



INDIANA UNIVERSITY
BLOOMINGTON

**Community Attitudes and Experiences with Sexual
Assault and Misconduct - Survey Report**

Spring 2019

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As part of Indiana University's ongoing and comprehensive commitment to effectively addressing the issue of sexual assault, IU distributed a climate survey on sexual assault and sexual misconduct to a sample of students on the Indiana University Bloomington (IUB) campus in Spring 2019. IU Bloomington's Community Attitudes and Experiences with Sexual Assault and Misconduct Survey asked students about their attitudes, perceptions, and direct experiences with sexual assault and other forms of sexual misconduct, as well as their opinions on university resources and practices related to preventing and responding to instances of sexual misconduct. The information gathered through this anonymous survey and shared in this report has already been, and will continue to be, used to inform the university's ongoing prevention, education, and response efforts and to move us closer to the ultimate goal of eliminating sexual violence that affects our campus community.

Of the overall Indiana University Bloomington student population of 41,700, a sample of 19,939 students were invited to participate in the 2019 Community Attitudes and Experiences with Sexual Assault and Misconduct Survey. While 4,217 students — approximately 21 percent of the student population invited to participate in the survey — responded to some part of the survey, the results set forth in this report were compiled from the 3,027 students ("participants") who completed at least 50 percent of the survey, were age 18 years or older, were not online-only students, and self-identified their sex/gender as male, female, or transgender. This report total represents approximately 7 percent of the total student population on the IU Bloomington campus. Of participants whose answers are reported here, 92.2 percent were undergraduate students and 7.8 percent were graduate students; 60.0 percent were women, 37.8 percent were men, and 2.2 percent were transgender.

Questions in the survey were organized into three different categories: (1) Sexual misconduct experiences (before and since coming to IUB); (2) attitudes, beliefs and educational experiences related to sexual misconduct; and (3) engagement in sexual violence prevention efforts. Having a better understanding of prevalence rates of students' sexual misconduct experiences are critical for informing both prevention and response efforts.

Among survey participants, women were overwhelmingly more likely than men to be victims of non-consensual attempted or completed sexual penetration at rates of 3 percent of undergraduate men, 18 percent for undergraduate women, 1 percent of graduate men, and 9 percent for graduate women. Experiences before IU were more common than experiences that occurred while at IU, such that 3 percent of undergraduate men, 14 percent of undergraduate women, 8 percent of graduate men, 21 percent of graduate women, and 20 percent of transgender participants experienced non-consensual sexual penetration prior to coming to IU. Sexual touching rates were strikingly different between the 2014 IUB Community Attitudes and Experiences with Sexual Assault Survey and the 2019 IUB Community Attitudes and Experiences with Sexual Assault and Misconduct Survey. In the 2019 survey, 42 percent of the undergraduate women participants reported experiencing some form of nonconsensual sexual touching while at IU, compared to 29 percent in the 2014 survey. There was a decrease in reports of sexual harassment. In the 2019 survey, 26 percent of the undergraduate women and 25 percent of the graduate women participants indicated being the victims of some form of sexual harassment while at IU whereas 35 percent of undergraduate women and 34 of graduate women participants indicated experiencing sexual harassment in the 2014 survey.

In the 2019 sexual misconduct survey, we asked additional questions about participants' most recent sexual misconduct incident in regards to the different non-consensual sexual behaviors referenced above. Among the participants who reported experiencing non-consensual sexual touching, 76 percent of undergraduate men, 82 percent of undergraduate women, 86 percent of graduate women, and 69 percent of transgender participants said that they did not give consent verbally or otherwise. 29 percent of undergraduate men, 32 percent of undergraduate women, 38 percent of graduate women, and 50 percent of transgender participants reported being incapacitated when they were touched sexually without their consent. For incidents of non-consensual sexual penetration, 18 percent of undergraduate men and 24 percent of undergraduate women reported they were forced or threatened with physical force during the

assault and 46 percent of undergraduate men and 57 percent of undergraduate women participants reported they were unable to consent due to being incapacitated or unconscious.

Later in the survey, participants who indicated that they had experienced sexual misconduct (non-consensual sexual touching, non-consensual attempted sexual penetration, non-consensual sexual penetration, domestic or dating violence, stalking, sexual exploitation, or sexual harassment) were asked to answer additional questions about their experience. For incidents of completed non-consensual penetration, 41 percent of undergraduate men and 46 percent of undergraduate women participants said the incident occurred in an off-campus residence, 28 percent of undergraduate women and 27 percent of undergraduate men participants said the incident occurred in an on-campus residence hall, and 11 percent of undergraduate women and 5 percent of undergraduate men participants said it occurred at a fraternity/sorority facility. Despite general statements from participants indicating trust in the University and the sexual misconduct response process, of those with experiences of sexual misconduct only six percent of undergraduate men and ten percent of undergraduate women said they told someone who works at IUB about the incident. 73 percent of undergraduate men, 68 percent of undergraduate women, and 77 percent of graduate women participants said they told a friend at IU about the incident, which were rated the highest out of all of the response options. Among the participants who did not tell anyone about the sexual misconduct incident, including those individuals at IU, 71 percent of undergraduate men, 62 percent of undergraduate women, and 77 percent of graduate women said the reason they did not tell anyone was because the incident was not “serious enough to disclose to others”. Substance use also continues to be a concern. 61 percent of undergraduate women reported that their assailant consumed alcohol or drugs during the incident and 68 percent said that they had consumed alcohol or drugs at the time of the incident as well. Among undergraduate women, 17 percent said that they think that someone had intentionally given them alcohol to the point of intoxication and 10 percent said they think that someone had intentionally drugged them for the purpose of sexual contact.

