

**Carnegie Mellon University**  
Institutional Research and Analysis

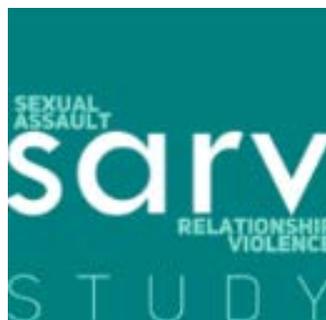
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# **Findings from the Spring 2015 Sexual Assault and Relationship Violence Study**

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## STUDY DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

### PROJECT SCOPE:

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

Gina Casalegno, Dean of Student Affairs

Dick Tucker, Professor of Modern Languages and Title IX Coordinator

John Hannon, Associate Dean of Students

Jim Mercolini, Deputy General Counsel

Dan Munsch, Assistant General Counsel

Holly Hippensteel, Assistant Dean of Students

Lucas Christain, Coordinator of Greek and Upperclass Life

Jess Klein, Coordinator of Gender and Sexual Violence Programming

Janel Sutkus, Director of 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 to be administered in October 2015.

### 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.

## **ADMINISTRATION:**

The survey was administered between April 5 and 29, 2015. 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.

## **RESPONSE RATES:**

The total response rate was 34.4%. Degree level response rates were 37.1% (undergraduate), 31.4% (Master's), and 31.6% (PhD).

## NOTES ON THE MEASUREMENTS

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 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

## MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- ❖ Since they enrolled at CMU, twenty-six percent of undergraduate women have experienced sexual assault (fondling, oral sex, or penetration) which is similar to what has been reported in the media for undergraduate women ([page 8](#)) \*
- ❖ Before they enrolled at CMU, thirty percent of graduate women experienced sexual assault which is similar to both what CMU undergraduate women experienced since they enrolled at CMU and what has been reported in the media for undergraduate women ([page 25](#))
- ❖ Eight percent of graduate women have experienced sexual assault since they enrolled at CMU ([page 8](#))
- ❖ Nine percent of undergraduate men and three percent of graduate men have experienced sexual assault since they enrolled at CMU ([page 8](#))
- ❖ Less than five percent of each type of assault was reported to CMU for review ([page 20](#))
- ❖ In addition to the low rates of reporting, less than fifteen percent of students told any employee (CaPS, UHS, faculty, staff other than CaPS and UHS) about any type of sexual assault since enrolling ([page 20](#))
- ❖ Between twenty and forty-one percent of students did not make a report for CMU to review because they believed they might be partially at fault or might be mistaken they were assaulted ([page 23](#))
- ❖ Between six percent and one-quarter of students did not make a report for CMU to review because they lacked knowledge of the process, did not trust the people or the process, or did not think they would be believed ([page 23](#))
- ❖ Reports of experiences indicative of relationship violence are far more consistent across gender and degree level than reports of sexual assault (eighteen to twenty-three percent of each group) ([page 36](#))
- ❖ Rates of making a report for CMU to review are less than one percent for experiences indicative of relationship violence ([page 39](#))
- ❖ Less than nine percent of students told any employee (CaPS, UHS, faculty, staff other than CaPS and UHS) about any experience indicative of relationship violence since enrolling ([page 39](#))
- ❖ Reports of committing behaviors indicative of relationship violence very consistent across gender and degree level (nine to twelve percent of each group) ([page 44](#))
- ❖ The majority of CMU's messages about sexual assault and relationship violence are perceived as being conveyed moderately well ([page 47](#))
- ❖ Messages about the sexual assault and relationship violence reporting processes are perceived as having been conveyed slightly well ([page 47](#))
- ❖ For each set of messages (position, support, resources), the message about sexual assault is perceived as better conveyed than the matching relationship violence ([page 47](#))
- ❖ All of CMU's sexual assault and relationship violence resources are perceived as being provided moderately well ([page 51](#))
- ❖ For each set of resources, there is no significant difference between the perception of the sexual assault resource compared to the perception of the relationship violence resource ([page 51](#))
- ❖ Being a woman or having experienced sexual assault or relationship violence since enrolling at CMU each have a negative effect on the perception of how well each of the messages is conveyed and how well each of the resources is provided ([page 51](#))

\* Please click on the page number for the detailed finding.

# 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

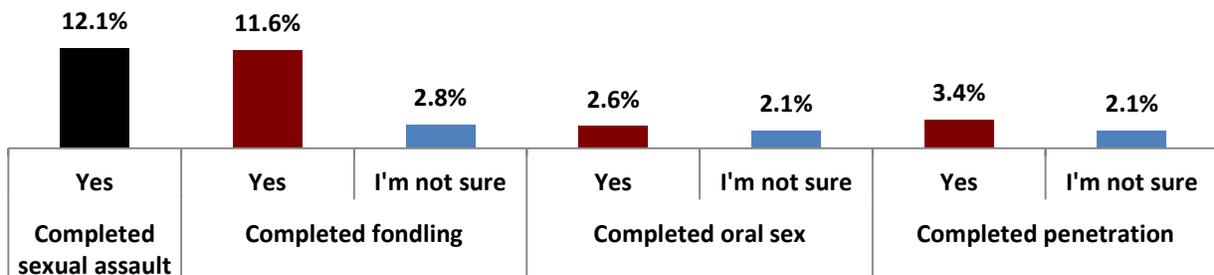
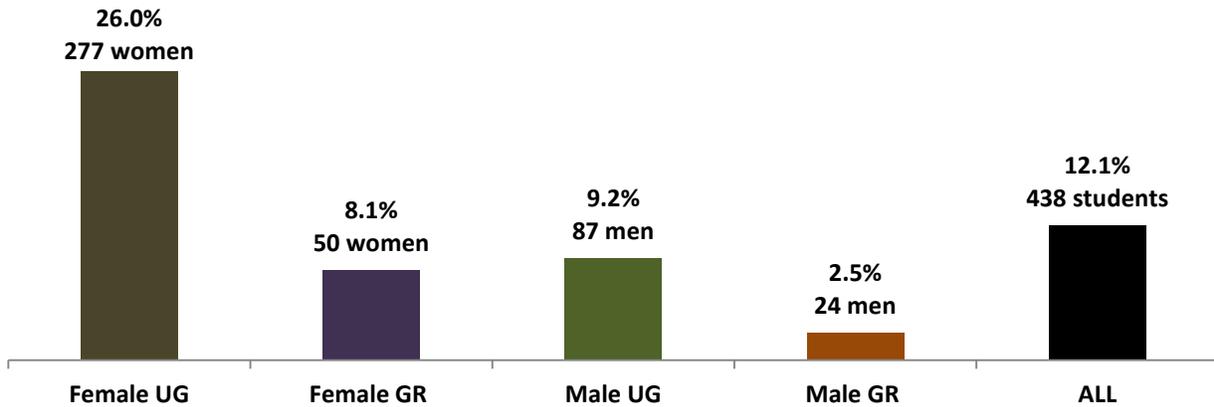
Completed fondling

Completed oral sex

Completed penetration

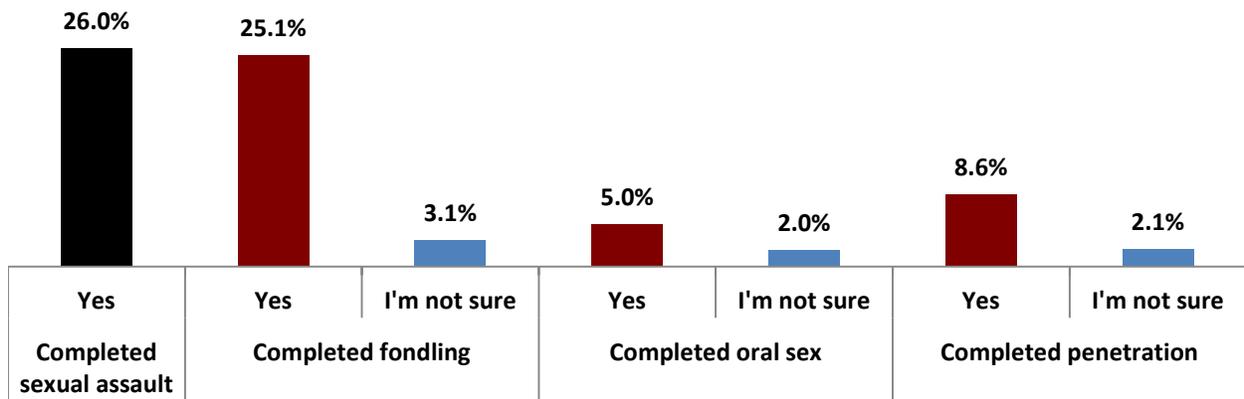
## AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

- ❖ Twelve percent of respondents reported experiencing at least one completed sexual assault since enrolling at CMU, ranging from two percent of male graduate students to twenty-six percent of female undergraduates
- ❖ Among the twelve percent who reported a completed sexual assault, the most reported type of assault was fondling, followed by penetration and oral sex
- ❖ Of the 438 respondents who reported being sexually assaulted since enrolling at CMU, one-third reported experiencing multiple types of assaults



**AMONG FEMALE UNDERGRADUATES:**

- ❖ Among the twenty-six percent of female undergraduates who reported a completed sexual assault, the most reported type of assault was fondling, followed by penetration and oral sex
- ❖ Of the 277 respondents who reported being sexually assaulted since enrolling at CMU, one-third reported experiencing multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Between two and three percent of female undergraduates are not certain whether they experienced each type of completed sexual assault

