

Carnegie Mellon University
Institutional Research and Analysis

Findings from the Fall 2017 Sexual Assault and Relationship Violence Study

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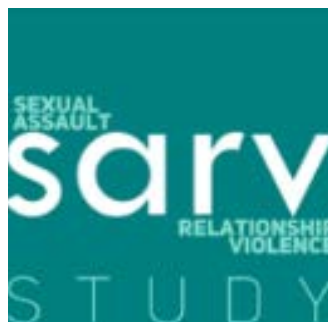


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STUDY DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

PROJECT SCOPE:

The scope of the first study was set in October 2014 by a campus-wide advisory committee:

Gina Casalegno, Student Affairs

Dick Tucker, Modern Languages and Title IX Coordinator

John Hannon, Student Affairs

Jim Mercolini, Office of General Counsel

Dan Munsch, Office of General Counsel

Holly Hippensteel, Student Affairs

Lucas Christain, Student Affairs

Jess Klein, Student Affairs

Janel Sutkus, Institutional Research and Analysis

We decided to limit the scope of this investigation to sexual assault and relationship violence, and to address issues related to sexual harassment and stalking in a subsequent project, the Discriminatory and Sexual Harassment Study, which was administered in Spring 2016.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

A smaller team (Sutkus, Hippensteel, Christain, and Klein) met in November and December of 2014 to create the set of research questions that would guide the study:

What are students' experiences with sexual assault and relationship violence?

What are students' behaviors around sexual assault and relationship violence?

How often have students observed typical warning signs related to sexual assault?

How have students responded to typical warning signs related to sexual assault?

How well has CMU conveyed its position regarding sexual assault and relationship violence?

How well has CMU delivered on its position regarding sexual assault and relationship violence?

What are students attitudes related to sexual assault and relationship violence?

What are the relationships between all of the above and student characteristics?

DEVELOPMENT AND TESTING:

I created the survey items to address each of these questions and pilot-tested them in February 2015 with three groups undergraduate and graduate students. I also made pre-study presentations with other members of the research question team to the Student Government Executive Branch, the SARV-P Committee of Student Government, and the Survivors' Support Network.

REVIEW PROCESS FOR SECOND ADMINISTRATION:

Gina Casalegno, Student Affairs
Jason D'Antonio, Biological Sciences and Health Professions Program
Holly Hippensteel, Student Affairs and Title IX Initiatives
Aaron George, Center for Student Diversity and Inclusion
Jamie Edwards, Title IX Initiatives
Noah Riley, University Health Services
Maitreyee Joshi, Undergraduate Student Senate
Amanda Willard, Graduate Student Assembly
Janel Sutkus, Institutional Research and Analysis

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

The advisory committee re-affirmed interest in the research questions from 2015, added an additional question, and edited two others:

What are the barriers to responding to typical warning signs related to sexual assault?

How well has CMU conveyed its position regarding SA/RV/bystander responsibilities?

How well has CMU delivered on its position regarding SA/RV/bystander education?

ADMINISTRATION:

The survey was administered between November 5 and 27, 2017. All Pittsburgh students were invited to participate. The emailed invitation and survey instruction page provided details of the study, including the sensitive nature of the questions and the potential to be upsetting to respondents. I included links to on- and off-campus support resources at the bottom on each survey screen and recommended to respondents that they complete the survey in a location in which others could not view the responses on their screen. Kurt Kumler, PhD, Director of Counseling and Psychological Services, reviewed all messages for sensitivity of language and accuracy.

NOTES ON THE MEASUREMENTS AND LANGUAGE

The research question team made a purposeful decision to measure all sexual assaults since enrolling at CMU as opposed to all sexual assaults that happened on campus. Our intent was to understand our students' experiences, no matter where they occurred, in order to determine whether we have appropriate levels of sexual assault resources and support. We wished to learn the impact of sexual assault and relationship violence on our community, and this cannot be done well if we limit to experiences that happen only within our geographical boundaries.

Therefore, experiences in this report are always framed as those that happened 'since enrolling at CMU' or 'before enrolling at CMU.' Findings from this study should not be reported elsewhere as those that 'happened at CMU.'

Our survey items for sexual assault were informed by the CMU Policy against Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault: *Engaging in any physical sexual act perpetrated against a person's will, where that person does not give clear, voluntary consent, or where that person is incapable of giving consent due to drug or alcohol use, or due to intellectual or other disability.*

SURVEY ITEMS:

*Have you had any of these experiences since you enrolled at CMU?
Please include all experiences that happened since you enrolled,
no matter how far from the CMU campus they happened.*

*Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed against the private areas
of my body even though I did not want them to*

*Someone performed oral sex on me or made me give them
oral sex even though I did not want them to*

*Someone inserted a penis, finger, or object into my vagina or
anus even though I did not want them to*

REFERENCE IN THIS REPORT:

Completed fondling

Completed oral sex

Completed penetration

Throughout this document, I use the term 'reported' to describe survey responses, or what was reported to the university in the course of the SARV Study.

This term does mean that the experiences described were also either reported to the university for review or reported to a confidential resource that does not share information with the university. There are specific sections of the study related to making a report for the university to review, which begin on pages 28 and 46.

NOTES ON DEMOGRAPHICS

In 2015, survey findings were disaggregated by birth sex, which is what is maintained in the university's student information system. In 2017, we included survey items for gender identity and sexual orientation.

I created two variables from these items:

1) The **gender identity** variable has values of female (51.1%), male (47.5%), and nonbinary (1.4%). Each gender category includes students who are cisgender and transgender.

I use this variable in all analyses in the report. In most cases, results for nonbinary students are reported, but are not further disaggregated by class level due to the very small group sizes.

2) The **LGBTQ indicator** variable describes students as part of the LGBTQ population (18.1%; students identifying as asexual, bisexual, gay, lesbian, pansexual, or transgender) or the heterosexual and cisgender population (81.3%).

I use this variable in all of the regression analyses of perceptions and opinions; I also calculate sexual assault rates separately for the LGBTQ and heterosexual/cisgender populations and describe where they differ.

COMPARISONS TO THE 2015 SARV STUDY

Many of the Fall 2017 results are not statistically different than those in Spring 2015. Throughout the report, I draw attention to differences where they exist. For all sections without notes, readers should assume little change from 2015.

There is one difference that is most likely related to the move from a spring administration to a fall administration. Sexual assault is measured as *since you enrolled at CMU*, meaning first-year students were reporting on two months since enrollment in 2017 compared to seven months since enrollment in 2015. As expected, the rates for first-year students are lower in 2017 than they were in 2015.

RESPONSE RATES AND NON-RESPONSE BIAS TESTING

The response rate is 29.5% for undergraduate students and 25.9% for graduate students. The sample is representative of the population on citizenship, race, and class level. As with all CMU campus-wide surveys, women are over-represented at both degree levels. However, I analyzed and reported the majority of survey items separately by gender identity, so there is little concern about female responses outweighing male responses.

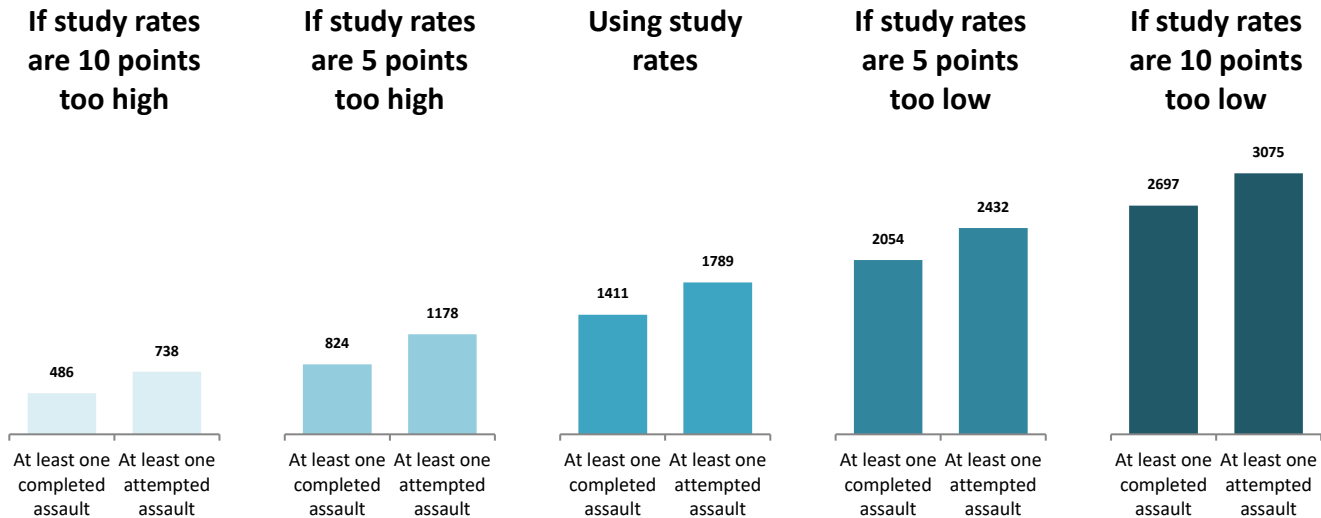
All surveys have the potential for non-response bias, in which the collected responses differ from the potential responses of those who did not participate, such that the survey estimates do not represent the population. In order to assess potential non-response bias, I conducted two sets of tests. In the first, I compared students who began the survey prior to the first reminder to students who began the survey after the final reminder. In the second, I compared students who began the survey prior to the first reminder to those who began at any time after the first reminder.

These are typical approaches which assume respondents who began at the end of the administration period are more similar to non-respondents than those who began at the start of the administration period. I tested the differences between the two sets of the first and last groups by gender identity/degree level for each of the six assault measures.

In the first set of tests, there are no differences for 35 of the assault type/gender identity/degree level groups, but there is a difference among female undergraduates such that the survey estimate for completed fondling might be slightly higher than in the population.

In the second set of tests, there are no differences for 34 of the assault type/gender identity/degree level groups, but there is a difference among female undergraduates such that the survey estimate for completed penetration might be slightly higher than in the population, and among male graduate students such that the survey estimate for attempted fondling might be slightly higher than in the population.

While it is possible that the study rates are higher than the population in for these groups and assault types, there is still a large impact on the overall Pittsburgh student community. In the analysis shown below, I applied the completed and attempted sexual assault rates found in the Fall 2017 SARV to the Fall 2017 total enrollment by gender identity and degree level.



Using a range of -10 / +10 suggests that at least 1,224 of our Fall 2017 students experienced a completed (486) or attempted (738) sexual assault since they first enrolled at CMU. Applying the study rates suggests 3,200 students experienced a completed (1411) or attempted (1789) sexual assault.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Following review of the Spring 2015 SARV Study findings, the Office of Title IX Initiatives identified three specific and actionable areas of emphasis to further guide the collaborative prevention and education efforts underway at CMU. While valuable as a way to focus and prioritize, these three areas do not and were not intended to represent the totality of the work being done to effectively prevent, respond, and mitigate the effects of sexual misconduct.

Office of Title IX Initiatives priorities resulting from the 2015 Study:

- ❖ *increase awareness about healthy relationships and red flags for relationship violence*
- ❖ *assist our community members in identifying signs of relationship and sexual violence and empowering them to intervene as active bystanders to help address or prevent such violence*
- ❖ *better inform our community members about how to report and how the University responds to such reports*

Compared to the Spring 2015 study, the percentage of students who come to CMU having already experienced a completed sexual assault has increased – 10 points among female graduate students, 5 points among male graduate students, and 4 points among female undergraduates. Rates of sexual assault since enrolling at CMU are unchanged for men at all class levels and women at all class levels except undergraduate seniors, which increased 3 points.

Rates of having been sexually assaulted since enrolling at CMU are higher among the LGBTQ population than among the heterosexual/cisgender population.

Students who have experienced a sexual assault since enrolling at CMU are most likely to tell another student, with very small percentages telling a CMU employee or department. *The reasons for not making an official report are unchanged from Spring 2015, with the primary reasons being not believing CMU has authority over the situation, thinking they might have been mistaken it was an assault, and thinking the assault was partially their fault.*

Overall, reports of experiences indicative of relationship violence since enrolling at CMU have decreased – 2 points among women and 3 points among men.

Students' perceptions of CMU's messaging related to sexual assault and relationship violence have improved since Spring 2015. In addition, the percentage of students who are unaware of these messages has decreased by an average of 6 points per message. *Perceptions of how well the university provides support and resources related to sexual assault and relationship violence have also improved, with a concurrent decrease in the percentage of students who are unaware of how we provide support and resources.*

The percentage of students who have actively intervened as a bystander when they witnessed a potentially risky situation has increased since Spring 2015. However, there are still a large percentage of students who do not engage because they believe there is 'nothing wrong' in these situations.

In the new set of survey items that measured barriers to intervening, students indicated the greatest reasons for not engaging are worry that they misinterpreted the situation and fear of being physically harmed. Students are least concerned with how intervening might change how others would treat them in the future and whether no one else is intervening.

COMPLETED SEXUAL ASSAULT EXPERIENCES SINCE ENROLLING AT CMU

SURVEY ITEMS:

Have you had any of these experiences since you enrolled at CMU? Please include all experiences that happened since you enrolled, no matter how far from the CMU campus they happened.

Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed against the private areas of my body even though I did not want them to

Someone performed oral sex on me or made me give them oral sex even though I did not want them to

Someone inserted a penis, finger, or object into my vagina or anus even though I did not want them to

REFERENCE IN THIS REPORT:

Experiences since enrolling at CMU

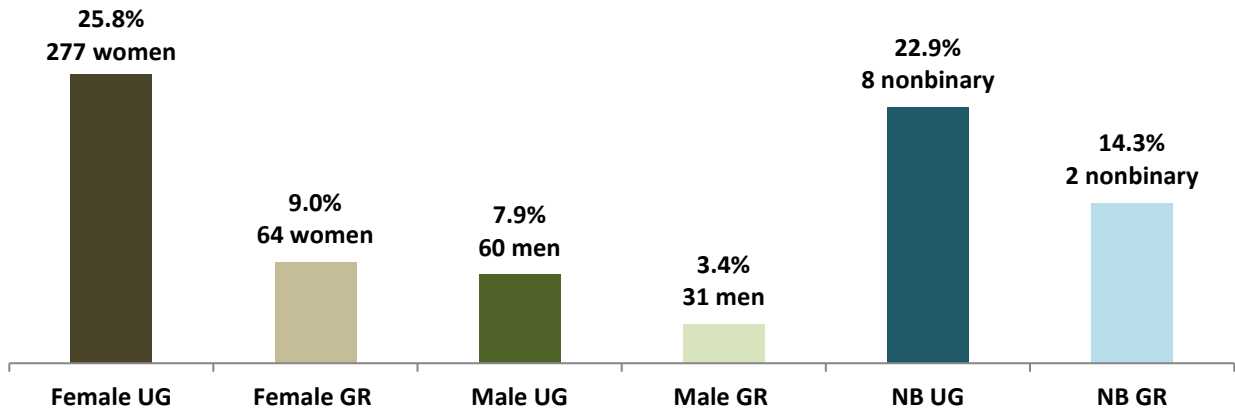
Completed fondling

Completed oral sex

Completed penetration

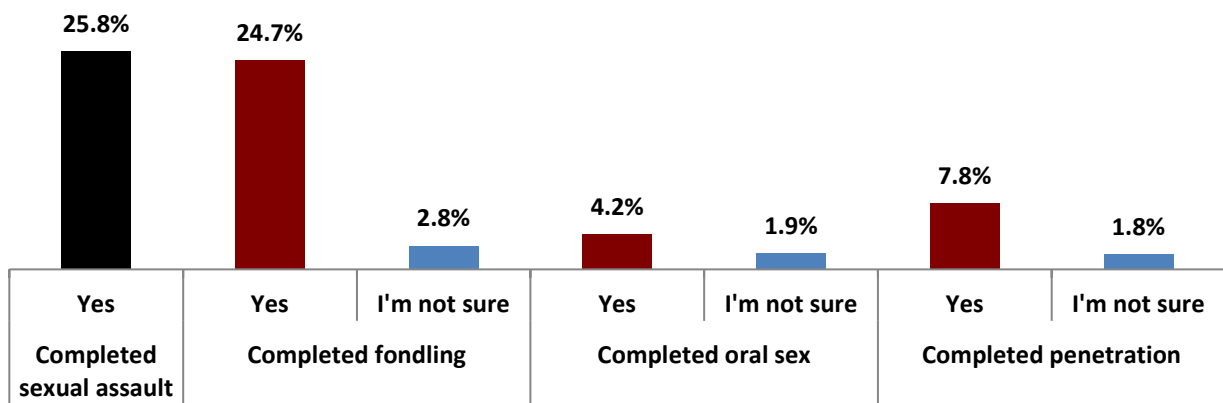
AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

- ❖ 442 students reported a completed sexual assault, with the most reported type being fondling, followed by penetration and oral sex
- ❖ 29% of those students reported multiple types of assaults



AMONG FEMALE UNDERGRADUATES:

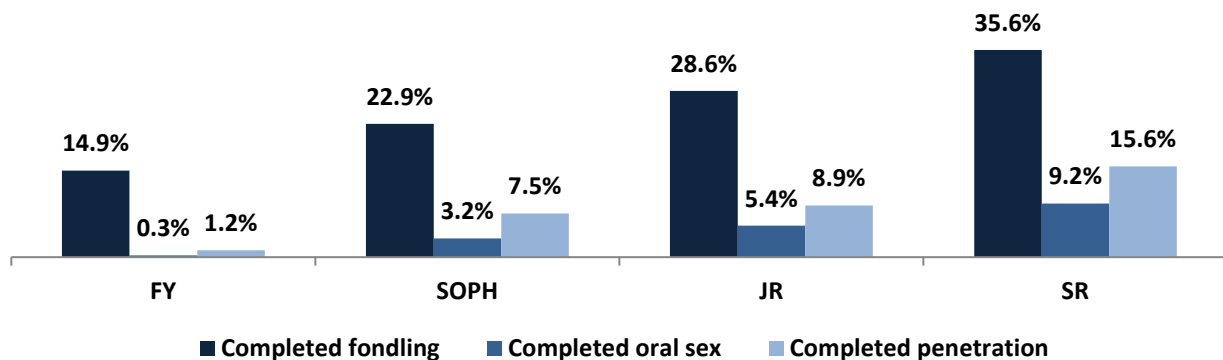
- ❖ 277 women reported a completed sexual assault, with the most reported type being fondling, followed by penetration and oral sex
- ❖ 31% of those women reported multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Between 2-3% are not certain they experienced each type of completed sexual assault



- ❖ Rates of being sexually assaulted and of experiencing multiple types of sexual assaults are greater for upperclass students than for underclass students, both overall and by individual experience

FEMALE UNDERGRADUATE	FY *	Soph	JR	SR
experienced a completed sexual assault	15.2%	24.5%	30.1%	36.8%
<i>CHANGE FROM 2015</i>	<i>4 points lower</i>			<i>3 points higher</i>
of those who experienced a completed sexual assault, those who reported multiple types of assaults	6.1%	30.6%	33.3%	45.5%

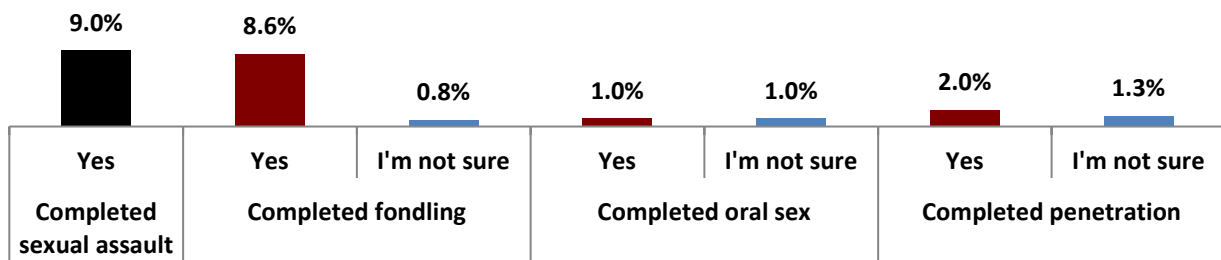
** As noted on page 7, the 2015 study was conducted in the Spring and the 2017 student was conducted in the Fall, leading us to expect lower rates for first-year students who had less time enrolled in 2017 than in 2015.*



- ❖ *Compared to 2015, the completed fondling and completed penetration rates for senior women are each higher by 3 points*
- ❖ *Due to the shorter reference period in 2017 than 2015, the rates for first-year women are lower by 3 points for completed fondling and by 4 points each for completed oral sex and completed penetration*

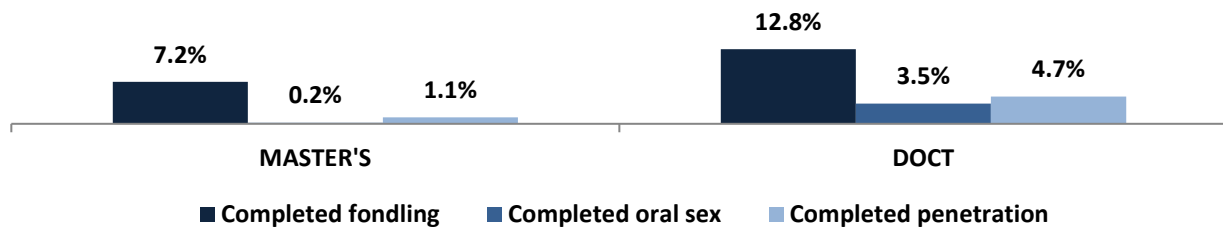
AMONG FEMALE GRADUATE STUDENTS:

- ❖ 64 women reported a completed sexual assault, with the most reported type being fondling, followed by penetration and oral sex
- ❖ 22% reported multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Between 1-2% are not certain they experienced each type of completed sexual assault



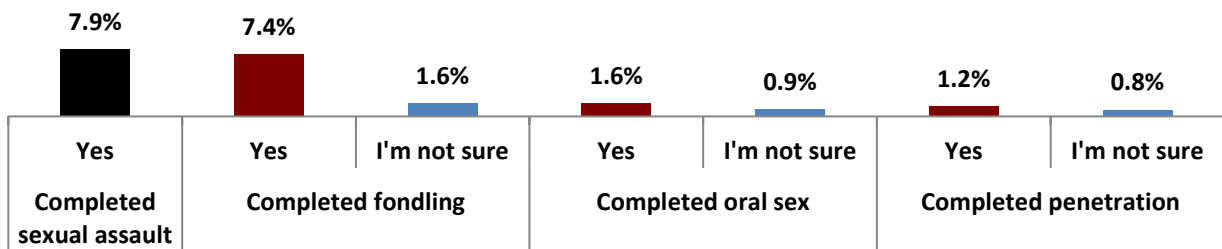
- ❖ Rates of being sexually assaulted and of experiencing multiple types of sexual assaults are greater for doctoral students, whose length of time since enrolling is longer than Master's students, who are typically at CMU no more than two years

FEMALE GRADUATE STUDENTS	Master's	Doctoral
experienced a completed sexual assault	7.4%	14.0%
of those who experienced a completed sexual assault, those who reported multiple types of assaults	12.5%	37.5%



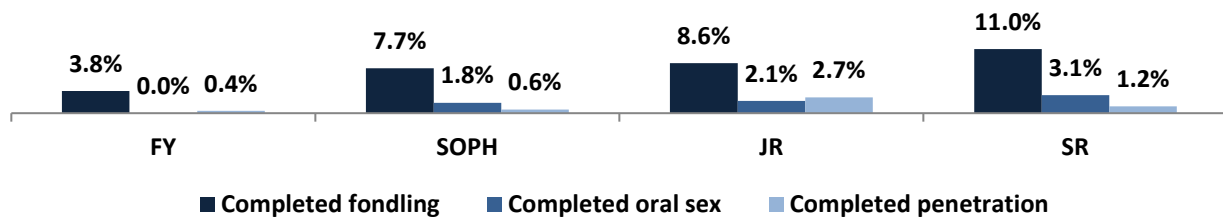
AMONG MALE UNDERGRADUATES:

- ❖ 60 men reported a completed sexual assault, with the most reported type being was fondling, followed by oral sex and penetration
- ❖ 25% reported multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Between 1-2% are not certain they experienced each type of completed sexual assault



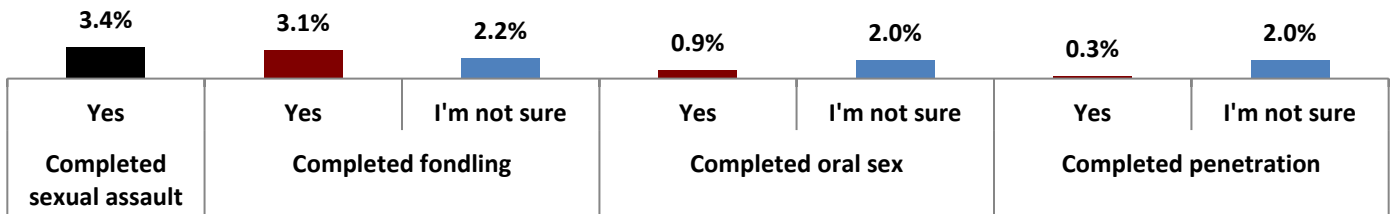
- ❖ Although the rates are smaller than among female undergraduates, the pattern is the same such that rates of being sexually assaulted are greater for upperclass students than for underclass students
- ❖ There is no clear pattern of reporting multiple types of assaults by class level, likely related to the small number of reported assaults

MALE UNDERGRADUATES	FY	Soph	JR	SR
experienced a completed sexual assault	4.2%	8.9%	8.6%	11.6%
of those who experienced a completed sexual assault, those who reported multiple types of assaults	0.0%	13.3%	50.3%	26.3%



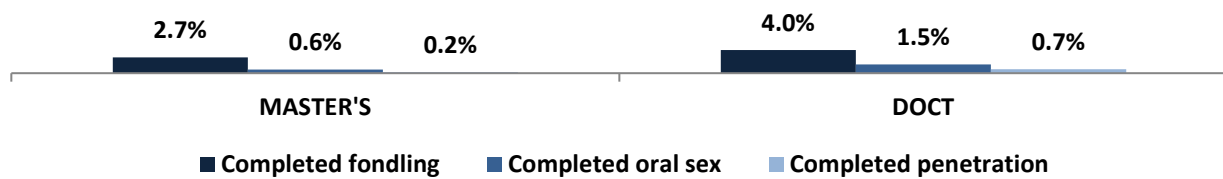
AMONG MALE GRADUATE STUDENTS:

- ❖ 31 men reported a completed sexual assault, with the most reported type being fondling, followed by penetration and oral sex
- ❖ 19% reported multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Between 3-4% are not certain they experienced each type of completed sexual assault



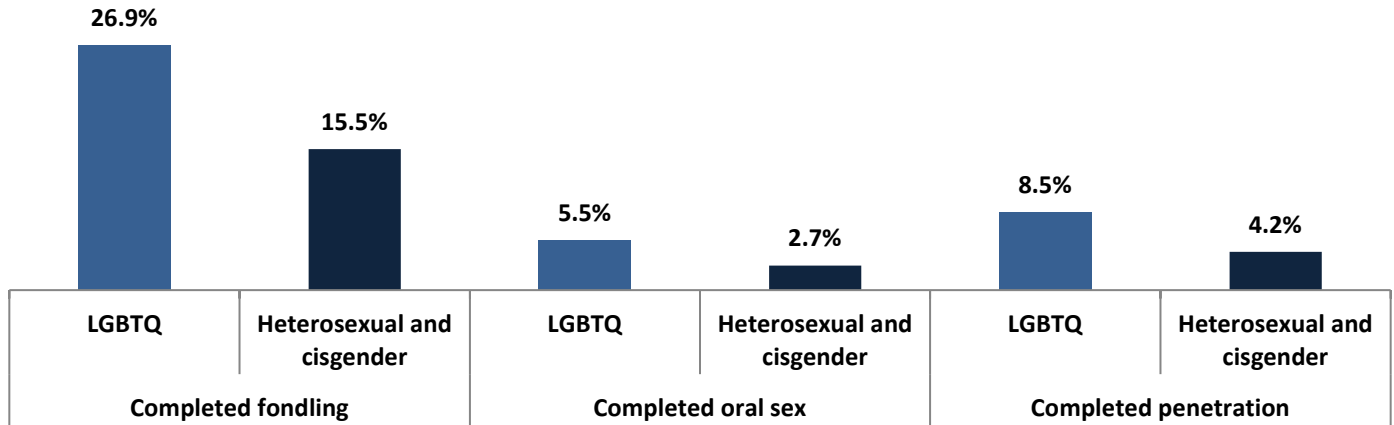
- ❖ The rates of being sexually assaulted are similar for male Master's students as for male doctoral students, despite doctoral students' typical longer enrollment than Master's students

MALE GRADUATE STUDENTS	Master's	Doctoral
experienced a completed sexual assault	2.9%	4.7%
of those who experienced a completed sexual assault, those who reported multiple types of assaults	16.7%	23.1%



BETWEEN THE UNDERGRADUATE LGBTQ AND HETEROSEXUAL/CISGENDER POPULATIONS:

- ❖ The rates of having experienced fondling, oral sex, and penetration are higher among LGBTQ undergraduates than heterosexual/cisgender undergraduates



BETWEEN THE GRADUATE LGBTQ AND HETEROSEXUAL/CISGENDER POPULATIONS:

- ❖ There are no differences in the rates of having experienced fondling, oral sex, and penetration between LGBTQ graduate students and heterosexual/cisgender graduate students

ATTEMPTED SEXUAL ASSAULT EXPERIENCES SINCE ENROLLING AT CMU

SURVEY ITEMS:

Have you had any of these experiences since you enrolled at CMU? Please include all experiences that happened since you enrolled, no matter how far from the CMU campus they happened.