The second section of survey questions asked participants about their attitudes and beliefs around sexual misconduct and the University, as well as their educational experiences. Participants generally indicated that they feel valued at IUB (79 % undergraduate men, 82% undergraduate women, 87% graduate men and women, and 70% of transgender participants); think faculty, staff and administrators are concerned about their welfare (87% undergraduate men, 86% undergraduate women, 89% graduate men, 91% graduate women, and 85% of transgender participants); and have a good support system on campus (87% undergraduate men, 88% undergraduate women, 89% graduate women, 85% graduate men, and 80% of transgender participants). In terms of sexual misconduct reports, 90 percent of undergraduate men, 75 percent of undergraduate women, 92 percent of graduate men, 81 percent of graduate women and 57 percent of transgender participants feel as though the university would take a report of sexual misconduct seriously. Students reported feeling safe on campus (95% undergraduate men, 85% undergraduate women, 95% graduate me, 89% graduate women, and 73% transgender participants) and in the surrounding area (88% undergraduate men, 71% undergraduate women, 87% graduate men, 80% graduate women, and 60% of transgender participants). To help inform prevention and educational initiatives for students, participants were asked about what IU could do to better protect students from harm. The recommendations participants referenced most often were to walking/transit safety, improving police presence and security on campus, and increasing educational programs and awareness campaigns. Nearly three-quarters of undergraduate and graduate women, two-thirds of undergraduate and graduate men and over half of transgender participants know where to get help if they or someone they know experienced sexual misconduct. Over 80 percent of all students reported receiving information about what “constitutes” sexual misconduct.

The final section of the survey, engagement in sexual violence prevention efforts, provides insight regarding ways that students believe they can help or have helped to prevent sexual misconduct. While participants said they felt as though sexual misconduct is a problem at IU (72% undergraduate men, 88% undergraduate women, 81% graduate men, 80% graduate women, and 92% of transgender participants), there were even higher rates of participants agreeing that sexual misconduct is a problem everywhere (85% undergraduate men, 96% undergraduate women, 92% graduate men, 98% graduate women and 96% of transgender participants). In terms of bystander intervention readiness, over three-quarters of all

participants said that they think they can do something about sexual misconduct. Participants overwhelmingly agree that sexual misconduct is a problem everywhere. Since coming to IU, over half of undergraduate women and transgender participants and 39 percent of graduate women said that they had another student tell them they were the victim of sexual assault. Over 20 percent of undergraduate women and nearly 20 percent of undergraduate men, graduate women and transgender participants reported that they observed a situation that they think was or could have led to a sexual assault. When asked what they did in response, the most common ways they intervened was by asking the person who appeared to be at risk if they need help, stepping in and separating the people involved in the situation, and by asking others to step in as a group to help diffuse the situation. Participants were also asked to report on their confidence to intervene to prevent sexual violence. Participants reported feeling most confident in calling for help, including calling 911, when someone is asking for assistance; helping someone under the influence of drugs get away from a situation; and expressing their discomfort if someone makes comments that are victim-balancing in nature. On average, participants also said that they feel quite confident in their ability to get help and resources for a friend who tell them they have been sexually assaulted.

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

We are grateful to the students who participated in this survey. The information they shared will continue to be used to inform the work conducted on the IU Bloomington campus to prevent and respond to sexual misconduct. For more information about campus resources, policies, and procedures, visit stopsexualviolence.iu.edu.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The following report includes complete findings of Indiana University Bloomington's 2019 sexual misconduct campus climate survey, including highlights of the data as well as analyses including tables and graphs noting student participant responses to specific survey questions. The percentages included in the narrative text in the report have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Refer to the tables for exact percentages. Undergraduate women are identified as "UW"; graduate women are identified as "GW"; undergraduate men are identified as "UM"; graduate men are identified as "GM"; transgender participants, regardless of class and rank, are identified as "TG". Participants were given the option to select "I prefer not to answer" in many questions of the survey due to the sensitive nature of the subject matter and were only asked certain questions based on previous answers, resulting in fluctuating number of responses per question. A complete description of the survey methodology and participant demographics are included in appendices A–B. Tables include the frequencies of responses with sample sizes (n) included to identify the number of participants who answered questions. In instances where the sample size (n) is less than 10, cells have been masked. If participants saw the displayed question but never answered it or never returned to complete the survey, they were excluded from the sample size (n) reported for each question. The tables labeled with a "q" indicate that the table contains data on participants' responses to open-ended survey questions. Due to time constraints and reporting purposes, only two open-ended questions were coded and included in this report. Participant answers to additional open-ended questions will be utilized to inform prevention and response efforts.

The overall findings are organized into three general sections:

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

I. Sexual Misconduct Experiences

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

Nonconsensual sexual touching: touching that is sexual, such as someone fondled, kissed or rubbed up against the intimate areas of my body—i.e., genitals, breasts, buttocks—without my consent.

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

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

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

Domestic violence or dating violence: acts of abuse or violence, or threats of violence, in a marital, partnered, intimate, romantic, or familial relationship.

Sexual exploitation: an act or acts committed through non-consensual exploitation of my sexuality for any purpose including sexual gratification, financial gain, personal benefit, or other non-legitimate purposes. Examples include non-consensual sharing of sexual photographs or video, observing another person's sexual activity without consent, etc.

Sexual harassment: unwelcome sexual conduct or behavior that limited or denied my ability to participate in or benefit from my University education or employment.

Key Findings

- Among the participants who reported experiencing non-consensual touching, 76 percent of undergraduate men, 82 percent of undergraduate women, 86 percent of graduate women, and 69 percent of transgender participants said that they did not give consent verbally or otherwise.
- 29 percent of undergraduate men, 32 percent of undergraduate women, 38 percent of graduate women, and 50 percent of transgender participants reported being incapacitated when they were touched sexually without their consent.
- The following findings refer to incidents participants reported of non-consensual sexual penetration.
 - 18 percent of undergraduate men and 24 percent of undergraduate women participants reported they were forced or threatened with physical force during the assault. 46 percent of undergraduate men and 57 percent of undergraduate women reported they were unable to consent due to being incapacitated or unconscious.
 - 41 percent of undergraduate men and 46 percent of undergraduate women said the incident occurred in an off-campus residence, 27 percent of undergraduate men and 28 percent of undergraduate women said the incident occurred in an on-campus residence hall, and 5 percent of undergraduate men and 11 percent of undergraduate women said it occurred at a fraternity/sorority facility.
- Among participants who reported experiencing some form of sexual misconduct and were willing to provide additional details about their experience:

- 6 percent of undergraduate men and 10 percent of undergraduate women they told someone who works at IUB about the incident.
- 73 percent of undergraduate men, 68 percent of undergraduate women 77 percent of graduate women said they told a friend at IU about the incident.
- 71 percent of undergraduate men, 62 percent of undergraduate women, and 77 percent of graduate women said the reason they did not tell anyone was because the incident was not “serious enough to disclose to others.”