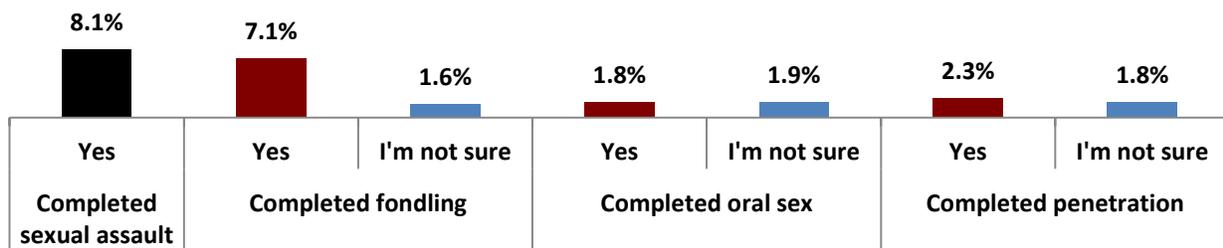


- ❖ Rates of being sexually assaulted and of experiencing multiple types of sexual assaults are greater for upperclass students than for underclass students

FEMALE UNDERGRADUATE	FY	Soph	JR	SR
experienced a completed sexual assault	18.9%	24.4%	27.9%	34.0%
of those who experienced a completed sexual assault, those who reported multiple types of assaults	29.6%	32.8%	40.3%	40.5%

## AMONG FEMALE GRADUATE STUDENTS:

- ❖ Among the eight percent of female graduate students who reported a completed sexual assault, the most reported type of assault was fondling, followed by penetration and oral sex
- ❖ Of the 50 respondents who reported being sexually assaulted since enrolling at CMU, one-quarter reported experiencing multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Between one and two percent of female graduate students are not certain whether they experienced each type of completed sexual assault

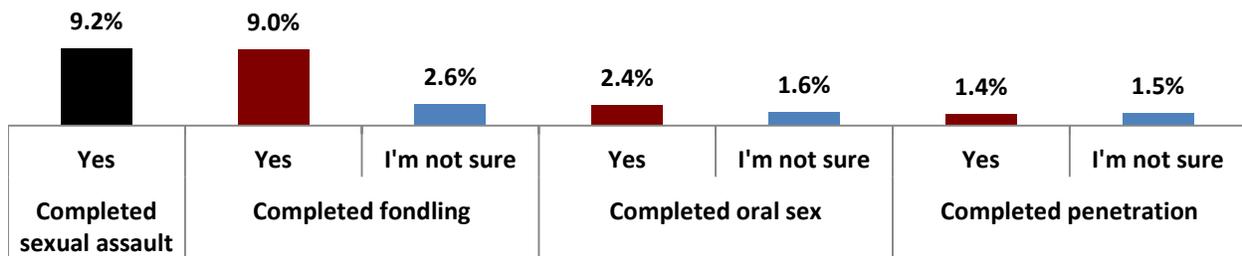


- ❖ Rates of being sexually assaulted and of experiencing multiple types of sexual assaults are greater for doctoral students, whose length of time since enrolling is longer than Master's students, who are typically at CMU no more than two years

FEMALE GRADUATE STUDENTS	Master's	Doctoral
experienced a completed sexual assault	5.6%	13.9%
of those who experienced a completed sexual assault, those who reported multiple types of assaults	29.2%	19.2%

## AMONG MALE UNDERGRADUATES:

- ❖ Among the nine percent of male undergraduates who reported a completed sexual assault, the most reported type of assault was fondling, followed by oral sex and penetration
- ❖ Of the 87 respondents who reported being sexually assaulted since enrolling at CMU, one-quarter reported experiencing multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Between one and three percent of male undergraduates are not certain whether they experienced each type of completed sexual assault

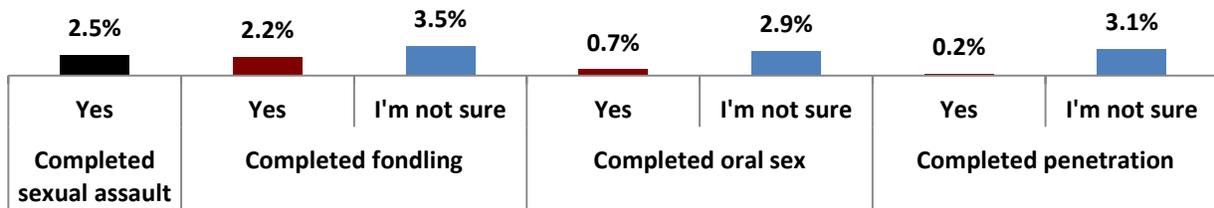


- ❖ Although the rates are smaller than among female undergraduates, the pattern is the same such that rates of being sexually assaulted are greater for upperclass students than for underclass students
- ❖ There is no clear pattern of reporting multiple types of assaults by class level, likely related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

MALE UNDERGRADUATES	FY	Soph	JR	SR
experienced a completed sexual assault	4.1%	7.6%	10.5%	15.1%
of those who experienced a completed sexual assault, those who reported multiple types of assaults	27.3%	22.2%	38.1%	21.6%

**AMONG MALE GRADUATE STUDENTS:**

- ❖ Among the three percent of male graduate students who reported a completed sexual assault, the most reported type of assault was fondling, followed by penetration and oral sex
- ❖ Of the 24 respondents who reported being sexually assaulted since enrolling at CMU, twenty percent reported experiencing multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Between three and four percent of male undergraduates are not certain whether they experienced each type of completed sexual assault



- ❖ The rates of being sexually assaulted are the same 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	2.1%	3.1%
of those who experienced a completed sexual assault, those who reported multiple types of assaults	7.7%	36.4%

## 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

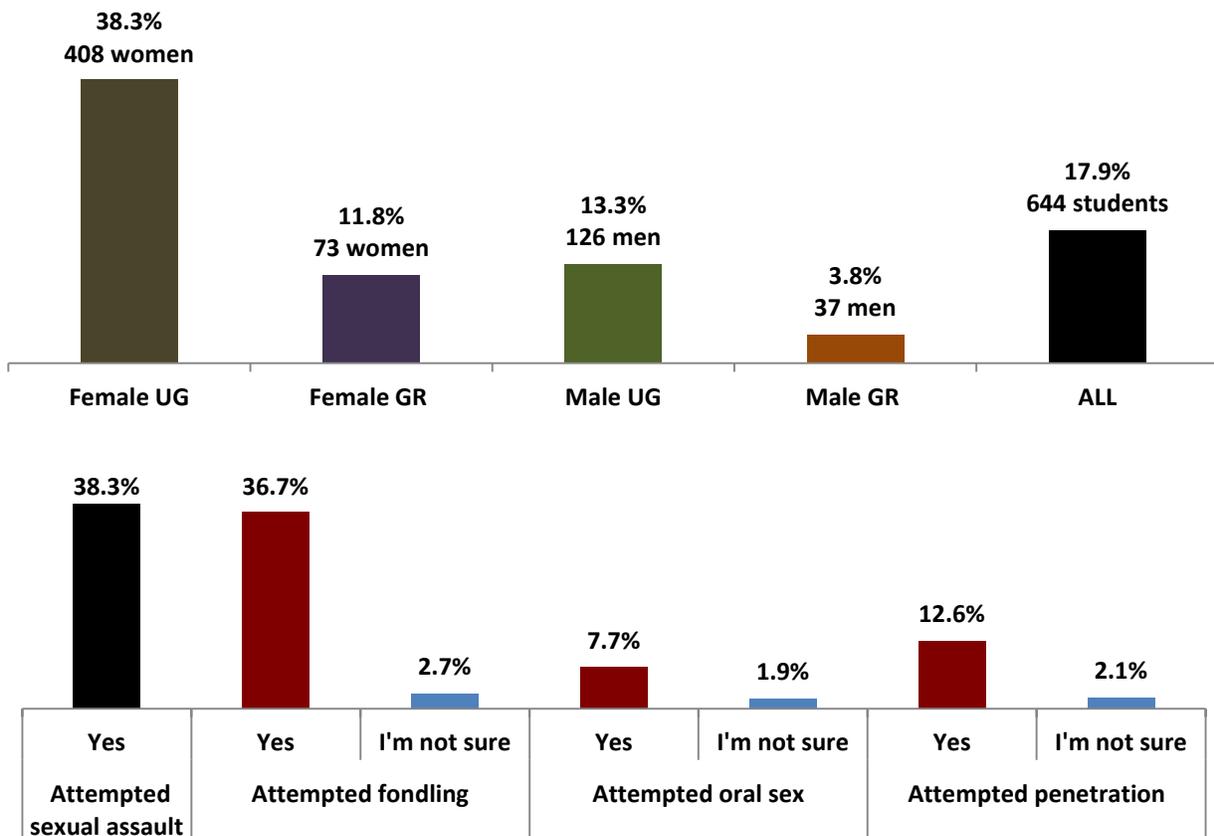
Attempted fondling

Attempted oral sex

Attempted penetration

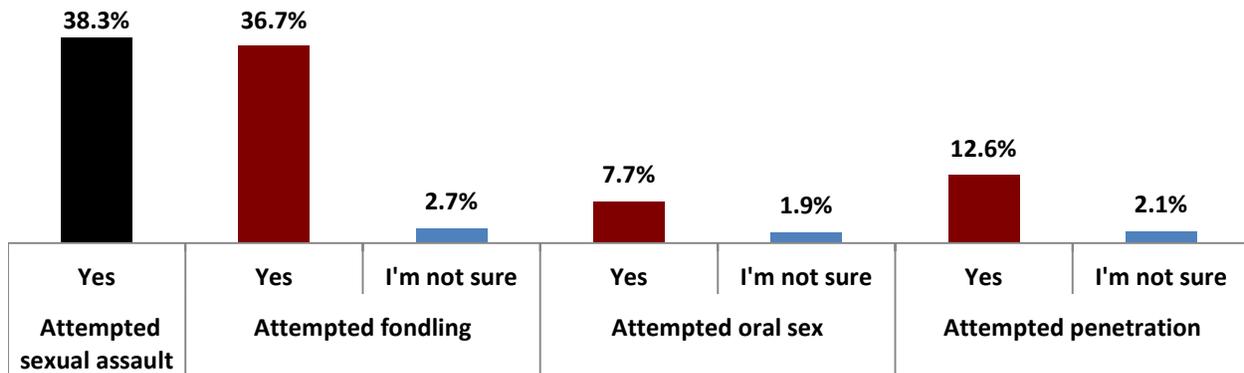
### AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

