Your university has agreed to abide by AAU’s embargo on survey findings. The embargo states that universities agree not to publish or communicate Survey findings externally (to any external party) from August 3, 2015, when draft findings and data files are released to AAU and the universities, to September 1, 2015, when final findings are released.
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<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Introduction

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

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

This is the first draft of the report on the survey. It includes a description of the survey design and methodology used to conduct the survey, as well as empirical results. For this draft we have included descriptive information for selected tables. The final draft will include further elaboration on the tables and methodology.

2. Methodology

2.1 Instrument Development

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

### 2.2 Survey Content

The survey structure is comprised of ten sections (A-J) and concludes with a final debriefing question about the survey experience. A core set of 63 questions was asked of every respondent, including Background (A), Perceptions of Risk (B), Resources (C), Harassment (D), Stalking (E), Sexual Violence (G), Sexual Misconduct Prevention Training (H), Perceptions of Responses to Reporting (I), and Bystander Behavior (J).

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

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

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

### 2.3 Sample and Incentives

The University of Southern California identified 41,594 enrolled students to participate in the *Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault & Sexual Misconduct*. 
To encourage participation, students were either entered into a drawing or offered a $5 incentive to complete the survey. A sample of 6,000 students was randomly selected to receive a $5 Amazon gift card incentive for submitting the survey. All remaining students were entered into a drawing for a $500 cash prize if they clicked on the survey link embedded in their invitation or reminder email. Students were not required to complete the survey in order to be entered in the drawing. Students were notified of their eligibility for either the $5 Amazon gift card or the drawing in the invitation and reminder emails.

2.4 Survey Procedures

The Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct was launched at the University of Southern California on April 1, 2015 and closed three weeks later on April 22, 2015. All enrolled students were offered the opportunity to participate in the survey.

Email invitations to participate in the survey were sent to students’ university email addresses through a Westat email account on the first day of data collection, April 1, 2015. Each email included a unique link to the student’s online survey and was signed by University of Southern California Vice Provost for Student Affairs, Dr. Ainsley Carry. Westat sent reminder emails, also signed by Dr. Carry, on April 8 and April 20 to prompt completion of the survey before the deadline. The University of Southern California Campus Climate Survey was due on April 22. (For email invitations and reminders, see Appendix 5.)

2.5 Response Rates

At the close of data collection, the University of Southern California had an overall response rate of 19.4 percent.

Table 1: Response rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N = 41,594</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th></th>
<th>Combined</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>resp</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>resp</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduates or Professional</td>
<td>12,358</td>
<td>2,730</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>10,871</td>
<td>2,053</td>
<td>18.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduates</td>
<td>9,268</td>
<td>2,021</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>9,097</td>
<td>1,248</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21,626</td>
<td>4,751</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>19,968</td>
<td>3,301</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A completed survey was defined by two criteria:

- For those with timing information, did it take the respondent at least 5 minutes to fill out the questionnaire?\(^1\)

- For everyone, did the respondent answer at least one question in each of the following sections: sexual harassment (D), stalking (E), and sexual assault/other misconduct (G)?

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

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

The response rate for the incentivized sample – that is, students offered a $5 gift card upon completion of the survey – was 24.3 percent.

**Table 2. Response rates by incentive condition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incentive condition</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>resp</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$5 gift card</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>1,460</td>
<td>24.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawing</td>
<td>35,594</td>
<td>6,592</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.6 Brief Description of the Sampling Procedure for the University of Southern California

A census of 41,594 students was used to conduct the survey. A sample of 6,000 students was selected to receive the $5 gift card. To select this sample, a systematic sampling procedure was used after sorting the frame by the following variables: Campus, Full Time Status, Online Status, Gender, Race/Ethnicity, School, Enrollment Status in Undergraduate/Graduate/Non-degree Program, Year of Study for Undergraduate Students, and Year in Program for Graduate Students. The values for these variables are shown in Table 3. The remainder of the students in

---

1 Timing data was not available for anyone who did not get to the end of the survey and hit the ‘submit’ button.
2 When testing the survey, we asked testers to go through the survey as quickly as possible (e.g., skimming the questions and not reading the introduction or instructions). Based on these findings, five minutes was chosen as a cutoff point, below which the survey was not counted as a complete.
3 This criterion could not be used for Intimate Partner Violence (section F) because of the skip pattern embedded in this section (i.e., student had to have been in a partnered relationship since a student at school).
the frame were able to enter into a drawing to win $500. The distribution of each sort variable in the frame is shown in Table 3. A small number of cases with missing frame variables (< 0.05%) were imputed by the hot-deck method.

**Table 3. Frame distributions of sampling sort variables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Campus</td>
<td>Alhambra Campus</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>0.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Catalina Campus</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Distance Learner</td>
<td>4,127</td>
<td>9.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hawaii Campus</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Health Sciences Campus</td>
<td>3,293</td>
<td>7.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Orange County Campus</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sacramento</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>San Diego Campus</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skirball Center Campus</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>University Park Campus</td>
<td>33,351</td>
<td>80.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Washington DC</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Time Status</td>
<td>Full time</td>
<td>34,805</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Part time</td>
<td>6,789</td>
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<tr>
<td>Online Status</td>
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<td>9.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>37,467</td>
<td>90.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Male</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>21,626</td>
<td>51.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race / Ethnicity</td>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
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<td>0.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>16,073</td>
<td>38.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>2,771</td>
<td>6.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>4,977</td>
<td>11.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nonresident Alien</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>3,004</td>
<td>7.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>White</td>
<td>14,230</td>
<td>34.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School</td>
<td>Accounting</td>
<td>821</td>
<td>1.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Architecture</td>
<td>731</td>
<td>1.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Art &amp; Design</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>0.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>5,083</td>
<td>12.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cinematic Arts</td>
<td>1,612</td>
<td>3.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>College of Letters, Arts &amp; Sciences</td>
<td>6,827</td>
<td>16.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>College of Letters, Arts &amp; SciencesH</td>
<td>1,338</td>
<td>3.22</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Communication and Journalism</td>
<td>2,267</td>
<td>5.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DUAL</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dentistry</td>
<td>1,563</td>
<td>3.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dramatic Arts</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>1.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1,702</td>
<td>4.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>7,714</td>
<td>18.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gerontology</td>
<td>269</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Law</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>2,201</td>
<td>5.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Music</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>2.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office of the Provost Program</td>
<td>769</td>
<td>1.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pharmacy</td>
<td>1,018</td>
<td>2.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Policy &amp; Development</td>
<td>1,567</td>
<td>3.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social Work</td>
<td>3,219</td>
<td>7.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Visiting Student</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrollment Status</td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>17,825</td>
<td>42.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>22,545</td>
<td>54.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-degree</td>
<td>1,224</td>
<td>2.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year of Study for Undergraduate Students</td>
<td>Graduate/Non-degree</td>
<td>23,769</td>
<td>57.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Undergraduate Freshman</td>
<td>2,159</td>
<td>5.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Undergraduate Sophomore</td>
<td>3,993</td>
<td>9.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Undergraduate Junior</td>
<td>4,858</td>
<td>11.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Undergraduate Senior</td>
<td>6,815</td>
<td>16.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year in Program for Graduate/Professional Students</td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>19,049</td>
<td>45.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Graduate Year 1</td>
<td>18,115</td>
<td>43.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Graduate Year 2</td>
<td>2,477</td>
<td>5.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Graduate Year 3</td>
<td>1,140</td>
<td>2.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Graduate Year 4</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>1.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Graduate Year 5</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Graduate Year 6+</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>0.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.7 Brief Description of the Weighting Procedure for the University of Southern California

The initial step was to create a base-weight for each respondent. A census was conducted at the University of Southern California and a base weight of one was assigned to each respondent. The base weight was adjusted to reflect non-response. This adjustment consisted of a raking procedure that adjusted the base weight to the demographic data available on the frame (Deming and Stephen, 1940; Deville, Särndal, and Sautory, 1993; Cervantes and Brick, 2008). The variables used in the raking procedure are as shown in the following table:
Table 4. Variables used in the raking procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Variable Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incentive Status</td>
<td>This is an indicator variable whether a student was selected into the incentivized program, which offered $5 Amazon gift card, or not</td>
<td>1: $5 Amazon gift card 0: Not in incentivized sample</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Two-category gender variable (Male/Female). The frame data only had two categories (male and female), whereas the survey data had 8 categories. To make the frame and the survey data compatible, the survey responses to a non-male/female category were imputed to a male or female category. Transgender male/female cases are coded as ordinary male/female.</td>
<td>1: Male 2: Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age Group</td>
<td>Student’s age was grouped into four categories, 18-20, 21-23, 24-26, and 27+.</td>
<td>1: 18-20 2: 21-23 3: 24-26 4: 27+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year in School</td>
<td>This is a combined variable of student affiliation (Undergraduate/Graduate/Professional) and year of study or year in program. The questionnaire had separate questions on year of study for undergraduates (freshman, sophomore, junior, senior) and graduate/professional students (1st, 2nd, ..., 6+).</td>
<td>1: Undergraduate freshman 2: Undergraduate sophomore 3: Undergraduate junior 4: Undergraduate senior 5: Graduate/Professional year 1 &amp; 2 6: Graduate/Professional year 3 &amp; 4 7: Graduate/Professional year 5 &amp; 6+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race/Ethnicity</td>
<td>This variable has 5 categories, Hispanic, White, Black, Other race, and Nonresident alien. The frame race/ethnicity categories are grouped this way, and the survey race/ethnicity variables were coded to conform to this categorization.</td>
<td>1: Hispanic 2: White 3: Black 4: Other race 5: Nonresident alien</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Missing values in the frame and demographic variables in the survey data were imputed using a hot-deck procedure that randomly allocated responses in the same proportion as those answered within each imputation class. The highest imputation rate for the frame data was 0.05 percent, and on average, 1.75 percent of survey respondents had to be imputed in this way.

