexual assault: (1) nonconsensual sexual touching, (2) attempted nonconsensual oral, anal or vaginal sex, and (3) completed nonconsensual oral, anal or vaginal sex. An estimated 20.6% of UA students have been sexually assaulted at least once since enrolling at the university. A significantly higher percentage of female UA students (28.1%)

have been sexually assaulted than male UA students (8.2%). The percentage of gender non-conforming students who experienced sexual assault (18.5%) is in between the rates of female and male students.

More than 90% of UA students who were sexually assaulted knew the perpetrator. An estimated 46.5% of sexual assault victims reported that the person who assaulted them was a current or former intimate partner or spouse.

Very nearly all female (96.9%) and gender non-conforming (96.7%) victims of sexual assault indicated that the person who assaulted them was male. In addition, a majority of male sexual assault victims (55.2%) reported that the perpetrator was male.

An estimated 14.6% of victims reported that sexual assault incidents occurred on a UA campus. Just over a third (34.7%) of sexual assault victims identified the perpetrator as a UA student. None of the students who participated in the survey reported a sexual assault incident in which the perpetrator was a university faculty or staff member.

With respect to alcohol use specifically, among students who experienced sexual assault 29.1% indicated that the person who committed the assault had been using alcohol in the incident that had the greatest impact on them. Similarly, an estimated 25.7% of sexual assault victims indicated that they themselves had been using alcohol just prior to the incident.

At the conclusion of the sexual assault victimization portion of the survey, respondents were asked about the psychological and emotional effects of the sex assault incident that had the greatest effect on them. These incidents induced at least some fear for a large majority (81.1%) of victims, and made many very (30.6%) or extremely (11.9%) fearful. Most sexual assault victims (54.8%) felt that the perpetrator would hurt them if they didn't go along with the sexual act. More than a third (37.4%) of sexual assault victims felt their life was in danger.

## Institutional Responses

Students who experienced any instance of sexual harassment, any stalking behaviors, any instances of dating violence, or any instances of sexual assault were asked about the response(s) of the university.

Overall, approximately 1 out of every 6 students (16.6%) who experienced any of these forms of sexual misconduct disclosed their victimization to anyone prior to participating in the survey. Female UA students (20.9%) were significantly more likely than male UA students (9.3%) to disclose victimization. The percentage of gender non-conforming students who disclosed was 14.7%.

Results show that, on balance, a larger percentage of gender non-conforming students encountered supportive institutional responses than male or female students at UA. Conversely, in general, male students were least likely to report positive institutional responses.

Very few (ranging from 2% to 8%) UA students who experienced sexual misconduct since enrolling at the university reported non-supportive institutional responses. To the extent that

students did encounter non-supportive institutional responses, female students were more likely than male or gender non-conforming students to have such experiences.

## Campus Climate

In general, UA students are not tolerant of deceptive or coercive tactics when it comes to dating and sexual relationships, UA students understand the importance of obtaining affirmative consent in sexual encounters, and UA students are supportive of their friends and peers who experience and/or report incidents of sexual misconduct.

Students were presented with a series of statements about consent and asked to register their level of agreement (or disagreement). More than 90% of UA students agreed or strongly agreed that consent must be given at each step in a sexual encounter (90.2%), and that if a person initiates sex, but during foreplay says they no longer want to, the person has not given consent to continue (95.8%).

Results also showed that it was relatively common for UA students to intervene in situations in which others were at risk for victimization, and particularly in situations where someone was being verbally or physically abusive to someone else. Students also reported interventions such as walking a friend home who had had too much to drink and trying to distract someone who was trying to take a drunk person to another room or trying to get them to do something sexual. UA students also shared that their friends offered strong support to them if they disclosed a sexual misconduct victimization.

However, the data presented also show that UA students are somewhat skeptical of the university's commitment to responding to sexual misconduct. While a majority of students indicated that they thought the university would support students who experienced/reported incidents of sexual misconduct, a sizeable minority did not agree that the university would provide such institutional support. Nevertheless, a large majority of UA students did not think it likely or very likely that the university would take retaliatory action against students who make sexual misconduct reports. Less than 10% think it likely or very likely the university would label the person making a report a "troublemaker" (9.3%) or punish the person who made the report (5.6%).

In the aggregate, most UA students feel safe from sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence and sexual violence on or around university campuses. An estimated 76.8% of UA students agreed or strongly agreed that they feel safe from sexual harassment, an estimated 69.4% of UA students agreed or strongly agreed that they feel safe from stalking, an estimated 80.8% of UA students agreed or strongly agreed that they feel safe from dating violence, and an estimated 78.3% agreed or strongly agreed that they feel safe from sexual violence. It is encouraging that large majorities of UA students feel safe from these forms of sexual misconduct on or around UA campuses. However, these findings also indicate that between 20% and 30% of UA students did not agree or strongly agree that they feel safe from sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence or sexual violence on or around UA campuses.

The analyses also revealed large differences in perceptions of safety according to student sex/gender. Female and gender non-conforming students at UA are significantly less likely than male students at UA to agree or strongly agree that they feel safe from sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence or sexual violence. For example, while an estimated 91.6% of male students agreed or strongly agreed that they felt safe from sexual violence on or around UA campuses, the percentages of female and gender non-conforming students who agreed or strongly agreed with that statement were 70.7% and 63.8%, respectively.

Female (24.8%) and gender non-conforming (5.0%) students were also much less likely than their male counterparts (37.9%) at UA to agree or strongly agree that “I don’t think sexual misconduct is a problem at the University of Alaska.”

## Introduction

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The University of Alaska (UA) is dedicated to improving campus safety and working toward a culture that does not tolerate sexual misconduct. Climate surveys are key to this effort. The *2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey* report provides prevalence estimates of the percentage of UA students that experienced sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or sexual assault since enrolling. Additionally, this report includes students' assessments of both institutional responses to reports of sexual misconduct incidents, and of the university's campus climate as it relates to sexual misconduct, building on data gathered in the 2017 student climate survey.

In the 2019 survey administration UA implemented the Administrator Researcher Campus Climate Collaborative (ARC3) survey, a nationally validated survey instrument. The new instrument facilitates UA continuing to measure the university's progress in preventing sex discrimination and sexual misconduct, and also provides UA the ability to compare to student experiences at other universities administering the ARC3.

This report will be a valuable resource to inform decision making as the university continues to create safer campus environments. The survey is part of the university's Voluntary Resolution Agreement with the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights.

## Format of Presentation

The presentation of substantive findings is organized into six sections:

1. Sexual harassment victimization
2. Stalking victimization
3. Dating violence victimization
4. Sexual assault victimization
5. Institutional responses
6. Campus climate

Each of the victimization sections is structured similarly. The first data point presented is the estimated prevalence of each form of victimization. This is followed by information pertaining to the one incident that had the greatest impact on victims, for each victimization type. Data are presented for the sex/gender of perpetrators (as reported by victims), as well as incident location (on- or off-campus). In addition, each section presents additional information collected only for specific forms of victimization. For example, in the sexual harassment section data are presented about how victims reacted to sexually harassing behaviors, and in the dating violence and sexual assault sections data are presented on victim and perpetrator alcohol use immediately prior to the incident that impacted victims most.

In addition, the sex/gender identity of UA student respondents is used as the primary point of comparison. Data are presented for male, female and gender non-conforming (i.e., students who did not identify as either male or female) students. The information is presented in this way for two reasons. Firstly, the student victimization experiences focused on in this report—sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence and sexual assault—are heavily gendered experiences.

Research on these forms of victimization—both among the college/university population, as well as in the general population—consistently shows that while people of all sexes/genders experience sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence and sexual assault, those who identify as female or gender non-conforming experience victimization at much higher rates than those who identify as male. Secondly, as readers will see, there are in fact notable—and sometimes dramatic—differences in the experiences and perspectives of UA students according to sex/gender identity. An important aspect of developing impactful prevention and intervention strategies that will improve the lives of UA students is identifying and understanding how students’ sexes/genders shape students’ experiences at the university, and influence risk for sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence and sexual assault victimization.

Separate analyses were conducted that used the primary university campus of student enrollment—UAA, UAF, UAS—as a point of comparison for prevalence estimation. With the exception of only a couple of measures, there was no significant difference in responses from students at UAA, UAF and UAS.

It is also important to recognize that sex/gender is not the only factor that shapes students’ experiences at the university, or their risk for sexual misconduct victimization. While it is anticipated that future analyses will examine many potential risk (and protective) factors that affect the likelihood that UA students will experience sexual misconduct victimization in the future, such analyses are not presented here.



## Methodology (in Brief)

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### Sampling Frame

The University of Alaska (UA) Statewide provided the Alaska Justice Information Center (AJiC) with a complete listing of undergraduate and graduate students who were enrolled at any of UA's campuses as of January 22, 2019. Students were considered to be "enrolled" if they had registered for at least one for-credit course in the Spring 2019 semester on the day the sampling frame was queried. The initial sampling frame roster included a total of 20,317 students.

From that sampling frame of 20,317 students, a total of 10,000 potential participants were selected: 4,159 (41.6% of total) from the University of Alaska Anchorage (UAA), 4,000 (40.0% of total) from the University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF), and 1,841 (18.4% of total) from the University of Alaska Southeast (UAS). Both UAF and UAS were intentionally over-sampled in order to achieve sufficiently large sample sizes for the purposes of estimation.

### Survey Instrument and Mode of Administration

The *2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey* used the Administrator-Researcher Campus Climate Collaborative (ARC3) instrument (see Appendix X), and was administered as a web-based survey using the Qualtrics Survey Platform. The 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey data collection protocol and instrumentation was approved by the University of Alaska Anchorage Institutional Review Board (#1356888-1).

Each member of the sample was contacted four times via email. The first contact was a *pre-survey notification letter* sent via email to all UA students one week prior to the survey's launch informing them that the survey would be taking place, and inviting them to participate if they were selected. Once the sample was drawn, each of the 10,000 selected students was sent an email informing them of their selection into the sample, with a *formal invitation to participate*. This email contact included an anonymous link to the survey. Approximately one week following the formal invitation to participate, sample members were sent a brief *reminder email* that included the anonymous link to the survey. Finally, sample members were sent a *second survey participation reminder* 10 days after the third contact. This final contact also included the anonymous link to the survey.

Students were offered a \$10 Amazon gift card for participation. Students who participated and requested a gift card at the conclusion of the survey were directed to a separate web site where they could register their gift card request and enter a preferred email address for gift card delivery.

The survey went into the field on March 18, 2019 with the distribution of the formal invitation to participate. Data collection ended on April 15, 2019.

## Response Rate

Of the 10,000 UA students invited to participate, 1,132 accessed the survey either by clicking on the link or by copying and pasting the anonymous survey link into their desktop computer, laptop, tablet or phone browser. From these initial survey responses, the following criteria were used to determine survey completers:

1. A record was retained if the respondent completed both “satisfaction”<sup>1</sup> items at the start of the survey AND completed any of the eight “disengage”<sup>2</sup> items in the section immediately following. Participants who met these criteria were determined to have gone sufficiently far enough into the survey to have meaningfully participated. This reduced the number of response records to 948. This number—948—represents the numerator for the purposes of computing the survey’s base participation rate, 9.5%.
2. In addition to meeting the criteria in (1), respondents also had to correctly answer at least half of the “attention”<sup>3</sup> questions they attempted. (Because respondents could drop out of the survey at any time, many had different numbers of “attention” question attempts.) This criterion was a data validation procedure, a way to assess whether or not respondents actually read questions and answered in a thoughtful, deliberate manner. This reduced the total number of response records to 844.
3. Finally, there was a second data validation criterion. Respondents had to have taken enough time to answer survey questions. Based on the minimum criterion to complete the entire survey (10 minutes, as determined by the UA Title IX Team), a time:percentage completion ratio was calculated to establish a minimum time-to-complete “floor.” Given a minimum threshold of 10 minutes to complete 100% of the survey,  $10/100 = 1/10 = .10$ . This ratio was then calculated from all remaining respondents, using Qualtrics embedded measures of total survey completion time and percentage of survey completed for each respondent. Records with time–percentage completion ratios of less than .10 were dropped. This further reduced the total number of response records to 841. This number—841—represents the numerator for the purposes of computing the survey’s final participation rate, 8.4%.

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<sup>1</sup> See ARC3 survey instrument, Module 1, Section A., Academic Satisfaction.

<sup>2</sup> See ARC3 survey instrument, Module 1, Section B., Academic Disengagement.

<sup>3</sup> In total, the ARC3 survey instrument included 6 “attention” items to gauge whether or not respondents were reading questions and providing substantive responses. For example, Module #4, Section A., Institutional Response, Item #8: “The response to this item will be ‘Neutral’ to indicate attention.”

# Survey Results

## Sexual Harassment

This section reports the prevalence of sexual harassment victimization among UA students. The survey captured information on sexual harassment committed against UA students by members of two groups: (1) university faculty, instructors or staff, and (2) fellow UA students.

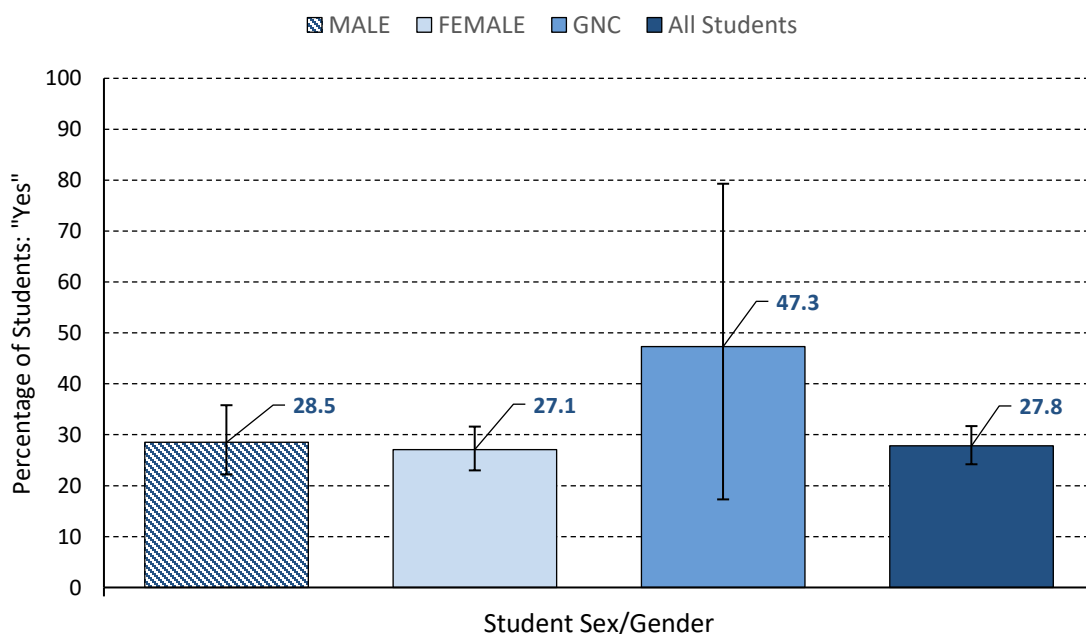
### Sexual Harassment by Faculty, Instructors or Staff

Sexual harassment committed by university faculty, instructors or staff was measured using 16 separate items falling within one of four categories: (1) sexist or sexually offensive language, gestures or pictures, (2) unwanted sexual attention, (3) unwanted touching and (4) subtle or explicit bribes or threats.

Figure 1 presents the estimated percentage of students who experienced ANY sexually harassing behaviors by UA faculty, instructors or staff since enrolling at the university. Data are presented by student sex/gender (male, female, gender non-conforming (GNC)), as well as for all UA students. Point estimates for the prevalence of sexual harassment by university faculty, instructors or staff, as well as the margin of error for each estimate, are presented for each bar (sex/gender) presented in Figure 1.

**Figure 1.**

Estimated percentage of students who experienced any sexually harassing behaviors by university faculty, instructors, or staff since enrolling at the University of Alaska, by student sex/gender



**Notes**

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.

An estimated 27.8% of UA students experienced at least one instance of sexual harassment by faculty, instructors or staff since enrolling at the university. The prevalence of sexual harassment experiences among students did not vary significantly according to student sex/gender. An estimated 28.5% of male UA students experienced sexual harassments by faculty, instructors or staff since enrolling at the university, compared to 27.1% of female UA students. The estimate for GNC students (47.3%) was higher than both the male and female estimates; however, the margin of error for that estimate overlapped with those for the male and female estimates. Therefore, the observed male–GNC and female–GNC estimates cannot be deemed to be statistically significant.

**Table 1.**

Estimated percentage of students\* who experienced any sexually harassing behaviors by university faculty, instructors or staff since enrolling at the University of Alaska, by student sex/gender

Sexually Harassing Behavior	Student Sex/Gender			
	Male	Female	GNC	All Students
Sexist or sexually offensive language, gestures or pictures	54.2	71.3	46.1	64.5
Unwanted sexual attention	16.0	31.8	77.7	26.5
Unwanted touching	3.5	9.6	---	7.2
Subtle or explicit bribes or threats	---	2.7	---	1.7

**Notes**

\* Subpopulation of students with at least 1 sexually harassing incident since enrolling at the University of Alaska.

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.

2. Multiple selection item. Respondents could select any combination of reactions, or none at all.

Table 1 presents a breakdown of the types of sexually harassing behaviors experienced by UA students involved in at least one sexual harassment incident by university faculty, instructors or staff since enrolling at the university. As a follow-up, these students were asked to reflect on the one situation that “had the greatest effect on them” and indicate if that particular situation involved sexist or sexually offensive language, unwanted sexual attention, unwanted touching, or subtle or explicit bribes or threats. (Respondents could select any combination of items that applied, or none at all.)

Male (54.2%) and female (71.3%) UA students were most likely to report experiencing situations that involved sexist or sexually offensive language, gestures or pictures. GNC students, on the other hand, were most likely to report that incidents involving unwanted sexual attention were most impactful to them (77.7%).

Overall, nearly two-thirds of students who were subjected to sexually harassing behaviors by university faculty, instructors or staff indicated that incidents involving sexist or sexually offensive language, gestures or pictures had the greatest effect on them. Second most common was unwanted sexual attention (26.5%), followed by unwanted touching (7.2%) and subtle or explicit bribes or threats (1.7%).

The sex/gender identity of sexual harassment perpetrators—as reported by UA students—is presented in Table 2. Approximately two-thirds of the university faculty, instructors or staff members who committed acts of sexual harassment were identified by student victims as male/men. Slightly less than a third (31.9%) of sexual harassment perpetrators were identified as female/women. Overall, less than five percent of students identified the perpetrator as having a sex/gender other than male/man or female/woman.

**Table 2.**

Sex/gender identity of University of Alaska faculty, instructors or staff who committed sexually harassing behavior—as reported by students\*, by student sex/gender

Perpetrator Sex/Gender	Student Sex/Gender			
	Male	Female	GNC	All Students
Male/man	36.3	80.4	46.6	64.1
Female/woman	55.9	17.7	53.4	31.9
Other	7.9	2.0	---	4.1

**Notes**

\* Subpopulation of students with at least 1 sexually harassing incident since enrolling at the University of Alaska.

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.

2. Column totals may not sum to 100.0% due to rounding error.

The results presented in Table 2 reveal significant differences in perpetrator sex/gender according to respondent sex/gender. Male UA student respondents (55.9%) were more likely than female UA student respondents (17.7%) to identify a female faculty member, instructor or staff members as the perpetrator of sexual harassment. In contrast, female UA student respondents (80.4%) were more likely than male UA student respondents to identify a male faculty member, instructor or staff member as the perpetrator of sexual harassment. Approximately equal percentages of GNC students identified male (46.6%) and female (53.4%) sexual harassment perpetrators.