Sexual Misconduct Experiences Before and Since Coming to IUB

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

Table 1.1a: Did you experience any of the following: “Yes” (Undergraduate)	UM				UW			
	Before IU		Since IU		Before IU		Since IU	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Non-consensual sexual touching	15.2	1055	13.8	1055	43.9	1664	42.4	1663
Non-consensual attempted sexual penetration	3.9	1056	2.6	1055	19.2	1664	15.4	1661
Non-consensual sexual penetration	3.4	1053	2.3	1054	14.0	1663	12.1	1665
Stalking	8.1	1048	2.4	1054	16.5	1658	9.8	1663
Domestic violence or dating violence	6.7	1054	2.2	1052	12.5	1660	7.2	1662
Sexual exploitation	5.0	1054	2.5	1054	11.0	1663	5.0	1664
Sexual harassment	7.6	1052	5.2	1054	28.3	1662	26.2	1661

Table 1.1b: Did you experience any of the following: "Yes" (Graduate)	GM				GW			
	Before IU		Since IU		Before IU		Since IU	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Non-consensual sexual touching	22.6	84	11.9	84	51.4	146	31.0	145
Non-consensual attempted sexual penetration	7.1	84	1.2	84	25.3	146	7.6	145
Non-consensual sexual penetration	8.4	83	1.2	83	20.5	146	5.5	145
Stalking	10.7	84	4.8	84	33.6	146	13.9	144
Domestic violence or dating violence	7.2	83	3.6	83	20.7	145	8.3	145
Sexual exploitation	3.6	84	3.6	84	9.6	146	4.8	145
Sexual harassment	4.8	84	0.0	83	31.5	146	24.8	145

Table 1.1c: Did you experience any of the following: "Yes" (Transgender)	TG			
	Before IU		Since IU	
	%	n	%	n
Non-consensual sexual touching	54.5	55	29.1	55
Non-consensual attempted sexual penetration	25.5	55	12.7	55
Non-consensual sexual penetration	20.0	55	12.7	55
Stalking	29.1	55	12.7	55
Domestic violence or dating violence	29.1	55	9.1	55
Sexual exploitation	12.7	55	7.3	55
Sexual harassment	30.9	55	21.8	55

Table 1.2: Since coming to IUB, rate of experiencing the following:	%JM (n=1059)	%JW (n=1672)	%GM (n=84)	%GW (n=146)	%TG (n=55)
Non-consensual attempted sexual penetration or non-consensual sexual penetration	3.2	17.6	1.2	8.9	12.1

Participants who reported experiencing non-consensual sexual touching, non-consensual attempted sexual penetration, or non-consensual sexual penetration since coming to IUB, received three additional questions about the most recent incident of each type of misconduct they reported experiencing regarding the other person's association with IUB, the location of the incident, and force, capacity, and consent. For those participants who indicated experiencing domestic or dating violence, stalking, sexual exploitation, or sexual harassment since coming to IUB, they received two additional questions about the incident of each type of misconduct they reported experiencing regarding the other person's association with IUB and the location of the incident. Individuals who reported experiencing the conduct more than one time were asked to answer questions pertaining to the most recent sexual misconduct experience.

Table 1.3: For those reporting <u>non-consensual sexual touching</u> how is the person(s) who did these things to you associated with IUB?	%UM (n=138)	%UW (n=686)	%GM (n=10)	%GW (n=43)	%TG (n=16)
Not associated with IUB	7.2	14.1	20.0	23.3	31.3
Student	81.9	72.6	30.0	58.1	56.3
University professor or instructor	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	6.3
Staff or administrator	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	12.5
Other person affiliated with an IUB program (ex., Externship/Internship, clinical placement, study abroad)	0.7	1.3	0.0	2.3	0.0
Don't know the person's association with IUB	10.9	15.5	50.0	20.9	12.5

Table 1.4: For those reporting <u>non-consensual sexual touching</u>, where did the incident occur?	%UM (n=138)	%UW (n=686)	%GM (n=10)	%GW (n=43)	%TG (n=16)
On-campus residence hall	14.5	10.9	0.0	9.3	18.8
On-campus non-residence building or parking garage	5.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	6.3
On-campus outside	0.7	2.2	10.0	0.0	6.3
Off-campus outside	8.0	8.3	10.0	16.3	18.8
Bar, club, restaurant	27.5	29.3	70.0	46.5	6.3
Off-campus residence (your own or other residence)	31.2	31.8	10.0	18.6	37.5
Fraternity/sorority facility	8.0	11.7	0.0	7.0	0.0
Other	4.3	4.5	0.0	2.3	6.3

Table 1.5: For those reporting <u>non-consensual sexual touching</u>, did you experience any of the following in connection with this incident? (Select all that apply)	%UM (n=136)	%UW (n=678)	%GM (n=8)	%GW (n=42)	%TG (n=16)
I was forced or threatened with physical force	2.2	8.1		9.5	18.8
I was unable to consent (e.g., incapacitation due to drugs and/or alcohol, asleep, unconscious)	28.7	32.1		38.1	50.0
I felt coerced	23.5	31.2		33.3	56.3
I did not give affirmative consent verbally or otherwise	75.7	82.0		85.7	68.8
Other	7.4	6.0		4.8	0.0