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

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} I_{gk} w_k = N_g$$
where $n$ is the respondent sample size (8,052), $I_{gk}$ is an indicator variable having 1 if respondent $k$ belongs to subgroup $g$, 0 otherwise, $w_k$ is the adjusted weight for respondent $k$, and $N_g$ is the frame count of subgroup $g$.

For example, the weight total for all female respondent students from the survey is equal to the total female count (21,626) in the frame. The same is true for subgroups defined by each variable listed in the above table.

Due to sparse data when cross-classifying the variables used for raking, extreme weights were encountered. A weight was considered extreme when it is less than 1 or greater than four times of the median weight. To address this problem, categories 6 and 7 for the Year in School variable were collapsed for purposes of raking (see Table 1). We also collapsed the Race/Ethnicity variable, categories 4 and 5 into one category (see Table 1). However, collapsing did not resolve all extreme weight problems, so we used weight trimming as the last resort, where any weight less than one is boosted to one and any weight greater than four times of median weight is trimmed so that they were always greater than one and less than four times the median weight. Nine large weights were trimmed by this procedure, and then the raking procedure was run one last time to obtain the final weights that sum to the frame totals.

References


3. Survey Results

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

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

The discussion and tables are organized by these research questions. There is discussion for the tables related to the attitudinal measures related to campus climate (section 3.1), the prevalence and incidence of nonconsensual sexual contact by physical force, incapacitation (section 3.3), coercion and absence of affirmative consent (section 3.4), harassment, stalking and intimate partner violence (section 3.5). There are tables included in the chapter, but are not explicitly discussed, including those related to the knowledge of resources, the consequences of the victimization experiences, the relationship between the victim and the offender, the location of the incident, information about reporting to an agency/organization.

All tables exclude respondents who identified their gender as transgender, genderqueer or non-conforming, questioning or did not see their identity listed on the questionnaire. There are supplementary tables provided with results for these individuals. The next draft of the report will incorporate these respondents into the main tables. These individuals make up approximately one percent of the student population. Consequently the results presented below will not be substantively affected.

When interpreting the tables, please note the following:

1. An ‘s’ indicates the cell was suppressed for confidentiality reasons
2. Any non-numeric symbol indicates there was no data for that cell
3. Standard errors for any percentage of 100% should be 0. In some cases, this is not indicated in the table. This will be fixed for the final draft of the report.
3.1 Campus Climate around Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct

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

Response to a report of sexual assault or sexual misconduct. Students were asked about what might happen if someone were to report a sexual assault or sexual misconduct to an official at University of Southern California (Table 1.1). Overall, 52.8 percent of all students believe that it is very or extremely likely that the victim would be supported by other students in making a report. Male students are more optimistic than females, with 55.4 percent of male undergraduate students and 59.3 percent of male graduate students indicating that it is very or extremely likely that other students would support the victim in making a report. This compared to 42.3 percent of female undergraduate students and 53.4 percent of female graduate students.

Students were asked about the likelihood that the alleged perpetrator or their associates would retaliate against the victim in response to a report of sexual assault or sexual misconduct. Overall, 22.6 percent indicated that it is very or extremely likely that retaliation would occur. Male students are less inclined to believe that a report would result in retaliation, with 20.9 percent of male undergraduate students and 17.5 percent of male graduate students indicating that it is very likely or extremely likely that this would occur. This compared to 30.6 percent of female undergraduate students and 22.0 percent of female graduate students.

The survey contained several questions about how campus officials would react to a report of sexual assault or sexual misconduct. Students were asked whether campus officials would take the report seriously. Overall, 60.3 percent said that it is very or extremely likely that the report would be taken seriously by campus officials. Female students are less optimistic than male students in this regard, with 44.0 percent of female undergraduate students and 64.1 percent of female graduate students believing that it is very or extremely likely. This compared to 60.7 percent of male undergraduate students and 69.9 percent of male graduate students.

Students were asked if campus officials would protect the safety of individuals making the report. Overall, 54.3 percent said that it is very or extremely likely that the individual’s safety would be protected. Females are less optimistic, with 39.8 percent of female undergraduates and 55.4 percent of female graduate students saying that it is very or
extremely likely that the individual’s safety would be protected, compared to 56.9 percent of male undergraduate students and 63.5 percent of male graduate students.

Students were asked if they believe that campus officials would conduct a fair investigation in the event of a report. Overall, 47.9 percent indicated that it is very or extremely likely that this would occur. Females are less optimistic than male students, with 32.4 percent of female undergraduate students and 53.0 percent of female graduate students saying that it is very or extremely likely that there would be a fair investigation, compared to 43.5 percent of male undergraduates and 59.3 percent of male graduate students.

Overall, 37.3 percent of students said it was very or extremely likely that campus officials would take action against the offender. Females are less likely than males to believe that campus officials would take action against the offender, with 23.0 percent of female undergraduate students and 37.8 percent of female graduate students saying that it is very or extremely likely that this would occur. This compared to 40.1 percent of male undergraduates and 45.9 percent of male graduate students.

Lastly, 26.6 percent said it was very or extremely likely that campus officials would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault or sexual misconduct on campus. Female students are less inclined to believe this than males, with 19.1 percent of female undergraduate students and 23.8 percent of female graduate students saying that it is very or extremely likely that this would happen. This compared to 30.7 percent of male undergraduates and 31.9 of male graduate students.

**Bystander intervention.** Students were asked about different situations related to being a bystander to the occurrence sexual assault or misconduct, the extent to which they intervened, and the reason for their intervention decision (Table 1.2). Overall, 14.9 percent of the students said they have suspected that a friend may have been sexually assaulted. Undergraduates reported this in the highest proportions (34.4% female undergraduates, 20.9% male undergraduates), compared to 5.5 percent of graduate females and 3.7 percent of male graduate students.

Among the bystanders, 65.6 percent took some type of action, with most speaking to the friend or someone else to seek help (56.5%).

Overall, 32.9 percent of the students reported they had witnessed a drunk person heading for a sexual encounter. Gender differences are apparent by enrollment status, with 59.9 percent of undergraduate females and 52.8 percent of undergraduate males having witnessed this, compared to 13.3 percent of female graduate students and 15.4 percent of male graduate students.
Among the bystanders, a total of 76.1 percent indicated that they did nothing, with 26.5 percent saying they weren’t sure what to do and 49.6 percent saying they did nothing for another reason. Approximately 24.0 percent of the students did take some type of action, about 8.8 percent of the students directly intervened to stop the incident, 6.8 percent spoke to someone else to seek help and 8.4 percent did something else.

Asked whether they had witnessed someone acting in a sexually violent or harassing manner, 15.7 percent indicated that they had witnessed such an incident. Undergraduates reported this in the highest proportions (30.4% female undergraduates and 22.6% male undergraduates), compared to 8.1 percent of female graduate students and male graduate students (6.1%) reporting this least often.

Among the bystanders, a total of 54.9 percent indicated that they did nothing, with 24.2 percent saying they weren’t sure what to do and 30.7 percent saying they did nothing for another reason. Overall, 45.1 percent of the bystanders did take some type of action, 17.4 percent directly intervening to stop the incident, 16.8 percent speaking to someone else to seek help and 10.9 percent doing something else.

*Opinions about prevalence and personal risk.* Asked how problematic sexual assault or sexual misconduct is at University of Southern California, 26.2 percent reported that it is very much or extremely problematic (Table 1.3). Among undergraduates, females were more likely to say this, with 44.1 percent of female undergraduates vs., 27.4 percent of male reporting this way.

A relatively small proportion said that they believe that they are very or extremely likely to experience sexual assault or sexual misconduct on campus (5.0%) or off campus (7.4%). Females were more worried than males, with 13.6 percent of female undergraduates believing that it is very or extremely likely that they would experience sexual assault or sexual misconduct on campus, vs. 2.1 percent undergraduate males, 3.7 percent of graduate females vs. 1.0 percent graduate males.

### 3.2 Resources Related to Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct

*NOTE: TABLE 2.1 IS NOT DISCUSSED IN THE FIRST DRAFT OF THIS REPORT*
3.3 Frequency and Nature of Victimization by Physical Force or Incapacitation

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

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

Penetration:
- When one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else’s vagina or anus
- When someone’s mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else’s genitals

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

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

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

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

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4 See questions G1 – G5 of the questionnaire
are further disaggregated by whether physical force, incapacitation or both were involved in the event.