**Table 3.**

Percentage of sexual harassment incidents perpetrated by University of Alaska faculty, instructors or staff that occurred on campus, by student sex/gender

Occurred on campus?	Student Sex/Gender			
	Male	Female	GNC	All Students
Yes	85.0	84.5	100.0	84.9
No	15.0	15.5	---	15.1

**Notes**

\* Subpopulation of students with at least 1 sexually harassing incident since enrolling at the University of Alaska.

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.

2. Column totals may not sum to 100.0% due to rounding error.

Respondents were also asked if the sexual harassment incident that had the greatest effect on them occurred on campus. Perhaps not surprisingly given the status of perpetrators as university employees, the data presented in Table 3 show that a large majority (nearly 85%) of sexual harassment incidents perpetrated by university faculty, instructors or staff took place in an on-

campus setting. Notably, however, approximately 15%—or 1 out of every 6-7 of these highly impactful sexual harassment incidents—occurred at an off-campus location.

Finally, respondents were asked about their reactions to the sexual harassment incident that had the greatest effect on them. Results are shown in Table 4.

**Table 4.**

Student\* reactions to sexual harassment incident that most impacted them, by student sex/gender

Student Reaction	Student Sex/Gender			
	Male	Female	GNC	All Students
Ignored the person and did nothing	61.4	58.8	15.0	59.1
Avoided the person as much as possible	15.7	23.5	74.0	21.3
Treated it like a joke	14.0	25.8	14.1	21.2
Told the person to stop	5.8	12.0	1.9	9.5
Reported the person	4.3	6.3	---	5.5
Asked someone for advice/support	5.5	17.8	5.4	13.0

**Notes**

\* Subpopulation of students with at least 1 sexually harassing incident since enrolling at the University of Alaska.

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.

2. Multiple selection item. Respondents could select any combination of reactions, or none at all.

The most likely reaction by UA students was to ignore the person and do nothing (59.1%), followed by avoiding the person as much as possible (21.3%) and treating the incident like a joke (21.2%). An estimated 13.0% of UA students reached out to someone for advice and/or support, approximately 10% confronted the person and told them to stop, and just over 5% reported the person.

Overall, both male (61.4%) and female (58.8%) UA students were most likely to ignore the person and take no further action. In contrast, GNC students were most likely to avoid the perpetrator as much as possible (74.0%). Notably, irrespective of a student’s self-reported sex/gender identity, the least likely reaction to sexual harassment by faculty, instructors, or staff was to report the person.

### Sexual Harassment by Fellow Students

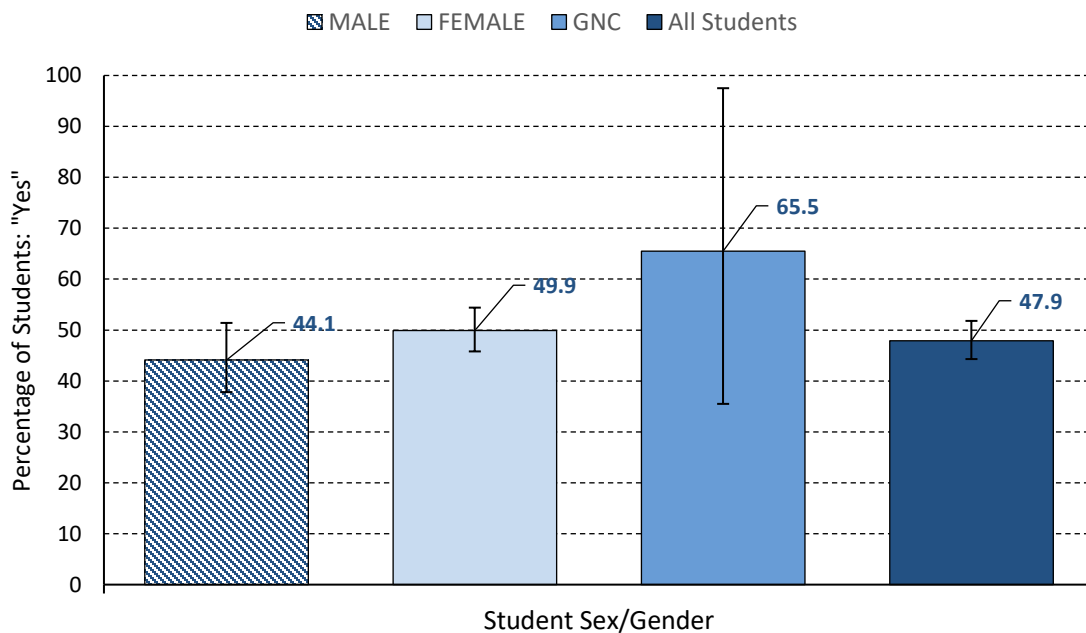
Sexual harassment committed by fellow university students was measured using 12 items. As with the items used to assess sexual harassment by university faculty, instructors or staff, the 12 items used to measure sexual harassment by fellow students fell within one of four categories: (1) sexist or sexually offensive language, gestures or pictures, (2) unwanted sexual attention, (3) unwanted touching and (4) subtle or explicit threats.

Figure 2 presents the estimated percentage of students who experienced ANY sexually harassing behaviors by fellow UA students since enrolling at the university. Data are presented by student sex/gender (male, female, gender non-conforming (GNC)), as well as for all UA students. Point

estimates for the prevalence of sexual harassment by fellow students, as well as the margin of error for each estimate, are presented for each bar (sex/gender) presented in Figure 2.

**Figure 2.**

Estimated percentage of students who experienced any sexually harassing behaviors fellow UA students since enrolling at the University of Alaska, by student sex/gender



**Notes**

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.

The overall pattern revealed in Figure 2 closely resembles that shown in Figure 1, although the percentage values are considerably higher for each sex/gender category. Approximately the same percentage of female (49.9%) and male (44.1%) UA students experienced sexual harassment by other UA students since enrolling at the university, and while the point estimate for GNC students (65.5%) was higher than those of both male and female students, the margin of error for the GNC estimate was once again large enough to preclude a determination of statistically significant differences.

The major difference between the results shown in Figure 2 and the results shown in Figure 1 previously is the extent to which UA students experienced sexual assault committed by other students. Whereas about a quarter of UA students reported experiencing sexual harassment committed by university faculty, instructors or staff, *nearly half reported experiencing sexual harassment perpetrated by fellow students.*

Table 5 presents a breakdown of the types of sexually harassing behaviors experienced by UA students involved in at least one sexual harassment incident by fellow students since enrolling at the university. As a follow-up, these students were asked to reflect on the one situation that “had



the greatest effect on them” and indicate if that particular situation involved sexist or sexually offensive language, unwanted sexual attention, unwanted touching, or subtle or explicit threats. (Respondents could select any combination of items that applied, or none at all.)

**Table 5.**

Estimated percentage of students\* who experienced any sexually harassing behaviors by fellow UA students since enrolling at the University of Alaska, by student sex/gender

Sexually Harassing Behavior	Student Sex/Gender			
	Male	Female	GNC	All Students
Sexist or sexually offensive language, gestures or pictures	69.2	65.2	61.1	66.5
Unwanted sexual attention	---	---	---	---
Unwanted touching	6.0	10.3	15.0	8.9
Subtle or explicit threats	4.9	5.5	---	5.2

**Notes**

\* Subpopulation of students with at least 1 sexually harassing incident since enrolling at the University of Alaska.

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.

2. Multiple selection item. Respondents could select any combination of reactions, or none at all.

Majorities of female (65.2%), male (69.2%) and GNC (61.1%) UA students reported that the sexual harassment incidents that most impacted them involved sexist or sexually offensive language, gestures or pictures. Higher percentages of female (10.3%) and GNC (15.0%) students experienced unwanted touching than male students (6.0%). Approximately five percent of both female and male students reported experiencing subtle or explicit threats. Notably, none of the students who experienced sexual harassment by other students reported unwanted sexual attention as a defining feature of the incident that had the greatest effect on them.

**Table 6.**

Sex/gender identity of University of Alaska student who committed sexually harassing behavior – as reported by students\*, by student victim sex/gender

Perpetrator Sex/Gender	Student Victim Sex/Gender			
	Male	Female	GNC	All Students
Male/man	51.6	94.4	51.2	79.6
Female/woman	44.2	5.0	38.8	18.4
Other	4.3	0.7	10.1	2.0

**Notes**

\* Subpopulation of students with at least 1 sexually harassing incident since enrolling at the University of Alaska.

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.

2. Column totals may not sum to 100.0% due to rounding error.

Table 6 shows the sex/gender breakdown of student perpetrators of sexual harassment, as reported by survey participants. The data shown in Table 6 clearly show that female UA students (94.4%) were much more likely than both male (51.6%) and GNC (51.2%) students to be sexually harassed by a student who was male. While male and GNC students were almost

equally likely to be sexually harassed by male or female students, female UA students were sexually harassed almost exclusively by male students.

**Table 7.**

Percentage of sexual harassment incidents perpetrated by University of Alaska students that occurred on campus, by student sex/gender

Occurred on campus?	Student Sex/Gender			
	Male	Female	GNC	All Students
Yes	67.8	74.4	91.3	72.4
No	32.2	25.6	8.7	27.6

**Notes**

\* Subpopulation of students with at least 1 sexually harassing incident since enrolling at the University of Alaska.

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.

2. Column totals may not sum to 100.0% due to rounding error.

The data presented in Table 7 show that majorities of female (74.4%), male (67.8%) and GNC students (91.3%) at UA experienced sexual harassment by fellow students at an on-campus location. These data suggest that UA students are slightly less likely to experience sexual harassment committed by other students at an on-campus location than they are to experience sexual harassment committed by university faculty, instructors or staff (see Table 3 for comparison).

**Table 8.**

Student\* reactions to sexual harassment incident that most impacted them, by student sex/gender

Student Reaction	Student Sex/Gender			
	Male	Female	GNC	All Students
Ignored the person and did nothing	34.4	23.3	10.8	26.9
Avoided the person as much as possible	8.6	10.3	53.4	10.2
Treated it like a joke	9.1	12.5	10.2	11.3
Told the person to stop	3.2	5.5	1.4	4.7
Reported the person	2.8	3.4	---	3.2
Asked someone for advice/support	3.1	7.9	---	6.2

**Notes**

\* Subpopulation of students with at least 1 sexually harassing incident since enrolling at the University of Alaska.

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.

2. Multiple selection item. Respondents could select any combination of reactions, or none at all.

Table 8 presents data on victims' reactions to the sexual harassment incident that had the greatest impact on them. Female (23.3%) and male (34.4%) UA students who experienced sexual harassment committed by another UA student were most likely to ignore the person and do nothing more. GNC (53.4%) students, in contrast, were most likely to avoid the person as much as possible.

As a whole, UA students were most likely to ignore the person and do nothing (26.9%), followed by treating the sexually harassing behavior like a joke (11.3%), avoiding the person as much as possible (10.2%) and asking someone for advice or support (6.2%). Less than five percent of UA students indicated that they told the person to stop, or that they reported the person.

## Summary

In this section of the report, data pertaining to two distinct categories of sexual harassment were presented: (1) sexual harassment committed by university faculty, instructors or staff, and (2) sexual harassment committed by fellow university students. These data demonstrate that sexual harassment is widespread among UA students. Since enrolling at the university, more than a quarter of UA students have experienced at least one incident of sexual harassment by a faculty member, instructor or staff member, and nearly half have experienced sexual harassment by a fellow student. Overall, an estimated 53.9% of UA students—more than 10,000 individuals—have experienced one or the other type of sexual harassment since enrolling at the university (data not shown).

The sorts of sexually harassing behaviors that UA students encounter differs widely and typically takes the form of sexist or sexually offensive language, gestures or pictures. However, substantial numbers of students experience more explicit and coercive forms of sexual harassment including unwanted sexual attention or unwanted touching, or they are subject to subtle or explicit bribes or threats.

Perpetrators of student sexual harassment are predominantly male, though not exclusively so. In fact, slight majorities of GNC and males students indicated that the perpetrator was female in the sexually harassing incident that impacted them most. However, large majorities of female UA students identified males as perpetrators in both types of sexual harassment incidents.

The data presented in this section clearly identify UA campuses as the primary sites for student sexual harassment committed by fellow students as well as by university faculty, instructors or staff.

Finally, the survey results suggest that GNC students' reactions to sexual harassment differ from male and female students. Whereas both male and female UA students were more likely to ignore the person and do nothing more, GNC students were most likely to adopt a strategy of avoiding the person as much as possible.

## Stalking Victimization

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This section reports the prevalence of stalking victimization among UA students. Stalking victimization was measured using 10 survey items. Student respondents were asked how many times one or more people did the following to them, since enrolling at the university:

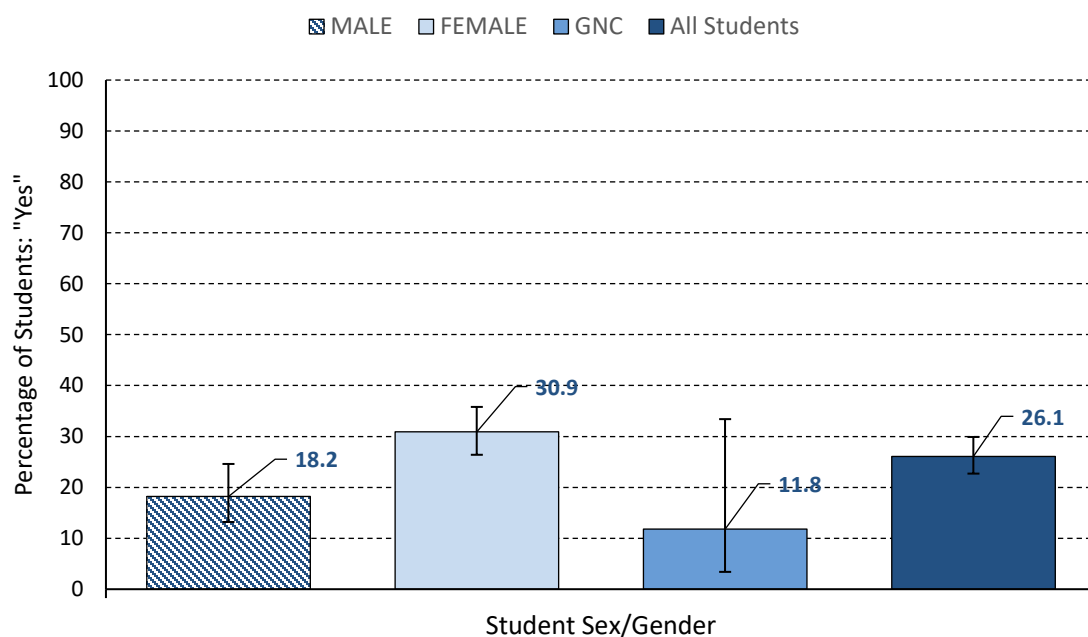
- Watched or followed respondents from a distance, or spied on respondents with a listening device, camera, or GPS;
- Approached them or showed up in places such as their home, workplace, or school when the respondent didn't want them to be there;
- Left strange or potentially threatening items for the respondent to find;
- Sneaked into a respondent's home or car and did things to scare them by letting the respondent know they'd been there;
- Left the respondent unwanted messages, including text or voice messages;
- Made unwanted phone calls to the respondent, including hang-up calls;
- Sent the respondent unwanted emails or instant messages, or sent messages through social media apps;
- Left the respondent cards, letters, flowers or presents when they knew the respondent didn't want them to;
- Made rude or mean comments to a respondent online; or,
- Spread rumors about the respondent online, whether they were true or not.

If a survey participant indicated that they experienced ANY of these behaviors since enrolling at the university, they were coded as having experienced stalking. Figure 3 presents the estimated percentage of UA students who experienced any stalking victimization since enrolling at the university. Data are presented by student sex/gender (male, female, gender non-conforming (GNC)), as well as for all UA students. Point estimates for stalking, as well as the margin of error for each estimate, are presented for each bar (sex/gender) shown in Figure 3.

Overall, approximately 1 out of every 4 UA students (26.1%) has experienced at least one instance of stalking since enrolling at the university. Notably, however, the results shown in Figure 3 show that the likelihood of stalking victimization varied by student sex/gender. An estimated 30.9% of female UA students have experienced stalking victimization since enrolling at the university, a rate far higher than those for both male (18.2%) and GNC (11.8%) students. The difference observed between female and male UA students is statistically significant. However, while the prevalence estimate for GNC students is markedly lower than the estimate for female students, the margins of error for those estimates overlapped considerably.

**Figure 3.**

Estimated percentage of students who experienced any stalking behaviors since enrolling at the University of Alaska, by student sex/gender

**Notes**

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.

Respondents were asked about the sex/gender of the person who engaged in stalking behaviors in the one incident that had the greatest effect on them. The sex/gender identity of these stalking perpetrators – as reported by stalking victims – is presented in Table 9. Nearly three-fourths (73.2%) of stalking perpetrators were identified by student victims as male/men. Slightly more than a fifth (21.3%) of stalking perpetrators were identified as female/women. Overall, slightly more than five percent of students identified stalking perpetrators as having a sex/gender other than male/man or female/woman.

**Table 9.**

Sex/gender identity of individuals who committed stalking behaviors—as reported by victims\*, by student sex/gender

Perpetrator Sex/Gender	Student Sex/Gender			
	Male	Female	GNC	All Students
Male/man	36.7	86.2	88.4	73.2
Female/woman	52.4	10.2	---	21.3
Other	10.8	3.6	11.6	5.5

**Notes**

\* Subpopulation of students with at least 1 stalking incident since enrolling at the University of Alaska.

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.

2. Column totals may not sum to 100.0% due to rounding error.

The results presented in Table 9 reveal significant differences in stalking perpetrator sex/gender according to respondent sex/gender. Male UA student respondents (52.4%) were significantly more likely than female UA student respondents (10.2%) to identify a female as the perpetrator. In contrast, female victims (86.2%) were significantly more likely than male victims (36.7%) to identify a male stalking perpetrator. An estimated 88.4% of GNC students experienced stalking by a male perpetrator.

Respondents were asked if the person who stalked them was a UA student. Overall, about half (51.0%) of UA student stalking victims indicated that the person was a UA student. While there was variability in estimates according to victim sex/gender, none of the observed differences were statistically significant. (Data not shown.)

Students were also asked if the incident that had the greatest effect on them occurred on campus. Table 10 presents these results. Less than half (42.4%) of these impactful stalking incidents were reported by victims as occurring on a UA campus. Once again, while there was variability on this measure across sex/gender groups, the observed differences were not statistically significant.

**Table 10.**

Percentage of stalking incidents that occurred on campus, by student sex/gender

Occurred on campus?	Student Sex/Gender			
	Male	Female	GNC	All Students
Yes	30.5	46.8	39.8	42.4
No	69.5	53.2	60.2	57.6

**Notes**

- \* Subpopulation of students with at least 1 stalking incident since enrolling at the University of Alaska.
- 1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.
- 2. Column totals may not sum to 100.0% due to rounding error.

**Summary**

This section of the report presented results pertaining to the stalking victimization experiences of UA students. Overall, approximately 1 out of 4 UA students have experienced one or more stalking victimization incidents since enrolling at the university. The likelihood of experiencing stalking is not equally distributed across student sex/gender, however. Female UA students are significantly more likely than male or GNC students to experience stalking. Results also show that the sex/gender of stalking perpetrators varies according to the sex/gender of the victim. While male victims are significantly more likely than female and GNC victims to experience stalking perpetrated by a female/woman, female and GNC victims are much more likely than male victims to experience stalking perpetrated by a male/man. Overall, nearly three-quarters of stalking victims identified males/men as the perpetrators in the stalking incident that had the greatest effect on them. Finally, slightly more than half of stalking perpetrators were identified by victims as being fellow UA students, and less than half of stalking incidents occurred on campus.