- ❖ Eighteen percent of respondents reported experiencing at least one attempted sexual assault since enrolling at CMU, ranging from four percent of male graduate students to thirty-eight percent of female undergraduates
- ❖ Among the eighteen percent who reported an attempted sexual assault, the most reported type of assault was fondling, followed by penetration and oral sex
- ❖ Of the 644 respondents who reported an attempted sexual assault since enrolling at CMU, one-third reported experiencing multiple types of assaults



## AMONG FEMALE UNDERGRADUATES:

- ❖ Among the thirty-eight percent of female undergraduates who reported an attempted sexual assault, the most reported type of assault was fondling, followed by penetration and oral sex
- ❖ Of the 408 respondents who reported an attempted sexual assault since enrolling at CMU, one-third reported experiencing multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Between two and three percent of female undergraduates are not certain whether they experienced each type of attempted sexual assault

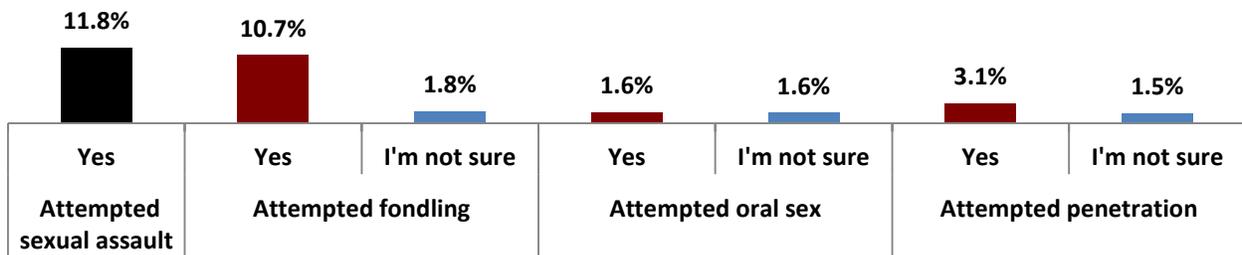


- ❖ Rates of attempted sexual assaults and of experiencing multiple types of sexual assaults are greater among upperclass students than among underclass students
- ❖ The range between first-year students and seniors who experienced an attempted sexual assault is 14.4 points, which is one-half-point less than the range for completed sexual assaults

FEMALE UNDERGRADUATES	FY	Soph	JR	SR
experienced an attempted sexual assault	30.5%	36.2%	42.6%	44.9%
of those who experienced an attempted sexual assault, those who reported multiple types of assaults	28.7%	37.0%	36.4%	43.2%

**AMONG FEMALE GRADUATE STUDENTS:**

- ❖ Among the twelve percent of female graduate students who reported an attempted sexual assault, the most reported type of assault was fondling, followed by penetration and oral sex
- ❖ Of the 73 respondents who reported an attempted sexual assault since enrolling at CMU, twenty percent reported experiencing multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Between one and two percent of female graduate students are not certain whether they experienced each type of attempted sexual assault

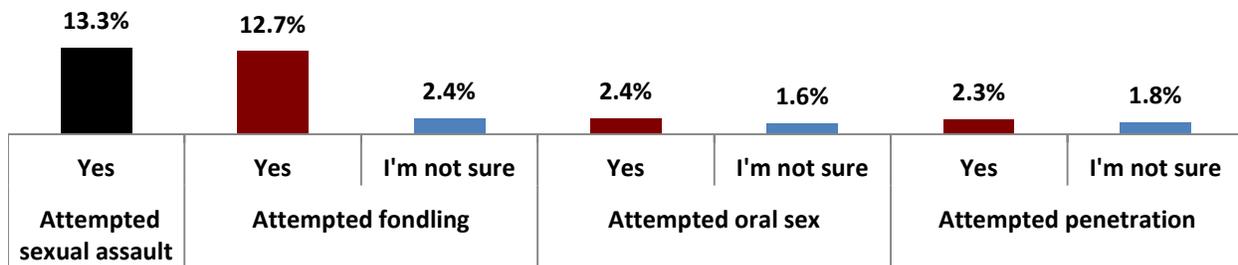


- ❖ Rates of attempted sexual assaults and of experiencing multiple types of sexual assaults are greater among doctoral students, whose length of time since enrolling is longer than Master’s students, who are typically at CMU no more than two years

FEMALE GRADUATE STUDENTS	Master’s	Doctoral
experienced an attempted sexual assault	9.8%	16.6%
of those who experienced an attempted sexual assault, those who reported multiple types of assaults	28.6%	12.9%

## AMONG MALE UNDERGRADUATES:

- ❖ Among the thirteen percent of male undergraduates who reported an attempted sexual assault, the most reported type of assault was fondling, followed by oral sex and penetration
- ❖ Of the 126 respondents who reported an attempted sexual assault since enrolling at CMU, thirteen percent reported experiencing multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Between one and three percent of male graduate students are not certain whether they experienced each type of attempted sexual assault

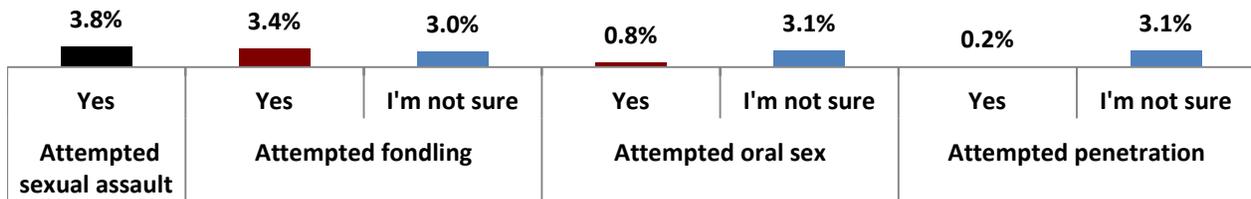


- ❖ Although the rates are smaller than among female undergraduates, the pattern is the same such that rates of being sexually assaulted are greater among upperclass students than among underclass students
- ❖ The range between first-year students and seniors who experienced an attempted sexual assault is 16.4 points, which is five-and-one-half-points greater than the range for completed sexual assaults

MALE UNDERGRADUATES	FY	Soph	JR	SR
experienced an attempted sexual assault	6.0%	11.4%	14.0%	22.4%
of those who experienced an attempted sexual assault, those who reported multiple types of assaults	18.8%	25.9%	21.4%	21.8%

**AMONG MALE GRADUATE STUDENTS:**

- ❖ Among the four percent of male graduate students who reported an attempted sexual assault, almost all of those assaults were fondling
- ❖ Of the 37 respondents who reported an attempted sexual assault since enrolling at CMU, fourteen percent reported experiencing 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	3.1%	5.1%
of those who experienced an attempted sexual assault, those who reported multiple types of assaults	10.5%	16.7%

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

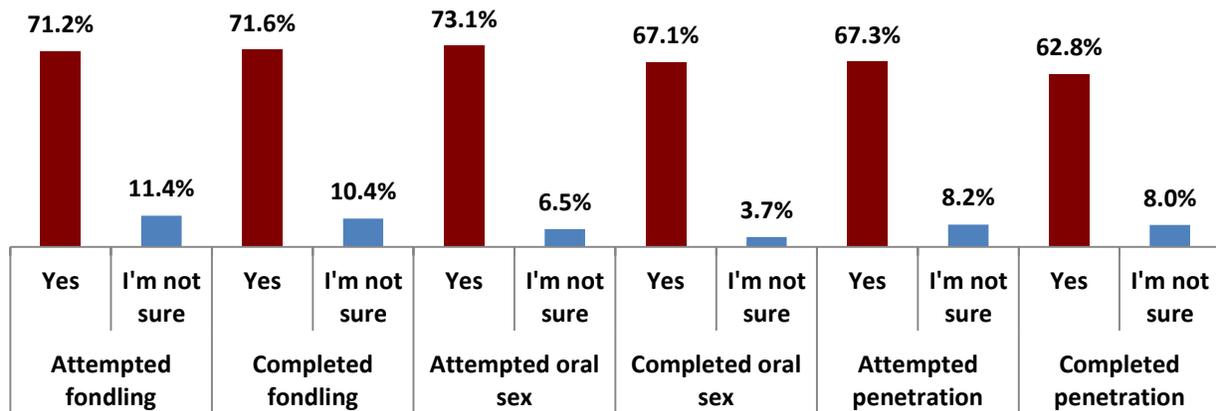
- ❖ Nineteen percent of respondents reported at least one type of attempted or completed sexual assault
  - Forty-one percent of female undergraduates reported any type of assault
  - Thirteen percent of female graduate students reported any type of assault
  - Fourteen percent of male undergraduates reported any type of assault
  - Four percent of male 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
<b>Female UG</b>	<b>40.9%</b>	26.0%	14.9%	<b>59.1%</b>
<b>Female GR</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	8.1%	5.3%	<b>86.5%</b>
<b>Male UG</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	9.2%	4.9%	<b>86.0%</b>
<b>Male GR</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	2.5%	1.8%	<b>95.7%</b>
<b>ALL</b>	<b>19.3%</b>	12.2%	7.1%	<b>80.7%</b>