The discussion below primarily concentrates on rates since the student entered University of Southern California. The patterns for the current year parallel these rates, but are lower because of the shorter time frame. First the patterns within each of the four groups are described, starting with female undergraduates. The patterns across groups are then summarized.

Among female undergraduates, 29.7 percent experienced this type of assault since entering University of Southern California and 17.3 percent experienced this type of assault during the current school year (Table 3.1a). Approximately, 14.5 percent experienced nonconsensual penetration involving force or incapacitation since entering University of Southern California and 7.0 percent experienced this type of assault during the current school year. Breaking this down further, since entering the University of Southern California, 8.2 percent of female undergraduates were victims of penetration with physical force (no incapacitation), 7.3 percent were victims of a sexual assault involving penetration by incapacitation (no physical force), and 2.6 percent were victims of penetration by both physical force and incapacitation.

With respect to sexual touching, 22.9 percent of female undergraduates were victims since entering University of Southern California, and 13.5 percent during the current school year. Since entering University of Southern California, 17.7 percent were victims of this type of assault using physical force only, 8.0 percent using incapacitation only and 1.2 percent were victims of nonconsensual sexual touching with both physical force and incapacitation.

Among graduate females, 4.2 percent were victims of sexual assault involving either nonconsensual penetration or sexual touching since entering University of Southern California, and 2.4 percent in the current school year. Since entering University of Southern California, 1.7 percent were victims of sexual assault with penetration. With respect to tactics for nonconsensual penetration, 1.1 percent was physical force, 0.6 percent was by incapacitation only and 0.3 percent by both physical force and incapacitation.

Since entering University of Southern California, 3.2 percent of graduate female students were victims of nonconsensual sexual touching due to physical force or incapacitation. Physical force only was reported by 2.5 percent of these respondents, 0.9 percent indicated assault by incapacitation only, and 0.1 percent indicated they experienced sexual touching both by physical force and incapacitation.

Among undergraduate males 6.8 percent were victims of either nonconsensual penetration or sexual touching since entering University of Southern California, and 4 percent
in the current school year (Table 3.1c). Since entering University of Southern California, 3.5 percent were victims of assault involving penetration, 1.6 percent by physical force only and 2.2 percent were victims by incapacitation only.

Since entering University of Southern California, 4.7 percent of undergraduate males were victims of nonconsensual sexual touching by force or incapacitation, and 3 percent in the current school year. Examining victimization since entering University of Southern California by tactic, 2.9 percent were by physical force only, 1.9 percent by incapacitation only.

Among male graduate students, 1.3 percent victims of nonconsensual penetration or sexual touching since entering college, and 1 percent in the current school year (Table 3.1d).

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

Undergraduate students report higher rates than graduate students. For females the rate for undergraduates is about 7 as high as for graduate students. For males, the difference by enrollment status is similar.

**Victim Characteristics.** Table 3.2.1 presents prevalence rates by victim characteristics: sexual orientation, ethnicity, race, disability status, marital status, and year in school. There is a very large difference between the two categories of sexual orientation. Overall heterosexuals have a rate of 9.1 percent and non-heterosexuals 19.1 percent.

Students that reported having a disability registered with the university had a higher prevalence rate than those without a disability (21.2% vs. 9.7%). This pattern is the same across gender and enrollment status groups.

Table 3.2.2 shows the rates by year in school disaggregated by time frame (current year vs. since entering University of Southern California). These provide one of the first profiles from survey data on how rates vary by school year. In prior publications, the information by year in school has been based on reports made to the school or the police. Looking at prevalence in the current school year for female undergraduates, the highest rates are for freshman and sophomores and rates then drop significantly and are similar in junior and senior years. This is somewhat different than common wisdom that the greatest risks are for entering freshman.
For graduate and professional students (Table 3.2.3), the rates for current school year are similar until a decline at the 5th year in school.

Patterns for undergraduates since entering University of Southern California exhibit a general increase from freshman to senior year, as would be expected given the increased time period when victimization could have occurred. By senior year, 34.8 percent of female undergraduates reported experiencing nonconsensual penetration or sexual touching by force or incapacitation. This figure compares to prior publications (e.g., Krebs et al, 2007) which found the figure to be around 20% (or “1 in 5”).

Table 3.3.1 provides prevalence rates by the same set of characteristics for females disaggregated by whether the incident involved penetration or sexual touching. The results do not significantly differ by the two types of behaviors.

Number of times assaulted. Tables 3.4a and 3.4b provide estimates of the number of times students have been victims of nonconsensual penetration or sexual touching involving physical force or incapacitation. This survey is one of the first to estimate rates of multiple victimization. Table 3.4a provides rates by time period for acts involving penetration for females. Overall, 1.2 percent of females were victimized 2 or more times during the current school year and 3.3 percent reported being victimized 2 or more times since enrolling in college.

Table 3.4b provides the number of times students have been victims of nonconsensual sexual touching due to physical force or incapacitation. Overall, 2.4 percent of students were victims at least twice during the current year and 4.8 percent since enrolling at University of Southern California.

Reporting and Reasons for Not Reporting. Students that said they were victimized were asked if he/she reported any of the incidents to several different agencies or organizations. Table 3.9a provides the estimates for females reporting nonconsensual acts of penetration or sexual touching involving physical force and incapacitation. Penetrative acts involving physical force were much more likely to be reported to an agency or organization when compared to penetration by incapacitation. For penetrative acts, 23.7 percent of the victims reported an incident involving physical force were reported. This compares to 16.3 percent for penetrative acts involving incapacitation. Even fewer reported Sexual Touching incidents, with 8.3 percent of those by force and 6.8 percent by incapacitation.

Several follow-up questions were asked on why the respondent did not report to an agency, as well as whether any of the incidents were reported to someone else. The primary

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5 Estimates for males are not presented because of the low prevalence rates for this gender.
reason why incidents were not reported to an agency or organization was that it was not considered serious enough. For the penetrative acts involving force, 64.8 percent did not think the incident was serious enough to report. The rate is similar for victims of penetration due to incapacitation (64.4%).

A significant percentage of victims of penetrative acts involving force said it was not reported because they feared negative social consequences (24%), felt embarrassed or ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult (35.4%), or did not think anything would be done about it (30.1%). Other common reasons for not reporting included not knowing where to go or who to tell (15.6%), fearing it would not be kept confidential (21.1%), and not wanting the person to get in trouble (13.7%).

For victims of nonconsensual sexual touching due to physical force, the top three reasons for not reporting were: 76.7 percent felt the incident was not serious enough to report, 27.5 percent did not think anything would be done about it, and 13.4 percent felt embarrassed or ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult. For nonconsensual sexual touching involving incapacitation, the top three reasons were: 84.2 percent felt the incident was not serious enough to report, 21.4 percent did not think anything would be done about it, and 18.8 percent feared negative social consequences.

The respondent was asked if they reported the incident to another person. The patterns of this type of reporting were similar across both types of behaviors (penetration, sexual touching) and tactics (force, incapacitation). Between 14.5 and 19.4 percent did not tell anyone else at all and 78.7 to 84.8 percent said they told a friend.

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

**NOTE:** TABLES 3.6 THROUGH 3.8 ARE NOT DISCUSSED IN THE FIRST DRAFT OF THIS REPORT

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

This section summarizes the prevalence of nonconsensual sexual contact that was the result of coercion or the absence of affirmative consent at University of Southern California. This section also provides the characteristics of the victims and the number of times that students have been a victim of this type of contact.
For purposes of the survey, coercion is defined as nonconsensual contact that involve threats of serious non-physical harm or promise of rewards (e.g., threatening to give you bad grades or cause for you, promise of good grades or a promotion at work).\(^6\)

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

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

- Since you have been a student at [University], has someone had contact with you involving penetration or oral sex without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement? Examples include someone:
  - initiating sexual activity despite your refusal
  - ignoring your cues to stop or slow down
  - went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding
  - otherwise failed to obtain your consent

Respondents were asked about AAC that involved penetration and sexual touching.\(^7\)

Each time an instance of coercion or AAC was reported by a respondent, follow-up questions were administered that asked about which year it occurred and whether this was part of another incident that already been reported during the survey. If a respondent reported that an instance of coercion was part of a previously reported incident involving physical force or incapacitation, the event was not counted in the coercion prevalence rate. If a respondent reported an instance of AAC was part of a previously reported incident involving physical force, incapacitation or coercion, the event was not counted in the AAC prevalence rate.

**Prevalence.** Table 4.1 presents the prevalence of nonconsensual contact due to coercion or AAC for the current year and since entering University of Southern California by the

\(^6\) Section G of the questionnaire had two questions asking about the use of this tactic involving penetration and sexual touching (questions G6 and G7).

\(^7\) See questions G8 and G9
different behaviors and tactics. The discussion below primarily concentrates on rates since the student entered University of Southern California. The patterns for the current year parallel these rates, but are lower because of the shorter time frame.