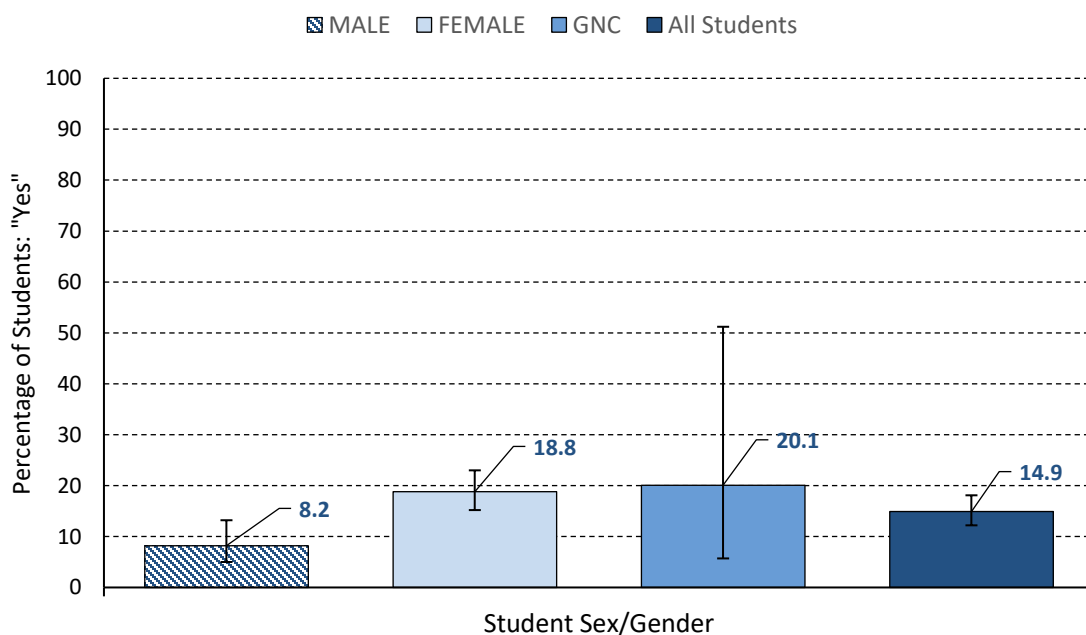
## Dating Violence Victimization

This section reports the prevalence of dating violence victimization among UA students. The survey asked respondents to indicate dating violence committed by “any hook-up, boyfriend, girlfriend, husband, or wife you have had, including exes, regardless of the length of the relationship, since you enrolled at the University of Alaska.” Dating violence prevalence was measured if respondents indicated experiencing any of these five things:

- Not including horseplay or joking around, the person threatened to hurt the respondent and the respondent thought they might really get hurt;
- Not including horseplay or joking around, the person pushed, grabbed or shook the respondent;
- Not including horseplay or joking around, the person hit the respondent;
- Not including horseplay or joking around, the person beat up the respondent; or,
- Not including horseplay or joking around, the person stole or destroyed the respondent’s property.

**Figure 4.**

Estimated percentage of students who experienced any dating violence since enrolling at the University of Alaska, by student sex/gender



**Notes**

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.

Figure 4 presents the estimated percentage of students who experienced ANY dating violence since enrolling at the university. Data are presented by student sex/gender (male, female, gender non-conforming (GNC)), as well as for all UA students. Point estimates for the prevalence of

dating violence victimization, as well as the margin of error for each estimate, are presented for each bar (sex/gender) presented in Figure 4.

An estimated 14.9% of UA students—roughly 3,000 individuals—have experienced at least one incident of dating violence since enrolling at the university. Approximately a fifth of both female (18.8%) and GNC students (20.1%) experienced dating violence since coming to UA, compared to 8.2% of male students. (The female–male difference is statistically significant.)

Students who experienced dating violence were asked about their relationship to the perpetrator in the incident that had the greatest impact on them. Nearly half of dating violence victims (49.6%) indicated that the perpetrator was a current intimate partner or spouse and slightly more than a third (36.8%) reported that the perpetrator was a former intimate partner or spouse. An estimated 7.7% of dating violence victims identified the perpetrator as a friend, and 5.7% identified the perpetrator as an acquaintance. Only one victim of dating violence reported that they did not previously know the perpetrator. (There were no significant differences in estimates across sex/gender groups.)

**Table 11.**

Sex/gender identity of individuals who committed dating violence – as reported by students\*, by student victim sex/gender

Perpetrator Sex/Gender	Student Victim Sex/Gender			
	Male	Female	GNC	All Students
Male/man	28.5	98.0	35.4	83.2
Female/woman	68.6	1.4	64.6	15.8
Other	2.9	0.6	---	1.0

**Notes**

\* Subpopulation of students with at least 1 dating violence incident since enrolling at the University of Alaska.

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.

2. Column totals may not sum to 100.0% due to rounding error.

Table 11 presents data on the sex/gender of dating violence perpetrators, as reported by dating violence victims. Nearly all (98.0%) female UA students who experienced dating violence victimization reported that the perpetrator in the incident that had the greatest effect on them was male. The percentages of male and GNC victims of dating violence that identified a male perpetrator were 28.5% and 35.4%, respectively. Conversely, male (68.6%) and GNC (64.6%) victims of dating violence were much more likely than female victims (1.4%) to identify a female perpetrator.

Less than a quarter (24.2%) of UA students who experienced data violence indicated that the perpetrator was a UA student. This was consistent across each sex/gender category. (Data not shown.)

When asked about the location of the dating violence incident that impacted them most, only 10.4% of victims reported that the incident occurred at an on-campus location (see Table 12).



The estimates for male, female and GNC students varied; however, the observed differences were not large enough to conclude that they were statistically significant. In general, the vast majority of dating violence incidents experienced by UA students occurred off campus no matter a student’s sex/gender identity.

**Table 12.**

Percentage of dating violence incidents that occurred on campus, by student sex/gender

Occurred on campus?	Student Sex/Gender			
	Male	Female	GNC	All Students
Yes	7.2	11.1	15.5	10.4
No	92.8	88.9	84.5	89.6

**Notes**

\* Subpopulation of students with at least 1 dating violence incident since enrolling at the University of Alaska.

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.

2. Column totals may not sum to 100.0% due to rounding error.

Figure 5 presents results for two survey items that asked respondents who had experienced dating violence about their alcohol and/or drug use, as well as the use of alcohol and/or drugs by the person who assaulted them, in the one incident that had the greatest impact on them.

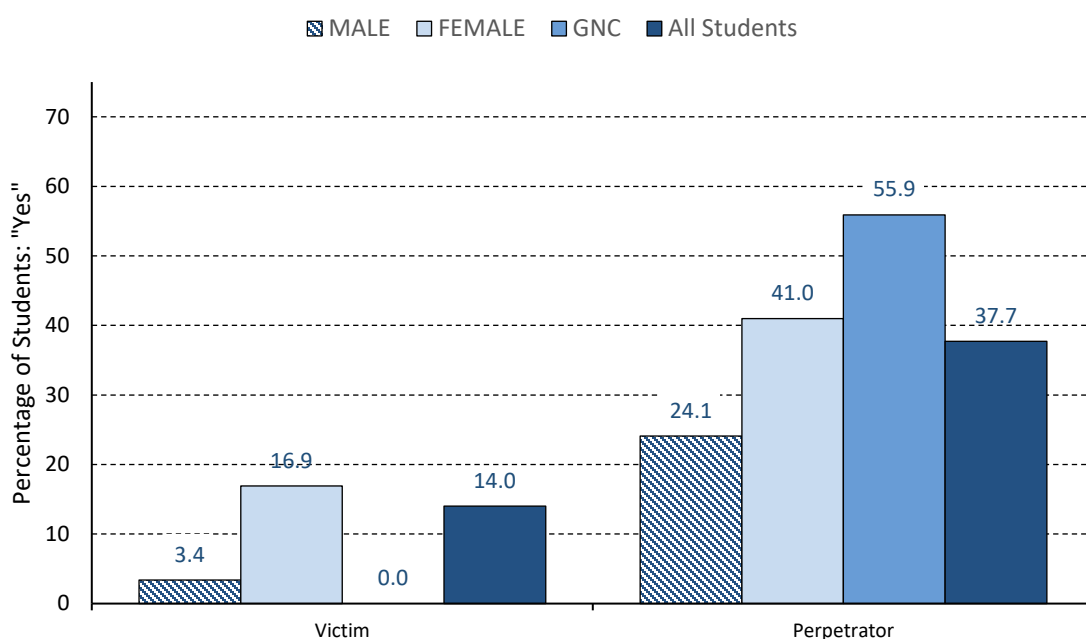
Two clusters of data are presented: the first set of bars is the self-reported alcohol and/or drug use of victims; the second presents the alcohol and/or drug use of perpetrators (as reported by victims).

With respect to alcohol and/or drug use by dating violence victims, female UA students (16.9%) were significantly more likely than both GNC (0%) and male (3.4%) to report using alcohol and/or drugs immediately prior the incident of dating violence. Overall, an estimated 14% of UA students who were victims of dating violence had been using alcohol and/or drugs.

The data presented in Figure 5 show that alcohol and/or drug use was much more prevalent among dating violence perpetrators than dating violence victims. Whereas 3.4% of male students who were victims of dating violence used alcohol and/or drugs immediately prior to the incident, 24.1% of male victims reported that the perpetrator had been using alcohol and/or drugs. Similarly, whereas 16.9% of female dating violence victims had been using alcohol and/or drugs immediately prior to the incident, 41.0% of female victims reported that the perpetrator used alcohol and/or drugs. More than half (55.9%) of GNC students who were victims of dating violence indicated that the perpetrator had been using alcohol and/or drugs. Overall, more than a third (37.7%) of UA students who were victims of dating violence reported that the perpetrator had been using alcohol and/or drugs.

**Figure 5.**

Estimated percentage of dating violence victims and dating violence perpetrators who had been using alcohol or drugs when incident occurred (as reported by victims), by student sex/gender



**Notes**

\* Subpopulation of students with at least 1 dating violence incident since enrolling at the University of Alaska.

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.

## Summary

This section of the report presented results pertaining to the dating violence victimization experiences of UA students. Overall, more than 1 out of every 7 UA students have experienced one or more incidents of dating violence victimization since enrolling at the university. The likelihood of experiencing dating violence differs according to victim sex/gender. More specifically, female UA students are significantly more likely than male students, but not GNC students, to experience dating violence victimization. Results also show that the sex/gender of dating violence perpetrators varies according to the sex/gender of the victim. While male and GNC victims are more likely than female victims to experience dating violence perpetrated by a female/woman, female victims are more likely than male and GNC victims to experience dating violence perpetrated by a male/man. In fact, nearly all female victims of dating violence—98%—identified males as perpetrators. Overall, more than 8 out of 10 of victims identified males/men as perpetrators in the dating violence incident that had the greatest effect on them. In addition, nearly 9 out of 10 dating violence victims indicated that the perpetrator was a current or former intimate partner or spouse. Less than one-fourth of victims reported that dating perpetrators were fellow UA students, and only about 10% of dating violence victims indicated that the dating violence incident that impacted them the most occurred at an on-campus location.

Finally, the results presented show that alcohol and/or drug use by dating violence victims and perpetrators, while not necessarily rare, was not a defining feature of dating violence incidents. The data also show that perpetrators of dating violence were more likely than dating violence victims to be under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs when dating violence incidents occurred.

## Sexual Assault Victimization

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This section reports the prevalence of sexual assault victimization among UA students. The survey asked respondents about their sexual assault victimization experiences since enrolling at the university. The survey measured three types of sexual assault: (1) nonconsensual sexual touching, (2) attempted nonconsensual oral, anal or vaginal sex, and (3) completed nonconsensual oral, anal or vaginal sex.

**Nonconsensual sexual touching.** To measure nonconsensual sexual touching, the survey asked respondents if someone “fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body (lips, breast, chest, crotch or butt) or removed some of my clothes without my consent (but did not attempt sexual penetration).”

**Nonconsensual oral sex.** To measure nonconsensual oral sex, the survey asked respondents if someone “had oral sex with me or made me have oral sex with them without my consent.”

**Nonconsensual vaginal sex.** To measure nonconsensual vaginal sex, the survey asked female respondents if someone “put their penis, fingers, or other objects into my vagina without my consent.”

**Nonconsensual anal sex.** To measure nonconsensual anal sex, the survey asked respondents if someone “put their penis, fingers, or other objects into my butt without my consent.”

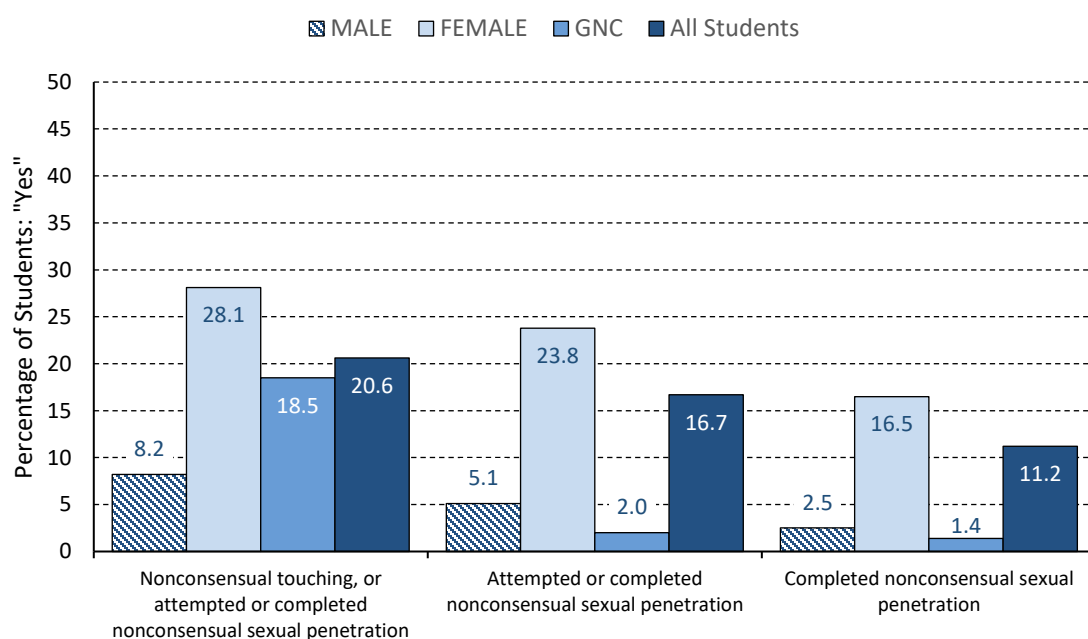
**Nonconsensual attempted oral, anal or vaginal sex.** To measure nonconsensual attempted oral, anal or vaginal sex, respondents were asked, “Even though it didn’t happen, someone TRIED to have oral, anal or vaginal sex with me without my consent.”

Figure 6 presents the estimated percentage of students who experienced sexual assault since enrolling at the university. Three data “clusters” are depicted in Figure 6. The first cluster of bars depicts the most inclusive operationalization of sexual assault: the percentage of UA students who experienced at least one instance of unwanted sexual touching, attempted nonconsensual sexual penetration (oral, vaginal, anal), or completed nonconsensual sexual penetration (oral, vaginal, anal). The second cluster of bars excludes unwanted sexual touching and thus depicts only the percentage of students who experienced at least one instance of attempted or completed nonconsensual sexual penetration (oral, vaginal, anal). The third cluster of bars is the narrowest operationalization of sexual assault and includes only completed nonconsensual sexual penetration (oral, vaginal, anal).

Within each cluster, data are presented by student sex/gender (male, female, gender non-conforming (GNC)), as well as for all UA students. For ease of viewing and overall graph interpretability, specific estimate confidence intervals are not shown in Figure 6.

**Figure 6.**

Estimated percentage of students who experienced sexual assault victimization since enrolling at the University of Alaska, by victimization type and student sex/gender



**Notes**

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.

When all forms of sexual assault are included (unwanted sexual touching OR attempted nonconsensual sexual penetration OR completed nonconsensual sexual penetration), only one statistically significant difference emerged: A significantly higher percentage of female UA students (28.1%) experienced any form of sexual assault than male UA students (8.2%) since enrolling at the university. The percentage of GNC students who experienced any form of sexual assault (18.5%) fell in between the rate for female and male students, but was not significantly different from either. Overall, an estimated 20.6% of UA students—approximately 4,100 individuals—have experienced some form of sexual assault since enrolling.

When the operationalization of sexual assault is limited to attempted or completed nonconsensual sexual penetration (oral, vaginal, anal), the rate of female student sexual assault victimization (23.8%) is significantly higher than the rates for both male (5.1%) and GNC (2.0%) students. Overall, an estimated 16.7% of UA students—approximately 3,300 individuals—have experienced incidents involving either attempted or completed nonconsensual sexual penetration.

Similarly, when the narrowest definition of sexual assault (completed nonconsensual oral, vaginal or anal penetration) is the basis of sex/gender comparison, the rate of sexual assault victimization for female students (16.5%) is once again significantly higher than the rates for both male (2.5%) and GNC (1.4%) students. Overall, 11.2% of UA students—approximately

2,200 individuals—have experienced at least one instance of completed nonconsensual sexual penetration.

Students who were sexually assaulted since enrolling at UA were asked a series of questions about the one incident that had the greatest effect on them.

In excess of 90% of UA students who were sexually assaulted knew the perpetrator; only 7.9% of victims indicated that the perpetrator was a stranger to them. An estimated 46.5% of sexual assault victims reported that the person who assaulted them was a current or former intimate partner or spouse. A similar percentage (45.6%) reported that the person who sexually assaulted them was a friend or an acquaintance. (Data not shown. No significant differences in these estimates across sex/gender groups were detected.)

Table 13 presents the sex/gender of sexual assault perpetrators, by the sex/gender of sexual assault victims. Majorities of male (55.2%), female (96.9%) and GNC (96.7%) students were sexually assaulted by males/men. Among female and GNC victims of sexual assault, perpetrators were almost exclusively male.

**Table 13.**

Sex/gender identity of individuals who committed sexual assault—as reported by students\*, by student sex/gender

Perpetrator Sex/Gender	Student Sex/Gender			
	Male	Female	GNC	All Students
Male/man	55.2	96.9	96.7	91.4
Female/woman	40.2	1.6	---	6.7
Other	4.6	1.5	3.3	1.9

**Notes**

\* Subpopulation of students with at least 1 sexual assault incident since enrolling at the University of Alaska.

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.

2. Column totals may not sum to 100.0% due to rounding error.

Sexual assault victims were also asked if the person who assaulted them was, to the best of their knowledge, a fellow UA student. Just over a third (34.7%) of UA students who were sexually assaulted indicated that the perpetrator was a UA student. (Data not shown. No significant differences in estimates across sex/gender groups were detected.)

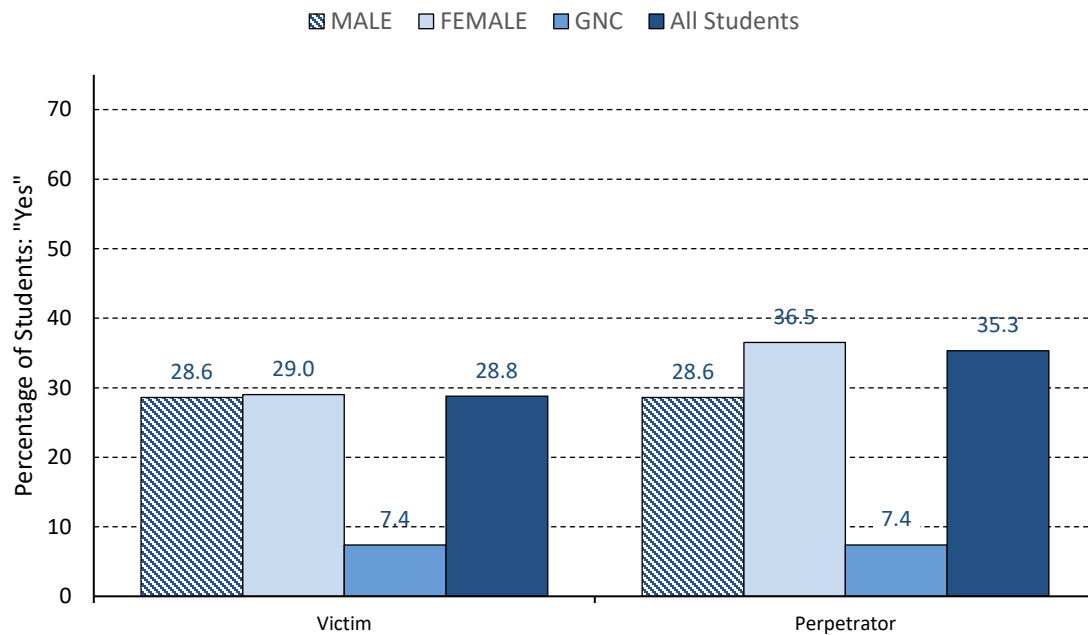
When asked about the location of the sexual assault incident that impacted them most, only 14.6% of victims reported that it occurred at an on-campus location. (Data not shown. No significant differences in estimates across sex/gender groups were detected.)