## AFFILIATION OF PERPETRATOR IN SEXUAL ASSAULT EXPERIENCES SINCE ENROLLING AT CMU

### AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

- ❖ For more than sixty percent of each type of attempted or completed sexual assault since enrolling at CMU, the respondent indicated the person who did this to them was a current or past member of the CMU community – this does not mean the respondents knew or had relationships with the perpetrator, only that they were aware of the perpetrator’s affiliation
- ❖ Four to eleven percent of the respondents were not certain of the affiliation of the person who did this to them



### DIFFERENCES BY SEX:

- ❖ Females report higher rates than males of the perpetrator being part of the CMU community for each type of attempted or completed sexual assault
- ❖ Males report higher rates than females of not knowing the perpetrator’s affiliation for each type of attempted or completed sexual assault

### 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:

- ❖ Less than five percent of each type of attempted or completed sexual assault type is reported to CMU; however, given our measurement of ‘any experience since enrolling’ not all sexual assaults are within CMU’s purview
- ❖ 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

SINCE ENROLLING AT CMU	Another student	No one at CMU	CaPS	UHS	Faculty	Staff other than CaPS or UHS	CMU report
Attempted fondling	52.0%	43.4%	2.1%	0.8%	1.5%	1.2%	0.8%
Completed fondling	56.2%	36.1%	3.6%	2.4%	1.4%	1.2%	1.9%
Attempted oral sex	28.5%	53.7%	7.3%	3.3%	0.0%	2.4%	1.6%
Completed oral sex	35.1%	41.5%	12.8%	5.3%	2.1%	2.1%	4.3%
Attempted penetration	42.4%	43.5%	7.9%	2.8%	1.7%	2.3%	2.8%
Completed penetration	54.6%	29.8%	14.1%	8.3%	6.6%	5.0%	4.1%

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

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	70.3%	25.3%	2.6%	0.2%
Completed fondling	61.5%	32.8%	5.5%	0.5%
Attempted oral sex	62.6%	20.3%	6.5%	0.0%
Completed oral sex	58.5%	22.3%	10.6%	1.1%
Attempted penetration	61.0%	26.6%	4.5%	0.6%
Completed penetration	46.3%	38.8%	10.7%	0.8%

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

- ❖ Between one-quarter and forty-five percent of students who experience an attempted or completed sexual assault chose to tell no one about their experience

SINCE ENROLLING AT CMU	Told no one at CMU or outside CMU
Attempted fondling	36.7%
Completed fondling	26.6%
Attempted oral sex	45.5%
Completed oral sex	37.3%
Attempted penetration	37.9%
Completed penetration	24.0%

### **DIFFERENCES BY SEX:**

- ❖ Females have higher rates than males of telling anyone and of making a report to CMU for each type of attempted or completed sexual assault
- ❖ Males have higher rates than females 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, faculty, staff other than CaPS or UHS, or made a report or CMU to review

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

### SURVEY ITEMS:

### REFERENCE IN THIS REPORT:

<i>What were the reasons you did not make a report for CMU to review?</i>	Non-reporting reasons
<i>I did not think CMU had authority over the situation</i>	No authority
<i>I thought I would not be believed</i>	Not believed
<i>I did not know how to make a report or what would happen after I made a report</i>	Did not know how
<i>I did not trust the process or the people involved</i>	No trust
<i>I did not want the person who did this to get into trouble</i>	Not get person in trouble
<i>I was worried the person who did this or their friends would retaliate against me</i>	Retaliation
<i>I did not want anyone to know what happened to me</i>	Did not want anyone to know
<i>It was too traumatic too talk about</i>	Too traumatic
<i>I thought I might have been mistaken that this was an assault</i>	Mistaken
<i>I thought it might have been partially my fault</i>	Partially my fault
<i>Something else</i>	Something else

### AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

- ❖ For each type of assault, between one-quarter and one-third of students 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 six and twenty-two percent of students did not report because they *thought they would not be believed* or *did not trust the people or the process*
- ❖ Between ten and twenty-nine percent of students did not report because they did not know how
- ❖ The least reported reason for each type of assault (between three and fourteen percent) 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*
- ❖ Women have higher rates than men not reporting due to fear of retaliation

## 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 happened off-campus and did not involve 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	20.3%	26.6%	28.1%	35.6%	30.58%	41.4%
No authority	23.3%	25.1%	26.5%	32.2%	29.1%	32.8%
Mistaken	23.6%	28.3%	24.0%	27.8%	28.5%	32.8%
Did not want anyone to know	10.1%	18.3%	23.1%	21.1%	23.3%	29.3%
Did not know how	9.8%	14.9%	14.1%	13.3%	16.7%	24.1%
Not believed	5.6%	8.1%	10.7%	13.3%	14.5%	21.6%
No trust	9.4%	12.0%	12.4%	11.1%	14.0%	21.6%
Not get person in trouble	17.9%	22.2%	20.7%	26.7%	21.5%	21.6%
Retaliation	7.6%	10.2%	9.9%	15.6%	15.7%	20.7%
Too traumatic	2.6%	4.4%	5.8%	10.0%	6.4%	13.9%

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

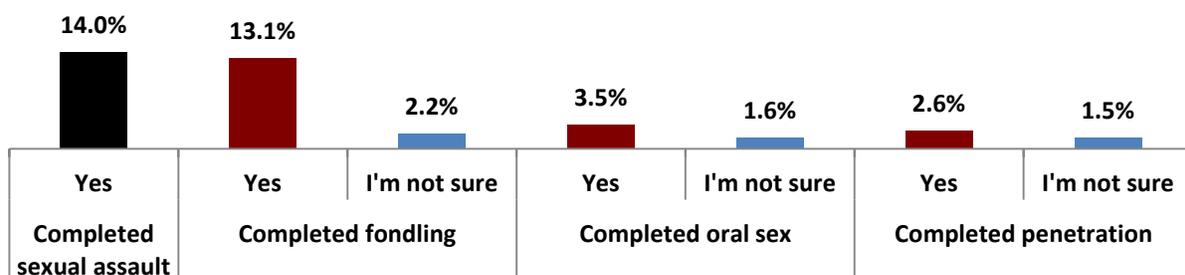
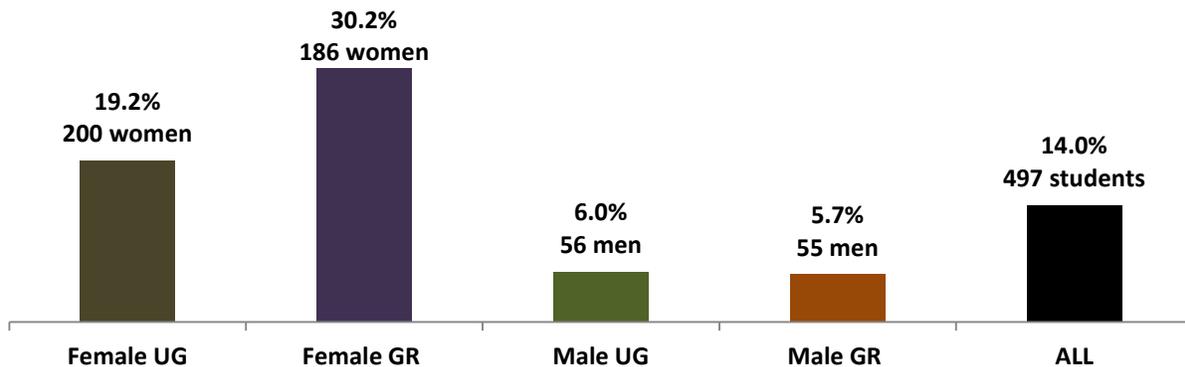
Completed fondling

Completed oral sex

Completed penetration

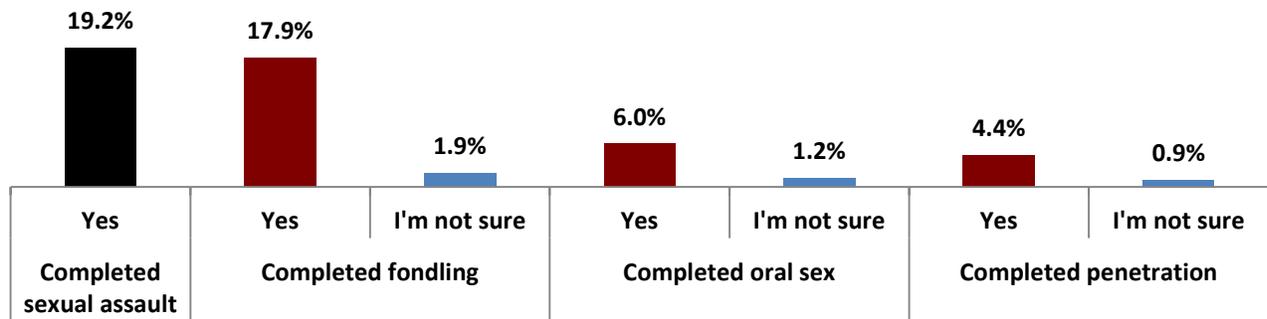
### AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

- ❖ Fourteen percent of respondents reported experiencing at least one completed sexual assault before enrolling at CMU, ranging from six percent of male undergraduates and graduate students to thirty-percent of female graduate students
- ❖ Among the fourteen percent who reported a completed sexual assault, the most reported type of assault was fondling, followed by oral sex and penetration
- ❖ Of the 497 respondents who reported being sexually assaulted before enrolling at CMU, one-quarter reported experiencing multiple types of assaults
- ❖ The rate of completed assaults among female graduate students before enrolling at CMU is consistent with the rate of completed assaults among female undergraduates since enrolling at CMU