Since entering University of Southern California, nonconsensual contact involving coercion was reported by well less than 1 percent of the students (.4%). The percent of students reporting AAC as a tactic is much higher than coercion, with 5.1 percent of the students reporting this type of incident since entering University of Southern California. More than half of these incidents involve sexual touching (3.9%) compared to penetration (1.9%). There is significant variation by gender. A much higher percentage of females reported this than males (e.g. 14.8% female undergraduates compared to 2.9% male undergraduates). For females, there is also a difference between undergraduates (14.8%) and graduate students (2.8%).

**Number of times assaulted.** Table 4.2 contains estimates for the number of times that students were victimized due to coercion or AAC. As noted above, victimization due to coercion was very rare. Consequently it is difficult to note any significant multiple victimization patterns for this type of tactic. Contact involving AAC is more prevalent and does exhibit significant percentages who are victimized more than once.

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

For females, there is a very large difference in prevalence rates between the two categories of sexual orientation. For female undergraduates, non-heterosexuals have a rate of 24.6 percent and heterosexuals a rate of 13.6 percent.

For all students, not just females, those that reported having a disability registered with the university had a prevalence rate that was about twice as high as those without a disability (10.6% vs. 4.9%). This pattern is apparent across gender and enrollment status categories.

The rates by year in school are disaggregated by time frame (current year vs. since entering University of Southern California). There is significant change in the current year risk of AAC victimization by year of undergraduate enrollment, where for the overall students, the

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8 Estimates for coercion by victim characteristics were not estimated because of the low prevalence of this type of victimization.
senior year has the lowest rate (2.8%) compared with other years. The rates are very similar among different year in school for graduate and professional students.

Patterns for undergraduates since entering University of Southern California exhibit an overall increase by year in school, as would be expected given the increased time period when victimization could have occurred. By senior year, 16.8 percent of female undergraduates reported experiencing nonconsensual penetration or sexual touching by AAC. This compares to 9.4 percent for freshman.

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

**NOTE: TABLE 4.5 IS NOT DISCUSSED IN THE FIRST DRAFT OF THIS REPORT**

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

The survey included measures of three other forms of sexual assault and misconduct, sexual harassment, stalking and intimate partner violence. This section reviews the prevalence, incidence and characteristics associated with each of these behaviors.

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

**Sexual harassment.** Harassment was defined as a series of behaviors that interfered with the victim’s academic or professional performances, limited the victim’s ability to participate in an academic program, or created an intimidating, hostile or offensive social, academic or work environment. This definition is in line with campus policies, as well as those of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission’s definition regarding “hostile environment” and the US Department of Education.\(^9\) The specific behaviors referenced were taken from several different scales measuring harassment\(^10\) and include:

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\(^9\) For the EEOC definition, see [http://www.eeoc.gov/laws/types/sexual_harassment.cfm](http://www.eeoc.gov/laws/types/sexual_harassment.cfm). For the Department of Education definition, see [http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/ocrshpam.html#_t1a](http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/ocrshpam.html#_t1a)

• Made sexual remarks or told jokes or stories that were insulting or offensive to you?
• Made inappropriate or offensive comments about your or someone else’s body, appearance or sexual activities?
• Said crude or gross sexual things to you or tried to get you to talk about sexual matters when you didn’t want to?
• Emailed, texted, tweeted, phoned, or instant messaged offensive sexual remarks, jokes, stories, pictures or videos to you that you didn’t want?
• Continued to ask you to go out, get dinner, have drinks or have sex even though you said, “No”?

Table 5.1a presents prevalence rates for victims of sexual harassment and characteristics of both the offenders and the victim. The table provides an overall estimate of prevalence, the specific behavior that occurred, number of times it occurred during the current academic year, the number of offenders involved, the association between the offender and the university, and the relationship between the offender and the victim.

Overall, 37.4 percent of students indicated that they have been the victims of sexual harassment. Female undergraduates report this most often (66.2%), followed by male undergraduates and female graduate students (45.2% and 26.3%, respectively), and lastly by male graduate students (17.8%). The most common behavior cited was making inappropriate comments about their body, appearance or sexual behavior (28.7%); followed by making sexual remarks, or insulting or offensive jokes or stories (22.8%). This pattern by gender and enrollment status is the same for each of the specific types of behaviors.

Students reporting harassment were asked how many times this has occurred in the in the last year. Approximately 82.5% percent of those who said they were subject to harassment said that it had happened in the last academic year. Most of these victims said that it had happened more than once during the last year, with 20.9 percent reporting that it occurred two times, and 27.4 percent saying that it happened 3 to 5 times.

With respect to the number of people involved, 29.1% percent said that only one person was involved. Female graduate students were much more likely to report one person (44.9%).

The offender’s affiliation to the university was most often described as a student (90.3%). This was more common among undergraduate students (95.2% of female undergraduates and 95.0% of male undergraduates) than among graduate students (79.2 percent female graduate students and 82.3% male graduate students). Graduate students more often identified the offender as a faculty member (15.7% of female graduate students
and 13.8% of male graduate students vs 6.1% of female undergraduates and 5.9% of male undergraduates) or other member of the university staff or administration (6.2% of female graduate students and 6.5% of male graduate students vs. 3.8% of female undergraduates and 2.8% of male undergraduates).

The most common response describing the relationship of the offender to the victim is a friend or acquaintance (66.6%), followed by a stranger (45.4%). Graduate students more frequently identified the relationship of the offender to the victim as teacher or advisor (11.2% of female graduate students and 10.5% of male graduate students vs. 4.5% of female undergraduates and 4.6% of male undergraduates) or a co-worker, boss or supervisor (11.5% of female graduate students and 7.6% of male graduate students vs. 5.3% of female undergraduates and 3.3% of male undergraduates).

Female undergraduate students more often identified their relationship to the offender as someone they had dated or had an intimate relationship with (12.3% of female undergraduates vs. 4.9% of male undergraduates, 4.0 of female graduate students and 3.5% of male graduate students). Undergraduates more commonly described the offender as a friend or acquaintance (67.8% of female undergraduates and 73.8% of male undergraduates vs. 58.0% of female graduate students and 62.0% of male graduate students).

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

Partnered relationships include:

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

The question wording for the IPV items (Section F of the questionnaire) is a combination of wording used in the University of New Hampshire 2012 survey as cited in the White House Task Force Report and the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS)
conducted by the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention.\textsuperscript{11} To be classified as a victim, respondents had to say that a partner had done one of the following:

- **Controlled or tried to control you?** Examples could be when someone:
  - kept you from going to classes or pursuing your educational goals
  - did not allow you to see or talk with friends or family
  - made decisions for you such as, where you go or what you wear or eat
  - threatened to “out” you to others
- **Threatened to physically harm you, someone you love, or themselves?**
- **Used any kind of physical force against you?** Examples could be when someone:
  - bent your fingers or bit you
  - choked, slapped, punched or kicked you
  - hit you with something other than a fist
  - attacked you with a weapon, or otherwise physically hurt or injured you

IPV was experienced by 7.4 percent of the student population who had been in a partnered relationship. This was reported most often by female undergraduates (12.3 percent), followed by male undergraduates and female graduate students (7.6% and 5.7%, respectively), and lastly by male graduate students (4.1%). The most common behavior was controlling or trying to control the victim (4.5%); followed by using physical force (3.0%) and threatening to harm the victim, family or themselves (2.6%). The majority of victims reported that there was only one offender, and 60.9 percent reported that the incident occurred a range of 1 to 5 times since the beginning of the 2014 school year.

**Stalking.** Stalking was based on definitions and behaviors used in the NISVS, the National Crime Victimization Survey and the National Violence Against Women’s Survey.\textsuperscript{12} Respondents were asked whether someone:

- Made unwanted phone calls, sent emails, voice, text or instant messages, or posted messages, pictures or videos on social networking sites in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety


• Showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety
• Spied on, watched or followed you either in person or using devices or software in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety

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

Approximately (3.1%) of students reported that they had been the victims of stalking while attending the University of Southern California (Table 5.3a). Female undergraduates reported being victims of stalking most often at 6.2 percent, followed by graduate females at 3.0 percent, and male students (2.5% male undergraduates and 1.1% male graduate students). Among the victims, approximately 76.1% reported that an incident occurred within the last year. More than one-half of students reported that within the last year they were stalked in a range of 1 to 5 times (59.9%).

Most often, the offender’s affiliation to the university was described as a student (59.6%), particularly among female undergraduate students (75.0% female undergraduates vs. 63.0% male undergraduates, 40.8% of graduate female students and 32.6% of male graduate students). A fairly large percentage (32.9%) did not know the person’s association with the university.

In describing the relationship of the offender to the victim, students most often indicated that it was a stranger (38.3%), followed by a friend or acquaintance (34.9%), and someone they had dated or were intimate with (20.1%). Undergraduates were particularly likely to indicate that the offender was a friend or acquaintance (46.1% of female undergraduates and 32.9% of male undergraduates vs. 23.6% of female graduate students and 16.4% of male graduate students).

Table 5.4 presents the prevalence of sexual harassment, intimate partner violence, and stalking by the characteristics of the victim. For all of these types of sexual misconduct, non-heterosexual students report having been victimized more often than heterosexual youth (54.5% vs. 35.7% for sexual harassment, 14.0% vs. 6.6% for intimate partner violence, and 5.4% vs 2.9% for stalking).