Figure 7 presents results for two survey items that asked respondents who had experienced sexual violence about their alcohol and/or drug use, as well as the use of alcohol and/or drugs by the person who assaulted them, in the one incident that had the greatest impact on them. Two

clusters of data are presented: The first set of bars is the self-reported alcohol and/or drug use of victims; the second presents the alcohol and/or drug use of perpetrators (as reported by victims).

**Figure 7.**

Estimated percentage of sexual assault victims and sexual assault perpetrators who had been using alcohol or drugs when incident occurred (as reported by victims), by student sex/gender



**Notes**

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.

Male (28.6%) and female (29.0%) UA student sexual assault victims were equally likely to report that they had been using alcohol and/or drugs immediately preceding the sexual assault incident. However, a much smaller percentage of GNC students (7.4%) reported using alcohol and/or drugs immediately preceding sexual assault incidents.

With respect to alcohol use specifically, among students who experienced sexual assault 29.1% indicated that the person who committed the assault had been using alcohol in the incident that had the greatest impact on them. Similarly, an 25.7% of sexual assault victims indicated that they themselves had been using alcohol just prior to the incident. (Data not shown.)

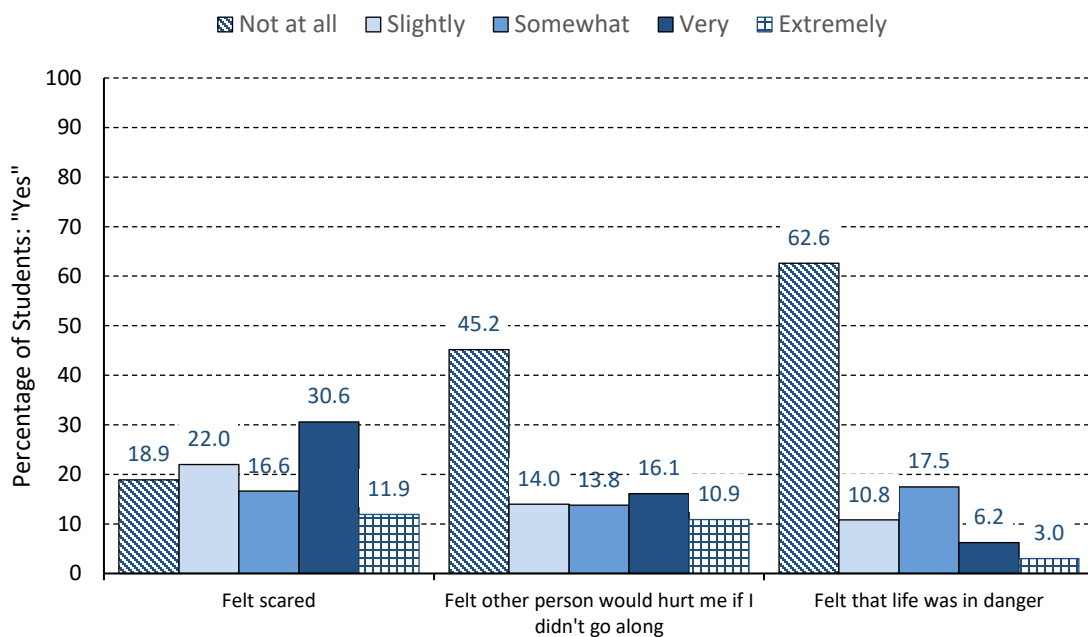
In contrast to the data presented relating to alcohol and/or drug use in dating violence incidents (see Figure 5), the data shown in Figure 7 do not suggest that sexual assault perpetrators were more likely to be under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs than sexual assault victims. An estimated 28.6% of male sexual assault victims reported that the perpetrator used alcohol and/or drugs immediately before the incident, as did 36.5% of female victims. Among GNC victims of sexual assault, 7.4% indicated that the perpetrator had been using alcohol and drugs. In sum,

these data suggest that near-equal percentage of sexual assault victims and sexual assault perpetrators used alcohol and/or drugs immediately prior to sexual assault incidents.

### Psycho-Emotional Impacts of Sexual Assault Victimization

At the conclusion of the sexual assault victimization portion of the survey, respondents were asked about the psychological and emotional effects of the assault that had the greatest effect on them. Results are shown in Figure 8. For ease of viewing and overall graph interpretability, specific estimate confidence intervals are not shown.

**Figure 8.**  
Estimated percentage of student sexual assault victims who felt fearful during assault incident, by type of fear



**Notes**

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.

The data presented in Figure 8 shed light on the psychological and emotional trauma felt by UA students who were sexually assaulted. These incidents induced at least some fear for a large majority of victims (81.1%), and made many very (30.6%) or extremely (11.9%) fearful. Most sexual assault victims (54.8%) felt that the perpetrator would hurt them if they didn't go along with the sexual act; half of these victims were very (16.1%) or extremely (10.9%) fearful that they would be hurt by the perpetrator. And more than a third (37.4%) of sexual assault victims felt that their life was in danger.

### Summary

This section of the report presented results on the prevalence and impact of sexual assault victimization on UA students. Data were presented on three forms of sexual assault: unwanted



sexual touching, attempted nonconsensual sexual penetration (oral, anal or vaginal), and completed nonconsensual sexual penetration (oral, anal, or vaginal).

Results show that an estimated 20.6% of UA students—approximately 4,100 individuals—have experienced at least one instance of unwanted sexual touching or attempted or completed nonconsensual sexual penetration since enrolling at the university. An estimated 11.2% of UA students—approximately 2,200 individuals—have experienced at least one instance of completed nonconsensual sexual penetration.

The risk of sexual assault is not evenly distributed among UA students. Female students experience sexual assault—and, particular, instances of attempted or completed nonconsensual sexual penetration—at significantly higher rates than male and GNC students. Whereas an estimated 5.1% of male students and 2.0% of GNC students at UA have experienced attempted or completed nonconsensual sexual penetration, 23.8% of female UA students have had these experiences.

It is rare for UA students to be sexually assaulted by a stranger; more than 90% of victims knew the perpetrator in the sexual assault incident that had the greatest impact on them. Moreover, it is common for sexual assault perpetrators to be intimately known to the victim, such as a current or former intimate partner or spouse.

Perpetrators of sexual assault committed against UA students are typically male. This is especially true for female and GNC victims, more than 95% of whom identified males as perpetrators in the sexual assault that impacted them the most. However, even among male victims of sexual assault, perpetrators were more likely than not to also be male.

Sexual assault perpetrators are typically not fellow UA students (34.7%), and sexual assault incidents are much more likely to occur at off-campus locations than on-campus locations (14.6%).

Not surprisingly, tremendous emotional burdens are borne by students who experience sexual assault. When asked about the sexual assault incident that had the greatest impact on them, more than 80% of victims said they felt fearful and more than half of those victims said that they felt very or extremely fearful. More than half of victims felt that the perpetrator would hurt them if they didn't go along with the sexual act, and once again more than half of those victims felt very or extremely fearful that the perpetrator would hurt them. Finally, and perhaps most disturbing, more than a third of UA students who experienced sexual assault felt that their life was in danger.

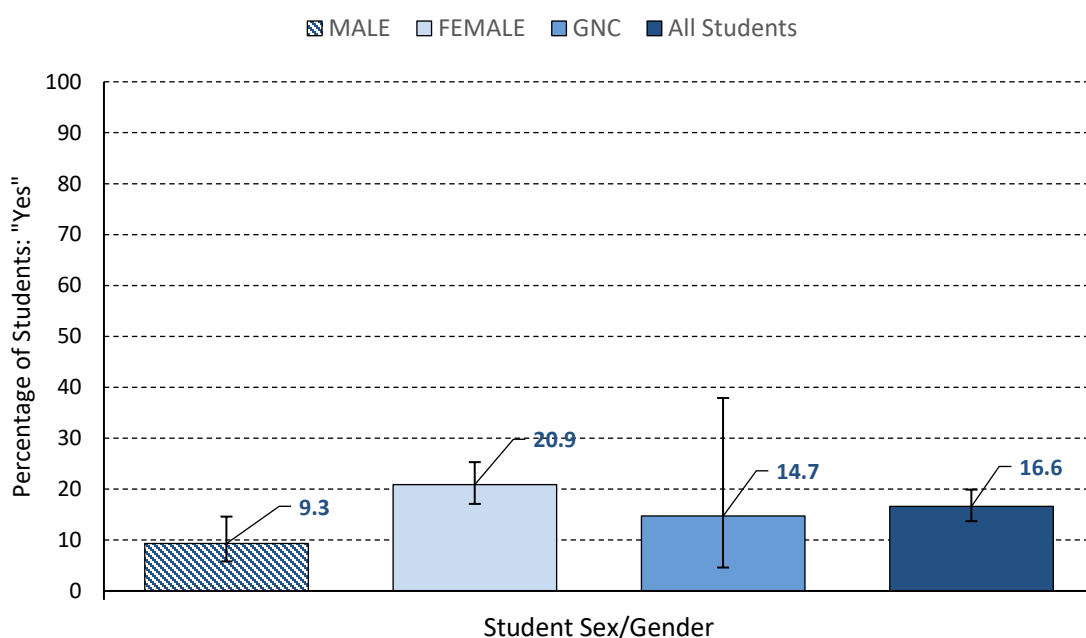
## Institutional Responses

### Student Disclosure of Sexual Misconduct

This section reports students' experiences with UA's response(s) to their sexual misconduct experiences. Students who experienced any instance of sexual harassment, or any stalking behavior, or any instance of dating violence, or any instance of sexual violence were asked about the response(s) of the university. Respondents were also asked if they told anyone about the sexual misconduct they experienced. Results for this measure are presented in Figure 9.

**Figure 9.**

Estimated percentage of students who experienced any form of sexual misconduct since enrolling at the university who disclosed victimization to anyone, by student sex/gender



**Notes**

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.

Overall, approximately 1 out of every 6 UA students (16.6%) who experienced sexual misconduct disclosed to anyone. Female UA students (20.9%) were significantly more likely than male students (9.3%) to disclose sexual misconduct victimization. The percentage of GNC students who disclosed sexual misconduct (14.7%) fell in between the percentages for male and female students.

It was rare for UA students to report their experiences to university employees. Only 3.3% of UA students who experienced sexual misconduct told an on-campus counselor/therapist, just 2.0% reported an incident to the Title IX Office/Office of Equity and Compliance, and even smaller percentages reported to UA faculty or staff (1.7%), Residence Life staff (1.2%), university health services (1.0%) or campus police (0.7%) (data not shown).

## Supportive Institutional Responses

The low rates with which student victims of sexual misconduct reported to university officials provides important context for the results presented in Figures 10-12.

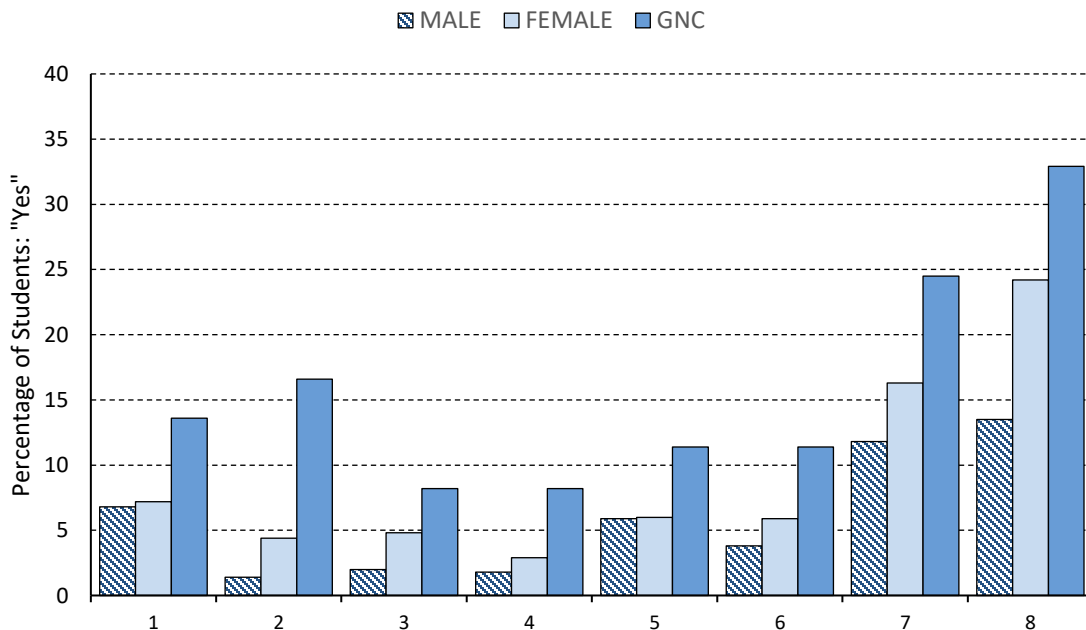
Students who experienced sexual misconduct victimization (in any form) were asked, “*In thinking about the events related to sexual misconduct described in previous sections, did the University of Alaska play a role by...*”

1. *Actively supporting you with either formal or informal resources?*
2. *Apologizing for what happened to you?*
3. *Believing your report?*
4. *Allowing you to have a say in how your report was handled?*
5. *Ensuring you were treated as an important member of the institution?*
6. *Meeting your needs for support and accommodations?*
7. *Create an environment where this type of experience was safe to discuss?*
8. *Create an environment where this type of experience was recognized as a problem?*

Figure 10 shows the percentage of students who responded “Yes” to each of these items. For ease of viewing and overall graph interpretability, specific estimate confidence intervals are not shown in Figures 10-12.

**Figure 10.**

Estimated percentage of students indicating supportive university responses to sexual misconduct experiences, by student sex/gender



**Notes**

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.
2. Numbers on x-axis correspond to specific survey questions presented to respondents.

While no statistically significant differences between sexes/genders differences emerged, the overall pattern in the data shown in Figure 10 suggests that, on balance, a larger percentage of GNC students who experienced sexual misconduct encountered supportive institutional responses to sexual misconduct than did male and female sexual misconduct victims. For example, an estimated 13.6% of GNC students indicated that UA actively supported them with either formal or informal resources, as compared to 6.8% of males and 7.2% of females. Larger percentages of GNC students who experienced sexual misconduct also indicated that UA has created an environment in which it is safe to discuss sexual misconduct (24.5%) than males (11.8%) and females (16.3%), and that UA has created an environment in which sexual misconduct is recognized as a problem (32.9% versus 13.5% and 24.2%, respectively).

In addition, overall the results shown in Figure 10 suggest that male victims of sexual misconduct are less likely than either female or GNC students to experience supportive institutional responses. Male UA students had the smallest percentages for every one of the eight survey items indicating supportive institutional responses.

### Non-Supportive Institutional Responses

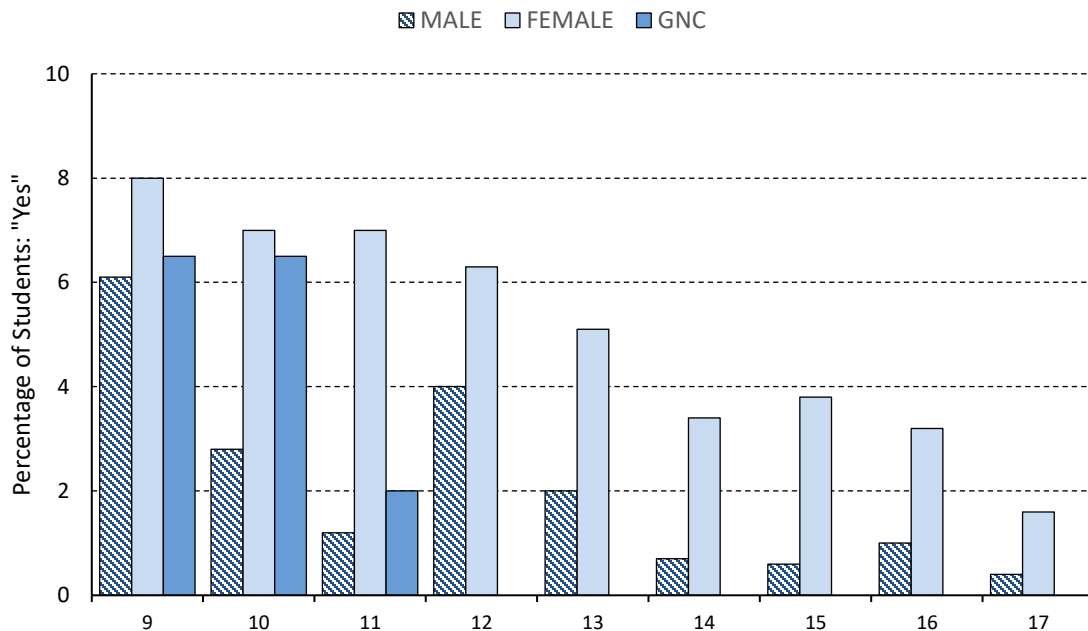
Students who experienced sexual misconduct victimization (in any form) were also asked, “*In thinking about the events related to sexual misconduct described in previous sections, did the University of Alaska play a role by...*”

9. *Not doing enough to prevent this type of experience(s)?*
  10. *Creating an environment in which this type of experience(s) seemed common or normal?*
  11. *Creating an environment in which this experience seemed more likely to occur?*
  12. *Making it difficult to report the experience(s)?*
  13. *Responding inadequately to the experience(s), if reported?*
  14. *Mishandling your case, if disciplinary action was requested?*
  15. *Covering up your experience(s) in some way?*
  16. *Denying your experience(s) in some way?*
  17. *Punishing you in some way for reporting the experience(s)?*
- \*\*\*\*\*
18. *Suggesting your experience(s) might affect the reputation of the institution?*
  19. *Creating an environment where you no longer felt like a valued member of the institution?*
  20. *Creating an environment where staying at the University of Alaska was difficult for you?*
  21. *Responding differently to your experience(s) based on your sexual orientation?*
  22. *Creating an environment in which you felt discriminated against based on your sexual orientation?*
  23. *Expressing a biased or negative attitude toward you and/or your experience(s) based on your sexual orientation?*
  24. *Responding differently to your experience(s) based on your race?*
  25. *Creating an environment in which you felt discriminated against based on your race?*
  26. *Expressing a biased or negative attitude toward you and/or your experience(s) based on your race?*

Figure 11a shows the percentage of students who responded “Yes” to items 9 through 17. For ease of viewing and overall graph interpretability, specific estimate confidence intervals are not shown.

**Figure 11a.**

Estimated percentage of students indicating non-supportive university responses to sexual misconduct experiences, by student sex/gender



**Notes**

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.
2. Numbers on x-axis correspond to specific survey questions presented to respondents.

The first thing that becomes evident when examining the data shown in Figure 11a is that, in general, very few UA students who experienced sexual misconduct since enrolling at the university reported non-supportive institutional responses (readers should note that the y-axis scaling has been changed to better show results). For example, just 7.4% of student victims of sexual misconduct indicated that UA did not do enough to prevent this type of experience, 5.6% indicated that UA has created an environment in which sexual misconduct seems common or normal, and 4.0% indicated that UA responded inadequately (if reported).