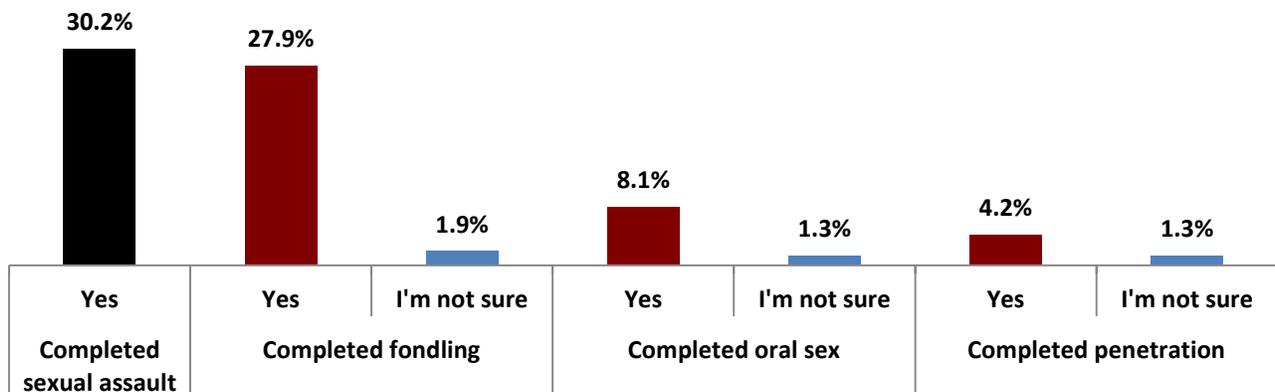
### AMONG FEMALE UNDERGRADUATES:

- ❖ Among the nineteen percent of female undergraduates who reported a completed sexual assault, the most reported type of assault was fondling, followed by oral sex and penetration
- ❖ Of the 200 respondents who reported being sexually assaulted before enrolling at CMU, one-third reported experiencing multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Between one and two percent of female undergraduates are not certain whether they experienced each type of completed sexual assault before enrolling at CMU



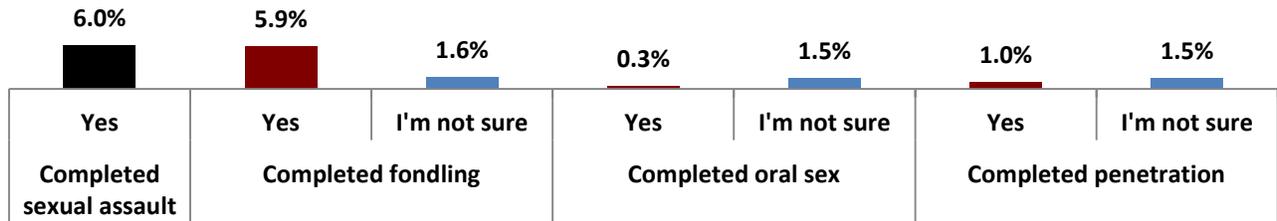
### AMONG FEMALE GRADUATE STUDENTS:

- ❖ Among the thirty percent of female graduate students who reported a completed sexual assault, the most reported type of assault was fondling, followed by oral sex and penetration
- ❖ Of the 186 respondents who reported being sexually assaulted since enrolling at CMU, one-quarter reported experiencing multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Between one and two percent of female graduate students are not certain whether they experienced each type of completed sexual assault before enrolling at CMU



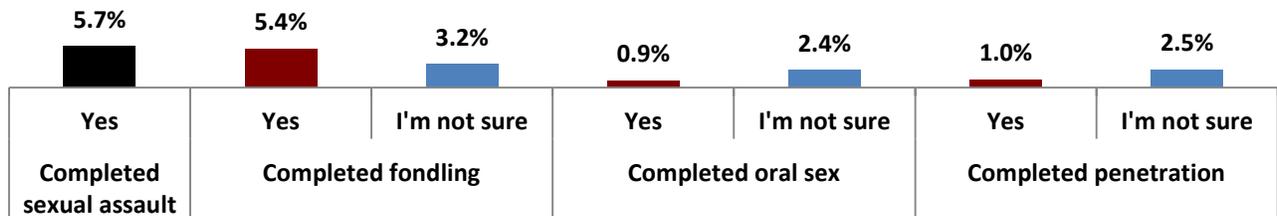
**AMONG MALE UNDERGRADUATES:**

- ❖ Among the six percent of male undergraduates who reported a completed sexual assault, the most reported type of assault was fondling followed by penetration
- ❖ Of the 56 respondents who reported being sexually assaulted since enrolling at CMU, sixteen percent reported experiencing multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Between one and two percent of male undergraduates are not certain whether they experienced each type of completed sexual assault before enrolling at CMU



**AMONG MALE GRADUATE STUDENTS:**

- ❖ Among the six percent of male graduate students who reported a completed sexual assault, the most reported type of assault was fondling
- ❖ Of the 55 respondents who reported being sexually assaulted before enrolling at CMU, twenty percent reported experiencing multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Between two and three percent of male undergraduates are not certain whether they experienced each type of completed sexual assault before enrolling at CMU



## 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

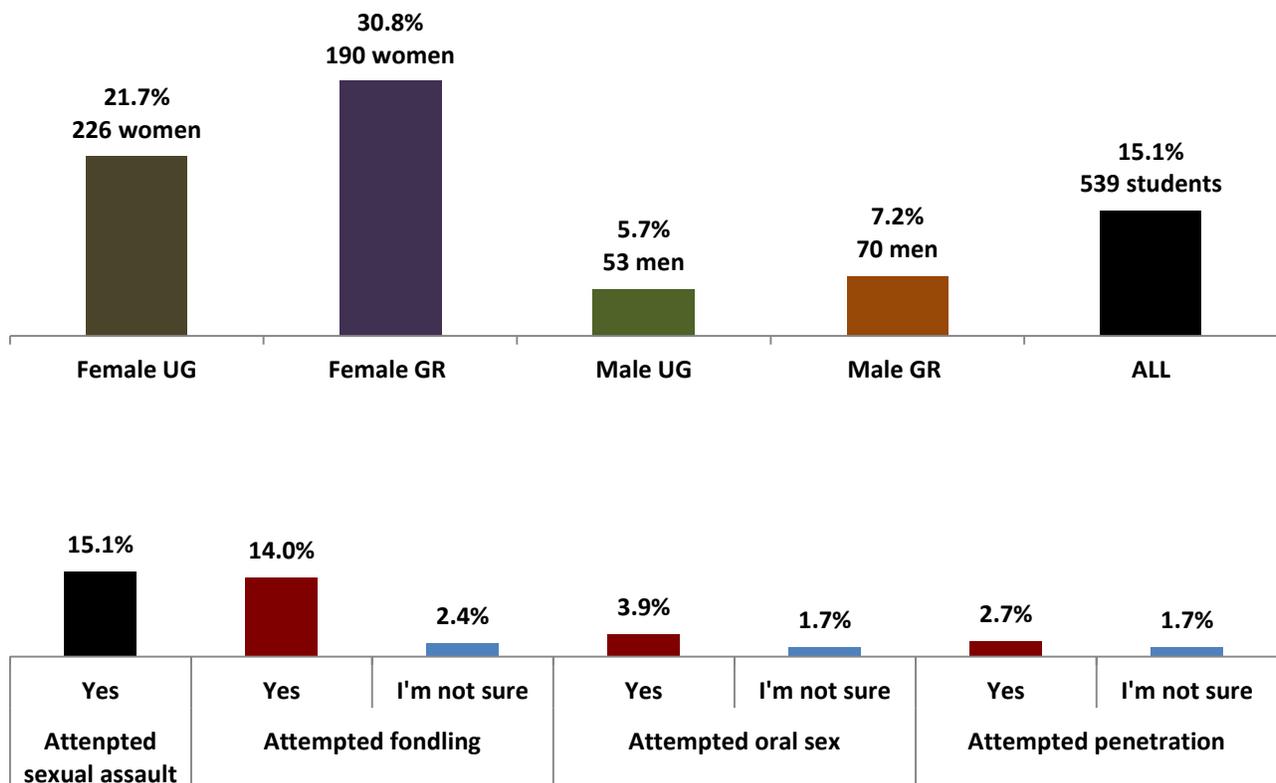
Attempted fondling

Attempted oral sex

Attempted penetration

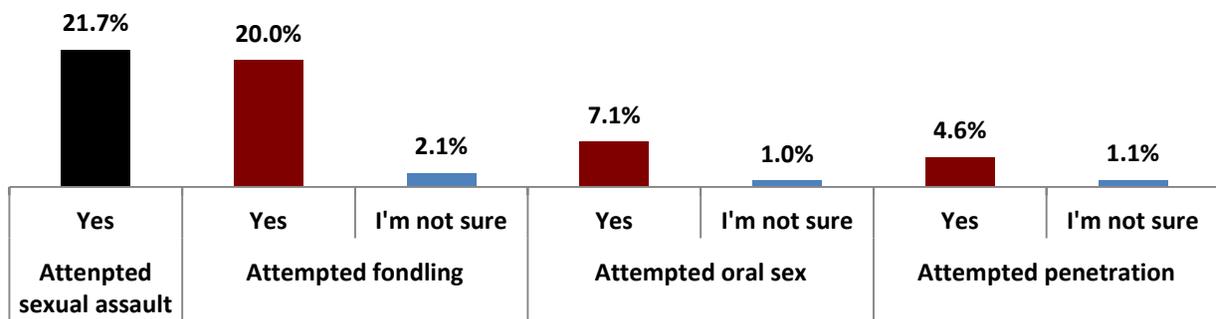
### AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