5.3b ARE NOT DISCUSSED IN THE FIRST DRAFT OF THIS REPORT
Appendix 1. Instrument Development

A1.1 Survey Design Teams and Questionnaire Development

**NOTE: NOT DISCUSSED IN THE FIRST DRAFT OF THIS REPORT**

Table A1-1. The AAU Survey Design Team

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>AAU Survey Design Team Members</th>
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<tr>
<td>Melanie Boyd</td>
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<td>Russell Carey</td>
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<td>Melissa A. Clark</td>
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<td>Nancy Deutsch</td>
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<td>Christi Hurt</td>
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<td>Debra Kalmuss</td>
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<td>Sandra Martin</td>
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<td>Lindsay Orchowski</td>
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<td>Nora Cate Schaeffer</td>
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### AAU Survey Design Team Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sewell Bascom</td>
<td>University of Wisconsin</td>
<td>Professor of Sociology</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Survey Center</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology</td>
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#### A1.2 Student Input

**NOTE:** NOT DISCUSSED IN THE FIRST DRAFT OF THIS REPORT

#### A1.3 Survey Content and Sources

**NOTE:** NOT DISCUSSED IN THE FIRST DRAFT OF THIS REPORT
A1.4 The Instrument: The Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct

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Overview

This first section provides a brief overview of the logic and flow of the instrument. The remaining sections provide the survey, starting with the informed consent statement. The vertical lines on the survey documentation indicate what appeared on each screen. For an example of the template used for each screen, see the document summarizing the questionnaire development process.

Survey Flow and Logic

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

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

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

13 “X” goes from 1 to 9. For example, G[1]a is the follow-up to question G1; G[2]a is the follow-up to question G2, etc.
respondent reports a penetration by force (G1) and sexual touching by force (G3), these items were administered twice, once for each type.

As with the other types of victimization, these follow-up questions ask for a summary across all incidents of each type. For example if the individual was a victim of sexual touching using physical force (G3) on two occasions, the items will ask for a summary across both occasions. Up to 2 forms were administered for those individuals that reported 2 or more types of assaults. If more than two types of assaults were reported, then the top two were selected using the following order: 1) G1-G2 (completed or attempted penetration with force), 2) G4 (penetration when incapacitated), 3) G3 (sexual touching by force), and 4) G5 (sexual touching by incapacitation).

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

Informed Consent

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

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

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

This survey should take most students approximately 20 minutes to complete. It may take up to 30 minutes for some individuals. You do NOT have to participate in this survey, and if you do choose to participate, you may skip any question you are not comfortable answering and may exit the survey at any time. There will be no consequences to you personally or your student status if you choose not to complete the survey.
[To thank you for your participation, every student who completes the survey will be offered a $5 gift card to Amazon.com.]

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

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

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

If you have any questions about this study please call the Help Desk at 1-855-497-4787.

If you have questions about your rights and welfare as a research participant, please call the Westat Human Subjects Protections office at 1-888-920-7631. Please leave a message with your full name, the name of the research study that you are calling about (the AAU Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct), and a phone number beginning with the area code. Someone will return your call as soon as possible.\(^1\)

\(^1\) The project obtained a Certificate of Confidentiality from NIH, but it was not granted until after the data collection period started. The portion of the informed consent pertaining to the CoC only appeared after it was approved.
First, we’d like to ask you a few questions about your background.

A1. **How old are you?**

[DROP DOWN LIST]

Under 18
18-29, by single year
30+

[IF AGE =Under 18]

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

[EXIT SURVEY]

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

Undergraduate [CONTINUE]
Graduate [GO TO A4]
Professional [GO TO A4]

[IF BLANK THEN GO TO A5]
A3.  What is your class year in school? Answer on the basis of the number of credits you have earned.

Freshman [GO TO A5]
Sophomore [GO TO A5]
Junior [GO TO A5]
Senior [GO TO A5]
[IF BLANK THEN GO TO A5]

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

1st year
2nd year
3rd year
4th year
5th year
6th year or higher

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

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

[DROP DOWN LIST]
Prior to 1997
1997 – 2015 by single year

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

Yes
No

A8. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes
No

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

American Indian or Alaska Native
Asian
Black or African American
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
White

A10. Are you a US citizen or permanent resident?

Yes
No
A11. Which best describes your gender identity?

- Woman
- Man
- Transgender woman
- Transgender man
- Genderqueer or gender non-conforming
- Questioning
- Not listed
- Decline to state

A12. Do you consider yourself to be:

- Heterosexual or straight
- Gay or lesbian
- Bisexual
- Asexual
- Questioning
- Not listed
- Decline to state

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

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

- Yes
- No

---


16 Badgett, M. V. "Best practices for asking questions about sexual orientation on surveys." The Williams Institute (2009)
A14. Are you currently ...

Never married
Not married but living with a partner
Married
Divorced or separated
Other

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

Yes
No

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

[UNIVERSITY SPECIFIC LIST]

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

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

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

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

1. Not at all
2. A little
3. Somewhat
4. Very
5. Extremely

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

1. Not at all
2. A little
3. Somewhat
4. Very
5. Extremely

---

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

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely
The next questions ask about the services and resources offered by the university for those affected by sexual assault and sexual misconduct.

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

[UNIVERSITY SPECIFIC LIST]

None of the Above

---

How knowledgeable are you about each of the following:

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

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

---

18 Modified from #iSPEAK: Rutger Campus Climate Survey. New Brunswick, NJ: Center on Violence Against Women and Children, School of Social Work, Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey. Received from http://socialwork.rutgers.edu/Libraries/VAWC/new_doc_to_upload_for_ispeak.sflb.ashx
C2b. How knowledgeable are you about where to get help at [University] if you or a friend experienced sexual assault or sexual misconduct?

- Not at all
- A little
- Somewhat
- Very
- Extremely

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

- Not at all
- A little
- Somewhat
- Very
- Extremely

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

- Not at all
- A little
- Somewhat
- Very
- Extremely

---


20 Ibid.
SECTION D - HARASSMENT

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

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

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

Yes

Never experienced

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

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

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

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

Yes

Never experienced


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

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

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

Yes

Never experienced

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

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

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

Yes

Never experienced
These questions ask about situations where someone said or did something that

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

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

Yes

Never experienced

BOX D1

IF YES TO ANY QUESTION D1 – D5, CONTINUE
ELSE GO TO E1

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

- **[IF D1 = YES]** Someone made sexual remarks or jokes that were insulting or offensive
- **[IF D2 = YES]** Someone made inappropriate offensive comments about your or someone else’s body, appearance or sexual activities
- **[IF D3 = YES]** Someone said crude or gross sexual things to you or made unwelcomed attempts to get you to talk about sexual matters
- **[IF D4 = YES]** Someone emailed, texted, tweeted, phoned, or instant messaged offensive sexual remarks, jokes, stories, pictures or videos to you
- **[IF D5 = YES]** Someone continued to ask you to go out, get dinner, have drinks or have sex even though you said, “No”
D6. **How many different people behaved this way?**

1 person
2 persons
3 or more persons

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

Student
Faculty or instructor
Coach or trainer
Other staff or administrator
Other person affiliated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)
The person was not affiliated with [University]
Don’t know association with [University]

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

At the time, it was someone I was involved or intimate with
Someone I had been involved or was intimate with
Teacher or advisor
Co-worker, boss or supervisor
Friend or acquaintance
Stranger
Other
Don’t know
D9. Since the beginning of the fall 2014 term, how many times has someone behaved this way?

0 times
1 time
2 times
3-5 times
6-9 times
10 or more times

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

[UNIVERSITY SPECIFIC LIST]
None of the above [GO TO D13]
[IF NO PROGRAM MARKED GO TO D13]

BOX D2

IF D10= NONE OF THE ABOVE OR NO PROGRAM MARKED THEN GO TO D13
ELSE ADMINISTER ITEMS D11 AND D12 FOR EACH PROGRAM MARKED IN D10 (UP TO 10)
D11 [A-J]. When did you most recently contact [Program] about (this experience/these experiences)?

- Fall of 2014 – present
- Fall of 2013 – Summer of 2014
- Fall of 2012 – Summer of 2013
- Prior to Fall of 2012

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

- Not at all
- A little
- Somewhat
- Very
- Extremely

---

BOX D3

IF MORE PROGRAMS MARKED IN D10 THEN RETURN TO BOX D2
ELSE GO TO TO D14
D13. **[IF NO PROGRAMS CONTACTED]** Were any of the following reasons why you did not contact anyone at [University]? (Mark all that apply)

Did not know where to go or who to tell

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

I did not think anyone would believe me

I did not think it was serious enough to report

I did not want the person to get into trouble

I feared negative social consequences

I did not think anything would be done

I feared it would not be kept confidential

Incident was not on campus or associated with the school

Incident did not occur while attending school

Other

---

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

Friend

Family member

Faculty or instructor

Someone else

I didn’t tell anyone (else)
The next questions ask about instances where someone behaved in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety.