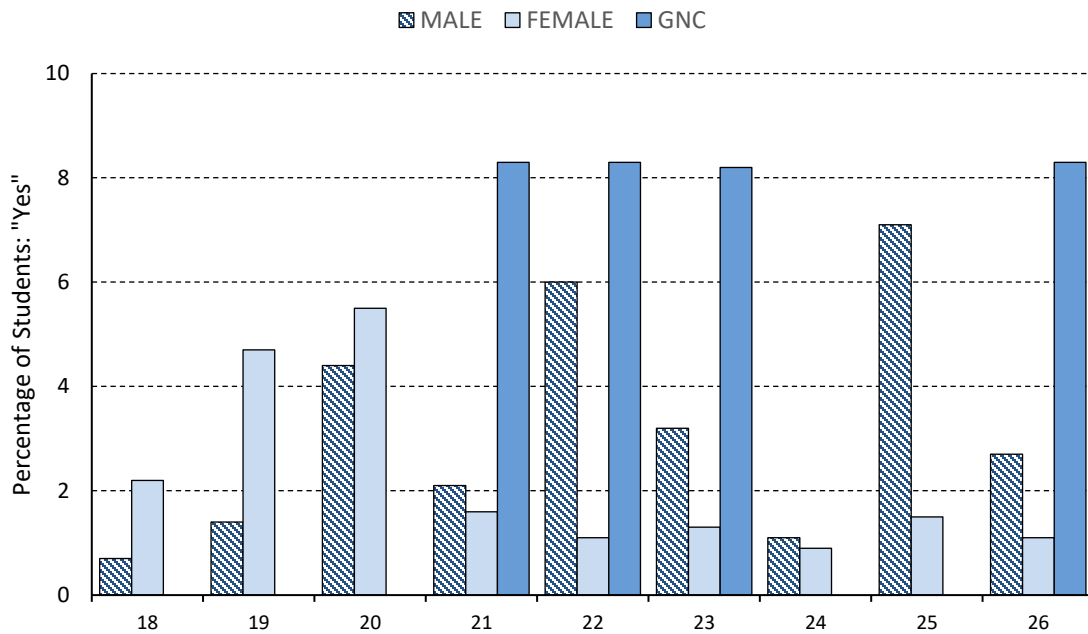
As was the case for the results presented in Figure 10 above, while there is variability in responses by respondent sex/gender in the results shown in Figure 11a, none of these observed differences was deemed statistically significant. However, an overall pattern can be seen. In general, female victims of sexual misconduct were more likely than male and GNC victims to respond in the affirmative to each of the non-supportive institutional responses depicted. For example, an estimated 8.0% of female UA students who experienced sexual misconduct indicated that UA did not do enough to prevent it, compared to 6.1% of male and 6.5% of GNC students who experienced sexual misconduct. In addition, an estimated 7.0% of females

indicated that UA has created an environment in which sexual misconduct seems more likely, as compared to 1.2% of male and 2.0% of GNC students.

(Note: None of the GNC students who experienced sexual misconduct responded “Yes” to items #13, #14, #15, #16, or #17.)

**Figure 11b.**

Estimated percentage of students indicating non-supportive university responses to sexual misconduct experiences, by student sex/gender



**Notes**

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.
2. Numbers on x-axis correspond to specific survey questions presented to respondents.

The last set of results pertaining to UA’s institutional response to student sexual misconduct victimization are presented in Figure 11b. These results are much more mixed than those presented in Figure 10 and Figure 11a. While a higher estimated percentage of female students responded in the affirmative to some items (e.g., items #18, #19, #20), a higher percentage of male students responded in the affirmative to other items (e.g., items #22, #23, #25). (None of the GNC students who experienced sexual misconduct responded “Yes” to items #18, #19, #20, #24, or #25.) It is worth noting that while the observed percentage differences were not statistically significant, higher percentages of male and GNC victims of sexual misconduct indicated that they experienced bias/felt discriminated against because of their sexual orientation and race than female victims of sexual misconduct.

Overall, in similar fashion to the results presented in Figure 11a, the results depicted in Figure 11b show that very few UA students who experienced sexual misconduct since enrolling at the university reported non-supportive institutional responses.

## Summary

This section of the report presented results on student victims' perspectives on, and experiences with, UA's institutional responses to sexual misconduct victimization.

It is important to note that students' perspectives on the university's responses to student sexual misconduct victimization are formed within a broader context of non-disclosure of sexual misconduct incidents. As shown in Figure 9, only 1 out of every 6 students who experience sexual misconduct disclose their experience to anyone, and even fewer (less than 5%) report their experiences to *university employees*. These rates of sexual misconduct disclosure are important for understanding students' perspectives on, and experiences with, UA's institutional response because they suggest that students have very limited direct contact with university resources (e.g, faculty and staff) following an instance of sexual misconduct. For example, institutional items #1–6, items #13–18, as well as items #21, #23, #24 and #26, necessitate student disclosure to one or more university officials. However, other items included in this section of the survey do not require any direct interaction with university employees. For example, many of the items included in this section of the survey—e.g, items #7–8, #9–12 and #19–20—asked respondents about overall university climate/environment as it relates to sexual misconduct.

While none of the differences between sexes/genders observed in Figures 10, 11a and 11b were statistically significant, some overall patterns emerged:

- On balance, a larger percentage of GNC students who experienced sexual misconduct experienced supportive institutional responses than did male and female sexual misconduct victims (see Figure 8).
  - In contrast, male victims of sexual misconduct were less likely than either female or GNC students to experience supportive institutional responses.
- In general, very few UA students who experienced sexual misconduct since enrolling at the university reported experiencing non-supportive institutional responses (see Figures 11a and 11b).
  - Overall, female victims of sexual misconduct were more likely than male and GNC victims to encounter non-supportive institutional responses.
  - However, male and GNC victims of sexual misconduct were more likely than female victims of sexual misconduct to report experiencing bias/discrimination due to their sexual orientation or race.

## Campus Climate

In this section of the report, findings are presented describing the overall climate at the University of Alaska, as described by student respondents. Two aspects of campus climate are explored: (1) student norms and social support, and (2) institutional norms and supports.

### Peer Norms and Social Support

**Perceptions of peer support for deceptive and/or coercive tactics.** The 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey included a number of sections dedicated to the assessment of student norms and social supports. We begin with the presentation of data relating to respondents' *perceptions of their peers' attitudes and beliefs* about sexual encounters and dating violence. Table 14 shows the percentage of UA students who agreed or strongly agreed with a series of seven statements about their peers' attitudes and beliefs related to sexual encounters.

**Table 14.**

Estimated percentage of students who agree or strongly agree with statements pertaining to peer attitudes about sexual encounters, by student sex/gender

<i>To what extent would your friends approve of...</i>	Student Sex/Gender			
	Male	Female	GNC	All Students
Having many sexual partners.	18.3	16.6	18.3	17.2
Telling stories about sexual experiences.	18.9	34.7	21.8	28.7
Getting someone drunk or high to have sex with them.	0.4	0.6	---	0.5
Lying to someone in order to have sex with them.	2.2	<0.1	---	0.9
Forcing someone to have sex.	0.9	---	---	0.3
Using physical force, such as hitting or beating, to resolve conflicts with dates.	---	---	---	---
Insulting or swearing at dates.	0.2	<0.1	---	<0.1

**Notes**

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.

Overall, UA students registered discernable agreement with only two of the seven statements. An estimated 17.2% of UA students agreed or strongly agreed that their friends would approve of “having many sexual partners,” and an estimated 28.7% agreed or strongly agreed that their friends would approve of “telling stories about sexual experiences.” With respect to the former statement, differences between sexes/genders were not statistically significant. However, when it came to students' perceptions of their friends' approval of telling stories about sexual experiences, statistically significant differences were detected. Female UA students (34.7%) were significantly more likely than both male (18.9%) and GNC (21.8%) students to agree or strongly agree that their friends would approve of telling stories about sexual experiences.

Very few UA students, regardless of their sex/gender, registered agreement with any of the other statements about sexual encounters. In every instance, fewer than 1% of UA students agreed or strongly agreed that their friends would approve of: getting someone drunk or high to have sex with them, lying to someone in order to have sex with them, forcing someone to have sex, or



insulting or swearing at dates. None of the respondents agreed or strongly agreed that their friends would approve of using physical force, such as hitting or beating, to resolve conflicts with dates.

Table 15 shows the percentage of UA students who agreed or strongly agreed with five statements about their peers’ attitudes and beliefs about dating violence. The results clearly show that very few UA students agreed or strongly agreed that their friends tell them that: it is alright for someone to hit a date in certain situations; someone you are dating should have sex with you when you want; when you spend money on a date, the person should have sex with you in return; you should respond to a date’s challenges to your authority by insulting them or putting them down; and, it is alright to physically force a person to have sex under certain conditions.

**Table 15.**

Estimated percentage of students who agree or strongly agree with statements pertaining to peer attitudes about dating violence, by student sex/gender

<i>My friends tell me that...</i>	Student Sex/Gender			
	Male	Female	GNC	All Students
It is alright for someone to hit a date in certain situations.	0.9	1.4	---	1.2
Someone you are dating should have sex with you when you want.	1.3	4.5	---	3.3
When you spend money on a date, the person should have sex with you in return.	---	1.5	---	<0.1
You should respond to a date’s challenges to your authority by insulting them or putting them down.	---	0.1	---	<0.1
It is alright to physically force a person to have sex under certain conditions.	1.8	---	---	<0.1

**Notes**

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.

Overall, then, the data presented in Tables 14 and 15 show that while there is some ambivalence about sexual promiscuity and “gossiping” about sexual encounters, there is a resounding lack of support for the use of coercive or deceptive tactics in sexual encounters and dating situations.

**Consent.** Respondents were presented with a series of items pertaining to their views regarding sexual consent. For each item, students were asked to register their level of agreement or disagreement. Table 16 shows the percentage of UA students who agreed or strongly agreed with each of the seven sexual consent items.

In excess of 90% of UA students agreed or strongly agreed that consent must be given at each step in a sexual encounter (90.2%), and that if a person initiates sex, but during foreplay says they no longer want to, the person has not given consent to continue (95.8%). The level of agreement to these two items did not differ significantly by student sex/gender.

The remaining five sexual consent items were reverse coded. Consequently, the percentages of students who agreed or strongly agreed with items is much smaller.

**Table 16.**

Estimated percentage of students who agree or strongly agree with statements about sexual consent, by student sex/gender

	Student Sex/Gender			
	Male	Female	GNC	All Students
Consent must be given at each step in a sexual encounter.	88.3	91.2	100.0	90.2
If a person initiates sex, but during foreplay says they no longer want to, the person has not given consent to continue.	96.1	95.6	97.5	95.8
If a person doesn't physically resist sex, they have given consent.	2.4	3.6	1.4	3.1
Consent for sex one time is consent for future sex.	0.9	2.1	---	1.7
If you and your sexual partner are both drunk, you don't have to worry about consent.	0.3	0.6	9.9	0.6
Mixed signals can sometimes mean consent.	7.6	2.3	2.6	4.3
If someone invites you to their place, they are giving consent for sex.	0.1	1.0	---	0.7

**Notes**

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.

Less than 5% of UA students agreed or strongly agreed that if a person doesn't physically resist sex they have given consent (3.1%), that consent for sex one time is consent for future sex (1.7%), that if you and your sexual partner are both drunk you don't have to worry about consent (0.6%), that mixed signals sometimes mean consent (4.3%), and that if someone invites you to their place, they are giving consent for sex (0.7%).

All of the results presented in Table 16 are encouraging in that they evidence a broad-based awareness of the importance of sexual consent among UA students, and further suggest that UA students understand that *continual, affirmative consent* is paramount in sexual encounters.

**Bystander intervention.** Student participants in the survey were also asked about the steps they have taken to intervene in situations in which another person is at risk for sexual victimization and/or other forms of violence.

For each item, respondents were asked how often they took a particular action to intervene: never, sometimes, a few times, most of the time, or always. *Never* was scored a zero (0), *sometimes* was scored a one (1), *a few times* was scored a two (2), *most of the time* was scored a three (3), and *always* was scored a four (4). Therefore, a higher score for each item indicates a higher frequency of occurring, according to respondents.

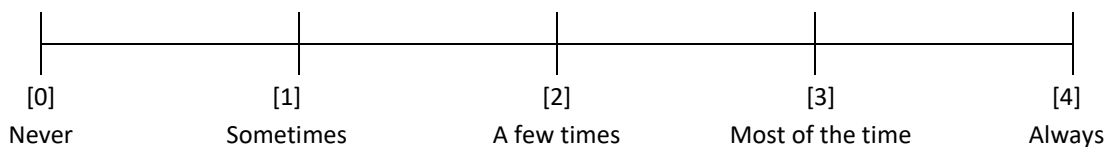


Table 17 presents the average scores for male, female and GNC students, as well as for UA students as a whole, for each of seven circumstances.

**Table 17.**

Estimated mean scores for bystander intervention actions taken by students, by student sex/gender

When the situation arose, how often have you...	Student Sex/Gender			
	Male	Female	GNC	All Students
Walked a friend who has had too much to drink home from a party, bar or other social event.	1.640	1.795	1.009	1.726
Talked to the friends of a drunk person to make sure they don't leave him/her behind at a party, bar, or other social event.	1.816	1.965	1.035	1.896
Spoken up against sexist jokes.	1.495	1.954	2.752	1.782
Tried to distract someone who was trying to take a drunk person to another room or trying to get them to do something sexual.	1.953	2.141	2.470	2.071
Asked someone who looks very upset at a party if they are okay or need help.	2.030	2.293	2.470	2.193
Intervened with a friend who was being physically abusive to another person.	2.337	2.546	2.447	2.463
Intervened with a friend who was being verbally abusive to another person.	2.268	2.399	2.534	2.349

**Notes**

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.

Mean scores ranged from a low of 1.726 (between *sometimes* and *a few times*) for walking a friend who has had too much to drink home from a party, bar or other social event, to a high of 2.463 (between *a few times* and *most of the time*) for intervene with a friend who was being physically abusive to another person.

Statistically significant differences in mean scores were detected for the first three items listed in Table 17. GNC students (1.009) were less likely than both male (1.640) and female (1.795) students to walk a friend home after they had too much to drink. GNC students (1.035) were also less likely than male (1.816) and female (1.965) students to talk to the friends of a drunk person to make sure the drunk person didn't get left behind at a party, bar or other social event. Finally, male students (1.495) were significantly less likely to speak up against sexist jokes than female (1.954) and GNC (2.752) students.

**Responses from peers.** The survey also included a series of items intended to measure respondents' beliefs about how their friends and peers would respond to them if they disclosed a sexual misconduct victimization experience.

For each item, respondents were asked how often their friends and peers would respond in a particular way to a disclosure of sexual misconduct victimization: never, rarely, sometimes, frequently, or always. *Never* was scored a zero (0), *rarely* was scored a one (1), *sometimes* was

scored a two (2), *frequently* was scored a three (3), and *always* was scored a four (4). Therefore, a higher score for each item indicates a higher frequency of occurring, according to respondents.

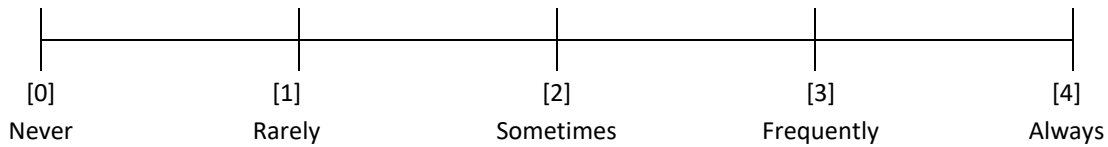


Table 18 presents the average score for each of the 10 items included in the survey. Mean group scores are shown for male, female and GNC students, as well as for the student body as a whole.

With respect to the four positive peer reactions measured, average scores ranged from 2.535 (between *sometimes* and *frequently*) to 3.128 (between *frequently* and *always*). The item with the highest average score was “Reassure you that you were a good person” (3.128), followed by “Comfort you by telling you it would be all right or by holding you” (2.684), “Help you get information of any kind about coping with the experience” (2.633), and “Provide information and discuss options” (2.535).

**Table 18.**

Estimated mean scores for peer responses to disclosure of sexual misconduct, by student sex/gender

If you experienced sexual misconduct and told your friends, how would they respond?	Student Sex/Gender			
	Male	Female	GNC	All Students
Tell you that you were irresponsible or not cautious enough.	0.627	0.446	1.184	0.519
Reassure you that you were a good person.	3.000	3.211	3.041	3.128
Treat you differently in some way than before you told them that made you uncomfortable.	0.725	0.631	1.018	0.669
Comfort you by telling you it would be all right or by holding you.	2.503	2.792	2.605	2.684
Tell you that you could have done more to prevent this experience from occurring.	0.933	0.602	0.992	0.727
Provide information and discuss options.	2.587	2.501	2.774	2.535
Avoid talking to you or spending time with you.	0.505	0.323	0.551	0.391
Treat you as if you were a child or somehow incompetent.	0.455	0.290	0.939	0.356
Help you get information of any kind about coping with the experience.	2.592	2.655	2.813	2.633
Make you feel like you didn't know how to take care of yourself.	0.439	0.335	1.086	0.380

**Notes**

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.

Significant mean score differences were detected for female and male UA students on two of these positive peer reaction measures: “Reassure you that you were a good person,” and “Comfort you by telling you it would be all right or by holding you.” In both instances, female UA students had higher average scores than their male counterparts.

The remaining six items captured negative peer reactions to disclosures of sexual misconduct victimization. Average scores ranged from .356 (“Treat you as if you were a child or somehow incompetent”) to .727 (“Tell you that you could have done more to prevent this experience from happening”), thereby placing all of these items solidly between *never* and *rarely*.

Several statistically significant differences between sexes/genders were detected for the negative peer reaction items. In every instance, female UA students had lower average scores. Female UA students had significantly lower scores than male UA students on four items: “Tell you that you were irresponsible or not cautious enough,” “Tell you that you could have done more to prevent this experience from occurring,” “Avoid talking to you or spending time with you,” and “Treat you as if you were a child or somehow incompetent.” These results suggest that while these negative reactions are expected to be relatively rare occurrences for both female and male UA students, they are expected to be slightly more likely for males than for females. Female UA students had significantly lower scores than GNC students on two items: “Tell you that you were irresponsible or not cautious enough,” and “Make you feel like you didn’t know how to take care of yourself.” Again, while both of these negative reactions were expected to be rare for both female and GNC students, they were expected to be slightly more likely for GNC students than for female students.

The last set of items included in the survey to assess student norms and social supports consisted of three measures of peer retaliation for reporting an incident of sexual misconduct. Respondents were asked to register their level of agreement with the following three statements: “Students would label the person making the report a troublemaker,” “Students would have a hard time supporting the person who made the report,” and “The alleged offender(s) or their friends would try to get back at the person making the report.” Results are presented in Table 19.

**Table 19.**

Estimated percentage of students who agree or strongly agree that fellow students would take retaliatory action for reporting sexual misconduct, by student sex/gender

<i>My friends tell me that...</i>	Student Sex/Gender			
	Male	Female	GNC	All Students
Students would label the person making the report a troublemaker.	4.8	5.5	29.5	5.5
Students would have a hard time supporting the person who made the report.	5.4	6.6	8.5	6.2
The alleged offender(s) or their friends would try to get back at the person making the report.	19.3	23.4	57.4	22.1

**Notes**

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.

The data presented in Table 19 show that, overall, UA students do not believe that students would label the person making a sexual misconduct report as a troublemaker, or that students would have a hard time supporting the person who made the report. However, more than 1 out of 5 UA students (22.1%) agreed or strongly agreed that the alleged offender(s) or their friends would try to get back at the person making the report. This concern was especially pronounced

for GNC students, who also expressed heightened concern that students would label the person who made a sexual misconduct report a “troublemaker.”