Someone attempted to fondle, kiss, or rub against the private areas of my body even though I did not want them to

Someone attempted to perform oral sex on me or make me give them oral sex even though I did not want them to

Someone attempted to insert a penis, finger, or object into my vagina or anus even though I did not want them to

REFERENCE IN THIS REPORT:

Experiences since enrolling at CMU

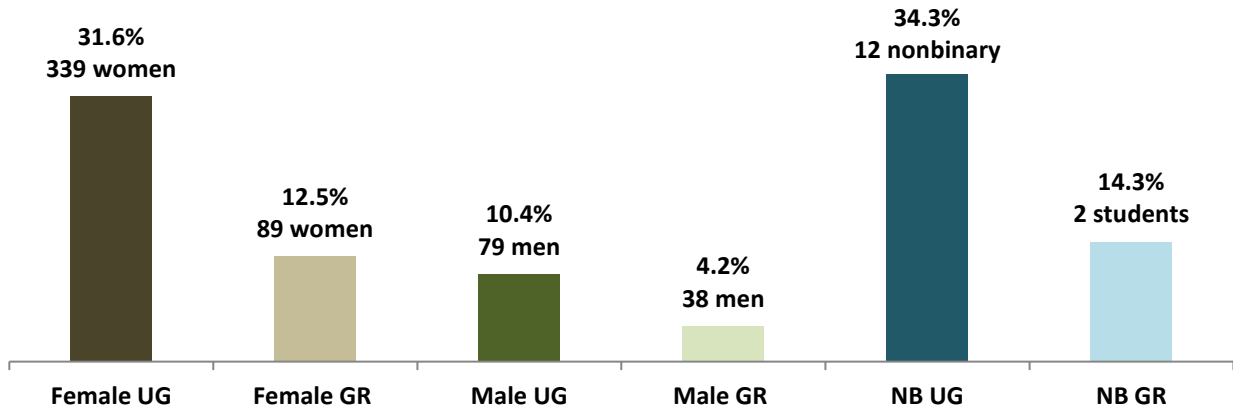
Attempted fondling

Attempted oral sex

Attempted penetration

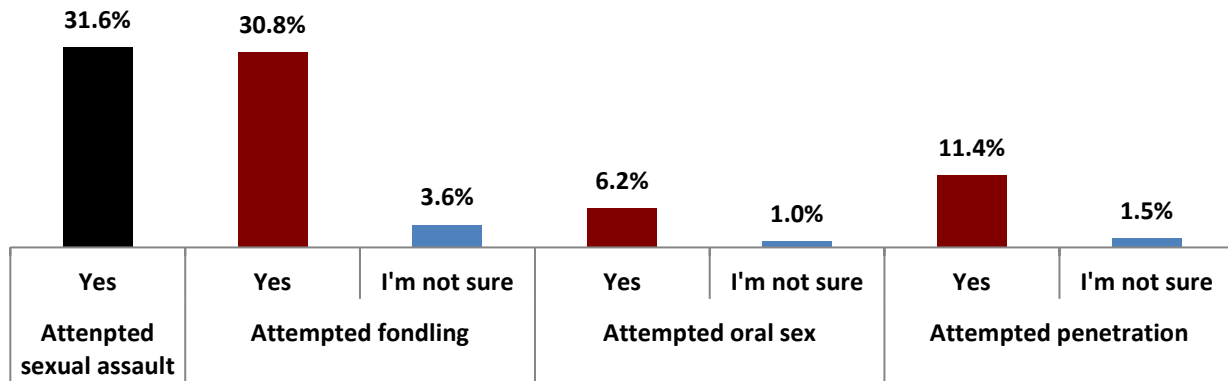
AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

- ❖ 559 students experienced an attempted assault, with the most reported type being fondling, followed by penetration and oral sex
- ❖ 32% of those students reported experiencing multiple types of assaults



AMONG FEMALE UNDERGRADUATES:

- ❖ 339 women reported an attempted sexual assault, with the most reported type being fondling, followed by penetration and oral sex
- ❖ 38% of those women reported multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Between 1-4% are not certain they experienced each type of attempted sexual assault



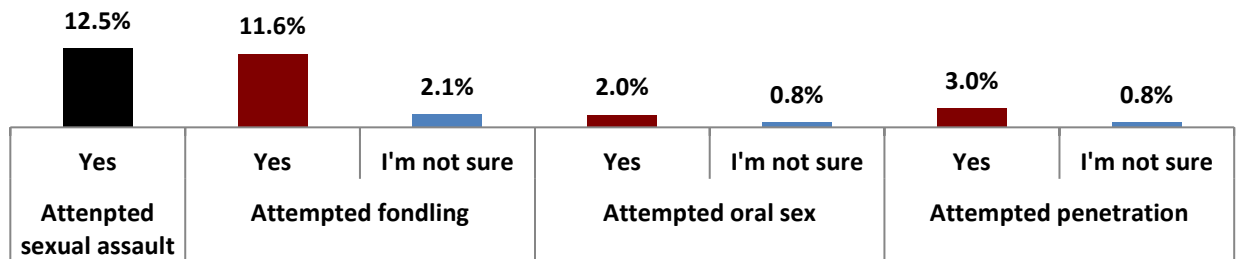
- ❖ Rates of attempted sexual assaults and of experiencing multiple types of sexual assaults are greater among upperclass students than among underclass students

FEMALE UNDERGRADUATES	FY *	Soph	JR	SR
experienced an attempted sexual assault	30.5%	36.2%	42.6%	44.9%
<i>CHANGE FROM 2015</i>	<i>11 points lower</i>	<i>3 points lower</i>	<i>7 points lower</i>	<i>3 points lower</i>
of those who experienced an attempted sexual assault, those who reported multiple types of assaults	28.7%	37.0%	36.4%	43.2%

* As noted on page 7, the 2015 study was conducted in the Spring and the 2017 student was conducted in the Fall, leading us to expect lower rates for first-year students who had less time enrolled in 2017 than in 2015.

AMONG FEMALE GRADUATE STUDENTS:

- ❖ 89 women reported an attempted sexual assault, with the most reported type being fondling, followed by penetration and oral sex
- ❖ 26% of those women reported multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Between 1-2% are not certain they experienced each type of attempted sexual assault

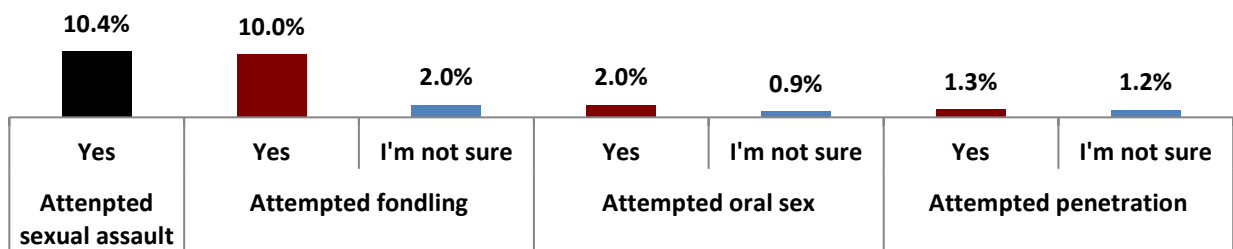


- ❖ Rates of attempted sexual assaults and of experiencing multiple types of sexual assaults are greater among doctoral students, whose length of time since enrolling is longer than Master’s students, who are typically at CMU no more than two years

FEMALE GRADUATE STUDENTS	Master’s	Doctoral
experienced an attempted sexual assault	10.6%	18.6%
of those who experienced an attempted sexual assault, those who reported multiple types of assaults	19.3%	37.5%

AMONG MALE UNDERGRADUATES:

- ❖ 79 men reported an attempted sexual assault, with the most reported type being fondling, followed by penetration and oral sex
- ❖ 13% of those men reported multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Between 1-2% are not certain they experienced each type of attempted sexual assault

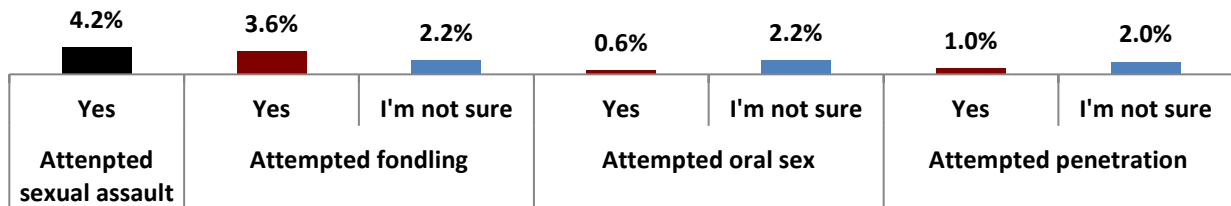


- ❖ Although the rates are smaller than among female undergraduates, the pattern is the same such that rates of being sexually assaulted are greater among upperclass students than among underclass students

MALE UNDERGRADUATES	FY	Soph	JR	SR
experienced an attempted sexual assault	5.4%	10.1%	12.8%	15.3%
<i>CHANGE FROM 2015</i>				<i>7 points lower</i>
of those who experienced an attempted sexual assault, those who reported multiple types of assaults	15.4%	23.5%	29.2%	16.0%

AMONG MALE GRADUATE STUDENTS:

- ❖ 38 men reported an attempted sexual assault, with the majority being fondling
- ❖ 14% reported multiple types of assaults

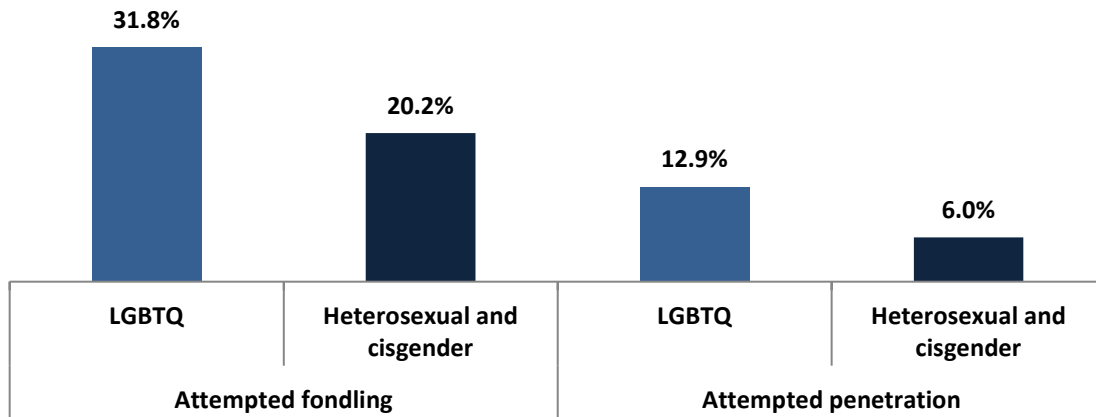


- ❖ The rates of attempted sexual assault are the same among male Master’s students as among male doctoral students, despite doctoral students’ typical longer enrollment than Master’s students

MALE GRADUATE STUDENTS	Master’s	Doctoral
experienced an attempted sexual assault	3.7%	5.5%
of those who experienced an attempted sexual assault, those who reported multiple types of assaults	8.7%	26.7%

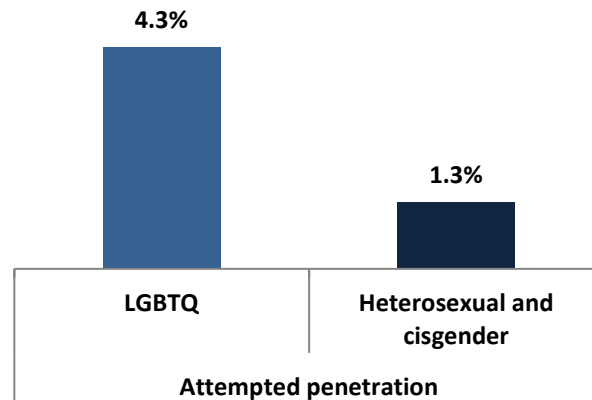
BETWEEN THE UNDERGRADUATE LGBTQ AND HETEROSEXUAL/CISGENDER POPULATIONS:

- ❖ The rates of having experienced attempted fondling and penetration are higher among LGBTQ undergraduates than heterosexual/cisgender undergraduates



BETWEEN THE GRADUATE LGBTQ AND HETEROSEXUAL/CISGENDER POPULATIONS:

- ❖ The rate of having experienced attempted penetration is higher among LGBTQ graduate students than heterosexual/cisgender graduate students



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMPLETED AND ATTEMPTED SEXUAL ASSAULT EXPERIENCES SINCE ENROLLING AT CMU

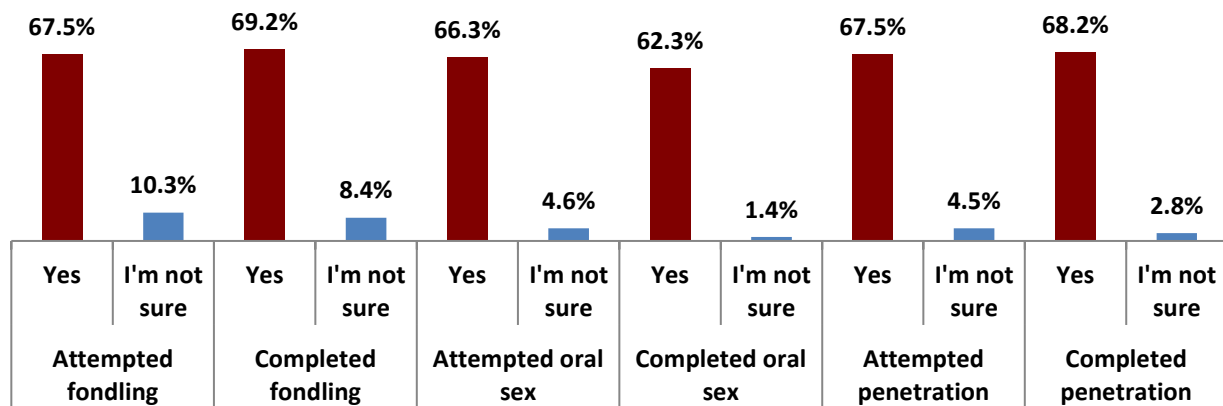
- ❖ 34% of female undergraduates reported any type of assault
- ❖ 14% of female graduate students reported any type of assault
- ❖ 11% of male undergraduates reported any type of assault
- ❖ 5% of male graduate students reported any type of assault
- ❖ 34% of nonbinary undergraduates reported any type of assault
- ❖ 14% of nonbinary graduate students reported any type of assault

SINCE ENROLLING AT CMU	experienced <u>either</u> completed or attempted assault	experienced completed assault OR experienced completed assault <u>and</u> attempted assault	experienced attempted assault only	experienced <u>neither</u> completed nor attempted assault
Female UG	34.4%	25.8%	8.6%	65.6%
Female GR	13.5%	9.0%	4.5%	86.5%
Male UG	11.2%	7.9%	3.3%	88.8%
Male GR	4.8%	3.4%	1.3%	95.2%
Nonbinary UG	34.3%	22.9%	11.4%	65.7%
Nonbinary GR	14.3%	14.3%	0.0%	85.7%

AFFILIATION OF PERPETRATOR IN SEXUAL ASSAULT EXPERIENCES SINCE ENROLLING AT CMU

AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

- ❖ For more than 60% of each type of attempted or completed sexual assault since enrolling at CMU, the respondent indicated the perpetrator was a current or past member of the CMU community – this does not mean the respondents know or have relationships with the perpetrator, only that they are aware of the perpetrator’s affiliation
- ❖ Between 1-10% are not certain of the perpetrator’s affiliation



DIFFERENCES BY SEX:

- ❖ Women report higher rates than men of the perpetrator being part of the CMU community for each type of attempted or completed sexual assault
- ❖ Men report higher rates than women of not knowing the perpetrator’s affiliation for each type of attempted or completed sexual assault
- ❖ Nonbinary student responses are more similar to those of men than to women

DIFFERENCES BY DEGREE LEVEL:

- ❖ Undergraduates report higher rates than graduate students of the perpetrator being part of the CMU community for each type of attempted or completed sexual assault
- ❖ Graduate students report higher rates than undergraduates of not knowing the perpetrator’s affiliation for each type of attempted or completed sexual assault

TELLING OTHERS ABOUT ATTEMPTED OR COMPLETED SEXUAL ASSAULT EXPERIENCES SINCE ENROLLING AT CMU

For each type of reported attempted or completed sexual assault type, students were asked separately for each type to indicate whether they told anyone at CMU and whether they told anyone outside of CMU.