Table 1.6: For those reporting <u>non-consensual attempted sexual penetration</u>, how is the person(s) who did these things to you associated with IUB?	%UM (n=26)	%UW (n=250)	%GM (n=1)	%GW (n=11)	%TG (n=7)
Not associated with IUB	15.4	21.2		18.2	
Student	73.1	72.4		63.6	
University professor or instructor	0.0	0.8		0.0	
Staff or administrator	3.8	2.0		9.1	
Other person affiliated with an IUB program (ex., Externship/Internship, clinical placement, study abroad)	3.8	1.2		9.1	
Don't know the person's association with IUB	3.8	6.0		0.0	

Table 1.7: For those reporting <u>non-consensual attempted sexual penetration</u>, where did the incident occur?	%UM (n=26)	%UW (n=252)	%GM (n=1)	%GW (n=11)	%TG (n=7)
On-campus residence hall	30.8	26.2		0.0	
On-campus non-residence building or parking garage	3.8	1.2		0.0	
On-campus outside	3.8	0.0		0.0	
Off-campus outside	3.8	2.4		9.1	
Bar, club, restaurant	3.8	4.8		27.3	
Off-campus residence (your own or other residence)	42.3	46.0		54.5	
Fraternity/sorority facility	7.7	11.5		9.1	
Other	3.8	7.9		0.0	

Table 1.8: For those reporting <u>non-consensual attempted sexual penetration</u>, did you experience any of the following in connection with this incident? (Select all that apply)	%UM (n=25)	%UW (n=251)	%GM (n=1)	%GW (n=11)	%TG (n=7)
I was forced or threatened with physical force	12.0	19.9		9.1	
I was unable to consent (e.g., incapacitation due to drugs and/or alcohol, asleep, unconscious)	52.0	47.4		63.6	
I felt coerced	44.0	45.4		45.5	
I did not give affirmative consent verbally or otherwise	64.0	72.9		81.8	
Other	0.0	3.2		0.0	

Table 1.9: For those reporting <u>non-consensual sexual penetration</u>, how is the person(s) who did these things to you associated with IUB?	%UM (n=22)	%UW (n=192)	%GM (n=1)	%GW (n=8)	%TG (n=7)
Not associated with IUB	22.7	25.0			
Student	54.5	71.4			
University professor or instructor	0.0	1.0			
Staff or administrator	9.1	2.1			
Other person affiliated with an IUB program (ex., Externship/Internship, clinical placement, study abroad)	9.1	0.0			
Don't know the person's association with IUB	9.1	3.1			

Table 1.10: For those reporting <u>non-consensual sexual penetration</u>, where did the incident occur?	%UM (n=22)	%UW (n=192)	%GM (n=1)	%GW (n=8)	%TG (n=7)
On-campus residence hall	27.3	27.6			
On-campus non-residence building or parking garage	0.0	1.0			
On-campus outside	9.1	0.0			
Off-campus outside	9.1	4.2			
Bar, club, restaurant	4.5	3.6			
Off-campus residence (your own or other residence)	40.9	45.8			
Fraternity/sorority facility	4.5	10.9			
Other	4.5	6.8			

Table 1.11: For those reporting <u>non-consensual sexual penetration</u>, did you experience any of the following in connection with this incident?	%UM (n=22)	%UW (n=191)	%GM (n=1)	%GW (n=7)	%TG (n=7)
I was forced or threatened with physical force	18.2	24.1			
I was unable to consent (e.g., incapacitation due to drugs and/or alcohol, asleep, unconscious)	45.5	56.5			
I felt coerced	45.5	44.5			
I did not give affirmative consent verbally or otherwise	59.1	59.2			
Other	0.0	4.2			

Table 1.12: For those reporting <u>stalking</u>, how is the person(s) who did these things to you associated with IUB?	%UM (n=24)	%UW (n=160)	%GM (n=4)	%GW (n=16)	%TG (n=7)
Not associated with IUB	16.7	27.0		18.8	
Student	75.0	58.8		56.3	
University professor or instructor	0.0	0.6		6.3	
Staff or administrator	0.0	1.3		0.0	
Other person affiliated with an IUB program (ex., Externship/Internship, clinical placement, study abroad)	4.2	2.5		0.0	
Don't know the person's association with IUB	8.3	12.6		18.8	

Table 1.13: For those reporting <u>stalking</u>, where did the incident occur?	%UM (n=24)	%UW (n=160)	%GM (n=4)	%GW (n=16)	%TG (n=7)
On-campus residence hall	41.7	28.1		18.8	
On-campus non-residence building or parking garage	16.7	15.6		0.0	
On-campus outside	29.2	24.4		25.0	
Off-campus outside	37.5	23.9		18.8	
Bar, club, restaurant	8.3	7.5		18.8	
Off-campus residence (your own or other residence)	20.8	24.5		6.3	
Fraternity/sorority facility	12.5	3.1		0.0	
Other	20.8	23.3		43.8	

Table 1.14: For those reporting <u>domestic violence or dating violence</u>, how is the person(s) who did these things to you associated with IUB?	%UM (n=22)	%UW (n=114)	%GM (n=3)	%GW (n=12)	%TG (n=5)
Not associated with IUB	27.3	36.8		58.3	
Student	63.6	60.5		33.3	
University professor or instructor	0.0	0.9		8.3	
Staff or administrator	4.5	0.9		0.0	
Other person affiliated with an IUB program (ex., Externship/Internship, clinical placement, study abroad)	0.0	1.8		0.0	
Don't know the person's association with IUB	4.5	0.9		0.0	

Table 2.8: Among those who said they reported sexual misconduct to someone at IUB: Please indicate the individual(s) or office(s) to whom you reported the incident: (Participants were asked to mark all that apply)	%UM (n=2)	%UW (n=20)	%GM (n=0)	%GW (n=0)	%TG (n=3)
Confidential Victim Advocate in the Office for Sexual Violence Prevention and Victim Advocacy		60.0			
Dean of Students Office		5.0			
IU Police Department		20.0			
Office of Student Conduct		25.0			
Sexual Assault Crisis Service (SACS) Counselor		35.0			
Counselor at CAPS (Counseling and Psychological Services)		25.0			
Residential Programs and Services Staff (Residence Assistant, Graduate Advisor, etc.)		20.0			
Deputy Title IX Coordinator		0.0			
University Title IX Coordinator		5.0			
Faculty		35.0			
Staff/Administrators		10.0			
Other		0.0			
I prefer not to answer		0.0			