### Institutional Norms and Supports

In addition to capturing information pertaining to student norms and social supports, the survey included a battery of 11 items measuring students’ perceptions of institutional norms and supports. Respondents were asked how likely they thought each of the institutional responses would be if a student reported an incident of sexual misconduct. Results are presented in Table 20.

<b>Table 20.</b>				
Estimated percentage of students who believed institutional responses would be likely or very likely, by student sex/gender				
Institutional Response	Student Sex/Gender			
	Male	Female	GNC	All Students
The institution would take the report seriously.	79.7	73.2	44.0	75.4
The institution would maintain the privacy of the person making the report.	77.4	80.3	70.5	79.1
The institution would do its best to honor the request of the person about how to go forward with the case.	70.3	67.6	53.8	68.5
The institution would take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report.	76.9	69.3	38.2	71.9
The institution would support the person making the report.	77.8	70.4	25.3	72.8
The institution would provide accommodations to support the person (e.g., academic, housing, safety).	62.4	56.3	25.3	58.2
The institution would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual misconduct.	66.8	63.8	23.3	64.6
The institution would hand the report fairly.	70.2	69.5	46.7	69.6
The institution would label the person making the report a troublemaker.	9.7	9.0	20.2	9.3
The institution would have a hard time supporting the person who made the report.	10.6	15.2	43.9	13.7
The institution would punish the person who made the report.	5.0	5.8	18.8	5.6

**Notes**

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.

While no statistically significant differences between sexes/genders were found, some general patterns in the results shown in Table 20 are suggestive.

Firstly, when examining the positive institutional response measures we find that most UA students believe it likely or very likely that the university would take reports of sexual misconduct seriously, take affirmative steps to investigate such reports, and support students who

are victimized. With that being said, sizeable minorities of students (upwards of 20% of UA students) do not think it likely that the university would take these positive actions.

Secondly, UA students do not think it likely or very likely that the university would take retaliatory action against students who make sexual misconduct reports. While approximately 1 out of every 7 UA students think it likely or very likely UA would have a hard time supporting the person who made a sexual misconduct report, less than 10% think it likely or very likely the university would label the person making the report a “troublemaker” (9.3%) or punish the person who made the report (5.6%).

Thirdly, the fact that no statistically significant differences in responses were detected between female and male UA students is, in itself, a substantive finding. Despite dramatic differences in experiences with various forms of sexual misconduct, and notable differences in expectations related to peer responses to sexual misconduct incidents, female and male UA students do not differ with respect to their expectations of the institution’s responses to reports of sexual misconduct.

Finally, the data presented in Table 20 highlight a consistent skepticism on the part of the university’s GNC students when it comes to potential institutional responses to reports of sexual misconduct. While not statistically significant, fewer GNC students than female and male students thought it likely or very likely that the university would take positive steps to investigate sexual misconduct incidents and support students who make sexual misconduct reports, and more GNC students than female and male students thought it likely the university would take retaliatory actions against students who make sexual misconduct reports.

### Perceptions of Campus Safety

Respondents were asked a series of four questions about their feelings of safety on campus. More specifically, students were asked if they felt safe from four forms of sexual misconduct: sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, and sexual violence. Results are presented in Table 21.

**Table 21.**

Estimated percentage of students who agree or strongly agree with statements of campus safety, by student sex/gender

<i>On or around this campus, I feel safe from...</i>	Student Sex/Gender			
	Male	Female	GNC	All Students
Sexual harassment.	89.3	69.6	62.0	76.8
Stalking.	81.7	62.5	45.3	69.4
Dating violence.	90.9	75.4	37.1	80.8
Sexual violence.	91.6	70.7	63.8	78.3

**Notes**

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.

Sizeable majorities of UA students agreed or strongly agreed that on UA campuses they feel safe from sexual harassment (76.8%), stalking (69.4%), dating violence (80.8%), and sexual violence

(78.3%). Nevertheless, a substantial number of UA students—ranging from 30.6% for stalking, to 19.2% for dating violence—did not register agreement with these statements.

Importantly, female and GNC students were significantly less likely than males students to register agreement with these statements than male students.

Survey respondents were also presented with three items asking their level of agreement with three statements about the prevalence of sexual misconduct at the university. Results are presented in Table 22.

**Table 22.**

Estimated percentage of students who agree or strongly agree with statements about the prevalence of sexual misconduct at the university, by student sex/gender

	Student Sex/Gender			
	Male	Female	GNC	All Students
I don't think sexual misconduct is a problem at the University of Alaska.	37.9	24.8	5.0	29.5
I don't think there is much I can do about sexual misconduct on this campus.	20.5	15.0	33.6	17.2
There isn't much need for me to think about sexual misconduct while at college.	26.1	17.4	5.0	20.5

**Notes**

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.

Statistically significant differences were found for two of the three items shown in Table 22. Female and GNC students were significantly less likely than male students to agree or strongly agree that sexual misconduct isn't a problem at UA, and that there isn't much need to think about sexual misconduct while at college. While there was variability in response for the third item—I don't think there is much I can do about sexual misconduct on this campus—this variability was not statistically significant between sex/gender groups.

**Summary**

This section of the report presented extensive information on the overall climate of UA as it relates to sexual misconduct, from the perspective of students. Overall, the information provided suggests that UA students are not tolerant of deceptive or coercive tactics when it comes to dating and sexual relationships (see Tables 14 and 15), that UA students understand the importance of obtaining affirmative consent in sexual encounters (see Table 16), and that UA students are generally supportive of their friends and peers who experience and/or report incidents of sexual misconduct (see Tables 18 and 19). In addition, the data presented in this section suggest that UA students are willing to support and intervene on behalf of others in risky situations in which sexual misconduct or other forms of violence may occur (see Table 17). In sum, at UA there appears to be a robust student culture that understands and values respectful sexual and dating relationships, and that prioritizes social and emotional support for victims of sexual misconduct and dating violence.



However, the data also show that UA students are somewhat skeptical of the university's commitment to responding to sexual misconduct. While a majority of students indicated that they thought the university would support students who experienced and/or reported incidents of sexual misconduct, a sizeable minority did not agree that the university would provide such institutional support (see Table 20).

Data were presented on students' feelings of safety on UA campuses. In general, UA students said that they feel safe from sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence and sexual violence at the university. However, it is worth highlighting that these perceptions differed greatly according to student sex/gender. More specifically, female and GNC students are much less likely than their male counterparts to feel safe from each form of sexual misconduct.

## Summary and Conclusions

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This report has presented findings from the *2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey*. Specific results were presented on the prevalence of four forms of sexual misconduct committed against UA students: sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence and sexual assault. Additional findings pertain to the university's responses to incidents of student sexual misconduct victimization, as well as general campus climate relating to sexual misconduct on UA's campuses. These foundational data provide a comprehensive "snapshot" of student sexual misconduct victimization, students' perspectives on the university's response(s) to sexual misconduct, and the institutional climate pertaining to sexual misconduct—all of which is critical for advancing understanding and advancing the university's ongoing efforts to support students and foster an environment of care.

Most readers will focus their attention on the prevalence data presented in this report, and understandably so. Effective action should begin with an understanding of the magnitude and scope of the problem at hand and the challenges that lie ahead. The results make clear that *thousands* of UA students have experienced sexual misconduct since enrolling at the university. More than half (53.9%) have experienced some form of sexual harassment. Nearly a third (30.9%) have experienced some form of stalking behavior. Approximately a fifth (20.6%) have experienced at least one instance of sexual assault. And, roughly 1 out of every 7 UA students have experienced at least one instance of dating violence. These numbers are startling.

The results also show that, with the exception of sexual harassment victimization, most of the incidents of sexual misconduct victimization experienced by UA students occurred off campus. This does not alter the call to action, however. Irrespective of where sexual misconduct incidents occur, the fact remains that UA students suffer these traumatic experiences and the university is committed to developing a policy framework and programs designed to prevent and/or mitigate these harms.

The University of Alaska is working hard on both of these fronts (policy and practice) to stem the tide of student sexual misconduct victimization. A key component of the university's strategy to cultivate a campus climate that supports students who experience sexual misconduct victimization and does not tolerate sexual misconduct is creating an environment in which students are aware of the resources available to them, and empowered to report incidents of sexual misconduct so that institutional resources can be accessed to support victims. Unfortunately, the survey results show that only a small portion of students who experience sexual misconduct disclose to anyone, and only very rarely disclose to any university officials, faculty or staff. While it is always imperative to honor the wishes of victims (including the decision of whether or not to disclose sexual misconduct victimizations), if the university is to be successful in its efforts to respond more effectively to sexual misconduct, victims must feel empowered to turn to the university for help when sexual misconduct incidents occur.

The campus climate findings suggest that a potential obstacle to reporting is a lack of belief on the part of students that the institution is serious about responding to sexual misconduct. While a majority of UA students indicated that they believed the university would support students who

experienced and/or reported sexual misconduct, a sizeable minority did not agree that the university would provide such support. The challenge for the university, then, is to demonstrate and communicate to students that it does take sexual misconduct—in all its forms—seriously, that it will take action when made aware of incidents of sexual misconduct, and that students who are the victims of sexual misconduct are believed and supported.

Overall, students' assessments of UA's campus climate were positive, although certainly not universally so. Results suggest that students understand the importance of continual, affirmative consent in sexual encounters, students overwhelmingly reject the use of deceptive or coercive tactics in dating and sexual relationships, students are supportive of each other when sexual misconduct incidents occur, and furthermore students are willing to intervene on behalf of others in troubling/risky situations. In sum, UA's student culture supports a campus climate characterized by mutual respect and social and emotional support for victims of sexual misconduct. In addition, while certainly not universally true, UA students as a whole feel safe from sexual misconduct on or around UA's campuses. This may reflect, at least in part, the fact that most incidents of sexual misconduct do not occur at on-campus locations.

### Putting the University of Alaska's Results in Context

The prevalence of sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence and sexual assault victimization experienced by UA students is staggering. Literally *thousands* of UA students have been victims of one or more forms of sexual misconduct since enrolling at the university. Sadly, UA's rates of sexual misconduct are typical.

Table 23 presents a comparison of UA's prevalence rates with those of five other universities that have conducted campus climate survey's using the ARC3 instrument: the University of Colorado, Boise State University, Pennsylvania State University, Tulane University, and the University of Wyoming. This comparison shows that UA's estimated prevalence of sexual harassment committed by faculty, instructors or staff (27.8%) is higher than the University of Colorado (18.0%) and Boise State University (8.1%), but lower than the estimates for Penn State (29.9% / 32.9%) and the University of Wyoming (35.0%). Similarly, UA's estimated prevalence of stalking victimization is higher than some universities (e.g., Boise State), but lower than others (e.g., Penn State). The same pattern can be seen for the other forms of sexual misconduct as well, including the most egregious form of sexual misconduct—sexual assault.

This survey's findings pertaining to the frequency with which sexual misconduct incidents are reported to university employees (i.e., Title IX or law enforcement authorities, faculty, staff, or administration), and the relatively infrequency with which sexual misconduct incidents occur on UA campuses/property are also in-line with the findings of surveys conducted at other colleges and universities. These similarities are important not only because they shows that the institutional context of UA is not unique with respect to students' experiences with sexual misconduct victimization, but also because they highlight the dramatic degree to which sexual misconduct incidents are under-represented in UA's Clery Act (officially reported crime) and administrative (e.g, Title IX report) data. The contrast between officially recorded sexual mis-

**Table 23.**

Comparison of sexual misconduct victimization prevalence rates among universities that have used the ARC3 survey instrument: University of Alaska, University of Colorado, Boise State University, Pennsylvania State University, Tulane University, and University of Wyoming

	University					
	Alaska	Colorado	Boise St.	Penn State <sup>7</sup>	Tulane	Wyoming
Sexual harassment (1) <sup>2</sup>	27.8	18.0	8.1	29.9 / 32.9	NR	35.0
Sexual harassment (2) <sup>3</sup>	47.9	NR	34.4	64.5 / 41.4	NR	58.0
Stalking	26.1	6.0*	22.0	22.9 / 33.7	28.6	30.5
Dating violence	14.9	10.0	16.3	21.8 / 13.5	16.0	21.7
Sexual assault (1) <sup>4</sup>	20.6	15.0	11.0 <sup>8</sup>	24.2 / 9.3	25.0	27.1
Sexual assault (2) <sup>5</sup>	16.7	NR	NR	18.1 / 6.7	NR	21.0
Sexual assault (3) <sup>6</sup>	11.2	NR	NR	NR	15.1	15.0

**Notes**

1. Data source: 2019 University of Alaska Campus Climate Survey.
  2. Sexual harassment by university faculty, instructors or staff.
  3. Sexual harassment by fellow university students.
  4. Unwanted sexual touching OR attempted nonconsensual sexual penetration OR completed nonconsensual sexual penetration.
  5. Attempted nonconsensual sexual penetration OR completed nonconsensual sexual penetration.
  6. Completed nonconsensual sexual penetration.
  7. Estimates reported separately for undergraduate and graduate students, denoted by *undergraduate estimate / graduate estimate*.
  8. Estimate does not include attempts; captures only unwanted sexual touching and nonconsensual oral, anal or vaginal sex.
  9. NR=Specific estimate not reported in publicly available documents.
- \* Estimate reported as a 3-behavior course of conduct rather than an estimate of any (single) stalking behavior.

conduct data and the data shown in Table 23 also reaffirm the importance of the university's ongoing efforts to proactively collect victimization information directly from students via campus climate surveys. In the absence of the data collected from these surveys, the university would dramatically underestimate the magnitude of the problem, and consequently, struggle to develop effective responses to overcome it.

## Appendices

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## Appendix A: ARC3 Survey Instrument



[Guiding Principles](#)  
[List of Contributors](#)  
[Recommended Survey Introduction](#)

**CAMPUS CLIMATE SURVEY**

MODULE	TOPIC	ITEMS	TIME TO COMPLETE*
1	<a href="#"><u>POSSIBLE OUTCOMES</u></a>	22	2:15
2	<a href="#"><u>ALCOHOL USE</u></a>	2-5	1:00
3	<a href="#"><u>PEER NORMS</u></a>	12	1:15
4	<a href="#"><u>PERCEPTIONS OF CAMPUS CLIMATE REGARDING SEXUAL MISCONDUCT</u></a>	24	4:30
5	<a href="#"><u>SEXUAL HARASSMENT BY FACULTY/STAFF</u></a>	16-21	2:30
6	<a href="#"><u>SEXUAL HARASSMENT BY STUDENTS</u></a>	12-18	2:00
7	<a href="#"><u>STALKING VICTIMIZATION</u></a>	10-16	1:30
8	<a href="#"><u>STALKING PERPETRATION</u></a>	10-16	1:00
9	<a href="#"><u>DATING VIOLENCE VICTMIZATION</u></a>	6-12	1:00
10	<a href="#"><u>DATING VIOLENCE PERPETRATION</u></a>	6-12	0:45
11	<a href="#"><u>SEXUAL VIOLENCE VICTIMIZATION</u></a>	25-35	2:30
12	<a href="#"><u>SEXUAL VIOLENCE PERPETRATION</u></a>	25-36	2:00
13	<a href="#"><u>INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSES</u></a>	28-34	2:45
14	<a href="#"><u>PEER RESPONSES</u></a>	13	1:00
15	<a href="#"><u>CONSENT</u></a>	7	1:00
16	<a href="#"><u>BYSTANDER INTERVENTION</u></a>	7	1:00
17	<a href="#"><u>CAMPUS SAFETY</u></a>	7	0:45
18	<a href="#"><u>DEMOGRAPHICS</u></a>	9	1:05
19	<a href="#"><u>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</u></a>	4	0:30

**Note:** A module-based structure makes this instrument flexible to campus needs and legislative mandates moving forward, while maintaining validity of measurement. Module timing estimates are based upon pilot testing (\*minutes:seconds).

## Guiding Principles for Development of Student-Focused Climate Surveys

Student-focused campus climate surveys related to sexual misconduct<sup>1</sup> should serve multiple purposes. They should go beyond assessing the incidence and prevalence of sexual misconduct, but also serve across time as a barometer of the success of policies, procedures, services, and prevention programs. Participation in a campus climate survey can serve as an educational opportunity and as an intervention; therefore, the survey should be framed to educate students regarding the full range of experiences that constitute sexual misconduct and sexual assault and should be structured so that students know that their own unwanted experiences matter.

Additionally, meaningful prevention rests on identifying the reasons sexual misconduct is perpetrated and the environments that foster it. Our goal is create a “living document,” along with recommended best practices—something that will be useful to improve the safety and well-being of all students, but is amendable to modifications based on data and lessons learned.

When crafting this survey, we were guided by the following principles:

- **Inclusiveness, mutual respect, and collaboration**
  - Where the voices of researchers, college and university administrators, and students will all be heard
- **Engaging in an iterative and transparent drafting process**
  - The authors invite and encourage peer review and revision of the survey.
  - Administrators should give support, feedback and consultation to researchers so that the survey will be as useful and relevant as possible. The scientists in turn should consider the feedback in developing a survey that meets institutional needs
- **Ensuring independence and integrity in research**
  - Guided by the ethics of science and recognizing and taking steps to remove the influence of bias
- **A commitment to use of the best scientific evidence as the foundation of the survey**
  - There is a scientific knowledge base and a *transparent* scientific process *must* guide this work if the research is to have integrity and accuracy
  - Peer reviewed studies are the basis for determining survey content
- **Equal focus on surveying victimization and perpetration**
  - Meaningful prevention rests on identifying the reasons sexual misconduct is perpetrated and the environments that foster it. Data that are focused on both victimization and perpetration creates a scientific foundation for administrative work
- **The adoption of a civil rights approach grounded in Title IX**
  - Our work focuses on the range of acts that constitute the incidents an institution must respond to and process under guidelines of Title IX, the Violence Against Women Act, the Clery Law and other applicable local, state, and federal law and guidelines
- **Framing our efforts with the principles of The Belmont Report<sup>2</sup>**
  - *Respect for persons*: Ensure that students are informed and participate voluntarily;
  - *Beneficence*: Participation in a campus climate survey is an educational opportunity and an intervention;

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<sup>1</sup> *Sexual Misconduct* refers to a range of behaviors that includes sexual assault, intimate partner violence/dating violence, stalking, and sexual harassment.

<sup>2</sup> “Ethical Principles and Guidelines for the Protection of Human Subjects of Research,” HHS, 1979



- *Justice*: As stated in the Belmont report, address “Who ought to receive the benefits of research and bear its burdens?”
- **A sensitivity to the unique issues faced by various diverse populations and higher education institutional types**
  - Addressing the intersectionality of identities and the multiple contextual factors affecting risk for sexual misconduct

**Collaborators who collectively designed the survey:**

Antonia Abbey	Professor of Psychology	Wayne State University
Noël Busch-Armendariz	Professor of Social Work, and Director, Institute on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	University of Texas at Austin
Jacquelyn Campbell	Professor of Nursing	Johns Hopkins University
Brett Carter	Dean of Students	University of North Carolina at Greensboro
Gretchen Clum	Associate Professor of Public Health	Tulane University
Sarah Cook	Professor of Psychology and Associate Dean, Honors College	Georgia State University
Amalia Corby-Edwards	Senior Legislative and Federal Affairs Officer	American Psychological Association
Lilia Cortina	Professor of Psychology and Women's Studies and Director of ADVANCE for the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts	University of Michigan
Karol Dean	Dean, School of Social & Behavioral Sciences	Mercy College
Louise Douce	Special Assistant to Vice President of Student Life at The Ohio State University	The Ohio State University
Louise Fitzgerald	Emerita Professor of Psychology and Gender & Women's Studies	University of Illinois-Urbana Champagne
Bill Flack	Associate Professor of Psychology	Bucknell University
Jennifer Freyd	Professor of Psychology	University of Oregon
Jaray Gillespie	Assistant Dean of Students	Georgia State University
Anne Hedgepeth	Government Relations Manager	American Association of University Women
Kathryn Holland	Doctoral Candidate in Psychology and Women's Studies	University of Michigan
Janet Hyde	Professor of Psychology and Gender & Women's Studies	University of Wisconsin
Mary Koss	Regents' Professor of Public Health	University of Arizona
Felicia McGinty	Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs	Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
Loreen Olson	Associate Professor of Communication Studies	University of North Carolina at Greensboro
Meredith Smith	Lead Title IX Investigator & Deputy Title IX Coordinator	University of Connecticut
Paige Hall Smith	Associate Professor of Public Health Education and Director, Center for Women's Health & Wellness	University of North Carolina at Greensboro
Kate Stover	Educational Programmer	Title IX Compliance Institute
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## **SURVEY INTRODUCTION**

Our **[INSTITUTION TYPE]** is dedicated to fostering a caring community. Every student at **[INSTITUTION]** has a right to an education free from discrimination, and **[INSTITUTION]** is committed to ensuring that all students have the opportunity to fully benefit from the school's programs and activities. Sexual violence, sexual harassment, stalking, and intimate partner violence can interfere with a student's academic performance and emotional and physical well-being. Preventing and remedying sexual misconduct at **[INSTITUTION]** is essential to ensuring a safe environment in which our students can learn.