No, I did not tell anyone was an explicit option and should not be interpreted as the absence of all of other options.

AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

- ❖ Between 2-6% of each type of attempted or completed sexual assault type is reported to CMU; however, not all sexual assaults are within CMU’s purview
- ❖ In general, rates of making a report of a specific type of sexual assault are higher for a completed assault than for an attempted assault of the same type
- ❖ Respondents most frequently tell another student about their experience, followed by telling no one
- ❖ Rates of telling faculty and staff other than CaPS and UHS are very low for each type of sexual assault
- ❖ Rates of telling staff at UHS are highest – although still quite low – for experiences more likely to have health consequences (completed oral sex and completed penetration) than for those less likely to have health consequences
- ❖ The highest rates for telling any employee of CMU are for staff at CaPS for each type of assault
- ❖ *The only changes from 2015 are 13- and 15-point increases in telling another student about attempted oral sex and completed oral sex*

SINCE ENROLLING AT CMU	Another student	No one at CMU	CaPS	UHS	Faculty	Staff other than CaPS or UHS	CMU report
Attempted fondling	50.9%	45.3%	3.9%	0.6%	2.1%	1.5%	2.1%
Completed fondling	59.5%	36.9%	5.7%	1.2%	3.3%	3.1%	2.9%
Attempted oral sex	44.2%	49.0%	5.8%	3.9%	4.8%	4.8%	1.9%
Completed oral sex	48.0%	41.3%	10.7%	6.7%	6.7%	8.0%	2.7%
Attempted penetration	46.7%	44.3%	9.0%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	4.2%
Completed penetration	52.2%	38.1%	13.3%	7.1%	5.3%	8.9%	6.2%

Percentages will not sum to 100% as respondents could select multiple options.

- ❖ Rates of making a report to a law enforcement agency outside CMU are very low for each type of sexual assault
- ❖ Respondents most frequently tell a family member or friend outside CMU about their experience, followed by telling no one
- ❖ Rates of telling a counselor, health care provider or advocate outside CMU are highest for completed oral sex and completed penetration
- ❖ *There were increases from 2015 for telling a family member or friend outside of CMU for each type of assault, ranging from 6-16 points, and decreases in telling no one outside CMU, ranging from 3-9 points*

SINCE ENROLLING AT CMU	No one outside CMU	Family member or friend	Counselor, health care provider, or advocate	Report to law enforcement agency
Attempted fondling	63.9%	33.2%	3.8%	0.6%
Completed fondling	59.1%	38.6%	6.0%	0.7%
Attempted oral sex	56.7%	35.6%	8.7%	1.9%
Completed oral sex	49.3%	38.7%	13.3%	4.0%
Attempted penetration	57.5%	33.5%	7.2%	1.8%
Completed penetration	42.5%	49.6%	13.3%	2.7%

Percentages will not sum to 100% as respondents could select multiple options.

- ❖ Between 21-39% of students who experience an attempted or completed sexual assault chose to tell no one about their experience
- ❖ *There were decreases from 2015 for four of these experiences, ranging from 3-7 points*

SINCE ENROLLING AT CMU	Told no one at CMU or outside CMU
Attempted fondling	35.2%
Completed fondling	25.5%
Attempted oral sex	38.5%
Completed oral sex	33.3%
Attempted penetration	32.9%
Completed penetration	21.2%

DIFFERENCES BY SEX:

- ❖ Women have higher rates than men of telling anyone and of making a report to CMU for each type of attempted or completed sexual assault
- ❖ Men have higher rates than women of telling no one at either CMU or outside CMU for each type of attempted or completed sexual assault

DIFFERENCES BY DEGREE LEVEL:

- ❖ Undergraduates have higher rates than graduate students of telling anyone and of making a report to CMU for each type of attempted or completed sexual assault
- ❖ Graduate students have higher rates than undergraduates of telling no one at either CMU or outside CMU for each type of attempted or completed sexual assault
- ❖ No male graduate student who reported any type of attempted or completed sexual assault told CaPS, UHS, or any other staff member

REASONS FOR NOT REPORTING COMPLETED OR ATTEMPTED SEXUAL ASSAULT EXPERIENCES SINCE ENROLLING AT CMU

SURVEY ITEMS:

What were the reasons you did not make a report for CMU to review?

I did not think CMU had authority over the situation

I thought I would not be believed

I did not know how to make a report or what would happen after I made a report

I did not trust the process or the people involved

I did not want the person who did this to get into trouble

I was worried the person who did this or their friends would retaliate against me

I did not want anyone to know what happened to me

It was too traumatic to talk about

I thought I might have been mistaken that this was an assault

I thought it might have been partially my fault

Something else

REFERENCE IN THIS REPORT:

Non-reporting reasons

No authority

Not believed

Did not know how

No trust

Not get person in trouble

Retaliation

Did not want anyone to know

Too traumatic

Mistaken

Partially my fault

Something else

AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

- ❖ For each type of assault, between 25-36% indicated they did not believe CMU had authority over the situation, suggesting the assault happened off-campus and did not involve another member of the CMU community
- ❖ The next most reported reasons for not making a report are *thinking I might have been mistaken this was an assault* and *thinking it was partially my fault*
- ❖ Between 8-18% of students did not report because they *thought they would not be believed* or *did not trust the people or the process*
- ❖ Between 14-23% of students did not report because they *did not know how*
- ❖ The least reported reason for each type of assault (between 3-20%) is *it was too traumatic to talk about*

DIFFERENCES BY SEX:

- ❖ Women have higher rates than men of not reporting due to *thinking I might have been mistaken this was an assault and thinking it was partially my fault*
- ❖ Graduate women have higher rates than graduate men not reporting due to fear of retaliation; there is no difference in not reporting due to fear of retaliation between undergraduate women and undergraduate men

DIFFERENCES BY DEGREE LEVEL:

- ❖ Graduate students have higher rates than undergraduates of indicating they did not believe CMU had authority over the situation, suggesting the assault may have happened off-campus and may not have involved another member of the CMU community
- ❖ Undergraduates have higher rates than graduate students of not reporting because *I might have been mistaken this was an assault and it was partially my fault*

REASON FOR NOT REPORTING	Attempted fondling	Completed fondling	Attempted oral sex	Completed oral sex	Attempted penetration	Completed penetration
My fault	19.1%	25.0%	33.3%	35.6%	30.0%	44.3%
No authority	25.1%	25.5%	36.3%	30.1%	28.8%	30.2%
Mistaken	27.5%	31.6%	31.4%	31.5%	24.4%	34.0%
Did not want anyone to know	10.1%	18.6%	19.6%	26.0%	18.8%	27.4%
Did not know how	13.8%	15.7%	18.6%	15.1%	15.6%	22.6%
Not believed	8.4%	7.6%	13.7%	13.7%	11.9%	17.9%
No trust	9.4%	12.8%	17.7%	12.3%	12.5%	16.0%
Not get person in trouble	16.3%	20.8%	20.6%	19.2%	12.5%	19.8%
Retaliation	10.1%	13.7%	19.6%	20.6%	17.5%	26.4%
Too traumatic	3.4%	5.4%	7.8%	11.0%	7.5%	19.8%

Percentages will not sum to 100% as respondents could choose multiple options.

COMPLETED SEXUAL ASSAULT EXPERIENCES BEFORE ENROLLING AT CMU

SURVEY ITEMS:

Did you have any of these experiences before you enrolled at CMU?

Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed against the private areas of my body even though I did not want them to

Someone performed oral sex on me or made me give them oral sex even though I did not want them to

Someone inserted a penis, finger, or object into my vagina or anus even though I did not want them to

REFERENCE IN THIS REPORT:

Experiences before enrolling at CMU

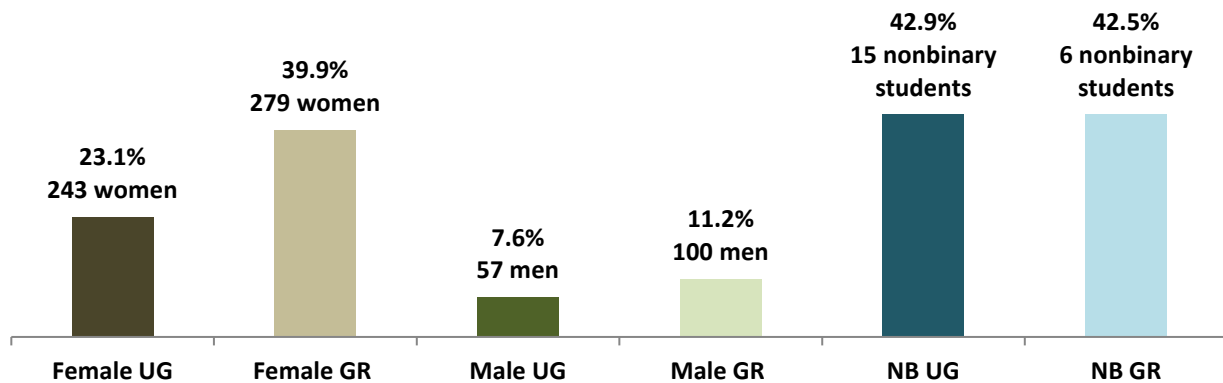
Completed fondling

Completed oral sex

Completed penetration

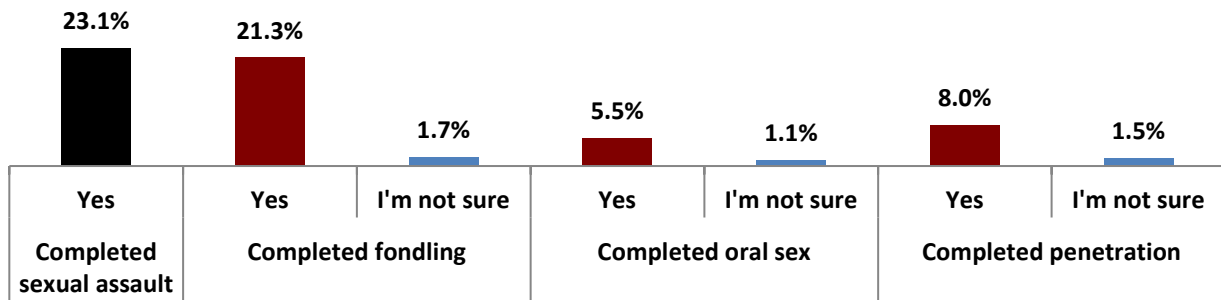
AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

- ❖ 700 students reported a completed sexual assault before enrolling at CMU, with the most reported type being fondling, followed by penetration and oral sex
- ❖ 32% of those students reported multiple types of assaults



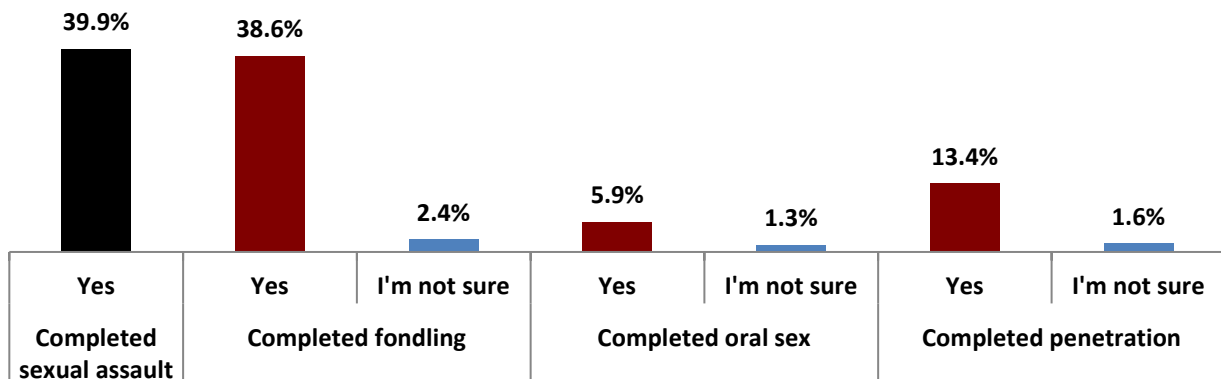
AMONG FEMALE UNDERGRADUATES:

- ❖ 243 women reported a completed sexual assault, with the most reported type being fondling, followed by oral sex and penetration
- ❖ 36% of those students reported multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Between 1-2% of those students are not certain they experienced each type of completed sexual assault
- ❖ *The overall rate in 2017 is 4 points higher than in 2015.*



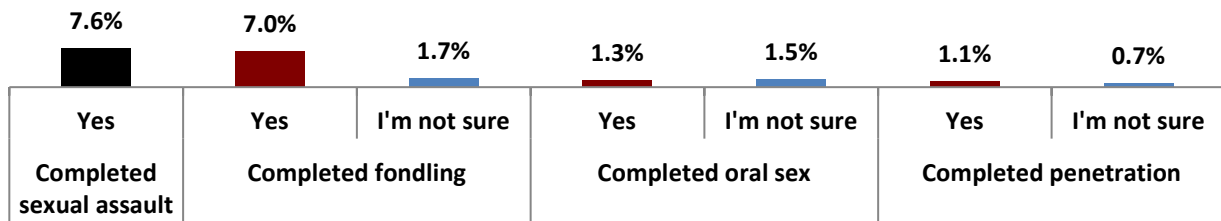
AMONG FEMALE GRADUATE STUDENTS:

- ❖ 279 women reported a completed sexual assault, with the most reported type being fondling, followed by penetration and oral sex
- ❖ 35% of those students reported multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Between 1-2% of those students are not certain they experienced each type of completed sexual assault
- ❖ *The overall rate in 2017 is 10 points higher than in 2015.*



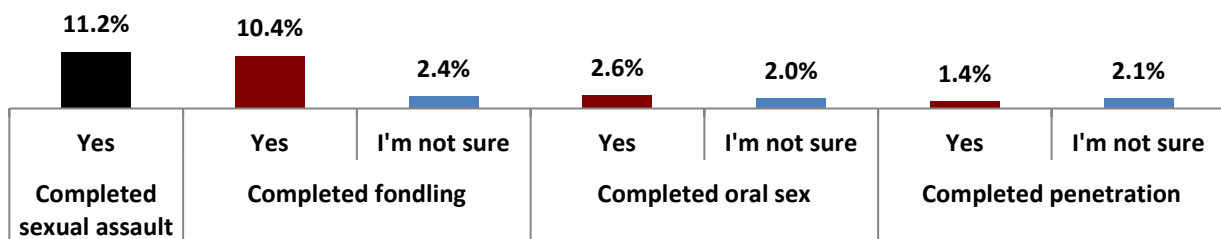
AMONG MALE UNDERGRADUATES:

- ❖ 57 men reported a completed sexual assault, with the majority being fondling
- ❖ 18% of those students reported multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Between 1-2% of those students are not certain they experienced each type of completed sexual assault



AMONG MALE GRADUATE STUDENTS:

- ❖ 100 men reported a completed sexual assault, with the majority being fondling
- ❖ 22% of those students reported multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Between 1-2% of those students are not certain they experienced each type of completed sexual assault
- ❖ *The overall rate in 2017 is 5 points higher than in 2015.*



ATTEMPTED SEXUAL ASSAULT EXPERIENCES BEFORE ENROLLING AT CMU

SURVEY ITEMS:

Did you have any of these experiences before you enrolled at CMU?