Table 2.9: To what extent was IUB helpful in assisting you with the problem?	%UM (n=2)	%UW (n=20)	%GM (n=0)	%GW (n=0)	%TG (n=1)
Not at all helpful		15.0			
Only a little helpful		35.0			
Somewhat helpful		30.0			
Very helpful		15.0			
I prefer not to answer		5.0			

When asked their thoughts on challenges faced in eliminating sexual misconduct at IU, participants most commonly referenced the role of alcohol, drugs, party/hookup culture, and Greek life; challenges with changing cultural norms or stigma; and victim blaming, shame, and fear.

	%UM (n=887)	%UW (n=1451)	%GM (n=65)	%GW (n=118)
These kinds of things are inevitable, uncertain, or uncontrollable	17.7	12.8	15.4	11.9
Changing cultural norms or stigma	26.0	27.4	30.8	30.5
University self-interest, bias, lack of transparency.	4.4	9.1	0.0	4.2
Reporting issues or bias	5.6	9.0	9.2	10.2
Victim blaming, shame, fear	15.0	24.3	15.4	27.1
Determining truth, evidence, rumors	6.2	3.9	7.7	2.5
Punishment/repercussions issues	9.6	24.0	7.7	11.9
Awareness/education regarding safety and risk	4.3	2.3	4.6	3.4
Alcohol, drugs, party/hookup culture, Greek life	27.3	24.9	26.2	25.4
Environment (urban campus, lack of security)	7.3	9.6	9.2	12.7
Lack of diversity/cultural competence/equality	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
Things are in good shape already	3.7	1.5	3.1	1.7
I don't know/nothing in particular/NA	3.2	2.3	0.0	1.7
Other	10.5	5.1	13.8	7.6

Trainings on Sexual Misconduct, Bystander Intervention, and Campus Resources

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

	UM		UW		GM		GW		TG	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Sexual consent	73.4	1055	65.4	1665	82.1	84	76.7	146	76.4	55
Bystander Intervention	63.6	1053	56.0	1663	63.1	84	56.2	146	58.2	55
Sexually Transmitted Infections and HIV	86.5	1052	85.7	1666	83.3	84	87.0	146	85.5	55
LGBTQ+ Relationships	33.7	1052	32.1	1661	46.3	82	49.3	146	47.3	55
Healthy Relationships	75.5	1055	72.1	1664	74.7	83	67.1	146	69.1	55
Relationship Violence	70.4	1051	70.3	1665	65.1	83	65.8	146	70.9	55

III. Engagement in Sexual Misconduct Prevention

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

Key Findings

- 72 percent of undergraduate men, 75 percent of undergraduate women, 75 percent of graduate men, 78 percent of graduate women, and 82 percent of transgender participants think they can do something about sexual misconduct.
- 72 percent of undergraduate men, 88 percent of undergraduate women, 81 percent of graduate men, 80 percent of graduate women, and 92 percent of transgender participants think that sexual misconduct is a problem at IUB.
- 85 percent of undergraduate men, 96 percent of undergraduate women, 92 percent of graduate men, 98 percent of graduate women, and 96 percent of transgender participants think that sexual misconduct is a problem everywhere.
- 32 percent of undergraduate men, 54 percent of undergraduate women, 26 percent of graduate men, 39 percent of graduate women, and 51 percent of transgender participants said that they had another student tell them they were the victim of assault.
- 18 percent of undergraduate men, 23 percent of undergraduate women, 12 percent of graduate men, 19 percent of graduate women, and 19 percent of transgender participants indicated they observed a situation that they think was or could have led to a sexual assault.
- The most common ways participants reported intervening when they witnessed a situation that they thought was or could have led to an assault was by asking the person who appeared to be at risk if they need help, stepping in and separating the people involved in the situation, and by asking others to step in as a group to help diffuse the situation.

Perceptions of Sexual Violence

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

Table 7.1: Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements: (% Strongly agree/Somewhat agree)	UM		UW		GM		GW		TG	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
I think sexual misconduct is a problem on this campus.	71.6	1017	88.3	1618	80.7	83	79.6	142	92.3	52
I think I can do something about sexual misconduct.	71.9	1016	74.8	1613	75.3	81	78.3	143	82.4	51
I am planning to learn more about the problem of sexual violence on campus.	50.9	1019	65.9	1617	56.6	83	60.6	142	67.3	52
I think sexual misconduct is a problem everywhere.	84.9	1016	96.0	1618	91.6	83	97.9	143	96.1	51

Bystander Intervention Confidence

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

Table 9: Please indicate your confidence to... (% Very confident/Quite confident)	UM		UW		GM		GW		TG	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Express my discomfort if someone makes a joke of a sexual nature about another person or their body	60.5	1017	72.2	1610	57.8	83	69.5	141	75.0	52
Express my discomfort if someone says that rape victims are to blame for being raped	83.3	1015	91.1	1601	86.7	83	91.5	141	92.3	52
Call for help (i.e., call 911) if I hear someone yelling “help”	85.0	1019	86.7	1607	79.5	83	85.9	142	80.8	52
Talk to a friend who I suspect is in a sexually abusive situation	78.5	1018	80.2	1606	74.7	83	74.6	142	90.4	52
Get help and resources for a friend who tells me they have been sexually assaulted	83.0	1015	86.8	1603	84.3	83	86.6	142	86.5	52
Help someone under the influence of alcohol or drugs to get away from a potentially vulnerable situation and to a safe place (e.g., help them to get safely home from a social situation, party, or bar)	87.2	1017	89.3	1608	84.3	83	84.6	143	84.6	52
Tell someone at IUB about information I have that might help in a sexual assault case even if pressured by my peers to stay silent	76.4	1015	69.5	1605	79.3	82	76.8	142	73.1	52
Confront someone who is making excuses for having sex with someone without their consent	78.9	1011	79.1	1605	74.7	83	71.8	142	71.2	52