You have been selected to give important information to **[INSTITUTION]** about your experiences since you enrolled. The overall goal of the survey is to provide the **[INSTITUTION TYPE]** with important information on campus sexual misconduct prevalence and responses.

Your voice is extremely important, and we want you to feel comfortable in answering these questions freely and honestly. Your confidentiality is a priority, and whatever information you share on this survey cannot be identified: we cannot access your IP address or link your survey to your name, student ID, or email address.

**[INSERT INFORMATION ON SURVEY INCENTIVES HERE (IF APPLICABLE)]**

**[INSERT INFORMATION ON AVAILABLE COUNSELING RESOURCES AND INFORMATION ON HOW TO REPORT SEXUAL MISCONDUCT].**

Thank you so much for your time, and we look forward to better understanding your experiences here at **[INSTITUTION]**.

**(Boldface headings and text should not appear to participants)**

## MODULE 1 – POSSIBLE OUTCOMES

### A. Academic Satisfaction

*Instructions: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements:*

1. I would recommend attending [INSTITUTION] to others.  
 Strongly Disagree  Disagree  Neutral  Agree  Strongly Agree
  
2. If I had it to do over again, I would still attend [INSTITUTION].  
 Strongly Disagree  Disagree  Neutral  Agree  Strongly Agree

### B. Academic Disengagement

*Instructions: How many times have you done the following things during this past semester at the [INSTITUTION]? Remember that all of your answers are private; no professor or instructor will ever see them.*

	Almost Never				Almost Always
1. Missed class					
2. Made excuses to get out of class					
3. Been late for class					
4. Done poor work					
5. Attended class intoxicated or “high”					
6. Slept in class					
7. Thought about dropping a class					
8. Thought about quitting school					

### C. Satisfaction with Life Scale

*Instructions: Below are five statements that you may agree or disagree with. Using the scale below, indicate your agreement with each item. Please be open and honest in your responding.*

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. In most ways, my life is close to ideal.					
2. The conditions of my life are excellent.					
3. I am satisfied with life.					
4. So far, I have gotten the important things I want in life.					
5. If I could live my life over, I would change almost nothing.					

**D. Mental Health**

*Instructions: How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you...*

	Never	Sometimes	A Few Times	Most of the time	Always
1. Felt calm and peaceful?					
2. Been a very nervous person?					
3. Felt so down in the dumps that nothing could cheer you up?					
4. Felt down-hearted and blue?					
5. Been a happy person?					

**E. General Wellbeing**

1. I would rate my health overall as:

Poor     Fair     Average     Above Average     Excellent

**F. General Safety**

*Instructions: Using the scale provided, please indicate the degree to which you agree with the following statement.*

1. I feel safe on campus at [INSTITUTION].

Strongly Disagree     Disagree     Neutral     Agree     Strongly Agree

## MODULE 2 – ALCOHOL USE

1a. People drink alcohol in bars, with meals, in restaurants, at sporting events, at home while watching TV, and in many other places. Since you enrolled at **[INSTITUTION]**, how often did you usually have any kind of drink containing alcohol? By a drink we mean half an ounce of alcohol, which would be a 12-ounce can or glass of beer or cooler, a 5-ounce glass of wine, or a drink containing 1 shot of liquor.

- Every day **(Go to 2)**
- 5 to 6 times a week **(Go to 2)**
- 3 to 4 times a week **(Go to 2)**
- twice a week **(Go to 2)**
- once a week **(Go to 2)**
- 2 to 3 times a month **(Go to 2)**
- once a month **(Go to 2)**
- 3 to 11 times per year **(Go to 2)**
- 1 or 2 times per year **(Go to 2)**
- I did not drink since enrolling in **[INSTITUTION]**, but I did drink in the past **(Go to 4)**
- I never drank any alcohol in my life

### **[POP-UP ITEM IF 1A IS “NEVER”]**

1b. Just to be certain, you have never had a drink containing alcohol in your entire life?

- Yes, I never drank alcohol. **[IF “YES”, PARTICIPANT IS AUTOMATICALLY FORWARDED TO THE NEXT**

### **MODULE]**

- No, I did drink some alcohol. **[IF “NO”, PARTICIPANT ASKED TO REVISE RESPONSE TO 1A]**

2. Since you enrolled at **[INSTITUTION]**, how many alcoholic drinks did you have on a typical day when you drank alcohol?

- 25 or more drinks
- 19 to 24 drinks
- 16 to 18 drinks
- 12 to 15 drinks
- 9 to 11 drinks
- 7 to 8 drinks
- 5 to 6 drinks
- 3 to 4 drinks
- 2 drinks
- 1 drink

3. Since you enrolled at **[INSTITUTION]**, how often did you have 5 or more (males) or 4 or more (females) drinks containing any kind of alcohol within a 2-hour period?

- Every day
- 5 to 6 days a week
- 3 to 4 days a week
- two days a week
- one day a week
- 2 to 3 days a month
- one day a month
- 3 to 11 days in the past year
- 1 or 2 days in the past year
- 0 days in the past year

4. Since you enrolled at **[INSTITUTION]**, what is the maximum number of drinks containing alcohol that you drank within a 24-hour period?

36 drinks or more

24 to 35 drinks

18 to 23 drinks

12 to 17 drinks

8 to 11 drinks

5 to 7 drinks

4 drinks

3 drinks

2 drinks

1 drink

## MODULE 3 – PEER NORMS

The following items refer to your friends’ attitudes. When the word “date” is used, please think of anyone with whom you have a romantic or sexual relationship—short term or long term.

### A. Peer Social Support Measures

*Instructions: To what extent would your friends approve of:*

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. Having many sexual partners.					
2. Telling stories about sexual experiences.					
3. Getting someone drunk or high to have sex with them.					
4. Lying to someone in order to have sex with them.					
5. Forcing someone to have sex.					
6. Using physical force, such as hitting or beating, to resolve conflicts with dates.					
7. Insulting or swearing at dates.					

### B. Informational Peer Support

*Instructions: My friends tell me that:*

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. It is alright for someone to hit a date in certain situations.					
2. Someone you are dating should have sex with you when you want.					
3. When you spend money on a date, the person should have sex with you in return.					
4. You should respond to a date’s challenges to your authority by insulting them or putting them down.					
5. It is alright to physically force a person to have sex under certain conditions.					

## MODULE 4 – PERCEPTIONS OF CAMPUS CLIMATE REGARDING SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

### A. Institutional Response

**Sexual Misconduct** refers to physical contact or non-physical conduct of a sexual nature in the absence of clear, knowing and voluntary consent. Examples include sexual or gender-based harassment, stalking, dating violence, and sexual violence.

*Instructions: The following statements describe how [INSTITUTION] might handle it if a student reported an incident of sexual misconduct. Using the scale provided, please indicate the likelihood of each statement.*

	Very Unlikely	Unlikely	Neutral	Likely	Very Likely
1. The institution would take the report seriously.					
2. The institution would maintain the privacy of the person making the report.					
3. The institution would do its best to honor the request of the person about how to go forward with the case.					
4. The institution would take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report.					
5. The institution would support the person making the report.					
6. The institution would provide accommodations to support the person (e.g. academic, housing, safety).					
7. The institution would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual misconduct.					
8. The response to this item will be "Neutral" to indicate attention.					
9. The institution would handle the report fairly.					
10. The institution would label the person making the report a troublemaker.					
11. The institution would have a hard time supporting the person who made the report.					
12. The institution would punish the person who made the report.					



**B. Knowledge of Campus Sexual Misconduct Resources**

*Instructions: Using the scale provided, please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements.*

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. If a friend or I experienced sexual misconduct, I know where to go to get help on campus.					
2. I understand what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual misconduct at <b>[INSTITUTION]</b> .					
3. I would know where to go to make a report of sexual misconduct.					

**C. Exposure to Sexual Misconduct Information/Education**

*Instructions: Using the scales provided, please respond to the following questions.*

1. Before coming to **[INSTITUTION]**, had you received any information or education (that did not come from **[INSTITUTION]**) about sexual misconduct?

YES                       NO

2. Since you came to **[INSTITUTION]**, which of the following have you done? Please check all that apply.

- Discussed sexual misconduct /rape in class
- Discussed the topic of sexual misconduct with friends
- Discussed sexual misconduct with a family member
- Attended an event or program about what you can do as a bystander to stop sexual misconduct
- Attended a rally or other campus event about sexual misconduct or sexual assault
- Seen posters about sexual misconduct (e.g., raising awareness, preventing rape, defining sexual misconduct)
- Seen or heard campus administrators or staff address sexual misconduct
- Seen crime alerts about sexual misconduct
- Read a report about sexual violence rates at **[INSTITUTION]**
- Visited a **[INSTITUTION]** website with information on sexual misconduct
- Volunteered or interned at an organization that addresses sexual misconduct
- Seen or heard about sexual misconduct in a student publication or media outlet
- Taken a class to learn more about sexual misconduct
- [OTHER SPECIFIC ITEMS RELEVANT TO INSTITUTION]**

3. Since coming to **[INSTITUTION]**, have you received written (e.g., brochures, emails) or verbal information (e.g., presentations, training) from anyone at **[INSTITUTION]** about the following? Please check all that apply.

- The definitions of types of sexual misconduct
- How to report an incident of sexual misconduct
- Where to go to get help if someone you know experiences sexual misconduct
- Title IX protections against sexual misconduct
- How to help prevent sexual misconduct
- Student code of conduct or honor code

4. Please use the following scale to indicate how aware you are of the function of the campus and community resources specifically related to sexual misconduct response at **[INSTITUTION]** listed below.

	Not at all aware	Slightly aware	Somewhat aware	Very aware	Extremely aware
1. Office for Violence Prevention and Victim Assistance					
2. Office of Student Conduct					
3. Title IX Compliance					
4. Student Legal Services					
5. Counseling Services					
6. The Office of Employment Equity					
7. Health Services					
8. <b>[SUBSTITUTE RESOURCES SPECIFIC TO INSTITUTION]</b>					

## MODULE 5 – SEXUAL HARASSMENT BY FACULTY/STAFF

### A. Sexual Harassment Victimization

*Instructions: Since you enrolled at [INSTITUTION], have you been in a situation in which a faculty member, instructor or staff member:*

	Never	Once or Twice	Sometimes	Often	Many Times
1. Treated you “differently” because of your sex?					
2. Displayed, used, or distributed sexist or suggestive materials?					
3. Made offensive sexist remarks?					
4. Put you down or was condescending to you because of your sex?					
5. Repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you?					
6. Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters?					
7. Made offensive remarks about your appearance, body, or sexual activities?					
8. Made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature which embarrassed or offended you?					
9. Made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship with you despite your efforts to discourage it?					
10. Continued to ask you for dates, drinks, dinner, etc., even though you said “No”?					
11. Touched you in a way that made you feel uncomfortable?					
12. Made unwanted attempts to stroke, fondle, or kiss you?					
13. Made you feel like you were being bribed with a reward to engage in sexual behavior?					
14. Made you feel threatened with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative?					
15. Treated you badly for refusing to have sex?					
16. Implied better treatment if you were sexually cooperative?					

**B. Sexual Harassment Victimization Follow Up Questions [DISPLAY THESE QUESTIONS IF Any Sexual Harassment Victimization Question is Greater Than 1.]**

*Instructions: Think about the situations that have happened to you that involved the behaviors you marked. Now think about the ONE SITUATION that had the greatest effect on you and answer the following questions.*

1. The situation involved (check all that apply)

- Sexist or sexually offensive language, gestures or pictures
- Unwanted sexual attention
- Unwanted touching
- Subtle or explicit bribes or threats

2. Please describe the person(s) who committed the behavior

Gender:

- (a) Man
- (b) Woman
- (c) Other (please specify)

Status at [INSTITUTION]:

- (a) Faculty member
- (b) Staff member
- (c) Graduate student instructor
- (d) Other (please specify)

3. Did this happen on campus?

- YES                       NO

4. Please tell us how you reacted to the situation (check all that apply)

- (a) I ignored the person and did nothing.
- (b) I avoided the person as much as possible.
- (c) I treated it like a joke.
- (d) I told the person to stop
- (e) I reported the person
- (f) I asked someone for advice and/or support

## MODULE 6 – SEXUAL HARASSMENT BY STUDENTS

### A. Sexual Harassment Victimization

Instructions: Since you enrolled at **[INSTITUTION]**, have you been in a situation in which a student:

	Never	Once or Twice	Sometimes	Often	Many Times
1. Treated you “differently” because of your sex?					
2. Displayed, used, or distributed sexist or suggestive materials?					
3. Made offensive sexist remarks?					
4. Put you down or was condescending to you because of your sex?					
5. Repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you?					
6. Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters?					
7. Made offensive remarks about your appearance, body, or sexual activities?					
8. Made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature which embarrassed or offended you?					
9. Made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship with you despite your efforts to discourage it?					
10. A choice that indicates attention for this item would be, "Once or Twice."					
11. Sent or posted unwelcome sexual comments, jokes or pictures by text, email, Facebook or other electronic means?					
12. Spread unwelcome sexual rumors about you by text, email, Facebook or other electronic means?					
13. Called you gay or lesbian in a negative way by text, email, Facebook or other electronic means?					

**B. Sexual Harassment Victimization Follow Up Questions [DISPLAY THESE QUESTIONS IF Any Sexual Harassment Victimization Question is Greater Than 1.]**

*Instructions: Think about the situations that have happened to you that involved the behaviors you marked. Now think about the ONE SITUATION that had the greatest effect on you and answer the following questions.*

1. The situation involved (check all that apply):

- Sexist or sexually offensive language, gestures or pictures
- Unwanted sexual attention
- Unwanted touching
- Subtle or explicit bribes or threats

2. Please describe the person(s) who committed the behavior

Gender:

- (a) Man
- (b) Woman
- (c) Other (please specify)

Was the other person an undergraduate student at [INSTITUTION]:

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Don't know

Was the other person a graduate or professional student at [INSTITUTION]:

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Don't know

3. Did this happen on campus?

- YES                       NO

4. Please tell us how you reacted to the situation (check all that apply)

- (a) I ignored the person and did nothing.
- (b) I avoided the person as much as possible.
- (c) I treated it like a joke.
- (d) I told the person to stop
- (e) I reported the person
- (f) I asked someone for advice and/or support

## MODULE 7 – STALKING VICTIMIZATION

### A. Stalking Victimization Prevalence

*Instructions: How many times have one or more people done the following things to you since you enrolled at [INSTITUTION]?*

	None	1-2	3-5	6-8	More than 8
1. Watched or followed you from a distance, or spied on you with a listening device, camera, or GPS [global positioning system]?					
2. Approached you or showed up in places, such as your home, workplace, or school when you didn't want them to be there?					
3. Left strange or potentially threatening items for you to find?					
4. Sneaked into your home or car and did things to scare you by letting you know they had been there?					
5. Left you unwanted messages (including text or voice messages)?					
6. Made unwanted phone calls to you (including hang up calls)?					
7. Sent you unwanted emails, instant messages, or sent messages through social media apps?					
8. Left you cards, letters, flowers, or presents when they knew you didn't want them to?					
9. Made rude or mean comments to you online?					
10. Spread rumors about you online, whether they were true or not?					

### B. Stalking Victimization Follow Up Questions *[DISPLAY THESE QUESTIONS IF Any Stalking Victimization Question is Greater Than 0.]*

*Instructions: Think about the situations that have happened to you that involved the experiences you marked on the last screen. **[Endorsed experiences will be listed here]** Now think about the ONE SITUATION that had the greatest effect on you and answer the following questions.*

1. The other person was a:

Man     
  Woman     
  Other

2. What was your relationship to the other person?

- stranger
- acquaintance
- friend
- romantic partner
- former romantic partner
- relative/family
- faculty/staff

3. Was the other person a student at **[INSTITUTION]**?

- YES
- NO
- I DON'T KNOW

4. Did this happen on campus?

- YES
- NO

5. Had the other person been using alcohol or drugs just prior to the incident?

- They had been using alcohol
- They had been using drugs
- They had been using both alcohol and drugs
- They had not been using either alcohol or drugs
- I don't know

6. Had you been using alcohol or drugs just prior to the incident?

- I had been using alcohol
- I had been using drugs
- I had been using both alcohol and drugs
- I had not been using either alcohol or drugs



## MODULE 8 – STALKING PERPETRATION

### A. Stalking Perpetration Prevalence

*Instructions: Now we are going to repeat the same list of questions, but instead ask how many times you have done the following things to one or more people since you enrolled at [INSTITUTION]?*

	None	1-2	3-5	6-8	More than 8
1. Watched or followed them from a distance, or spied on them with a listening device, camera, or GPS [global positioning system]?					
2. Approached them at places, such as their home, workplace, or school when they didn't want you to be there?					
3. Left strange or potentially threatening items for them to find?					
4. Sneaked into their home or car and did things to scare them by letting them know you had been there?					
5. Left unwanted messages for them (including text or voice messages)?					
6. Made unwanted phone calls to them (including hang up calls)?					
7. Sent them unwanted emails, instant messages, or messages through social media apps?					
8. Left cards, letters, flowers, or presents for them when you knew they didn't want you to?					
9. Made rude or mean comments to them online?					
10. Spread rumors about them online, whether they were true or not?					

### B. Stalking Perpetration Follow Up Questions *[DISPLAY THESE QUESTIONS IF Any Stalking Perpetration Question is Greater Than 0.]*

*Instructions: Think about the situations that have happened to you that involved the experiences you marked on the last screen. **[Endorsed behaviors will be listed here]** Now think about the MOST SEVERE SITUATION and answer the following questions.*

1. The other person was a:  
     \_\_\_ Man      \_\_\_ Woman      \_\_\_ Other

2. What was your relationship to the other person?

- stranger
- acquaintance
- friend
- romantic partner
- former romantic partner
- relative/family
- faculty/staff

3. Was the other person a student at **[INSTITUTION]**?

- YES
- NO
- I DON'T KNOW

4. Did this happen on campus?

- YES
- NO

5. Had the other person been using alcohol or drugs just prior to the incident?

- They had been using alcohol
- They had been using drugs
- They had been using both alcohol and drugs
- They had not been using either alcohol or drugs
- I don't know

6. Had you been using alcohol or drugs just prior to the incident?

- I had been using alcohol
- I had been using drugs
- I had been using both alcohol and drugs
- I had not been using either alcohol or drugs

## MODULE 9 – DATING VIOLENCE VICTIMIZATION

### A. Dating Violence Victimization Prevalence

*Instructions: Answer the next questions about any hook-up, boyfriend, girlfriend, husband, or wife you have had, including exes, regardless of the length of the relationship, since you enrolled at [INSTITUTION].*

	Never	Once or Twice	Sometimes	Often	Many Times
1. Not including horseplay or joking around, the person threatened to hurt me and I thought I might really get hurt.					
2. Not including horseplay or joking around, the person pushed, grabbed, or shook me.					
3. Not including horseplay or joking around, the person hit me.					
4. Not including horseplay or joking around, the person beat me up.					
5. Not including horseplay or joking around, the person stole or destroyed my property					
6. Not including horseplay or joking around, the person can scare me without laying a hand on me.					