- ❖ Fifteen percent of respondents reported experiencing at least one attempted sexual assault before enrolling at CMU, ranging from six percent of male undergraduates to thirty-one percent of female graduates students
- ❖ Among the fifteen percent who reported an attempted sexual assault, the majority of the attempted assaults were fondling, followed by oral sex and penetration
- ❖ Of the 539 respondents who reported an attempted sexual assault before enrolling at CMU, twenty-seven percent reported experiencing multiple types of assaults



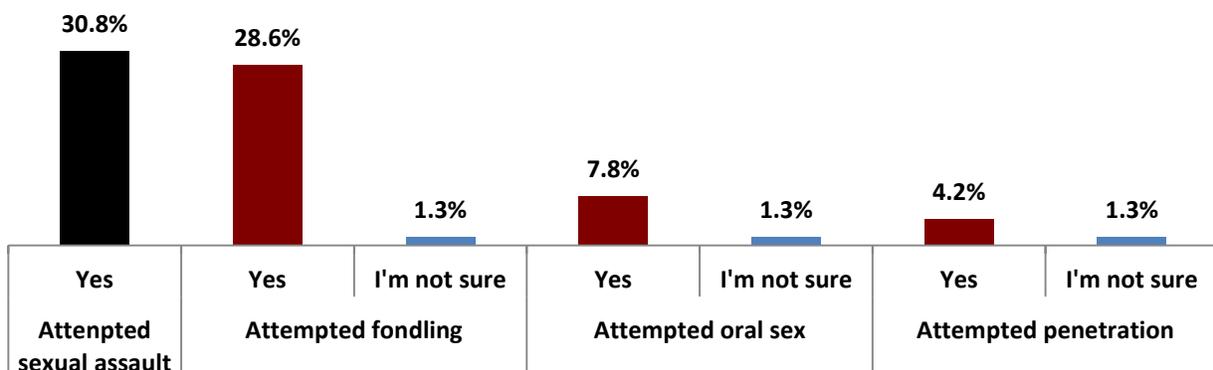
### AMONG FEMALE UNDERGRADUATES:

- ❖ Among the twenty-two percent of female undergraduates who reported an attempted sexual assault, the most reported type of assault was fondling, followed by oral sex and penetration
- ❖ Of the 226 respondents who reported an attempted sexual assault before enrolling at CMU, twenty-two percent reported experiencing multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Between one and two percent of female undergraduates are not certain whether they experienced each type of attempted sexual assault



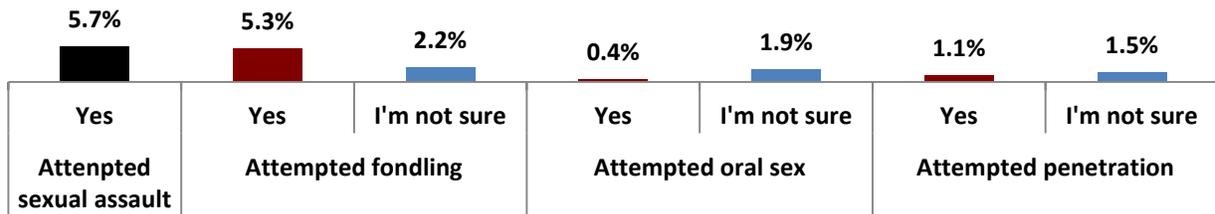
### AMONG FEMALE GRADUATE STUDENTS:

- ❖ Among the thirty-one percent of female graduate students who reported an attempted sexual assault, the most reported type of assault was fondling, followed by oral sex and penetration
- ❖ Of the 190 respondents who reported an attempted sexual assault before enrolling at CMU, one-quarter percent reported experiencing multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Approximately one percent of female graduate students are not certain whether they experienced each type of attempted sexual assault



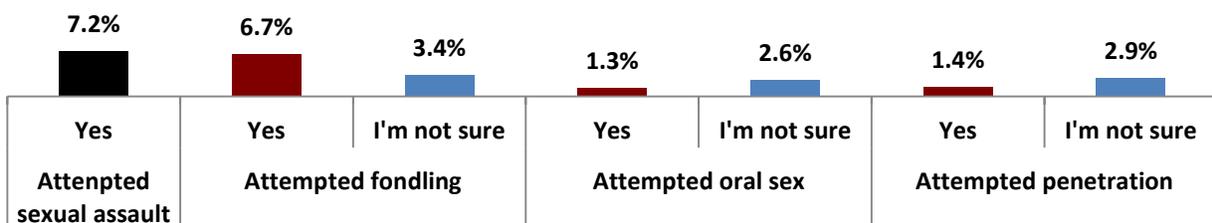
### AMONG MALE UNDERGRADUATES:

- ❖ Among the six percent of male undergraduates who reported an attempted sexual assault, the most reported type of assault was fondling
- ❖ Of the 53 respondents who reported an attempted sexual assault before enrolling at CMU, seventeen percent reported experiencing multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Approximately two percent of male undergraduates are not certain whether they experienced each type of attempted sexual assault



### AMONG MALE GRADUATE STUDENTS:

- ❖ Among the seven percent of male graduate students who reported an attempted sexual assault, the most reported type of assault was fondling
- ❖ Of the 70 respondents who reported an attempted sexual assault before enrolling at CMU, one-quarter experiencing multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Approximately three percent of male graduate students are not certain whether they experienced each type of attempted sexual assault



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

- ❖ Nineteen percent of respondents reported at least one type of attempted or completed sexual assault
  - Twenty-six percent of female undergraduates reported any type of assault
  - Thirty-nine percent of female graduate students reported any type of assault
  - Nine percent of male undergraduates reported any type of assault
  - Nine percent of male graduate students reported any type of assault

BEFORE ENROLLING AT CMU	reported completed assault OR completed and attempted assault	reported attempted assault only	did not report an assault
Female UG	19.2%	6.6%	74.2%
Female GR	30.2%	8.3%	61.5%
Male UG	6.7%	1.9%	91.4%
Male GR	5.7%	3.1%	91.2%
ALL	14.4%	4.8%	80.8%

## 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 one percent of respondents 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
- ❖ One-quarter of respondents told another CMU student; seventy percent have told no one at CMU

### DIFFERENCES BY SEX AND DEGREE LEVEL:

- ❖ Women 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

BEFORE ENROLLING AT CMU	No one	Student	CaPS	UHS	Staff	Faculty
<b>All students</b>	<b>71.7%</b>	<b>24.2%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
<b>Female undergraduates</b>	<b>59.3%</b>	<b>35.9%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
<b>Female graduate students</b>	<b>80.6%</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Male undergraduates</b>	<b>79.5%</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Male graduate students</b>	<b>80.0%</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

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

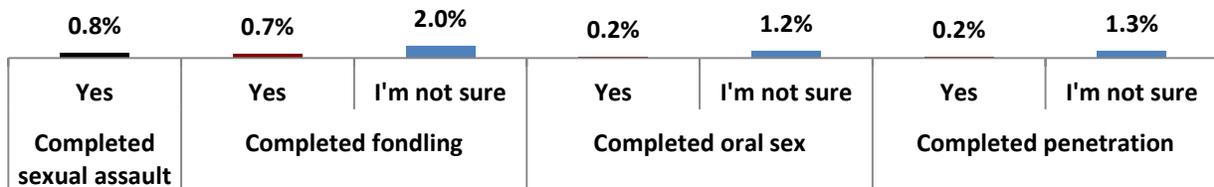
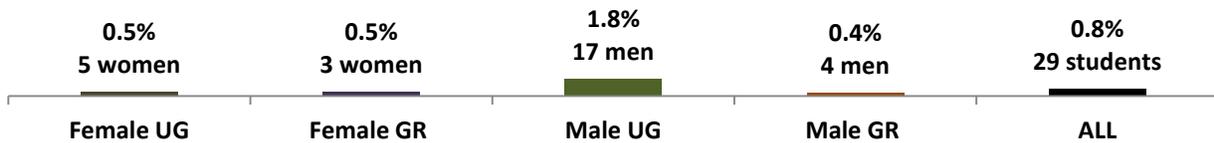
Completed fondling

Completed oral sex

Completed penetration

## AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

- ❖ One percent of respondents reported committing at least one completed sexual assault since they enrolled at CMU, ranging from 0.4 percent of male graduate students to two percent of male undergraduates – 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
- ❖ Among the one percent who reported committing a completed sexual assault, the majority of the assaults were fondling
- ❖ Of the 29 respondents who reported committing a completed sexual assault since they enrolled at CMU, one-quarter reported committing multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Between one and two percent 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

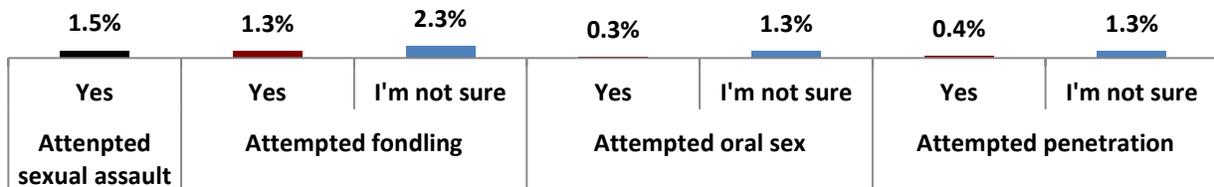
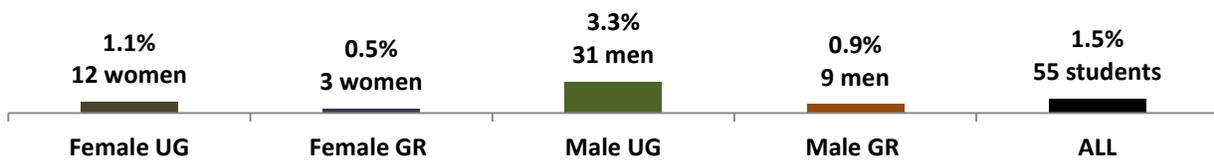
Attempted fondling