IV. Implications of Survey Findings

Findings from the 2019 IUB Community Attitudes and Experiences with Sexual Assault and Misconduct Survey will be used to inform campus-wide initiatives around sexual violence prevention, support and response. Staff will review these findings and compare them to the IUB Community Attitudes and Experiences with Sexual Assault Survey that was distributed in 2014. It is important to note that the 2019 and 2014 surveys are not precisely comparable. It is important to note that some questions regarding sexual misconduct were asked differently in the 2014 and 2019 surveys, that additional details regarding other forms of sexual misconduct were included in the 2019 survey, and that a sample of undergraduate and graduate students was pulled for the 2019 survey whereas all enrolled undergraduate and graduate students received the 2014 survey. Further, the sampling methodology varied between the two surveys. While the data cannot be directly compared between years, when reviewed in conjunction with other campus data, it will provide valuable insights for campus efforts to address the issues of sexual misconduct. The general pattern of responses reported here will help continue to inform cultural norms and challenges associated with sexual misconduct, as well as changes in trends.

As discussed in the Key Findings of this report, the 2019 IUB Community Attitudes and Experiences with Sexual Assault and Misconduct Survey saw an increase over 2014 in undergraduate and graduate women as well as undergraduate men who reported experiencing non-consensual attempted or completed sexual penetration since coming to IU. Some stark differences between the two reports were the number of undergraduate women reporting experiencing some form of non-consensual sexual touching (29 percent in 2014 compared to 42 percent in 2019) and a decrease in sexual harassment reports between 2014 and 2019. It is possible that with the rise of the #MeToo movement, and with it increased awareness and educational programs around sexual misconduct, participants have a greater understanding of what constitutes sexual assault compared to sexual harassment. In other words, some behaviors that were classified by participants as sexual harassment in 2014, might now be classified by participants as non-consensual sexual touching. Other reasons for these changes could include a genuine increase in knowledge or recognition of non-consensual sexual touching, more accurate and honest reporting due to increased awareness, as well as small differences in the methodologies across the two surveys.

The 2019 survey asks specific questions regarding types of behaviors associated with the attempted or completed non-consensual sexual penetration. Findings indicate that not giving verbal, affirmative consent is the most common behavior, followed by incapacitation, feeling coerced, and force and/or threat of force. It is recommended that prevention strategies focus specifically on communication around affirmative consent, incapacitation, intimidation, and bystander intervention. There continues to be a low number of participants who indicated that they told someone who works at IUB about the sexual misconduct incident (10% undergraduate women and 6% undergraduate men) despite the overall trust that the university would take a report seriously (90% undergraduate men, 75 % undergraduate women, 92 % graduate men, 81% of graduate women, and 73% of transgender participants) and the high percentages of participants who reported receiving information from IUB regarding what constitutes as sexual misconduct (89% undergraduate women, 87% graduate women, 84% undergraduate men, 82% graduate men and 90% of transgender participants). Additional research should be conducted to better understand why students are hesitant to report incidents to the university or seek out support and assistance. Among those participants who said that they did in fact report their experience to someone at IUB, 45 percent said that they reported to a faculty or staff/administrator. This is the second highest group of employees, second to the Confidential Victim Advocates in the Office for Sexual Violence Prevention and Victim Advocacy, who students told at the university. Due to this finding, IUB will continue to offer a robust responsible employee training and enhance educational efforts for faculty and staff so they are better prepared to identify problems and help connect students with proper resources and support on campus.

Since the 2014 survey, IUB has implemented a number of educational programs and workshops as well as campaigns focusing on sexual violence prevention and education, including the It's On Us Bystander Intervention Workshop for first-year and transfer students. The Office for Sexual Violence Prevention was developed and the advocates who provide support to students impacted by sexual violence were renamed

as the “Confidential Victim Advocates”. Overall, we saw an increase in the perception of university support and trust that the university will take reports seriously. It is very possible that this is due to the increase in sexual violence prevention workshops and educational about sexual misconduct, and the creation of the Office of Sexual Violence Prevention and Victim Advocacy. Data should be further examined to identify whether or not participants have reported an increase in their confidence to intervene since the 2014 survey given the significant campus-wide effort around educating participants on how to effectively intervene to help prevent sexual misconduct. While it is never someone’s fault if they are sexually touched without their consent when impaired, prevention efforts need to continue to educate students on substance use and harm reduction strategies given the high number of individuals who were incapacitated when the assault took place. While there is some information on different populations of students, the data will also need to be further examined by subcategories as well to better understand trends and themes among various student groups, such as the LGBTQ+ community, international students, fraternity/sorority students, student athletes, etc.

APPENDIX A: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

During the spring 2019 semester, a survey on *Community Attitudes and Experiences with Sexual Assault and Misconduct* was emailed to Indiana University students. Email recruitment of matriculated undergraduate and graduate students was conducted separately for each IU campus. For the IU Bloomington and IUPUI campuses initial email recruitment targeted a random sample of approximately half of the student body not including the School of Medicine, while all other IU regional campuses conducted a census survey of the entire enrolled student body of each individual campus. The Executive Summary of each campus report details numbers of those who received initial recruitment contact messages and those who completed a majority of the survey providing the data reported for each campus.

Recruitment occurred through February and March 2019, with initial recruitment messages sent by the respective campus Provost or Chancellor, and two subsequent emails from senior Student Affairs leadership (e.g., respective campus Dean of Students) encouraging participation. Each recruitment email included information about the importance of the survey and a link. The results presented in the public reports were compiled from participants who completed at least 50 percent of the survey, were age 18 years or older, were not online-only students, and self-identified their sex/gender as male or female. The public reports for IU Bloomington and IUPUI also include data from self-identified transgender participants. Participants were given the option to select “I prefer not to answer” in many questions of the survey due to the sensitive nature of the subject matter, and were only asked certain questions based on previous answers, resulting in the fluctuating number of responses per question.