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

Yes,  
No [GO TO E2]  
[IF BLANK GO TO E2]

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

Yes  
No  
Don’t know
E2. Since you have been a student at [University], has someone showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety?

Yes

No [GO TO E3]  
[IF BLANK THEN GO TO E3]

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

Yes

No

Don’t Know

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

Yes,

No [GO TO BOX E1]  
[IF BLANK THEN GO TO BOX E1]

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

Yes

No

Don’t know
BOX E1

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

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

IF ‘NO’ TO ALL ITEMS E1-E3, OR

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

THEN GO TO BOX F0

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

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

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

Yes [GO TO E5]

No [GO TO F1]

Don’t Know [GO TO F1]
You said that the following happened to you since you’ve been a student at [University]:

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

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

- Student
- Faculty or instructor
- Coach or trainer
- Other staff or administrator
- Other person affiliated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)
- The person was not affiliated with [University]
- Don’t know association with [University]

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

- At the time, it was someone I was involved or intimate with
- Someone I had been involved or was intimate with
- Teacher or advisor
- Co-worker, boss or supervisor
- Friend or acquaintance
- Stranger
- Other
- Don’t know
E7. Since the beginning of the fall 2014 term, how many times have you had any of these experiences?

0 times
1 time
2 times
3-5 times
6-9 times
10 or more times

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

[UNIVERSITY SPECIFIC LIST]

None of the above [GO TO E11]

[IF NO PROGRAM MARKED GO TO E11]

BOX E2

IF E8 = NONE OF THE ABOVE OR NO PROGRAM MARKED THEN GO TO E11
ELSE ADMINISTER ITEMS E9 AND E10 FOR EACH PROGRAM MARKED IN E8 (UP TO 10)
E9 [A-J]. When did you most recently contact [Program] about these experiences?

- Fall of 2014 – present
- Fall of 2013 – Summer of 2014
- Fall of 2012 – Summer of 2013
- Prior to Fall of 2012

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

- Not at all
- A little
- Somewhat
- Very
- Extremely

BOX E3

IF MORE PROGRAMS MARKED THEN RETURN TO BOX E2
ELSE SKIP TO E12
E11. Were any of the following reasons why you did not contact anyone at [University]?
(Mark all that apply)

- Did not know where to go or who to tell
- Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult
- I did not think anyone would believe me
- I did not think it was serious enough to report
- I did not want the person to get into trouble
- I feared negative social consequences
- I did not think anything would be done
- I feared it would not be kept confidential
- Incident was not on campus or associated with the school
- Incident did not occur while attending school
- Other

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

- Friend
- Family member
- Faculty or instructor
- Someone else
- I didn’t tell anyone (else)
Earlier in the survey you indicated that you have been in a partnered relationship at least part of the time since you have been a student at [University]. People treat their partner in many different ways. The next section asks you questions about your relationship with your partner(s). Recall that partnered relationships include:

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

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

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

Yes

No

---

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

Yes

No

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

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

Yes

No

BOX F1

IF F1=YES OR F2=YES OR F3=YES, THEN GO TO F4
ELSE GO TO G1

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

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

F4. How many different partners treated you this way?

1 partner

2 partners

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

Yes

No [GO TO F7]

[IF BLANK THEN GO TO F7]

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

Yes

No

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

0 times
1 time
2 times
3-5 times
6-9 times
10 or more times

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

[UNIVERSITY SPECIFIC LIST]

None of the above [GO TO F11]

[IF NO PROGRAM MARKED GO TO F11]
BOXX F2

IF F8= NONE OF THE ABOVE OR NO PROGRAM MARKED THEN GO TO F11
ELSE ADMINISTER ITEMS F9 AND F10 FOR EACH PROGRAM MARKED IN F8 (UP TO 10)

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

Fall of 2014 – present
Fall of 2013 – Summer of 2014
Fall of 2012 – Summer of 2013
Prior to Fall of 2012

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

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

BOX F3

IF F8= NO PROGRAM MARKED THEN CONTINUE TO F11
ELSE SKIP TO F12
F11. [IF NO PROGRAMS CONTACTED] Were any of the following reasons why you did not contact anyone at [University]? (Mark all that apply)

Did not know where to go or who to tell
Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult
I did not think anyone would believe me
I did not think it was serious enough to report
I did not want the person to get into trouble
I feared negative social consequences
I did not think anything would be done
I feared it would not be kept confidential
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school
Incident did not occur while attending school
Other

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

Friend
Family member
Faculty or instructor
Someone else
I didn’t tell anyone (else)
This next section asks about nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact you may have experienced while attending [University]. The person with whom you had the nonconsensual or unwanted contact could have been someone you know, such as someone you are currently or were in a relationship with, a co-worker, a professor, or a family member. Or it could be someone you do not know.

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

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

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

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

Yes [GO TO Attachment 1]

No

---


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

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

Yes [GO TO Attachment 1]
No

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

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

Yes [GO TO Attachment 1]
No

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

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

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

Yes [GO TO Attachment 1]
No
G5. Since you have been attending [University], has any of the following happened to you while you were unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol:

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

Yes [GO TO Attachment 1]

No

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

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

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

Yes [GO TO Attachment 1]

No
G7. Since you have been a student at [University], has someone had contact with you involving kissing or other sexual touching by threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply? Examples include:

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

Yes [GO TO Attachment 1]

No

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

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

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

Yes [GO TO Attachment 1]

No

29 Incorporate affirmative consent as a tactic from the AAU and COFHE schools affirmative consent policies.
G9. Since you have been a student at [University], has someone kissed or sexually touched you without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement? Examples include:

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

Yes [GO TO Attachment 1]

No

---

BOX G1

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

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

ELSE GO TO BOX H0

---

30 Ibid.
SECTION H – SEXUAL MISCONDUCT PREVENTION TRAINING

BOX H0
ADMINISTER SECTION H ONLY IF A6=2014 or 2015
ELSE SKIP TO I1.

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

Yes
No [GO TO I1]
I didn’t attend orientation [GO TO I1]
I don’t remember [GO TO I1]
[IF BLANK THEN [IF BLANK THEN GO TO I1]

H2. Overall, how useful was this session?

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

---

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

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

   Not at all  
   A little  
   Somewhat  
   Very  
   Extremely

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

   Not at all  
   A little  
   Somewhat  
   Very  
   Extremely


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

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

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

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

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

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely
16. If someone were to report a sexual assault or sexual misconduct to an official at [University], how likely is it that campus officials would take action against the offender(s)?

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

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

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely
The next questions are about situations you may have seen or been in since you have been a student at [University]

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

Yes [CONTINUE]

No [GO TO J3]
[IF BLANK GO TO J3]

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

Did nothing because I wasn’t sure what to do

Did nothing for another reason

Spoke to my friend or someone else to seek help

Took action in another way

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

Yes [CONTINUE]

No [GO TO J5]
[IF BLANK THEN GO TO J5]

---


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

Did nothing because I wasn’t sure what to do
Did nothing for another reason
Directly intervened to stop it
Spoke to someone else to seek help
Took action in another way

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

Yes [CONTINUE]
No [GO TO K1]
[IF BLANK THEN GO TO K1]

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

Did nothing because I wasn’t sure what to do
Did nothing for another reason
Directly intervened to stop it
Spoke to someone else to seek help
Took action in another way
The next question asks for your opinion about this survey.

K1.  **How difficult were the questions to understand?**

   Not at all
   A little
   Somewhat
   Very
   Extremely
ATTACHMENT 1 – SECTION G1: IMMEDIATE FOLLOWUPS

BOX G1_1

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

ELSE SKIP TO NEXT ITEM IN SECTION G

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

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

BOX G1_2

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

IF G1A IS BLANK THEN ADMINISTER G1B AND G1C ONCE

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

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

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

[IF BLANK GO TO BOX G1_2]

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

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

[IF BLANK GO TO BOX G1_2]

---

**BOX G1_3**


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

IF NO MORE INCIDENTS THEN GO TO NEXT G ITEM
G[X]d. Was this part of (the other incident/any of the other incidents) you reported as occurring (during the) (Time period) (school year)?

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

[IF BLANK THEN GO TO NEXT BOX]

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

[List prior answers that occurred during same time period]

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

BOX G1_4

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

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

IF NO MORE INCIDENTS THEN GO TO NEXT G ITEM
G2f. You said that this happened other times as well. Did any of these other incidents also occur since the beginning for the fall 2014 term?