Attempted oral sex

Attempted penetration

## AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

- ❖ Two percent of respondents reported committing at least one attempted sexual assault since they enrolled CMU, ranging from one-half percent of female graduate students to three percent of male undergraduates – 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
- ❖ Among the two percent who reported committing an attempted sexual assault, the majority of the assaults were fondling
- ❖ Of the 55 respondents who reported committing an attempted sexual assault since they enrolled at CMU, twenty percent reported committing multiple types of assaults
- ❖ Between one and two percent of respondents are not certain whether they committed each type of attempted sexual assault



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

- ❖ Two percent of respondents reported committing at least one type of attempted or completed sexual assault
  - One percent of female undergraduates reported committing any type of assault
  - One percent of female graduate students reported committing any type of assault
  - Four percent of male undergraduates reported committing any type of assault
  - One percent of male graduate students reported committing any type of assault

COMMITTED SINCE ENROLLING AT CMU	reported committing completed assault OR completed and attempted assault	reported committing attempted assault only	did not report committing an assault
Female UG	5 women	7 women	1032 women
Female GR	3 women	2 women	609 women
Male UG	16 men	18 men	899 men
Male GR	4 men	6 men	955 men
ALL	28 students	33 students	3495 students

## 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

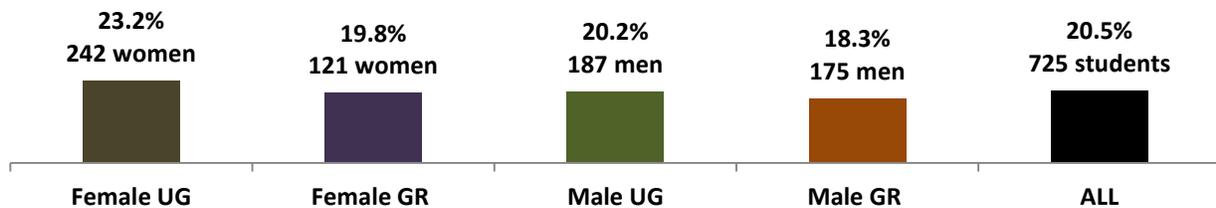
Appropriate interpretation of these findings requires understanding the definition of relationship violence – *a pattern of physically, sexually, or emotionally abusive behaviors used by an individual to gain and maintain power over or control of a partner in an intimate or dating relationship*. Although 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:

- ❖ Twenty-one percent of respondents reported experiences indicative of relationship violence since enrolling at CMU, ranging from eighteen percent of male graduate students to twenty-three percent of female undergraduates
- ❖ The most frequently reported experiences are trying to control who I spent time with (ten percent), flirting with someone else in front of me (eight percent), pressuring me into sexual activity (six percent), controlling academic pursuits (six percent), and repeatedly making fun of me or criticizing me (six percent)
- ❖ Of the 725 respondents who reported experience indicative of relationship violence since enrolling at CMU, fifty-nine percent reported multiple types of experiences
- ❖ Fewer than four percent of any group reported *I don't know* for a specific experience
- ❖ Reports of experiences indicative of relationship violence are far more consistent across gender and degree level than reports of sexual assault



<b>EXPERIENCES INDICATIVE OF RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE SINCE ENROLLING AT CMU</b>	<b>Female UG</b>	<b>Female GR</b>	<b>Male UG</b>	<b>Male GR</b>	<b>ALL</b>
<b>Control relationships</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Pressure into sex</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Flirt with others</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>8%</b>
<b>Control academic pursuits</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Repeated criticism</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Monitor communication</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Spread lies or rumors</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Threat of physical injury</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Physical injury</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Control money</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Control visiting family and friends</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Reported any experience</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>21%</b>
<b>Among those who reported an experience, those who reported multiple experiences</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>59%</b>

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

Any students who indicated *Yes* to any of the relationship violence items was 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
- ❖ Rates of telling faculty and staff other than CaPS are very low for each type of experience
- ❖ The highest rates for telling any employee of CMU are for staff at CaPS for each type of experience
- ❖ Rates of making a report for CMU to review are nonexistent

SINCE ENROLLING AT CMU	Another student	No one at CMU	CaPS	UHS	Faculty	Staff other than CaPS or UHS	CMU report
Female UG	58.3%	40.1%	7.9%	0.8%	1.2%	2.0%	0.8%
Female GR	34.6%	59.2%	8.5%	1.5%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%
Male UG	41.1%	58.0%	3.4%	0.5%	1.0%	1.4%	0.0%
Male GR	21.1%	75.8%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%

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 nonexistent
- ❖ 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
- ❖ Fewer than six percent of any group tell a counselor, health care provider or advocate outside CMU

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	46.0%	50.8%	5.9%	0.0%
Female GR	45.4%	51.5%	5.4%	0.8%
Male UG	66.7%	29.0%	3.9%	0.0%
Male GR	62.2%	35.7%	2.7%	0.0%

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

- ❖ Between one-quarter and one-third of female respondents chose to tell no one about their experiences
- ❖ More than half of male respondents chose to tell no one about their experiences

SINCE ENROLLING AT CMU	Told no one at CMU or outside CMU
Female UG	29.0%
Female GR	36.2%
Male UG	51.2%
Male GR	57.3%

## 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

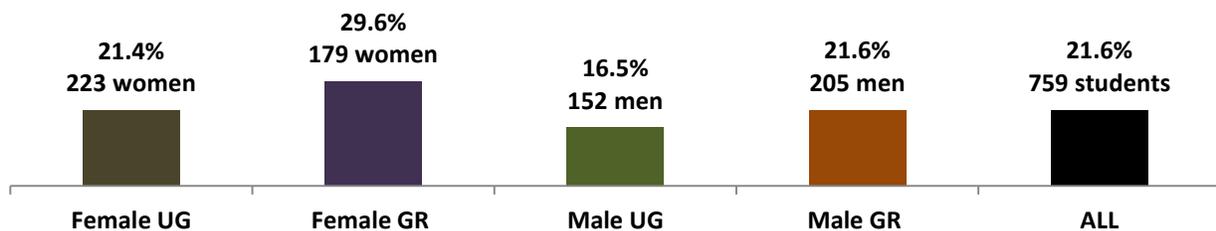
threat of physical injury

physical injury

pressure into sex

## AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

- ❖ Twenty-two percent of respondents reported experiences indicative of relationship violence prior to enrolling at CMU, ranging from seventeen percent of male undergraduates to thirty percent of female graduate students
- ❖ The most frequently reported experiences are trying to control who I spent time with (twelve percent), flirting with someone else in front of me (ten percent), monitoring my text or emails (seven percent), pressuring me into sexual activity (seven percent), and repeatedly making fun of me or criticizing me (seven percent) – these are similar to the experiences that are most frequent since enrolling at CMU
- ❖ Of the 759 respondents who reported experience indicative of relationship violence prior to enrolling at CMU, sixty-nine percent reported multiple types of experiences
- ❖ Fewer than four percent of any group reported *I don't know* for a specific experience
- ❖ Reports of experiences indicative of relationship violence are far more consistent across gender and degree level than reports of sexual assault



<b>EXPERIENCES INDICATIVE OF RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE BEFORE ENROLLING AT CMU</b>	<b>Female UG</b>	<b>Female GR</b>	<b>Male UG</b>	<b>Male GR</b>	<b>ALL</b>
<b>Control relationships</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>Flirt with others</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Monitor communication</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Repeated criticism</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Pressure into sex</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Control academic pursuits</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Spread lies or rumors</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Control money</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Control visiting family and friends</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Threat of physical injury</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Physical injury</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Reported any experience</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>22%</b>
<b>Among those who reported an experience, those who reported multiple experiences</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>69%</b>

## BEHAVIORS 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

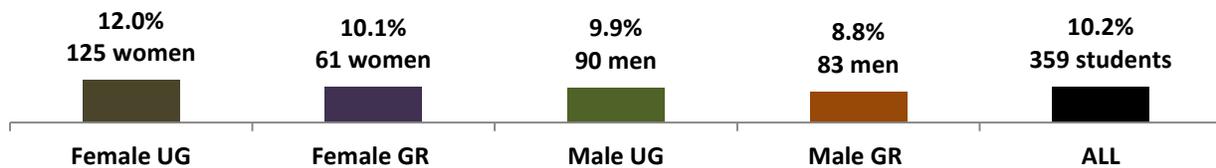
threat of physical injury

physical injury

pressure into sex

## AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

- ❖ Twelve percent of respondents reported committing behaviors indicative of relationship violence since enrolling at CMU, ranging from ten percent of male graduate students to thirty percent of female undergraduates
- ❖ The most frequently reported behaviors are flirting with someone else in front of the person they are dating or in a committed relationship with (four percent), monitoring someone's texts or emails (three percent), and trying to control whether we prevented into sexual activity (seven percent), and repeatedly making fun of me or criticizing me (seven percent)
- ❖ Of the 406 respondents who reported committing behaviors indicative of relationship violence since enrolling at CMU, forty-one percent reported multiple types of behaviors
- ❖ Fewer than four percent of any group reported *I don't know* for a specific behavior
- ❖ As with experiences indicative of relationship violence, reports of behaviors indicative of relationship violence are far more consistent across gender and degree level than reports of sexual assault



<b>BEHAVIORS INDICATIVE OF RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE COMMITTED SINCE ENROLLING AT CMU</b>	<b>Female UG</b>	<b>Female GR</b>	<b>Male UG</b>	<b>Male GR</b>	<b>ALL</b>
<b>Flirt with others</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Control relationships</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Monitor communication</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Repeated criticism</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Control money</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Pressure into sex</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Control academic pursuits</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Threat of physical injury</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Control visiting family and friends</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Physical injury</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Spread lies or rumors</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Reported any behaviors</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Among those who reported a behaviors, those who reported multiple behaviors</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>40%</b>