Someone attempted to fondle, kiss, or rub against the private areas of my body even though I did not want them to

Someone attempted to perform oral sex on me or make me give them oral sex even though I did not want them to

Someone attempted to insert a penis, finger, or object into my vagina or anus even though I did not want them to

REFERENCE IN THIS REPORT:

Experiences before enrolling at CMU

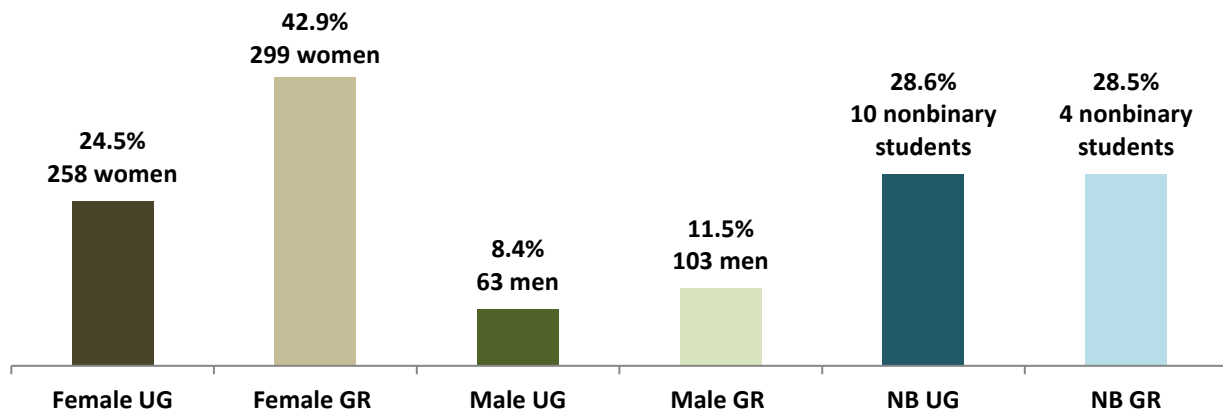
Attempted fondling

Attempted oral sex

Attempted penetration

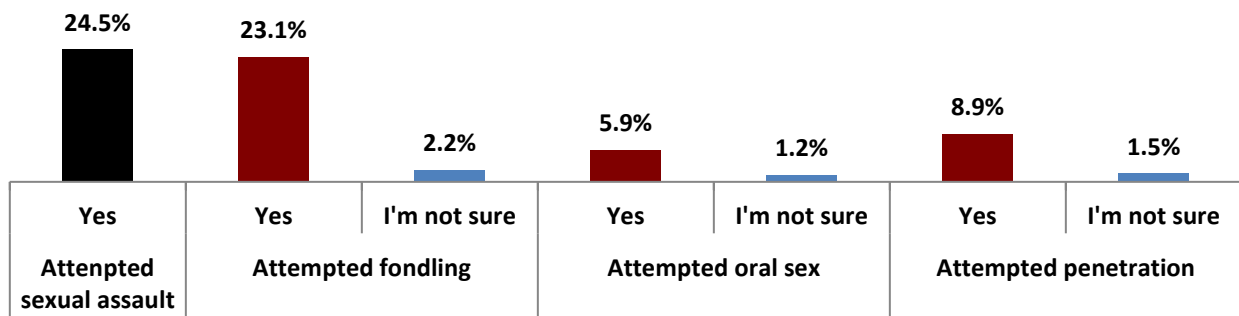
AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

- ❖ 737 students reported an attempted sexual assault before enrolling at CMU, with the most reported type being fondling, followed by penetration and oral sex
- ❖ 34% of those students reported multiples types of assaults



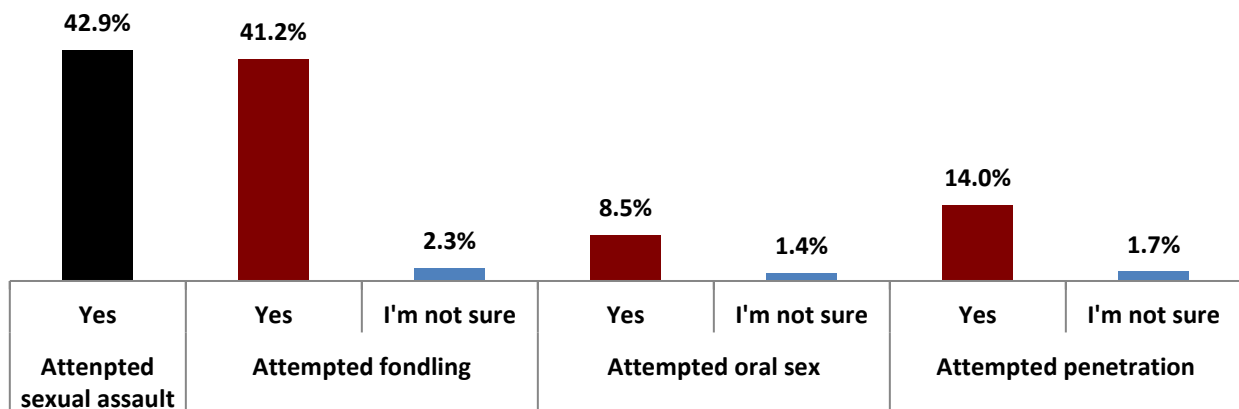
AMONG FEMALE UNDERGRADUATES:

- ❖ 258 women reported an attempted sexual assault, with the most reported type being fondling, followed by oral sex and penetration
- ❖ 38% reported multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Between 1-2% of those students are not certain they experienced each type of attempted sexual assault



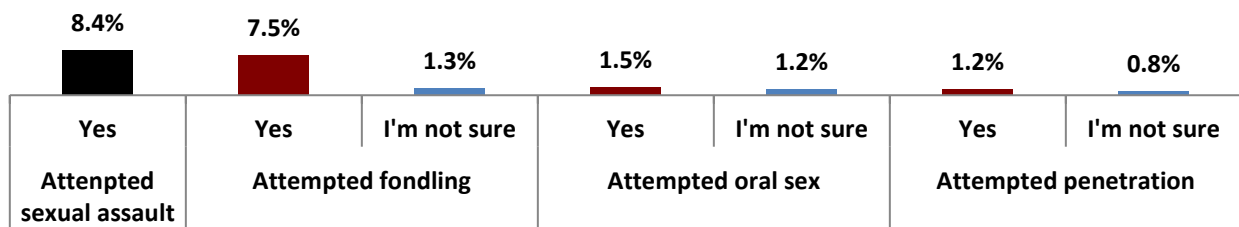
AMONG FEMALE GRADUATE STUDENTS:

- ❖ 299 women reported an attempted sexual assault, with the most reported type being fondling, followed by oral sex and penetration
- ❖ 35% reported multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Between 1-2% of those students are not certain they experienced each type of attempted sexual assault



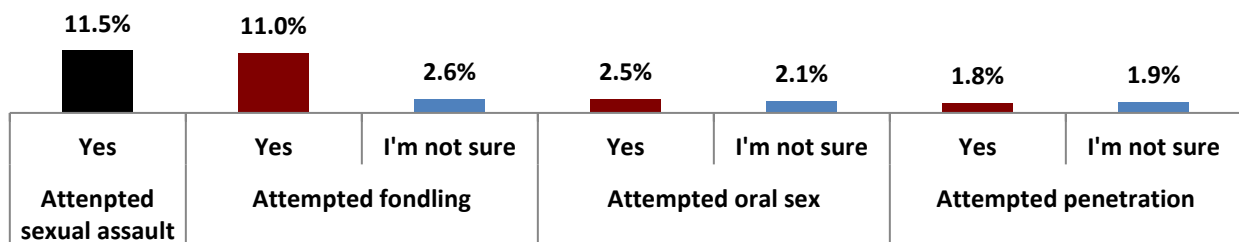
AMONG MALE UNDERGRADUATES:

- ❖ 63 men reported an attempted sexual assault, with the most reported type being fondling, followed by oral sex and penetration
- ❖ 19% reported multiple types of assaults
- ❖ 1% of those students are not certain they experienced each type of attempted sexual assault



AMONG MALE GRADUATE STUDENTS:

- ❖ 103 men reported an attempted sexual assault, with the most reported type being fondling, followed by oral sex and penetration
- ❖ 24% reported multiple types of assaults
- ❖ 2-3% of those students are not certain they experienced each type of attempted sexual assault



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMPLETED AND ATTEMPTED SEXUAL ASSAULT EXPERIENCES BEFORE ENROLLING AT CMU

- ❖ 29% of female undergraduates reported any type of assault
- ❖ 50% female graduate students reported any type of assault
- ❖ 11% of male undergraduates reported any type of assault
- ❖ 14% of male graduate students reported any type of assault
- ❖ 43% of nonbinary undergraduates reported any type of assault
- ❖ 43% of nonbinary graduate students reported any type of assault

SINCE ENROLLING AT CMU	experienced <u>either</u> completed or attempted assault	experienced completed assault OR experienced completed assault <u>and</u> attempted assault	experienced attempted assault only	experienced <u>neither</u> completed nor attempted assault
Female UG	29.3%	23.1%	6.2%	70.7%
Female GR	50.4%	39.9%	10.5%	49.6%
Male UG	10.5%	7.5%	2.9%	89.5%
Male GR	14.2%	11.2%	3.0%	85.8%
Nonbinary UG	42.9%	42.9%	0.0%	57.1%
Nonbinary GR	42.8%	42.8%	0.0%	57.2%

TELLING OTHERS ABOUT ATTEMPTED OR COMPLETED SEXUAL ASSAULT EXPERIENCES BEFORE ENROLLING AT CMU

Each student who reported an attempted or completed sexual assault before enrolling at CMU was asked whether they told at CMU what happened to them before they enrolled at CMU.

No, I did not tell anyone was an explicit option and should not be interpreted as the absence of all of other options.

AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

- ❖ Less than 1% of students who reported an attempted or completed sexual assault before enrolling at CMU told UHS, staff other than UHS or CaPS, or faculty once they enrolled at CMU
- ❖ 23% told another CMU student; 74% have told no one at CMU

DIFFERENCES BY SEX AND DEGREE LEVEL:

- ❖ Women and nonbinary students have higher rates than men of telling CaPS about their experiences before enrolling at CMU
- ❖ Graduate students have lower rates than undergraduates of telling another student about their experiences before enrolling at CMU and higher rates of telling no one about their experiences before enrolling at CMU
- ❖ *Male graduate students told no one about their experiences at a rate 11 points higher than in 2015*

BEFORE ENROLLING AT CMU	No one	Student	CaPS	UHS	Staff	Faculty
Female undergraduates	59%	35%	7%	1%	0%	0%
Female graduate students	79%	17%	5%	1%	1%	1%
Male undergraduates	80%	18%	4%	0%	3%	1%
Male graduate students	91%	9%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Nonbinary undergraduates	53%	40%	7%	0%	0%	0%
Nonbinary graduate students	83%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Percentages will not sum to 100% as respondents could select multiple options.

COMPLETED SEXUAL ASSAULT EXPERIENCES COMMITTED SINCE ENROLLING AT CMU

SURVEY ITEMS:

Have you done any of these since you enrolled at CMU?

I fondled, kissed, or rubbed against the private areas of someone's body even though they did not want me to

I performed oral sex on someone or made them give me oral sex even though they did not want me to

I inserted a penis, finger, or object into someone's vagina or anus even though they do not want me to

REFERENCE IN THIS REPORT:

Experiences committed since enrolled at CMU

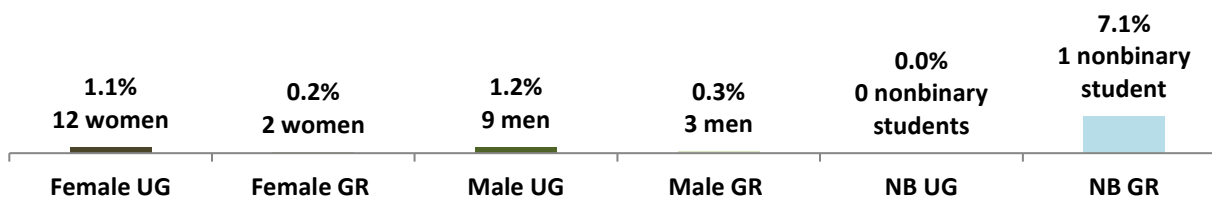
Completed fondling

Completed oral sex

Completed penetration

AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

- ❖ 27 students reported committing a completed sexual assault since they enrolled at CMU – this does not mean the respondents committed the assault against a CMU community member or on the CMU campus, only that only they committed the assault since they initially enrolled
- ❖ 11% of those students reported committing multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Between 1-2% of respondents are not certain whether they committed each type of completed sexual assault



ATTEMPTED SEXUAL ASSAULT EXPERIENCES COMMITTED SINCE ENROLLING AT CMU

SURVEY ITEMS:

Have you done any of these since you enrolled at CMU?

I attempted to fondle, kiss, or rub against the private areas of someone's body even though they did not want me to

I attempted to perform oral sex on someone or make them give me oral sex even though they did not want me to

I attempted to insert a penis, finger, or object into someone's vagina or anus even though they do not want me to

REFERENCE IN THIS REPORT:

Experiences committed since enrolled at CMU

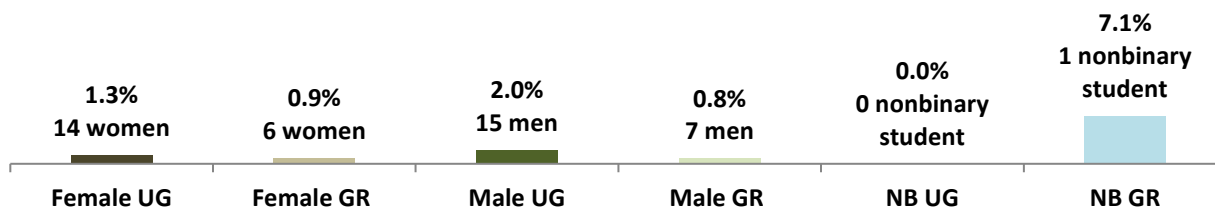
Attempted fondling

Attempted oral sex

Attempted penetration

AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

- ❖ 43 students reported committing an attempted sexual assault since they enrolled at CMU – this does not mean the respondents committed the assault against a CMU community member or on the CMU campus, only that only they committed the assault since they initially enrolled
- ❖ 9% of those students reported committing multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Between 1-2% of respondents are not certain whether they committed each type of completed sexual assault



EXPERIENCES INDICATIVE OF RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE SINCE ENROLLING AT CMU

SURVEY ITEMS:

Have you had any of these experiences since you enrolled at CMU? Please include all experiences that happened since you enrolled, no matter how far from the CMU campus they happened.