Yes

No
Section GA – Detailed Incident Form (DIF) for G1-G5

BOX GA0

IF ALL ITEMS G1 – G5 = ‘NO’ THEN SKIP TO BOX GC0
ELSE CONTINUE TO BOX GA1

BOX GA1

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

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

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

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

**GA Type 2:** G4 (Rape by incapacitation)

**GA Type 3:** G3 (Forcible sexual touching)

**GA Type 4:** G5 (Sexual touching by incapacitation)

---


37 Modified from the 2012-2013 National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS).
You said that the following happened to you since you have been a student at [University]:

[SUMMARY OF REFERENCE INCIDENT(S)]

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

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

1 person [GO TO GA2a]
2 persons [SKIP TO GA2b]
3 or more persons [SKIP TO GA2b]

[IF BLANK SKIP TO GA2b]

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

- Male
- Female
- Other gender identity
- Don’t know

[FOR ANY RESPONSE OR IF BLANK SKIP TO GA3]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Don’t Know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Don’t Know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other gender identity</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Don’t Know</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GA2c. What type of nonconsensual or unwanted behavior occurred during (this incident/any of these incidents)? (Mark all that apply)

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

Mouth or tongue makes contact with another’s genitals

Kissed

Touched breast, chest, crotch, groin or buttocks

Grabbed, groped or rubbed in a sexual way

Other

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

Student

Faculty or instructor

Coach or trainer

Other staff or administrator

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

The person was not affiliated with [University]

Don’t know association with [University]
GA4. **At the time of (this event/ these events), what (was the person’s /were these persons’) relationship to you? (Mark all that apply)**

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

Someone I had been involved or was intimate with

Teacher or advisor

Co-worker, boss or supervisor

Friend or acquaintance

 Stranger

Other

Don’t know

---

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

Yes

No

Don’t know

---

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

Yes

No

Don’t know

---

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

Yes

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

Yes
No

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

Yes, I am certain
I suspect, but I am not certain
No
Don’t know

BOX GA2
IF GA7='YES' or GA8='YES' or GA9 = 'YES' or 'I SUSPECT', THEN CONTINUE TO GA10.
OTHERWISE SKIP TO BOX GA3

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

Yes
No
Not sure

BOX GA3
IF MORE THAN ONE INCIDENT IN G[X]A OR IF DK NUMBER OF TIMES THEN SKIP TO GA11b
OTHERWISE CONTINUE TO GA11a

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

Yes
No
GA11b.  [IF G[X]A>1 TIME] How many of these incidents occurred during an academic break or recess?

   None
   Some
   All

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

   Yes [CONTINUE TO GA13a]
   No [SKIP TO GA13b]
   [IF BLANK THEN SKIP TO GA13b]

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

   University residence hall/dorm
   Fraternity or Sorority house
   Other space used by a single-sex student social organization
   Other residential housing
   Non-residential building
   Other property (ex. outdoors)

   [FOR ANY RESPONSE OR IF BLANK SKIP TO GA14]
GA13b. [IF GA12=No] Where did this (incident/these incidents) occur? (Mark all that apply)

Private residence
Fraternity or Sorority house
Other space used by a single-sex student social organization
Restaurant, bar or club
Other social venue
Outdoor or recreational space
Some other place

---

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

Physically injured, [CONTINUE TO GA14a]
Contracted a sexually transmitted disease [SKIP TO GA15]
Became pregnant [SKIP TO GA15]
None of the above [SKIP TO GA15]
[IF BLANK THEN SKIP TO GA15]

---

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

Bruises, black-eye, cuts, scratches or swelling
Chipped or knocked out teeth
Broken bones
Internal injury from the sexual contact (ex., vaginal or anal tearing)
Other injuries
GA15. Did you experience any of the following as a result of (the incident/any of the incidents)? (Mark all that apply)

- Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams
- Fearfulness or being concerned about safety
- Loss of interest in daily activities, or feelings of helplessness and hopelessness
- Nightmares or trouble sleeping
- Feeling numb or detached
- Headaches or stomach aches
- Eating problems or disorders
- Increased drug or alcohol use
- None of the above

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

[UNIVERSITY SPECIFIC LIST]

- None of the above [GO TO GA17]

[IF NO PROGRAMS MARKED GO TO GA17]
BOX GA4

IF NO PROGRAM MARKED, GO TO GA17
ELSE ASK GA16a-GA16f FOR THE FIRST 4 PROGRAMS SELECTED IN GA16

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

Fall of 2014 – present [CONTINUE TO GA16b]
Fall of 2013 – Summer of 2014 [SKIP TO BOX GA4B]
Fall of 2012 – Summer of 2013 [SKIP TO BOX GA4B]
Prior to Fall 2012 [SKIP TO BOX GA4B]
[IF BLANK THEN CONTINUE TO GA16b]

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

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

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

Yes
No [SKIP TO GA16e]
[IF BLANK THEN SKIP TO GA16e]
GA16d. [IF GA16C=Yes] What type of pressure?

To proceed with further reporting or adjudication

To not proceed with further reporting or adjudication

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

GA16e. Respecting you

Excellent

Very good

Good

Fair

Poor

GA16f. Helping you understand your options going forward

Excellent

Very good

Good

Fair

Poor

BOX GA5

IF GA16 = NO PROGRAMS MARKED, THEN CONTINUE

IF MORE PROGRAMS MARKED THEN RETURN TO BOX GA4

ELSE SKIP TO GA18
GA17. [IF NO PROGRAMS CONTACTED] Were any of the following reasons why you did not contact anyone at [University]? (Mark all that apply)

Did not know where to go or who to tell

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

I did not think anyone would believe me

I did not think it was serious enough to report

I did not want the person to get into trouble

I feared negative social consequences

I did not think anything would be done

I feared it would not be kept confidential

Incident was not on campus or associated with the school

Incident did not occur while attending school

Other

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

Friend

Family member

Faculty or instructor

Someone else

I didn’t tell anyone (else)
BOX GA6

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

ELSE GO TO BOX GC0
Section GC – Detailed Incident Form (DIF) for G6-G9

BOX GC0

IF ALL ITEMS G6 – G9 = ‘NO’ THEN SKIP TO BOX H1
ELSE CONTINUE TO BOX GC1

BOX GC1

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

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

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

**GC Type 1:** G6 and/or G7 (Sex and/or Sexual touching by Coercion)
**GC Type 2:** G8 and/or G9 (Sex and/or Sexual touching without Affirmative Consent)

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

[SUMMARY OF REFERENCE INCIDENT(S)]

The next questions ask about what happened (when/during any of the times) this happened to you since you have been a student at [University].
GC1. (In total, across all of these incidents) (H/h)ow many people did this to you?

1 person [GO TO GC2a]
2 persons [GO TO GC2b]
3 or more persons [GO TO GC2b]
[IF BLANK THEN GO TO GC2b]

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

Male
Female
Other gender identity
Don’t know

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Don’t Know</th>
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<tr>
<td>Other gender identity</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Don’t Know</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Penis, fingers or objects inside someone’s vagina or anus
Mouth or tongue makes contact with another’s genitals
Kissed
Touched breast/chest, crotch/groin or buttocks, Grabbed, groped or rubbed in a sexual way
Other
GC3. How (is the person/ are the persons) who did this to you associated with [University]? (Mark all that apply)

Student
Faculty or instructor
Coach or trainer
Other staff or administrator
Other person affiliated with a university program (ex., internship, study abroad)
The person was not affiliated with [University]
Don’t know association with [University]

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

At the time, it was someone I was involved or intimate with
Someone I had been involved or was intimate with
Teacher or advisor
Co-worker, boss, or supervisor
Friend or acquaintance
Stranger
Other
Don’t know
**BOX GC2**

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

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

ELSE GO TO BOX H0

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

- Initiated sexual activity without checking in with you first or while you were still deciding
- Initiated sexual activity despite your refusal
- During consensual activity, ignored your verbal cues to stop or slow down
- During consensual activity, ignored your nonverbal cues to stop or slow down
- Otherwise failed to obtain your active ongoing voluntary agreement
- None of the above
Appendix 2. Human Subjects Protections and Safeguards

A2.1 IRB Review Options and Process Overview

In January 2015, Westat submitted its Institutional Review Board (IRB) package (including the instrument and study protocols) to both the Westat IRB, for a full review, and the 27 participating IHEs, who used the materials to develop their own IRB packages. At this time, the study was given conditional approval by the Westat IRB. Full approval was obtained in February 2015. In March 2015, Westat tested and programmed the instrument for April 1, 2015, the first launch date.\(^{38}\)

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

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

A2.2 Respondent Emotional Protections

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

A2.3 NIH Certificate of Confidentiality

The AAU survey is protected by a Federal Certificate of Confidentiality (CoC) CC-AA-15-45. This certificate, issued by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse & Alcoholism, National

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\(^{38}\) To accommodate differences in IHEs’ academic calendars, IHEs chose the field period (generally three weeks) during which they wanted their survey to be open, with the earliest available launch date of April 1.
Institutes of Health (NIH), allows “researchers to refuse to disclose identifiable research information in response to legal demands,” such as court orders and subpoenas, for identifying information or identifying characteristics of a research participant. This is an important legal tool and we are very pleased to have secured this protection for our study participants.

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

### A2.4 Informed Consent

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

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

![Survey Consent Form](http://grants.nih.gov/grants/policy/coe/index.htm)

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

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39 From What is a Certificate of Confidentiality? NIH Certificates of Confidentiality (CoC) Kiosk
To respond to these concerns, this portion of the consent form was changed to highlight this information, partly by adding the words “TRIGGER WARNING” (see below).