Data were collected from students identifying as transgender, non-binary, agender, and other gender identities. While collected, we do not report on all aggregate gender identity findings because the number of individuals in these groups was relatively small and doing so might compromise anonymity. For the purposes of the IU Bloomington and IUPUI public reports sample size was sufficient to report a transgender category that included transgender women and transgender men, allowing for some assessment in light of each subgroup being quite small. The data from these groups will be used to help guide the creation of gender-inclusive educational and prevention efforts.

Contact lists of students was generated by University Institutional Research and Reporting. All data was collected over the internet via the Indiana University Center for Survey Research (csr.indiana.edu), a research center of the Office of the Vice Provost for Research (OVPR) at IU Bloomington. The link directed participants to a consent page that contained detailed information about the study, as well as information regarding additional campus resources related to sexual violence. Each survey page also included a banner with a direct link to www.stopsexualviolence.iu.edu, the university’s comprehensive site for resources, programming, and policies regarding sexual misconduct and sexual violence. Participants were told the study was on attitudes and experiences with sexual assault and other forms of sexual misconduct, that their responses would remain anonymous to university officials, and that they could end the survey at any time. The total survey contained 95 questions, but participants may have received slightly more or less questions due to the skip logic of the questionnaire. The survey included a page at the end thanking the student for their responses and offering a comprehensive list of resources (e.g., counseling services, medical resources, police department, etc.). If students chose to participate, they were automatically entered for a chance to win a \$50 Amazon gift card, which were awarded shortly after the survey was taken offline. Financial support for the incentives and data analysis was provided by IU. All institutional research procedures were consistent with Human Research Protection Program Policies.

The survey tool and research procedures, based on the tool and procedures used for IU Bloomington in fall 2014, were developed through a collaborative process between faculty, staff, and students. Study procedures were developed with faculty from the Kinsey Institute along with the Center for Survey Research, Office of Institutional Equity, Office for Sexual Violence Prevention and Victim Advocacy at IU Bloomington, Office of Equal Opportunity at IUPUI, and input from key administrators across Indiana University. Campus-specific questions were created with collaboration of campus leaders. The survey tool was based on similar items previously used, current academic literature, and on materials used by other

higher education institutions that have conducted their own campus climate reports on sexual misconduct. Data management and analyses were conducted by the IU Center for Survey Research.

Statistical weights were applied to analyses to facilitate accuracy of entire campus assessment and implementation. Weights were developed based on three demographic variables available from matched institutional records: sex/gender, class level, and race/ethnicity. Prior to calculating weights, University Institutional Research and Reporting (UIRR) examined respondent counts and collaborated with faculty and staff investigators to determine a weighting design. Base weights were calculated as the inverse probability of being selected into the sample for each campus. The weights were then calibrated to population proportions using a method of post-stratification called iterative proportional fitting (a.k.a. raking). Finally, weights were examined for extreme values and, if needed, trimmed prior to appending the weights to the response dataset.

Resources

Given the sensitive nature of the survey, information about campus resources was continuously provided throughout the survey referencing Indiana University's website for information regarding sexual misconduct. Participants were informed about the nature of the survey before consenting to participate, and campus resources were provided to all participants who completed the survey. To report sexual misconduct or learn more about campus resources, policies, and procedures, visit stopsexualviolence.iu.edu.

For contact information for the IU Police Department or medical assistance, please visit: <http://stopsexualviolence.iu.edu/help/bloomington/index.html>

For contact information of available confidential resources at IUB, please visit: https://stopsexualviolence.iu.edu/help/confidential_resources.html

To make a report of sexual misconduct or find contact information for the appropriate IUB offices, please visit: <https://stopsexualviolence.iu.edu/report/bloomington/index.html>

APPENDIX B: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

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

<i>Year in School</i>	%UM <i>(n=1058)</i>	%UW <i>(n=1670)</i>	%GM <i>(n=84)</i>	%GW <i>(n=146)</i>	%TG <i>(n=65)</i>
First-year undergraduate	29.3	28.6	0.0	0.0	29.2
Second-year undergraduate	23.5	24.6	0.0	0.0	20.0
Third-year undergraduate	22.1	23.5	0.0	0.0	16.9
Fourth-year undergraduate	23.3	22.2	0.0	0.7	9.2
Fifth-year undergraduate	1.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sixth-year or more undergraduate	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5
Graduate or professional student	0.0	0.0	100	99.3	23.1
Not seeking a degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

<i>Ethnicity</i>	%UM <i>(n=1059)</i>	%UW <i>(n=1672)</i>	%GM <i>(n=84)</i>	%GW <i>(n=146)</i>	%TG <i>(n=66)</i>
Asian	6.0	5.1	3.6	6.8	6.1
Black/African American	2.0	2.9	2.4	4.1	0.0
Hispanic/Latino	6.1	5.4	7.1	4.1	3.0
International	5.4	3.2	22.6	15.8	10.6
Multiracial or Other	4.4	4.5	3.6	5.5	7.6
White	76.0	78.8	60.7	63.7	72.7

<i>Sex Assigned at Birth</i>	%UM <i>(n=1057)</i>	%UW <i>(n=1672)</i>	%GM <i>(n=84)</i>	%GW <i>(n=145)</i>	%TG <i>(n=66)</i>
Female	0.9	99.6	1.2	98.6	66.2
Male	99.1	0.4	98.8	1.4	33.8
Intersex	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Sexual Orientation	%UM (n=1059)	%UW (n=1669)	%GM (n=84)	%GW (n=145)	%TG (n=64)
Straight / Heterosexual	88.2	81.5	78.6	75.2	31.3
Gay / Lesbian	5.8	2.0	10.7	4.1	14.1
Bisexual / Pansexual	3.9	11.4	4.8	15.2	25.0
Asexual	0.6	0.4	0.0	2.8	3.1
Queer	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.0	23.4
Questioning or Unsure	0.8	3.1	1.2	1.4	3.1
Another identity not listed	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
Prefer not to answer	0.5	0.7	2.4	1.4	0.0