A person I was dating on in a committed relationship with:

tried to control who I spent time with

tried to prevent me from going home to visit friends or family

tried to prevent me from studying, doing homework, or participating in team projects

tried to control how I spent my money

monitored my phone calls, texts, or social media postings

spread lies or rumors about me

repeatedly made fun of me or criticized me

flirted with someone else in front of me

threatened to physically injure me

physically injured me

pressured me into sexual activity

REFERENCE IN THIS REPORT:

Experiences since enrolling at CMU

control relationships

control visiting family and friends

control academic pursuits

control money

monitor communication

spread lies or rumors

repeated criticism

flirt with others

threat of physical injury

physical injury

pressure into sex

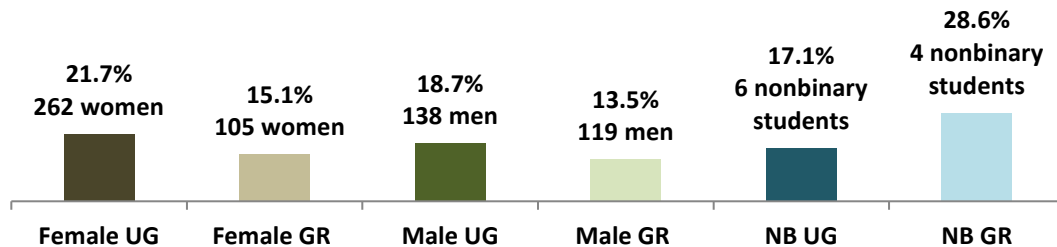
Appropriate interpretation of these findings requires understanding the definition of relationship violence – *a pattern of physically, sexually, or emotionally abusive behaviors used by an individual to gain and maintain power over or control of a partner in an intimate or dating relationship*. Although physically abusive acts are those commonly associated with relationship violence, they are part of a larger set of interrelated behaviors designed to exert control, with or without the use of physical force.

Although several of the experiences we measured might not be considered ‘violent’ using the common definition of *exertion of physical force so as to injure or abuse* – for example, flirting or repeatedly making fun of or criticizing – these experiences are not less worthy of concern than those with a physical or sexual component.

Domestic/relationship violence experts do not organize these experiences into a hierarchy as is done within the legal system, in which flirting is not a crime and physically injuring someone is a crime. Rather, these experiences are characterized within a system of abuse – depicted in a circular format referred to as the *Power and Control Wheel* – in which the goal of the abuser is to exert control over the other person. In some cases, the goal can be achieved without physical or sexual violence. Defining each of these experiences as those indicative of relationship violence is important because relationships in which abuse is occurring but has not yet escalated into physical or sexual violence are those with the greatest opportunity for successful interventions.

AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

- ❖ 634 students reported experiences indicative of relationship violence since enrolling at CMU
- ❖ 58% of those students reported multiple types of experiences
- ❖ The most frequently reported experiences are trying to control who I spent time with (8%), flirting with someone else in front of me (7%), controlling academic pursuits (6%), being pressured into sexual activity (5%), and repeatedly making fun of me or criticizing me (5%)
- ❖ Approximately 2% reported *I don't know* for each type of specific experience
- ❖ Reports of experiences indicative of relationship violence are far more consistent across gender and degree level than reports of sexual assault
- ❖ ***Overall, reports of experiences indicative of relationship violence are 3 points lower than in 2015***
Female undergraduates and female graduate students each 2 points lower
Male undergraduates and male graduate students each 5 points lower



EXPERIENCES INDICATIVE OF RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE SINCE ENROLLING AT CMU	Female UG	Female GR	Male UG	Male GR	Nonbinary UG	Nonbinary GR	ALL
Control relationships	9%	7%	8%	6%	11%	21%	8%
Flirt with others	8%	5%	8%	4%	11%	29%	7%
Control academic pursuits	7%	3%	7%	5%	3%	7%	6%
Pressure into sex	8%	5%	2%	2%	11%	7%	5%
Repeated criticism	7%	3%	7%	5%	3%	7%	5%
Monitor communication	5%	4%	4%	4%	3%	7%	4%
Spread lies or rumors	5%	2%	4%	2%	6%	7%	3%
Control money	2%	3%	2%	4%	0%	7%	3%
Control visiting family and friends	2%	2%	1%	2%	0%	7%	2%
Threat of physical injury	2%	1%	1%	1%	3%	7%	1%
Physical injury	2%	1%	1%	1%	6%	7%	1%
Reported any experience	22%	15%	19%	14%	17%	29%	18%
Among those who reported an experience, those who reported multiple experiences	58%	59%	56%	58%	50%	75%	58%

TELLING OTHERS ABOUT EXPERIENCES INDICATIVE OF RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE SINCE ENROLLING AT CMU

Any students who indicated *Yes* to any of the relationship violence items were asked whether they told anyone at CMU and whether they told anyone outside of CMU about their experiences.

No, I did not tell anyone was an explicit option and should not be interpreted as the absence of all of other options.

AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

- ❖ With the exception of female undergraduates, respondents most frequently tell no one about their experience, followed by telling another student – this is the opposite of the pattern for sexual assaults
- ❖ The highest rates for telling any employee of CMU are for CaPS staff; rates of telling any other type of employee or making a report for CMU to review are very low
- ❖ *There was a large pattern shift from 2015 among female and male undergraduates away from telling no one (down 6 points and 9 points) into telling another student (each up 4 points)*
- ❖ *There was an opposite pattern shift among female and male graduate students, with higher rates of telling no one (9 points and 2 points) and lower rates of another student (down 9 points and 3 points)*

SINCE ENROLLING AT CMU	Another student	No one at CMU	CaPS	UHS	Faculty	Staff other than CaPS or UHS	CMU report
Female UG	62%	34%	9%	1%	2%	2%	1%
Female GR	26%	69%	8%	2%	2%	2%	1%
Male UG	45%	49%	9%	0%	2%	4%	0%
Male GR	19%	77%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Nonbinary UG	83%	17%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%
Nonbinary GR	25%	75%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Percentages will not sum to 100% as respondents could select multiple options.

- ❖ Female respondents most frequently tell a family member or friend outside CMU about their experience, followed by telling no one; the pattern is the opposite for male respondents
- ❖ *There was a large pattern shift from 2015 among female graduate students away from telling family or friend (down 6 points) into telling no one (up 3 points)*
- ❖ *There was a large pattern shift from 2015 among male undergraduates away from telling no one (down 15 points) into telling family or friend (up 15 points)*

SINCE ENROLLING AT CMU	No one outside CMU	Family member or friend	Counselor, health care provider, or advocate	Report to law enforcement agency
Female UG	45%	53%	6%	0%
Female GR	49%	46%	11%	0%
Male UG	51%	44%	4%	0%
Male GR	60%	34%	5%	0%
Nonbinary UG	17%	83%	0%	0%
Nonbinary GR	50%	50%	25%	0%

Percentages will not sum to 100% as respondents could select multiple options.

- ❖ *The rates of telling no one at all are down from 2015 among female and male undergraduates (down 5 and 14 points) and among male graduate students (3 points down)*
- ❖ *The rates of telling no one at all are up from 2015 among female graduate students (3 points up)*

SINCE ENROLLING AT CMU	Told no one at CMU or outside CMU
Female UG	24%
Female GR	39%
Male UG	37%
Male GR	55%
Nonbinary UG	0%
Nonbinary GR	50%

EXPERIENCES INDICATIVE OF RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE BEFORE ENROLLING AT CMU

SURVEY ITEMS:

*Did you have any of these experiences before you enrolled at CMU?
A person I was dating on in a committed relationship with:*

tried to control who I spent time with

*tried to prevent me from going home
to visit friends or family*

*tried to prevent me from studying, doing homework,
or participating in team projects*

tried to control how I spent my money

monitored my phone calls, texts, or social media postings

spread lies or rumors about me

repeatedly made fun of me or criticized me

flirted with someone else in front of me

threatened to physically injure me

physically injured me

pressured me into sexual activity

REFERENCE IN THIS REPORT:

Experiences before enrolling at CMU

control relationships

control visiting family and friends

control academic pursuits

control money

monitor communication

spread lies or rumors

repeated criticism

flirt with others

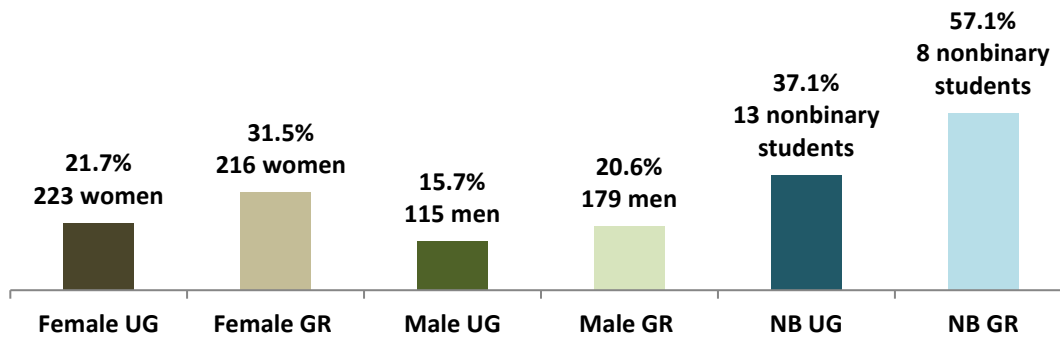
threat of physical injury

physical injury

pressure into sex

AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

- ❖ 754 students reported experiences indicative of relationship violence before enrolling at CMU
- ❖ 68% of those students reported multiple types of experiences
- ❖ The most frequently reported experiences are trying to control who I spent time with (12%), flirting with someone else in front of me (9%), and repeatedly making fun of me or criticizing me (9%)
- ❖ Approximately 2% reported *I don't know* for each type of specific experience
- ❖ Reports of experiences indicative of relationship violence are far more consistent across gender and degree level than reports of sexual assault



EXPERIENCES INDICATIVE OF RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE BEFORE ENROLLING AT CMU	Female UG	Female GR	Male UG	Male GR	Nonbinary UG	Nonbinary GR	ALL
Control relationships	11%	17%	10%	11%	11%	42%	12%
Flirt with others	9%	13%	5%	6%	20%	36%	9%
Repeated criticism	9%	13%	5%	6%	20%	36%	9%
Pressure into sex	10%	15%	3%	4%	29%	21%	8%
Control academic pursuits	7%	8%	5%	6%	14%	14%	7%
Spread lies or rumors	6%	8%	5%	5%	14%	14%	6%
Monitor communication	7%	11%	6%	7%	6%	29%	6%
Control money	3%	4%	3%	5%	6%	0%	4%
Control visiting family and friends	3%	6%	2%	4%	3%	7%	4%
Threat of physical injury	2%	5%	1%	2%	9%	0%	3%
Physical injury	2%	5%	2%	2%	9%	0%	2%
Reported any experience	22%	32%	16%	21%	37%	57%	22%
Among those who reported an experience, those who reported multiple experiences	66%	69%	73%	65%	69%	75%	68%

ACTS INDICATIVE OF RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE COMMITTED SINCE ENROLLING AT CMU

SURVEY ITEMS:

Since you enrolled at CMU, have you done any of these to a person you were dating or in a committed relationship with?

I tried to control who they spent time with

I tried to prevent them from going home to visit friends or family

I tried to prevent them from studying, doing homework, or participating in team projects

I tried to control how they spent their money

I monitored their phone calls, texts, or social media postings

I spread lies or rumors about them

I repeatedly made fun of them or criticized them

I flirted with someone else in front of them

I threatened to physically injure them

I physically injured them

I pressured them into sexual activity

REFERENCE IN THIS REPORT:

Experiences committed since enrolling at CMU

control relationships

control visiting family and friends

control academic pursuits

control money

monitor communication

spread lies or rumors

repeated criticism

flirt with others

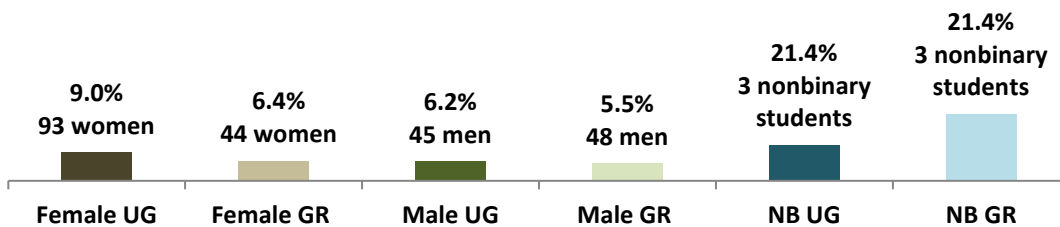
threat of physical injury

physical injury

pressure into sex

AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

- ❖ 236 students reported committing acts indicative of relationship violence since enrolling at CMU
- ❖ 12% of those students reported committing multiple types of acts
- ❖ The most frequently reported acts are trying to control who they spent time with (2%), monitoring communication (2%), and flirting with someone else in front of them (2%)
- ❖ Approximately 1% reported *I don't know* for each type of specific act
- ❖ ***Overall, reports of committing acts indicative of relationship violence are 3 points lower among each group compared to 2015***



ACTS INDICATIVE OF RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE COMMITTED SINCE ENROLLING AT CMU	Female UG	Female GR	Male UG	Male GR	Nonbinary UG	Nonbinary GR	ALL
Flirt with others	3%	2%	1%	1%	3%	0%	2%
Control relationships	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	14%	2%
Monitor communication	3%	2%	1%	1%	3%	7%	2%
Repeated criticism	2%	1%	1%	0%	3%	7%	1%
Control money	1%	2%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%
Pressure into sex	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	14%	1%
Control academic pursuits	1%	1%	1%	0%	3%	0%	1%
Threat of physical injury							0%
Control visiting family and friends							0%
Physical injury							0%
Spread lies or rumors							0%
Reported any acts	9%	6%	6%	6%	11%	21%	12%
Among those who reported an act, those who reported multiple acts	36%	39%	22%	31%	25%	67%	39%

OPINIONS OF CMU'S MESSAGE REGARDING SEXUAL ASSAULT AND RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE

SURVEY ITEMS:

How well do you think CMU has conveyed:

its position against sexual assault

its position against domestic/dating/relationship violence

its position on the importance of getting consent in sexual situations

information about sexual assault prevention resources

information about domestic/dating/relationship violence prevention resources

the process to make an official report of sexual assault

the process to make an official report of domestic/dating/relationship violence

its support of survivors of sexual assault

its support of survivors of domestic/dating/relationship violence

*its message about the alcohol medical assistance procedure
(also referred to as 'amnesty')*

*its expectation that CMU community members have a responsibility to call for help
when another CMU community member's health or safety is at risk*

REFERENCE IN THIS REPORT:

SA position

RV position

Consent

SA resources

RV resources

SA report

RV report

SA support

RV support

Amnesty *

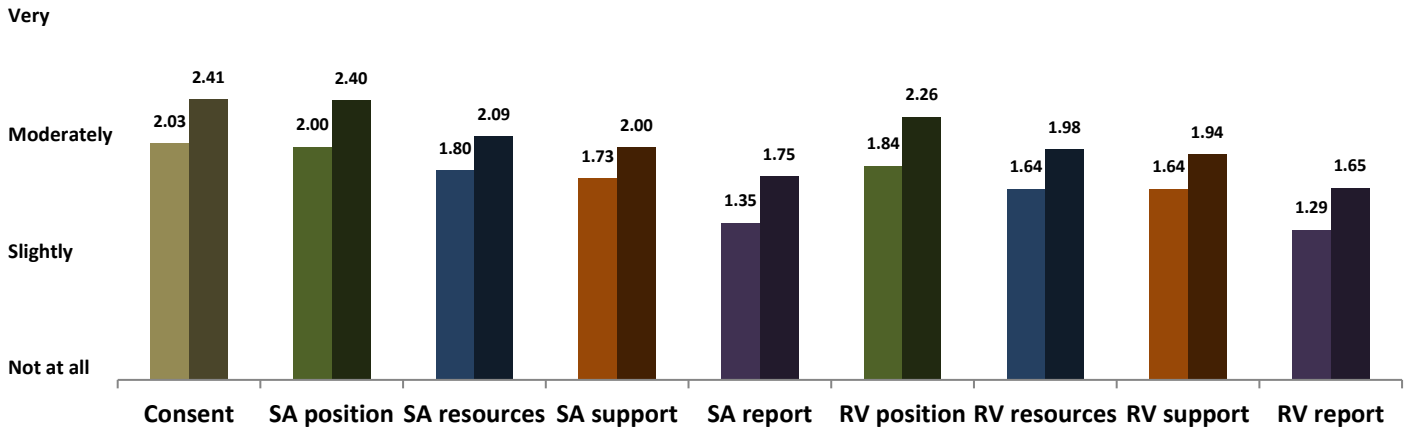
Expected to help *

* New items in Fall 2017

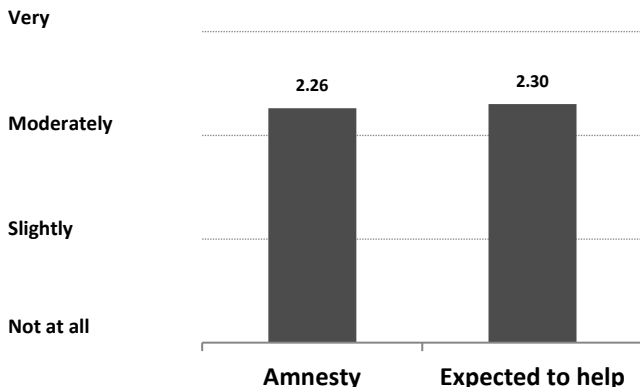
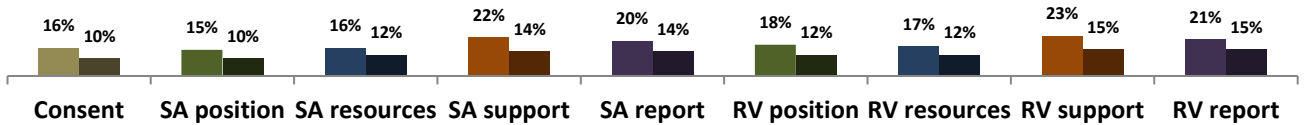
AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

- ❖ All messages are perceived as being conveyed are *moderately* well
- ❖ For each set of messages (position, support, resources, and reporting), the message about SA is perceived as better conveyed than the RV message
- ❖ No more than 15% did not have enough information to respond so selected *I don't know*
- ❖ New measures for Fall 2017 (related to amnesty and the expectation to help CMU community members) are perceived as being conveyed *moderately* well
- ❖ *Perceptions of how well messages are conveyed are higher than in 2015 for each message*
- ❖ *The percent of students selecting I don't know is down an average of 6 points per message*

In the following charts, the left bar of each pair is the Spring 2015 mean and the right bar is the Fall 2017 mean



Percent of students responding *I don't know*



Percent of students responding *I don't know*



- ❖ Regression analysis indicates being female or experiencing an SA or RV experience after enrollment each have negative effects on the perception of how well most messages are conveyed
- ❖ Being an international student, living in campus housing, or being an RA or CA each have positive effects on the perception of how well most messages are being conveyed

EFFECT OF BEING IN THIS GROUP ON PERCEPTION OF CMU’S MESSAGE COMPARED TO NOT BEING IN THIS GROUP

	Female	Intl	Minority	LGBTQ	Grad student	Social Greek	RA or CA	Lives in campus housing	Experienced SA since enrolling	Experienced RV since enrolling
Consent	-0.21	0.26		-0.08	-0.21		0.27	0.22	-0.21	-0.15
SA position	-0.23	0.18						0.20	-0.23	
SA resources	-0.20	0.33						0.34	-0.22	
SA support	-0.33	0.28	-0.17					0.34	-0.24	-0.20
SA report	-0.36	0.60			0.11		0.32	0.43	-0.17	-0.19
RV position	-0.24	0.23						0.29	-0.21	-0.16
RV resources	-0.23	0.39						0.33	-0.26	-0.14
RV support	-0.36	0.30	-0.17					0.34	-0.26	-0.23
RV report	-0.38	0.59			0.12		0.30	0.44	-0.20	-0.19
Amnesty	-0.15	0.39			-0.81			0.29		
Expect help	-0.13	0.39		-0.12	-0.31			0.31	-0.17	-0.16

- ❖ Logistic regression analysis indicates graduate students have higher odds of responding *I don't know* to the majority of items about how well messaging is being conveyed
- ❖ Women, members of social Greek organizations, students who live in campus housing, and students who reported an SA experience since enrolling enrollment have lower odds of responding *I don't know* to most items
- ❖ Being an RA was not included in this analysis as no RA responded *I don't know* to any item

ODDS OF STUDENTS IN THIS GROUP REPORTING *I DON'T KNOW* COMPARED TO STUDENTS NOT IN THIS GROUP

	Female	Intl	Minority	LGBTQ	Grad student	Social Greek	RA or CA	Lives in campus housing	Experienced SA since enrolling	Experienced RV since enrolling
Consent										
SA position										
SA resources	lower				higher					
SA support	lower	higher			higher			lower	lower	
SA report					higher	lower		lower	lower	
RV position					higher			lower		
RV resources	lower				higher	lower		lower	lower	
RV support	lower	higher			higher			lower	lower	
RV report					higher	lower		lower	lower	
Amnesty					higher			lower		
Expect help					higher	lower		lower		

OPINIONS OF CMU'S PROVISION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AND RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE RESOURCES AND SUPPORT

SURVEY ITEMS:

How well do you think CMU provides:

sexual assault prevention resources

domestic/dating/relationship violence prevention resources

support for survivors of sexual assault

support for survivors of domestic/dating/relationship violence

an official disciplinary process that is confidential

an official disciplinary process that is fair

*training and education to help students feel able to intervene
when someone else's safety or health is at risk*

REFERENCE IN THIS REPORT:

SA resources

RV resources

SA support

RV support

Confidential process

Fair process

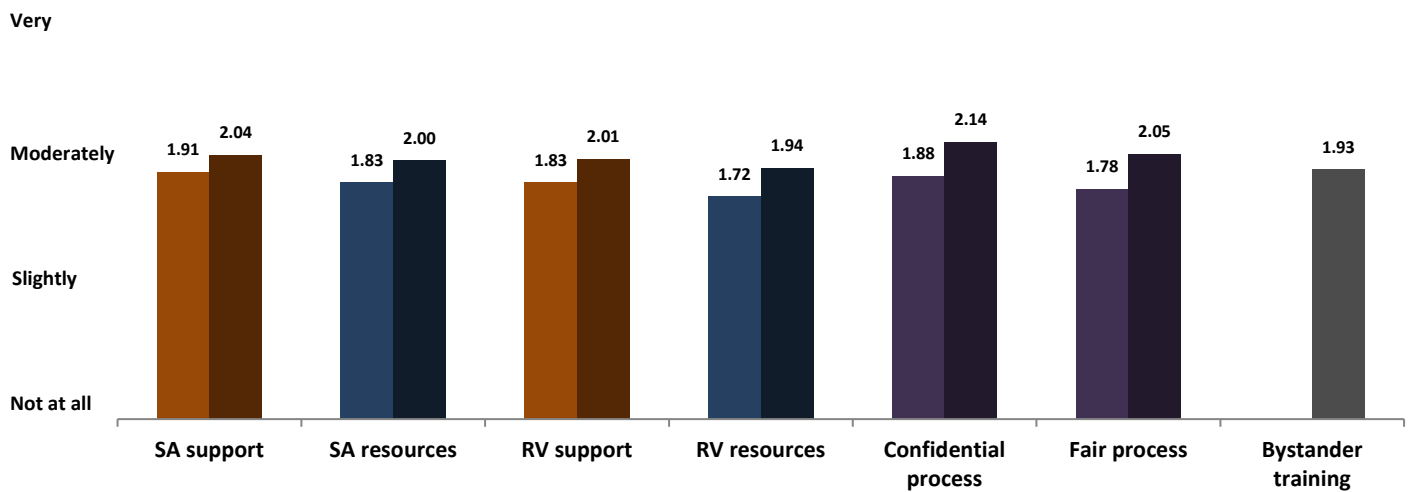
Bystander training *

* New item in Fall 2017

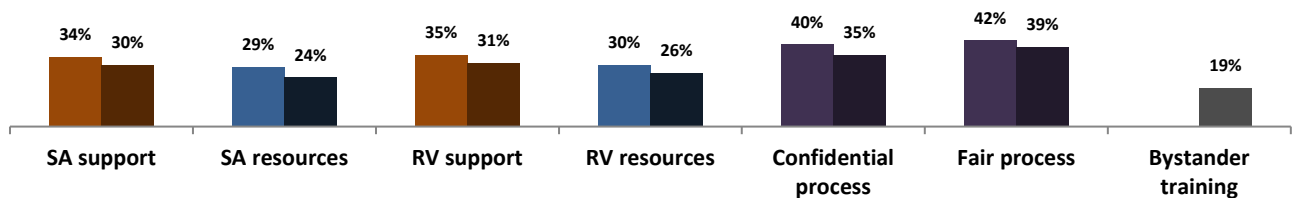
AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

- ❖ All support and services are perceived as being provided are *moderately* well
- ❖ There is no difference in how students perceive support and resources are provided for SA compared to RV
- ❖ No more than 39% did not have enough information to respond so selected *I don't know*
- ❖ New measure for Fall 2017 (bystander training) is perceived as being provided *moderately* well
- ❖ *Perceptions of how well resources are provided are higher than in 2015 for each resource*
- ❖ *The percent of students selecting I don't know is down an average of 4 points per resource*

In the following charts, the left bar of each pair is the Spring 2015 mean and the right bar is the Fall 2017 mean



Percent responding *I don't know*



- ❖ Regression analysis indicates being female and reporting an SA or RV experience after enrollment each have negative effects on the perception of how well each resource is provided
- ❖ Being an international student, a graduate student, or living in campus housing each have positive effects on the perception of how well almost every resource is provided

EFFECT OF BEING IN THIS GROUP ON PERCEPTION OF CMU’S PROVISION OF RESOURCES AND SUPPORT COMPARED TO NOT BEING IN THIS GROUP

	Female	Intl	Minority	LGBTQ	Grad student	Social Greek	RA or CA	Lives in campus housing	Experienced SA since enrolling	Experienced RV since enrolling
SA support	-0.28	0.32	-0.12		0.16			0.38	-0.23	-0.22
SA resources	-0.27	0.35	-0.12		0.10			0.37	-0.30	-0.14
SA support	-0.26	0.34			0.15			0.38	-0.24	-0.24
RV resources	-0.29	0.36		-0.12	0.11			0.36	-0.28	-0.22
Confidential process	-0.22	0.35						0.36	-0.26	-0.16
Fair process	-0.16	0.43	-0.16				0.29	0.38	-0.34	-0.24
Training	-0.23	0.41						0.35	-0.26	-0.15

- ❖ Logistic regression analysis indicates graduate students have higher odds of responding *I don't know* to each of the items about how well an SA or RV resource is being provided
- ❖ Women, international students, members of social Greek organizations, students who live in campus housing, and students who reported an SA experience since enrolling have lower odds of responding *I don't know* to many of the items

ODDS OF STUDENTS IN THIS GROUP REPORTING *I DON'T KNOW* COMPARED TO STUDENTS NOT IN THIS GROUP

	Female	Intl	Minority	LGBTQ	Grad student	Social Greek	RA or CA	Lives in campus housing	Experienced SA since enrolling	Experienced RV since enrolling
SA support	lower	lower			higher				lower	
SA resources	lower	lower			higher		lower	lower	lower	
SA support	lower	lower			higher				lower	
RV resources	lower	lower			higher		lower		lower	
Confidential process		lower			higher	lower		lower	lower	
Fair process		lower			higher	lower		lower	lower	
Training	lower	lower			higher	lower		lower	lower	

AGREEMENT WITH ITEMS RELATED TO CONSENT

SURVEY ITEMS:

Do you agree or disagree that:

*In a committed relationship in which people have had sex with each other in the past, it is OK for one person to act on the assumption that the other is always willing to have sex.
(accepted response = disagree)*

*If a person consents to sexual activity like kissing or fondling, it is OK to act on the assumption that person is also consenting to have sex.
(accepted response = disagree)*

*It is possible for a person to not realize he or she is being sexually assaulted while it is happening.
(accepted response = agree)*

*If both people are drinking, it is the responsibility of the person who initiates or escalates the sexual activity to get consent from the other person.
(accepted response = agree)*

*A person who is incapacitated by drugs or alcohol cannot consent to having sex. *
(accepted response = agree)*

REFERENCE IN THIS REPORT:

Ongoing consent in relationship

Consent for changing activity

Not realize being assaulted

Responsibility to gain consent

Ability to consent when incapacitated

The “accepted response” indicated above is the one that is consistent with CMU’s stated values.

Response options were agree, disagree, and I don’t know.