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

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

A2.5 Distress Protocols

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

A2.6 Campus-specific Resources

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

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

A2.7 Help Desk

To further encourage participants to complete the survey and minimize distress, Help Desk staff were available by phone and email throughout data collection to answer technical questions about the survey and how to complete it, and to provide resource lists to
respondents who call and need additional support or referrals for services. Help Desk contact information was provided in all email communication and was available on all screens of the online survey, as well as on the survey landing page. Help Desk staff were trained in both project and customer service procedures, including distress protocols. While Help Desk staff did not provide counseling or other crisis intervention services, staff were prepared to offer respondents the same resource information included in the online survey for their specific campus. In the event that a caller expressed elevated distress or a threat to themselves or others, the staff were trained to directly connect these students with counseling services from the resource list. Data collection closed without the need to initiate the distress protocol.

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

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

A2.8 Data Security and Protecting Confidentiality

All survey data was collected via a secure web site hosted at Westat. The respondent’s email address was encrypted and stored in the SqlServer database. Upon final submission of the survey, the respondent’s email address and PIN number (used to create the unique survey link) was automatically deleted from the database, removing any linkage between the survey responses and the respondent. For any respondents who completed some of the survey but did not formally submit it, these variables were deleted manually at the end of the data collection period.
Roster file data was not included in the questionnaire data file so that if someone were to somehow obtain the survey data, they could not associate any data with a particular individual.

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

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

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

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

References


Informed Consent

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

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

TRIGGER WARNING\(^{40}\): This survey also asks about your personal experience with sexual misconduct, such as harassment, sexual assault and other forms of violence. Some of the language used in this survey is explicit and some people may find it uncomfortable, but it is important that we ask the questions in this way so that you are clear what we mean. Information on how to get help, if you need it, appears on the top of each page and at the end of the survey.

This survey should take most students approximately 20 minutes to complete. It may take up to 30 minutes for some individuals. You do NOT have to participate in this survey, and if you do choose to participate, you may skip any question you are not comfortable answering and may exit the survey at any time. There will be no consequences to you personally or your student status if you choose not to complete the survey.

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

We will protect the confidentiality of your answers [to the extent the law allows\(^{41}\)]. When you complete the survey the link with your name, email and IP address will be broken so that no-one will be able to connect these with your survey answers. The results will be presented in summary form so no individual can be identified. However, if we learn about child abuse or you threaten to harm yourself or others, we are obligated to report it to the authorities.

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\(^{40}\) The words TRIGGER WARNING were added after the start of data collection in order to call out existing language in the consent which advised about explicit language within the survey. Changes to the consent were made as soon as operationally possible.

\(^{41}\) Pre-NIH Certificate of Confidentiality language, removed once the Federal certificate was in place.
We have obtained a Certificate of Confidentiality (CoC) issued by the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The CoC is issued to protect the investigators on this study from being forced to tell anyone about your participation in this study, even under a subpoena.

Even when a CoC is in place, you and your family members must still continue to actively protect your own privacy. If you voluntarily give your written consent for an insurer, employer, or lawyer to receive information about your participation in the research, then we may not use the CoC to withhold this information.42

If you have any questions about this study please call the Help Desk at 1-855-497-4787.

If you have questions about your rights and welfare as a research participant, please call the Westat Human Subjects Protections office at 1-888-920-7631. Please leave a message with your full name, the name of the research study that you are calling about (the AAU Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct), and a phone number beginning with the area code. Someone will return your call as soon as possible.

42 NIH Certificate of Confidentiality CC-AA-15-45 was issued on April 8, 2015. Changes to the consent were made as soon as operationally possible.
Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Why me and what is this about?

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

Who is administering the survey?

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

What will University of Southern California do with the results?

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

Why are you asking about these sensitive topics?

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

What will I be asked to do?

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

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

Isn’t this survey only for women?

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

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

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

How long will the survey take?

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

Am I required to participate?

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

Will my answers be confidential?

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

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

On each page of the online survey, there is a link to on- and off-campus resources that you can contact if you become upset. In addition to local resources, there is information for several
national services that provide information and counselors 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. We have included a variety of resources so you can choose to contact the one(s) you think would be most helpful to you.

**I still have questions.**

If you have any questions about this study, you can call the study Help Desk at 1-855-497-4787.

If you have questions about your rights and welfare as a research participant, please call the Westat Human Subjects Protections office at 1-888-920-7631. Please leave a message with your full name, the name of the research study that you are calling about (the AAU Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct), and a phone number beginning with the area code. Someone will return your call as soon as possible.
University of Southern California
Student Resource Information

National Resources

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

Phone Hotlines

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

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

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

Websites and Online Hotlines

Crisis Text Line .............................................................................................................. text 741741

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

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

Sexual Assault Resource Center:
http://sarc.usc.edu/resources/

USC Violence Intervention Program, a Rape Treatment Center........ (323) 226-3961
Available 24/7, confidential

Center for Women and Men ................................................................. (213) 740-4900
Available 24/7, confidential

Student Counseling Center ................................................................. (213) 740-7711

Office of the Title IX Coordinator....................................................... (213) 740-5086
Appendix 3. Results by Individual Status Code

A3.1 Definition of Completed Survey

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

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

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

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

\[
Response\ Rate = \frac{n_1 + n_2}{N}
\]
Where $N$ is the total number of students that received the survey invitation (For those schools that conducted a census, $N$ represents the total number of registered undergraduate and graduate students; For those few school that did not conduct a census, $N$ represents the total number of registered undergraduate and graduate students that were sampled); $n_1$ represents the number of students who started the survey, completed the victimization sections, but did not submitted the survey; $n_2$ represents the number of students who started the survey, completed the victimization sections, and submitted the survey.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status Description</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Did not click on link</td>
<td>30,379</td>
<td>73.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Clicked on link, but did not start</td>
<td>1,766</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Started, did not submit, did not have enough responses</td>
<td>1,332</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Submitted, completed in &lt;5 minutes</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Submitted, completed &gt;= 5 minutes or could not measure duration, did not did not have enough responses</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Started, not submitted, completed minimum responses</td>
<td>813</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Started, submitted, completed minimum responses</td>
<td>7,239</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>41,594</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A3.2 Drop-out Rates

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

About 14.8% of the individuals that started the survey did not complete using the rules described above ((1,397/ 9,449) = 14.8%). Much of the dropout occurred after the background and harassment sections. Once starting section G (sexual assault), very few respondents were dropped from the analysis dataset. Of those that did not complete, 65% did not answer the first question in the Harassment section and 97% did not answer the first question in the first sexual violence question.

Table A3.2. Survey drop-out rate for the University of Southern California: Percent Non-Missing Responses for Initial Item in Each Section for Respondents That Started the Survey\(^1,2\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Not Complete</th>
<th>Complete</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section A – Background</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section B – Perceptions of Risk</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section C – Resources</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section D – Harassment</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section E - Stalking</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section G – SV Screener</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section I – Perceptions of Responses to Reporting</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section J – Bystander Intervention</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section K - Debriefing</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submitted</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Started</td>
<td>1,397</td>
<td>8,052</td>
<td>9,449</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

2. See text for definition of a completed survey.
Appendix 4. Non-response Bias Analysis

NOTE: NOT DISCUSSED IN THE FIRST DRAFT OF THIS REPORT
1st Contact: Email Invitation

Condition 1: $5 Amazon gift card

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

From: Dr. Ainsley Carry, Vice Provost for Student Affairs
To: University of Southern California Student

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

I know your time is valuable, but I hope you can find a few minutes to respond before the survey closes on Thursday, April 22, 2015. As a small token of appreciation, you will receive a $5 Amazon gift card once you complete the survey.

Share your perspective by clicking on the link below:


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

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

Thank you,

Dr. Ainsley Carry
Vice Provost for Student Affairs
Survey Invitation and Reminder Messages

2nd and 3rd Contact: Email Reminder

Condition 1: $5 Amazon gift card

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

From: Dr. Ainsley Carry, Vice Provost for Student Affairs
To: University of Southern California Student

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

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

The closing date for the survey is Thursday, April 22, 2015, so it is important to hear from you as soon as possible. As a small token of appreciation, you will receive a $5 Amazon gift card when you complete the survey.


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

Thank you,

Dr. Ainsley Carry
Vice Provost for Student Affairs
Survey Invitation and Reminder Messages

1st Contact: Email Invitation

Condition 2: $500 Drawing

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

From: Dr. Ainsley Carry, Vice Provost for Student Affairs
To: University of Southern California Student

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

I know your time is valuable, but I hope you can find a few minutes to respond before the survey closes on Thursday, April 22, 2015. By going to the website at the link below, you will be entered into a lottery to win $500. We hope you will decide to complete the survey, but you are eligible for the lottery whether or not you complete the survey:


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

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

Thank you,

Dr. Ainsley Carry
Vice Provost for Student Affairs
**Survey Invitation and Reminder Messages**

**2nd and 3rd Contact: Email Reminder**

**Condition 2: Drawing**

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

From: Dr. Ainsley Carry, Vice Provost for Student Affairs  
To: University of Southern California Student

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

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

The closing date for the survey is Thursday, April 22, 2015, so it is important to hear from you as soon as possible. As a small token of our appreciation, **by going to the website at the link below, you will be entered into a lottery to win $500**. You are eligible for the lottery whether or not you complete the survey.


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

Thank you,

Dr. Ainsley Carry  
Vice Provost for Student Affairs