Living Situation	%UM (n=1059)	%UW (n=1670)	%GM (n=84)	%GW (n=146)	%TG (n=64)
On-campus housing/residence hall	38.1	41.1	11.9	4.1	45.3
Apartment	32.1	30.2	65.5	76.0	26.6
Rented house	21.8	17.4	16.7	15.8	18.8
House owned by myself/family/spouse	2.8	2.2	6.0	4.1	7.8
Fraternity/sorority house	4.6	8.7	0.0	0.0	1.6
Other	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0

Residence Hall Neighborhood	%UM (n=403)	%UW (n=685)	%GM (n=10)	%GW (n=6)	%TG (n=29)
Northwest	30.5	28.2	10.0		13.8
Central	35.5	29.9	10.0		27.6
Southeast	27.3	32.6	30.0		51.7
Campus Apartments	6.2	8.3	40.0		6.9
Other	0.5	1.0	10.0		0.0

Who do you live with? (Participants were asked to mark all that apply)	%UM (n=1057)	%UW (n=1670)	%GM (n=84)	%GM (n=146)	%TG (n=63)
Friends/roommates	78.2	80.4	47.6	42.5	52.4
Spouse/partner	1.5	1.5	11.9	11.6	3.2
Girlfriend or boyfriend	3.9	5.1	6.0	6.2	17.5
Parents	5.6	4.7	2.4	1.4	7.9
Children	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other family members	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.7	4.8
Other students	12.4	13.0	7.1	11.6	11.1
Alone	14.4	11.9	32.1	36.3	25.4
Other	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.7	3.2

College Athletics (Participants were asked to mark all that apply)	%UM (n=1054)	%UW (n=1663)	%GM (n=83)	%GW (n=146)	%TG (n=63)
Varsity Athletics	1.8	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.6
Club Sports	10.8	8.1	6.0	4.8	11.1
Intramural Athletics	46.0	20.0	27.7	18.5	12.7
None of the above	46.7	71.9	66.3	76.0	76.2

Are you a member of a social fraternity or sorority?	%UM (n=1058)	%UW (n=1671)	%GM (n=84)	%GW (n=146)	%TG (n=62)
Yes	20.7	23.0	7.1	9.6	8.1
No	77.1	75.6	91.7	89.7	91.9
I am participating in fraternity/sorority “rush” or recruitment or member intake	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0
Unsure	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.0

Relationship Status	%UM (n=1027)	%UW (n=1614)	%GM (n=83)	%GW (n=142)	%TG (n=52)
Single, not dating anyone	49.6	43.3	39.8	26.1	32.7
Casually dating	13.3	12.3	7.2	13.4	7.7
In a committed romantic relationship, not living together	30.8	36.7	31.3	38.7	32.7
In a committed romantic relationship, living together	5.3	6.7	14.5	12.7	21.2
Married	0.3	0.4	7.2	6.3	1.9
Separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Divorced	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.7	0.5	0.0	2.8	3.8

Is there anyone in your life with whom you feel you can really share your private thoughts and feelings?	%UM (n=1023)	%UW (n=1613)	%GM (n=82)	%GW (n=142)	%TG (n=51)
Yes	86.9	93.2	91.5	91.5	90.2
No	13.1	6.8	8.5	8.5	9.8

Health Rating	%UM (n=1026)	%UW (n=1614)	%GM (n=83)	%GW (n=141)	%TG (n=52)
Excellent	20.9	15.3	22.9	17.7	13.5
Very good	39.9	41.9	34.9	46.1	13.5
Good	28.7	30.8	31.3	31.2	42.3
Fair	8.2	9.6	8.4	5.0	21.2
Poor	1.9	1.9	2.4	0.0	7.7
I don't know	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.9

APPENDIX C: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS ASKED

The following questions were also included as part of the survey, but the frequency of responses (n) for each of these questions across all categories (UM, UW, GM, GW, TG) was less than 10. Therefore, no data can be provided in this report for the following questions due to privacy considerations. The questions are represented in bold text; answer options provided to participants follow in parentheses.

Sexual Misconduct Experiences

Among those who reported experiencing sexual harassment since coming to IUB: Please indicate the individual(s)/office(s) to whom you reported the incident: (Participants were asked to mark all that apply) (Confidential Victim Advocate in the Office for Sexual Violence Prevention and Victim Advocacy; Dean of Students Office; IU Police Department; Office of Student Conduct; Sexual Assault Crisis Service (SACS) Counselor; Counselor at CAPS (Counseling and Psychological Services); Residential Programs and Services Staff (Residence Assistant, Graduate Advisor, etc.); Deputy Title IX Coordinator; University Title IX Coordinator; Faculty; Staff/Administrators; Other; I prefer not to answer)

How helpful were the people you told at IUB in assisting you with the problem (the reported sexual harassment)? (Not at all helpful; Only a little helpful; Somewhat helpful; Very helpful; I prefer not to answer)

At the time, was the other person (the assailant) affiliated with Indiana University? (Yes; No; Don't know)

Did you seek medical attention after the incident? (Yes; No; I prefer not to answer)

You previously indicated you experienced sexual exploitation since coming to IUB. Please indicate whether you experienced any of the following: Behaviors or experiences involved in incidents of sexual exploitation [Sharing of sexual materials without your permission; Receiving unwanted explicit materials; Peeping; Being watched while engaging in sexual behaviors by a third party without consent; Engaging in sexual behaviors with a person who was knowingly exposing you to sexually transmitted infections; Some other form of sexual exploitation] (Yes; No)

For those answering about an incident of sexual exploitation: How has this affected your ...? [Friendships; Romantic/intimate relationships; Academic performance; Mental health; Physical health] (Negatively, Positively; Not at all; I prefer not to answer)

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