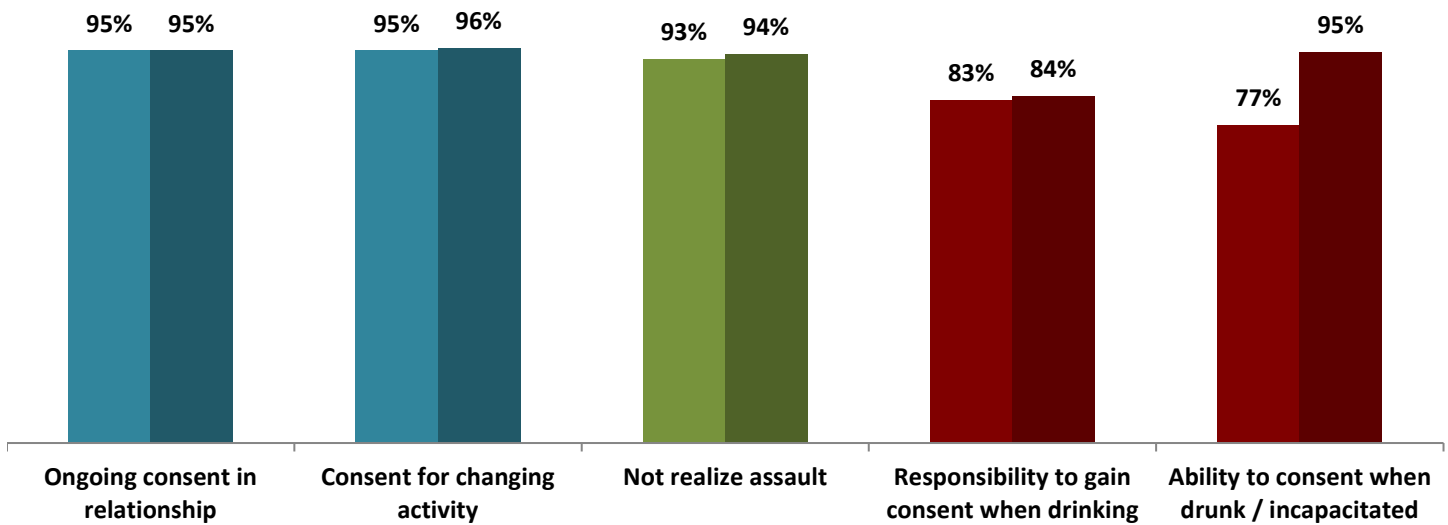
* Language change from 2015 – *drunk or high* changed to *incapacitated by alcohol or drugs*

AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

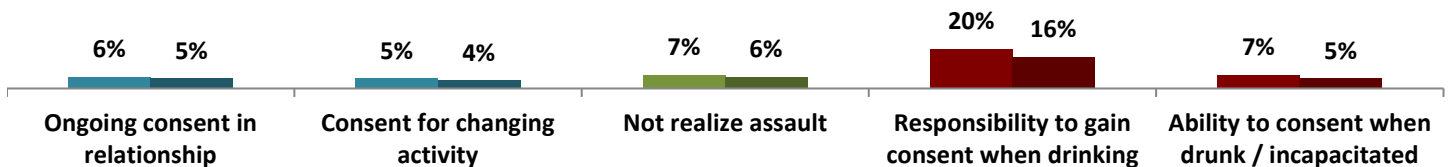
- ❖ *The only item that is higher than 2015 is the item that changed from 'drunk or high' to 'incapacitated by alcohol or drugs'*
- ❖ Students continue to be less aware of the accepted response, and more likely to respond *I don't know* to the item about responsibility to consent when both people are drinking

In the following charts, the left bar of each pair is the Spring 2015 mean and the right bar is the Fall 2017 mean

Percent providing accepted response among those who did not respond *I don't know*



Percent responded *I don't know*



- ❖ Logistic regression analysis indicates women have higher odds of selecting the accepted response for the majority of the items
- ❖ International students have lower odds of selecting the accepted response

**ODDS OF STUDENTS IN THIS GROUP SELECTING THE ACCEPTED RESPONSE
COMPARED TO STUDENTS NOT IN THIS GROUP**

	Female	Intl	Minority	LGBTQ	Grad student	Social Greek	RA or CA	Lives in campus housing	Experienced SA since enrolling	Experienced RV since enrolling
Ongoing consent in relationship	higher	lower			higher					
Consent for changing activity	higher	lower								
Not realize assault	higher	lower				lower				
Responsibility to gain consent when drinking		lower								
Ability to consent when drunk		lower								

- ❖ Logistic regression analysis indicates women have lower odds of responding *I don't know* for the majority of the items
- ❖ International and LGBTQ students have higher odds of responding *I don't know*

ODDS OF STUDENTS IN THIS GROUP REPORTING *I DON'T KNOW* COMPARED TO STUDENTS NOT IN THIS GROUP

	Female	Intl	Minority	LGBTQ	Grad student	Social Greek	RA or CA	Lives in campus housing	Experienced SA since enrolling	Experienced RV since enrolling
Ongoing consent in relationship	lower	higher		higher	lower					
Consent for changing activity	lower	higher		higher						
Not realize assault	lower	higher		higher				lower		
Responsibility to gain consent when drinking	lower				lower					lower
Ability to consent when drunk	lower	higher						lower		

RESPONSES IN BYSTANDER SITUATIONS

SURVEY ITEMS:

Since you enrolled at CMU, have you:

Seen someone keep giving alcohol to another person who is already drunk

Seen someone who is drunk left by themselves at the end of a party

Seen someone take a person who is drunk into another room away from everyone else

Known someone was planning to get another person drunk to have sex with them

Seen someone put something into another person's drink

REFERENCE IN THIS REPORT:

Keep giving alcohol

Drunk and left alone

Drunk and isolated

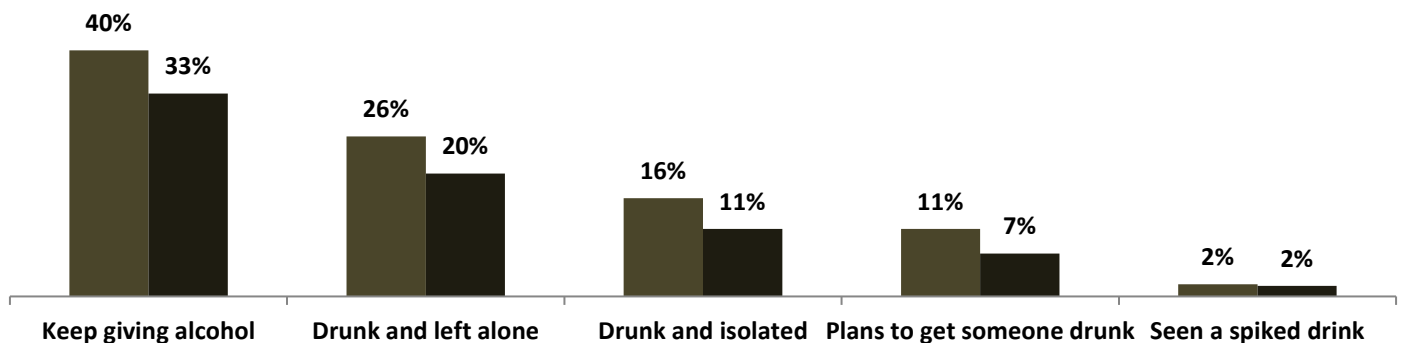
Plans to get someone drunk

Spiked drink

AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

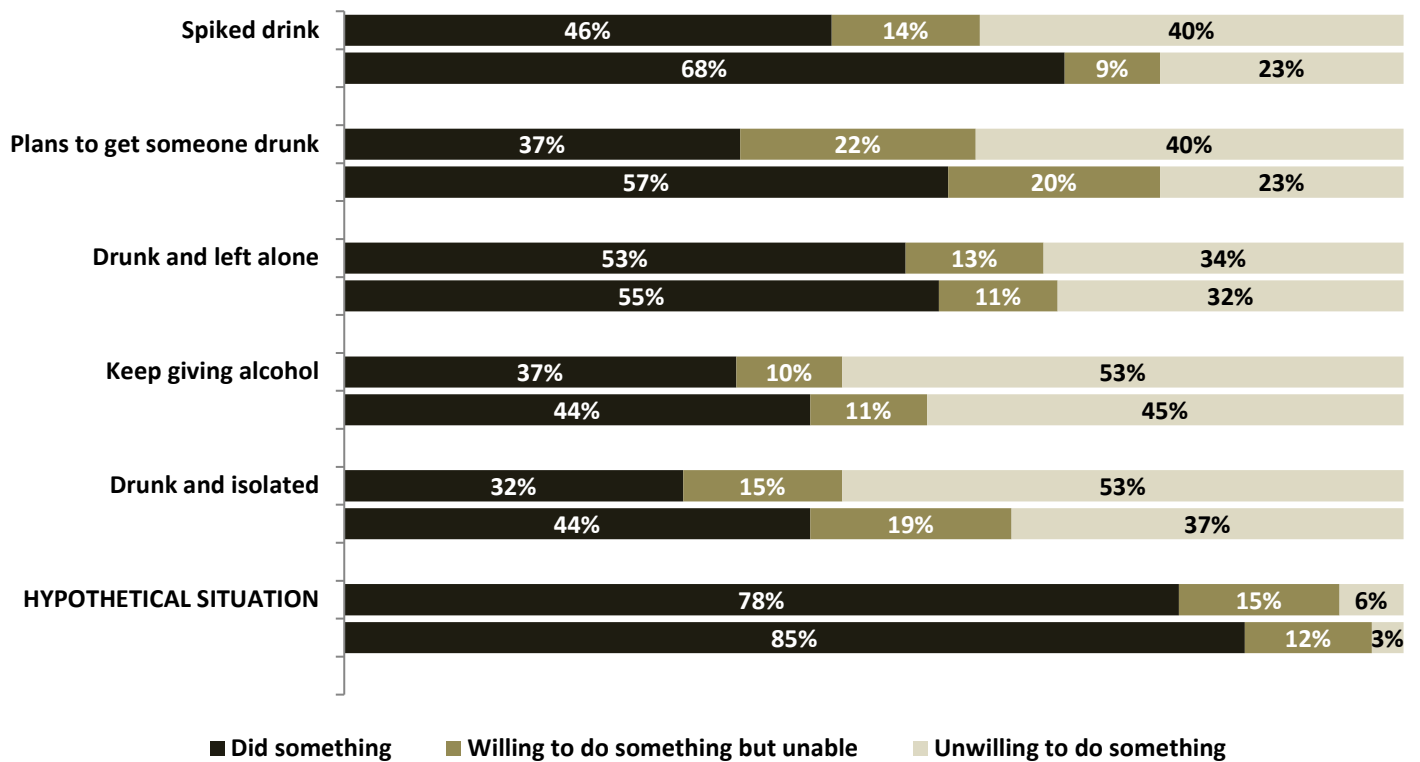
- ❖ Fewer than 20% of students have ever seen someone who is drunk left alone at the end of a party , a person isolated after getting drunk, heard about someone; plans to get someone drunk to have sex, or have seen someone put something into another person's drink
- ❖ 40% have seen someone keep giving alcohol to someone who is drunk
- ❖ 56% have never seen any of these situations

In the following charts, the left bar of each pair is the Spring 2015 mean and the right bar is the Fall 2017 mean



- ❖ When asked how they responded to each situation they observed, between 44-68% reported they did something, either alone or with help - **these are significant increases from 2015 for all but drunk and left alone**
- ❖ Of the 56% who had never seen any of these situations, when asked what they might do in a similar situation, 85% reported they would do something one their own or with someone else, a much greater percentage than among students who actually observed one of these situations

In the following chart, the top bar of each pair is the Spring 2015 mean and the bottom bar is the Fall 2017 mean



- ❖ Among students who did nothing, approximately two-thirds or more reported it was because *nothing was wrong* in all situations except plans to get someone drunk to have sex

AMONG STUDENTS WHO REPORTED THEY 'DID NOTHING'	% that did nothing because they thought <u>nothing was wrong</u>	% that did nothing because they <u>did not want to get involved</u>
Keep giving alcohol	78%	22%
Drunk and left alone	71%	29%
Seen a spiked drink	67%	33%
Drunk and isolated	65%	35%
Plans to get someone drunk	23%	77%

BARRIERS TO INTERVENING

SURVEY ITEMS:

Would any of these prohibit you from doing something?

Not knowing the people involved

Not knowing what to do

Seeing that no one else was doing anything

Thinking someone would retaliate against me

Thinking I could be physically harmed

Thinking someone else would do something

Thinking that getting involved might change how other students treat me in the future

Thinking that doing something might make the situation worse

Thinking I might have misinterpreted the situation

* All are new items in 2017

REFERENCE IN THIS REPORT:

People

Not know

No one else

Retaliate

Harm

Someone else

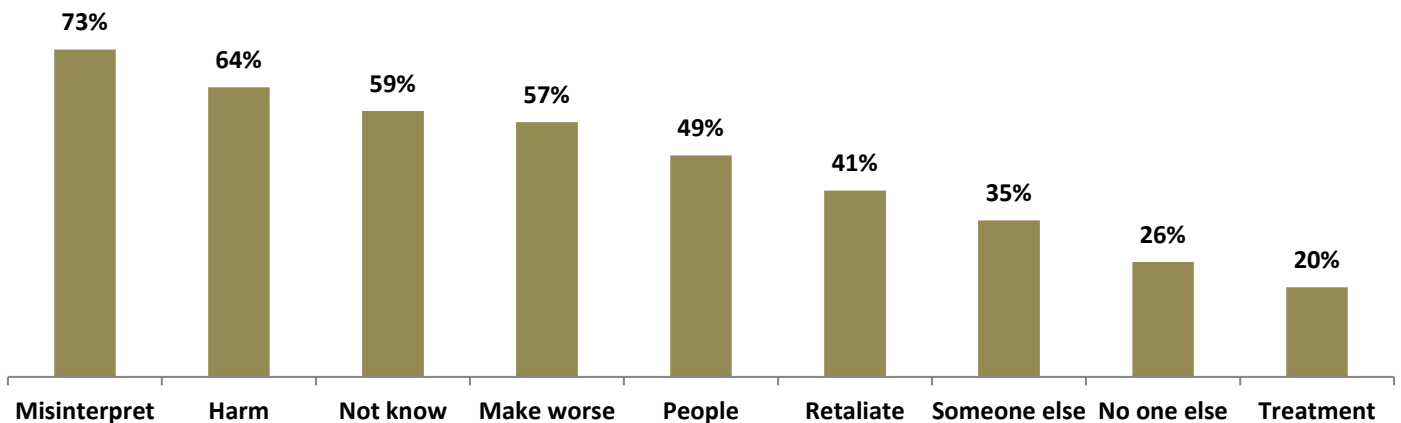
Treatment

Make worse

Misinterpret

AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

- ❖ Students' greatest concerns are potentially misinterpreting the situation (73%) and worry about physical harm (64%)
- ❖ Students' least concerns are seeing no one else was intervening (26%) and worry about how they might be treated in the future (20%)



- ❖ Logistic regression analysis indicates women have higher odds of perceiving the majority of reasons as a barrier to intervening
- ❖ Graduate students are less likely to worry about how intervening would affect their treatment in the future, less concerned about not knowing what to do, and less worried about making the situation worse
- ❖ International students are more likely to perceive retaliation and being treated differently in the future are barriers to intervening
- ❖ Minority students are less likely to be concerned they are misinterpreting the situation or be worried about not knowing the people involved

**ODDS OF STUDENTS IN THIS GROUP PERCEIVING THE REASON IS A BARRIER TO INTERVENING
COMPARED TO STUDENTS NOT IN THIS GROUP**

	Female	Intl	Minority	LGBTQ	Grad student	Social Greek	RA or CA	Lives in campus housing	Experienced SA since enrolling	Experienced RV since enrolling
Misinterpret	higher		lower							
Harm	higher									
Not know	higher				lower					
Make worse	higher	lower			lower					
People	higher		lower						higher	
Retaliate	higher	higher								
Someone else	higher									
No one else		higher						higher		
Treatment		higher	lower		lower					lower