### B. Dating Violence Victimization Follow Up Questions *[DISPLAY THESE QUESTIONS IF Any Dating Violence Victimization Question is Greater Than 0.]*

*Instructions: Think about the situations that have happened to you that involved the experiences you marked on the last screen. [Endorsed experiences will be listed here] Now think about the ONE SITUATION that had the greatest effect on you and answer the following questions.*

1. The other person was a:

Man       Woman       Other

2. What was your relationship to the other person?

stranger

acquaintance

friend

romantic partner

former romantic partner

faculty/staff

3. Was the other person a student at [INSTITUTION]?

YES

NO

I DON'T KNOW

4. Did this happen on campus?

YES

NO

5. Had the other person been using alcohol or drugs just prior to the incident?

They had been using alcohol

They had been using drugs

They had been using both alcohol and drugs

They had not been using either alcohol or drugs

I don't know

6. Had you been using alcohol or drugs just prior to the incident?

I had been using alcohol

I had been using drugs

I had been using both alcohol and drugs

I had not been using either alcohol or drugs

## MODULE 10 – DATING VIOLENCE PERPETRATION

### C. Dating Violence Perpetration Prevalence

*Instructions: Answer the next questions about any hook-up, boyfriend, girlfriend, husband, or wife you have had, including exes, regardless of the length of the relationship since you enrolled at [INSTITUTION].*

	Never	Once or Twice	Sometimes	Often	Many Times
1. Not including horseplay or joking around, I threatened to hurt the person and I meant it.					
2. Not including horseplay or joking around, I pushed, grabbed, or shook the person.					
3. Not including horseplay or joking around, I hit the person.					
4. Not including horseplay or joking around, I beat up the person.					
5. Not including horseplay or joking around, I stole or destroyed the person's property.					
6. Not including horseplay or joking around, I can scare this person without laying a hand on them.					

### D. Dating Violence Perpetration Follow Up Questions *[DISPLAY THESE QUESTIONS IF Any Dating Violence Perpetration Question is Greater Than 0.]*

*Instructions: Think about the situations that have happened to you that involved the behaviors you marked on the last screen. **[Endorsed behaviors will be listed here]** Now think about the MOST SEVERE SITUATION and answer the following questions.*

1. The other person was a:

Man       Woman       Other

2. What was your relationship to the other person?

stranger

acquaintance

friend

romantic partner

former romantic partner

faculty/staff

3. Was the other person a student at [INSTITUTION]?

YES

NO

I DON'T KNOW

4. Did this happen on campus?

YES

NO

5. Had the other person been using alcohol or drugs just prior to the incident?

They had been using alcohol

They had been using drugs

They had been using both alcohol and drugs

They had not been using either alcohol or drugs

I don't know

6. Had you been using alcohol or drugs just prior to the incident?

I had been using alcohol

I had been using drugs

I had been using both alcohol and drugs

I had not been using either alcohol or drugs

## MODULE 11 – SEXUAL VIOLENCE VICTIMIZATION

### A. Sexual Victimization Prevalence

*Instructions: The following questions concern sexual experiences that you may have had that were unwanted. We know that these are personal questions, so we did not ask your name or other identifying information. Your information is completely confidential. We hope that this helps you to feel comfortable answering each question honestly. Fill the bubble showing the number of times each experience has happened to you. If several experiences occurred on the same occasion—for example, if one night someone told you some lies and had sex with you when you were drunk, you should indicate both.*

*We want to know about your experiences since you enrolled at [INSTITUTION]. These experiences could occur on or off campus, when school is in session or when you are on a break.*

1. Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body (lips, breast/chest, crotch or butt) or removed some of my clothes without my consent (but did not attempt sexual penetration) by:

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

2. Someone had oral sex with me or made me have oral sex with them without my consent by:

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

3. Someone put their penis, fingers, or other objects into my vagina without my consent by:

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

4. Someone put their penis, fingers, or other objects into my butt without my consent by:

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

5. Even though it didn't happen, someone TRIED to have oral, anal, or vaginal sex with me without my consent by:

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

**B. Sexual Violence Follow-up Questions**

***[DISPLAY THESE ITEMS IF more than one experience of rape is reported]***

1. On the last several pages of the survey, you reported that someone had oral, anal, or vaginal sex with you without your consent, either multiple times or using multiple strategies since you enrolled at **[INSTITUTION]**.



All of the experiences were with the same person.

These experiences were with more than one person. (If you choose this, please enter the number of people in the box below.)

2. On how many different days did someone have oral, anal, or vaginal sex with you without your consent since you enrolled at **[INSTITUTION]**?  
[Dropdown multiple choice: 1-9 or more]

***[DISPLAY THESE ITEMS IF at least one experience of both rape and attempted rape is reported]***

1. On the last several pages of the survey, you reported that since you enrolled at **[INSTITUTION]** someone had oral, anal, or vaginal sex with you without your consent.

*And*

Even though it didn't happen, that someone TRIED TO have oral, anal, or vaginal sex with you without your consent.

All of the experiences were with the same person.

These experiences were with more than one person. (If you choose this, please enter the number of people in the box below.)

2. On how many different days did someone either try to or have oral, anal, or vaginal sex with you without your consent since you enrolled at **[INSTITUTION]**?  
[Dropdown multiple choice: 1-9 or more]

***[DISPLAY THESE QUESTIONS IF Any Sexual Victimization Question is Greater Than 0.]***

*Instructions: Think about the situations that have happened to you that involved the experiences you marked on the last screens. **[Endorsed experiences will be listed here]** Now think about the ONE SITUATION that had the greatest effect on you and answer the following questions.*

1. The other person was a (select all that apply if more than one other person):

Man     Woman     Other

2. What was your relationship to the other person?

stranger

acquaintance

friend

romantic partner

former romantic partner

relative/family

**[INSTITUTION]** faculty/staff

3. Was the other person a student at **[INSTITUTION]**?  
 YES                       NO                       I DON'T KNOW

4. Did this happen on campus?  
 YES                       NO

5. Had the other person been using alcohol or drugs just prior to the incident?  
 They had been using alcohol  
 They had been using drugs  
 They had been using both alcohol and drugs  
 They had not been using either alcohol or drugs  
 I don't know

6. Had you been using alcohol or drugs just prior to the incident?  
 I had been using alcohol  
 I had been using drugs  
 I had been using both alcohol and drugs  
 I had not been using either alcohol or drugs

7. During the incident, to what extent did you feel:

	Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	Very	Extremely
Scared					
Like your life was in danger					
Like the other person would hurt you if you didn't go along					

8. How do you label this experience? \_\_\_\_\_

## MODULE 12 – SEXUAL VIOLENCE PERPETRATION

### A. Sexual Violence Prevalence

*Instructions: The following questions also concern sexual experiences. These questions are similar to those you just answered, but these refer to your behaviors. We know these are personal questions, so we did not ask your name or other identifying information. Your information is completely confidential. We hope this helps you to feel comfortable answering each question honestly. Fill the bubble showing the number of times each experience has happened. If several experiences occurred on the same occasion—for example, if one night you told some lies and had sex with someone who was drunk, you should indicate both.*

*We want to know about your experiences since you enrolled at [INSTITUTION]. These experiences could occur on or off campus, when school is in session or when you are on a break.*

1. I fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of someone’s body (lips, breast/chest, crotch or butt) or removed some of their clothes without their consent (but did not attempt sexual penetration) by:

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

2. I had oral sex with someone or had someone perform oral sex on me without their consent by:

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

3. I put my penis or I put my fingers or objects into someone's vagina without their consent by:

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

4. I put in my penis or I put my fingers or objects into someone's butt without their consent by:

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

5. Even though it didn't happen, I TRIED to have oral, anal, or vaginal sex with someone or make them have oral sex with me without their consent by:

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

## B. Sexual Violence Follow-up Questions

### ***[DISPLAY THESE ITEMS IF more than one act of rape is reported]***

3. On the last several pages of the survey, you reported having oral, anal, or vaginal sex with someone without their consent either multiple times or using multiple strategies since you enrolled at **[INSTITUTION]**.
- All of the experiences were with the same person.  
 I did this with more than one person. (If you choose this, please enter how many people you did this with in the box below.)
4. On how many different days did you have oral, anal, or vaginal sex with someone without their consent since you enrolled at **[INSTITUTION]**?
- [Dropdown multiple choice: 1-9 or more]

### ***[DISPLAY THESE ITEMS IF more than one act of either attempted rape is reported]***

3. On the last several pages of the survey, you reported BOTH having oral, anal, or vaginal sex and trying to have sex with someone without their consent since you enrolled a **[INSTITUTION]**.
- All of the experiences were with the same person.  
 I did this with more than one person. (If you choose this, please enter how many people you did this with in the box below.)
4. On how many different days did you either have oral, anal, or vaginal sex or try to have sex with someone without their consent since you enrolled at **[INSTITUTION]**?
- [Dropdown multiple choice: 1-9 or more]

### ***[DISPLAY THESE QUESTIONS IF Any Sexual Violence Question is Greater Than 0]***

*Instructions: Think about the situations that have happened to you that involved the experiences you marked on the last screens. **[Endorsed behaviors will be listed here]** Now think about the **MOST SEVERE SITUATION** and answer the following questions.*

1. The other person was a:
- Man       Woman       Other
2. What was your relationship to the other person?
- stranger  
 acquaintance  
 friend  
 romantic partner  
 former romantic partner  
 relative/family  
 **[INSTITUTION]** faculty/staff
3. Was the other person a student at **[INSTITUTION]**?

YES

NO

I DON'T KNOW

4. Did this happen on campus?

YES

NO

5. Had the other person been using alcohol or drugs just prior to the incident?

They had been using alcohol

They had been using drugs

They had been using both alcohol and drugs

They had not been using either alcohol or drugs

I don't know

6. Had you been using alcohol or drugs just prior to the incident?

I had been using alcohol

I had been using drugs

I had been using both alcohol and drugs

I had not been using either alcohol or drugs

7. How do you label this behavior? \_\_\_\_\_

## MODULE 13 - INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSES

### A. Responses to Survivors

*Instructions: In thinking about the events related to sexual misconduct described in the previous sections, did [would] [INSTITUTION] play a role by...*

1. Actively supporting you [the person]* with either formal or informal resources (e.g., counseling, academic services, meetings or phone calls)?	Yes	No	N/A
2. Apologizing for what happened to you?	Yes	No	N/A
3. Believing your report?	Yes	No	N/A
4. Allowing you to have a say in how your report was handled?	Yes	No	N/A
5. Ensuring you were treated as an important member of the institution?	Yes	No	N/A
6. Meeting your needs for support and accommodations	Yes	No	N/A
7. Create an environment where this type of experience was safe to discuss?	Yes	No	N/A
8. Create an environment where this type of experience was recognized as a problem?	Yes	No	N/A
9. Not doing enough to prevent this type of experience/s?	Yes	No	N/A
10. Creating an environment in which this type of experience/s seemed common or normal?	Yes	No	N/A
11. Creating an environment in which this experience seemed more likely to occur?	Yes	No	N/A
12. Making it difficult to report the experience/s?	Yes	No	N/A
13. Responding inadequately to the experience/s, if reported?	Yes	No	N/A
14. Mishandling your case, if disciplinary action was requested?	Yes	No	N/A
15. Covering up the experience/s?	Yes	No	N/A
16. Denying your experience/s in some way?	Yes	No	N/A
17. Punishing you in some way for reporting the experience/s (e.g., loss of privileges or status)?	Yes	No	N/A
18. If I am reading each item, I will choose "No" for my answer.	Yes	No	N/A
19. Suggesting your experience/s might affect the reputation of the institution?	Yes	No	N/A
20. Creating an environment where you no longer felt like a valued member of the institution?	Yes	No	N/A
21. Creating an environment where staying at [INSTITUTION] was difficult for you?	Yes	No	N/A
22. Responding differently to your experience/s based on your sexual orientation?	Yes	No	N/A
23. Creating an environment in which you felt discriminated against based on your sexual orientation?	Yes	No	N/A
24. Expressing a biased or negative attitude toward you and/or your experience/s based on your sexual orientation?	Yes	No	N/A
25. Responding differently to your experience/s based on your race?	Yes	No	N/A
26. Creating an environment in which you felt discriminated against based on your race?	Yes	No	N/A
27. Expressing a biased or negative attitude toward you and/or your experience/s based on your race?	Yes	No	N/A

**\*display logic carries through the module**

**B. Reporting Experiences [ONLY SEEN IF SEXUAL MISCONDUCT EXPERIENCE IS REPORTED]**

1. Did you tell anyone about the incident before this questionnaire?

Yes  No

2. Who did you tell? (check all that apply) *[DISPLAY THIS QUESTION IF Did you tell anyone about the incident before this questionnaire? Yes is selected.]*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roommate                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Off-campus counselor/therapist           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Close friend other than roommate    | <input type="checkbox"/> On-campus counselor therapist            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Romantic partner                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Institution health services              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parent or guardian                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Campus security or police department     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other family member                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Local police                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor/nurse                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Office of Student Conduct                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Religious leader                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Resident Advisor or Residence Life staff |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Off-campus rape crisis center staff | <input type="checkbox"/> Institution faculty or staff             |

2a. How useful was the on-campus counselor/therapist in helping you deal with the incident? *[DISPLAY THIS QUESTION IF Who did you tell? On-campus counselor/therapist is selected.]*

Very Useful  Moderately Useful  Somewhat Useful  Slightly Useful  Not at all Useful

2b. How useful were the institution health services in helping you deal with the incident? *[DISPLAY THIS QUESTION IF Who did you tell? Institution health services is selected.]*

Very Useful  Moderately Useful  Somewhat Useful  Slightly Useful  Not at all Useful

2c. How useful was the campus security or police department in helping you deal with the incident? *[DISPLAY THIS QUESTION IF Who did you tell? Campus security or police department is selected.]*

Very Useful  Moderately Useful  Somewhat Useful  Slightly Useful  Not at all Useful

2d. How useful was the Office of Student Conduct in helping you deal with the incident? *[DISPLAY THIS QUESTION IF Who did you tell? Office of Student Conduct is selected.]*

Very Useful  Moderately Useful  Somewhat Useful  Slightly Useful  Not at all Useful

2e. How useful was the Resident Advisor or Residence Life staff in helping you deal with the incident? *[DISPLAY THIS QUESTION IF Who did you tell? Office of Student Conduct is selected.]*

Very Useful  Moderately Useful  Somewhat Useful  Slightly Useful  Not at all Useful

2f. How useful was the University faculty or staff in helping you deal with the incident? *[DISPLAY THIS QUESTION IF Who did you tell? University faculty or staff is selected.]*

Very Useful  Moderately Useful  Somewhat Useful  Slightly Useful  Not at all Useful



## MODULE 14 – PEER RESPONSES

### A. Anticipated Responses from Peers

*Instructions: The following is a list of reactions that people sometimes have when responding to a person who has experienced sexual misconduct. If you experienced sexual misconduct and you told your friends/peers, how would they respond?*

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently	Always
1. Tell you that you were irresponsible or not cautious enough.					
2. Reassure you that you are a good person.					
3. Treat you differently in some way than before you told them that made you uncomfortable.					
4. Comfort you by telling you it would be all right or by holding you.					
5. Tell you that you could have done more to prevent this experience from occurring.					
6. Provide information and discussed options.					
7. Avoid talking to you or spending time with you.					
8. Treat you as if you were a child or somehow incompetent.					
9. Help you get information of any kind about coping with the experience.					
10. Make you feel like you didn't know how to take care of yourself.					

### B. General Response

*Instructions: If someone were to report a case of sexual misconduct to [INSTITUTION]:*

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. Students would label the person making the report a troublemaker.					
2. Students would have a hard time supporting the person who made the report.					
3. The alleged offender(s) or their friends would try to get back at the person making the report.					

## MODULE 15 – CONSENT

*Instructions: Using the scale provided, please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statements.*

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. Consent must be given at each step in a sexual encounter.					
2. If I am paying attention, I will choose "Strongly Agree".					
3. If a person initiates sex, but during foreplay says they no longer want to, the person has not given consent to continue.					
4. If a person doesn't physically resist sex, they have given consent.					
5. Consent for sex one time is consent for future sex.					
6. If you and your sexual partner are both drunk, you don't have to worry about consent.					
7. Mixed signals can sometimes mean consent.					
8. If someone invites you to their place, they are giving consent for sex.					

## MODULE 16 – BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

*Instructions: When the situation arose at [INSTITUTION], how often did you do any of the following?*

	Never	Sometimes	A Few Times	Most of the time	Always	N/A
1. Walked a friend who has had too much to drink home from a party, bar, or other social event.						
2. Talked to the friends of a drunk person to make sure they don't leave him/her behind at a party, bar, or other social event.						
3. Spoke up against sexist jokes.						
4. Tried to distract someone who was trying to take a drunk person to another room or trying to get them to do something sexual.						
5. Ask someone who looks very upset at a party if they are okay or need help.						
6. Intervene with a friend who was being physically abusive to another person.						
7. Intervene with a friend who was being verbally abusive to another person.						

## MODULE 17 – CAMPUS SAFETY

*Instructions: Using the scales provided, please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statements.*

### **A. Sense of Safety**

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. On or around this campus, I feel safe from sexual harassment.					
2. On or around this campus, I feel safe from dating violence.					
3. On or around this campus, I feel safe from sexual violence.					
4. On or around this campus, I feel safe from stalking.					

### **B. Perception of sexual misconduct as part of campus life**

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. I don't think sexual misconduct is a problem at [INSTITUTION].					
2. I don't think there is much I can do about sexual misconduct on this campus.					
3. I will indicate I "Strongly Disagree" with this item.					
4. There isn't much need for me to think about sexual misconduct while at college.					

## MODULE 18 – DEMOGRAPHICS \*COULD BE INSTITUTION-SPECIFIC\*

*Instructions: Please answer the following questions about yourself.*

1. What is your age? \_\_\_\_\_

2. What is your current gender identity?

Woman

Transman

Man

Genderqueer/gender non-conforming

Transwoman

A gender not listed here: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Describe your race/ethnicity? Please check all that apply.

Black/African American

Native American or Alaskan native

White/Caucasian

Hispanic or Latino/a

Asian or Asian American

A race/ethnicity not listed here: \_\_\_\_\_

Hawaiian or Pacific Islander

4. Are you an international student?

Yes

No

5. What is your sexual orientation?

Gay

Heterosexual/straight

Lesbian

Queer

Bisexual

A sexual orientation not listed here: \_\_\_\_\_

Asexual

6. What year of school are you in?

First year

Fifth or more year undergraduate

Second year

Graduate

Third year

Professional (e.g. law, medicine, veterinary, dentistry)

Fourth year

7. Since you've been a student at **[INSTITUTION]**, have you been a member or participated in any of the following? Please check all that apply.

Honor society or professional group related to your major, field of study

Fraternity or sorority (pledge or member)

Intercollegiate athletic team

Intramural or club athletic team

Political or social action group

Student government

Media organization (e.g., newspaper, radio, magazine)

Other student organization or group

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

- On campus residence hall/dormitory
- Other on campus housing (apartment, house)
- Fraternity or sorority house
- Off-campus university-sponsored apartment/house
- Off-campus housing non-university sponsored
- At home with parent(s) or guardian(s)
- Other off-campus

9. What is your campus location?

- [University lists options applicable to them]