## 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*

### **REFERENCE IN THIS REPORT:**

SA position

RV position

Consent

SA resources

RV resources

SA report

RV report

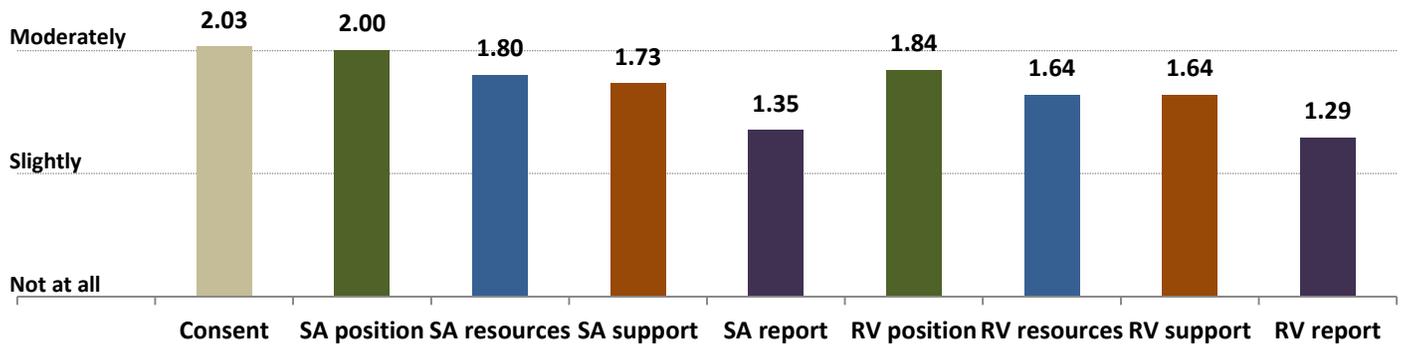
SA support

RV support

**AMONG ALL STUDENTS:**

- ❖ The majority of messages are perceived as being conveyed *moderately* well
- ❖ Information about the SA and RV reporting process are perceived as having been conveyed *slightly* well
- ❖ For each SA/RV pair, the message about SA is perceived as better conveyed than the RV message
- ❖ At least fifteen percent did not have enough information to respond so selected *I don't know* for each measure
- ❖ For each SA/RV pair, there is no significant difference for not knowing how well CMU conveyed the message

Very



Percent responded *I don't know*



- ❖ Regression analysis indicates being female, a graduate student, or reporting an SA or RV experience after enrollment each have negative effects on the perception of how well most messages are conveyed compared to being male, an undergraduate, and not reporting an SA or RV experience after enrollment
- ❖ Being an international student, a member of a social Greek organization, or an RA or CA each have positive effects on the perception of how well most messages are being conveyed compared to being a US citizen, not a member of a social Greek organization, or not an RA or CA

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

MESSAGE	Female	Intl	Minority	Grad student	Social Greek	RA or CA	Reported SA after enrollment	Reported RV after enrollment
Consent	-0.29	0.23	-0.12	-0.44		0.61	-0.17	-0.12
SA position	-0.26	0.26		-0.17	0.12	0.43	-0.16	-0.14
SA resources	-0.24	0.32		-0.25	0.21	0.32	-0.23	-0.09
SA support	-0.18	0.34		-0.28	0.28	0.63	-0.20	-0.14
SA report	-0.28	0.51			0.11	0.40	-0.23	
RV position	-0.31	0.22		-0.20	0.12	0.41	-0.25	-0.16
RV resources	-0.26	0.33		-0.22	0.15	0.28	-0.32	-0.11
RV support	-0.24	0.37		-0.26	0.24	0.55	-0.28	-0.16
RV report	-0.32	0.48			0.14		-0.28	-0.11

- ❖ Logistic regression analysis indicates graduate students have higher odds than undergraduates of responding *I don't know* to each of the items about how well an SA or RV message is being conveyed
- ❖ Women, members of social Greek organizations, and students who reported an SA experience after enrollment have lower odds of responding *I don't know* to most items than men, non-Greeks, and students who did not report an SA experience
- ❖ 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**

MESSAGE	Female	Intl	Minority	Grad student	Social Greek	Reported SA after enrollment	Reported RV after enrollment
Consent				Higher odds		Lower odds	
SA position				Higher odds		Lower odds	
SA resources	Lower odds		Higher odds	Higher odds	Lower odds	Lower odds	Lower odds
SA support	Lower odds			Higher odds	Lower odds	Lower odds	
SA report				Higher odds	Lower odds	Lower odds	
RV position				Higher odds	Lower odds	Lower odds	
RV resources	Lower odds			Higher odds	Lower odds	Lower odds	
RV support	Lower odds			Higher odds	Lower odds	Lower odds	
RV report				Higher odds	Lower odds	Lower odds	

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

### SURVEY ITEMS:

### REFERENCE IN THIS REPORT:

*How well do you think CMU provides:*

*sexual assault prevention resources*

SA resources

*domestic/dating/relationship violence prevention resources*

RV resources

*support for survivors of sexual assault*

SA support

*support for survivors of domestic/dating/relationship violence*

RV support

*an official disciplinary process that is confidential*

Confidential process

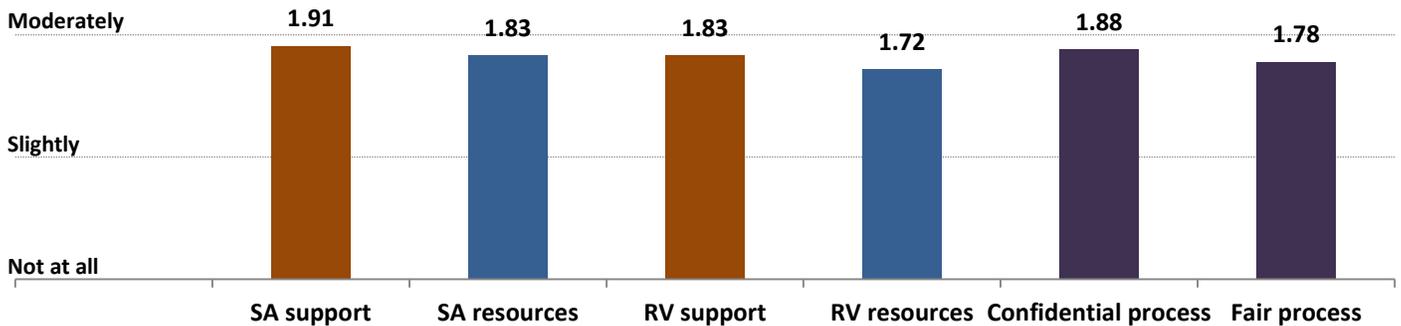
*an official disciplinary process that is fair*

Fair process

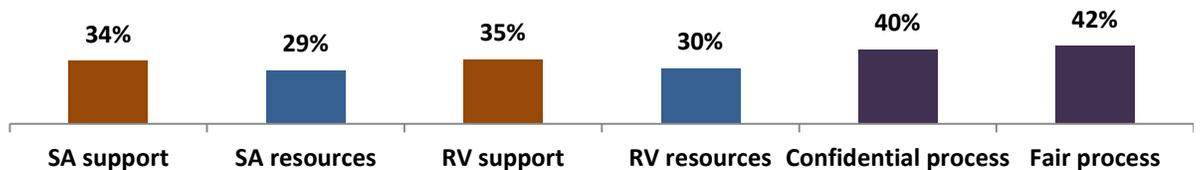
### AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

- ❖ All of the resources are perceived as being provided *moderately* well
- ❖ For each SA/RV pair, there is no significant difference between perceptions about SA and perceptions about RV
- ❖ At least one-quarter did not have enough information to respond so selected *I don't know* for each measure

Very



Percent responded *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 almost every resource is provided compared to being male and not reporting an SA or RV experience after enrollment
- ❖ Being an international student, a member of a social Greek organization, or an RA or CA each have positive effects on the perception of how well almost every resource is provided compared to being a US citizen, a non-Greek, or a non-RA or CA

**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	Grad student	Social Greek	RA or CA	Reported SA after enrollment	Reported RV after enrollment
SA support	-0.17	0.21		-0.11	0.30	0.65	-0.18	-0.15
SA resources	-0.25	0.21			0.19	0.39	-0.20	-0.10
RV support	-0.21	0.19	-0.15		0.24	0.59	-0.24	-0.18
RV resources	-0.27	0.18	-0.12		0.19	0.28	-0.26	-0.15
Confidential process	-0.17	0.23			0.14	0.48	-0.22	-0.13
Fair process	-0.16	0.26				0.40	-0.19	-0.18

- ❖ Logistic regression analysis indicates graduate students have higher odds than undergraduates of responding *I don't know* to each of the items about how well an SA or RV resource is being provided
- ❖ International students, members of social Greek organizations, and students who reported an SA experience after enrollment have lower odds of responding *I don't know* to most items than US citizens, non-Greeks, and students who did not report an SA experience
- ❖ 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	Grad student	Social Greek	Reported SA after enrollment	Reported RV after enrollment
SA support		Lower odds		Higher odds	Lower odds	Lower odds	
SA resources		Lower odds		Higher odds	Lower odds	Lower odds	
RV support		Lower odds	Higher odds	Higher odds	Lower odds	Lower odds	
RV resources		Lower odds		Higher odds	Lower odds	Lower odds	
Confidential process		Lower odds		Higher odds	Lower odds	Lower odds	
Fair process		Lower odds		Higher odds	Lower odds	Lower odds	

## 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 drunk or high 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 drunk

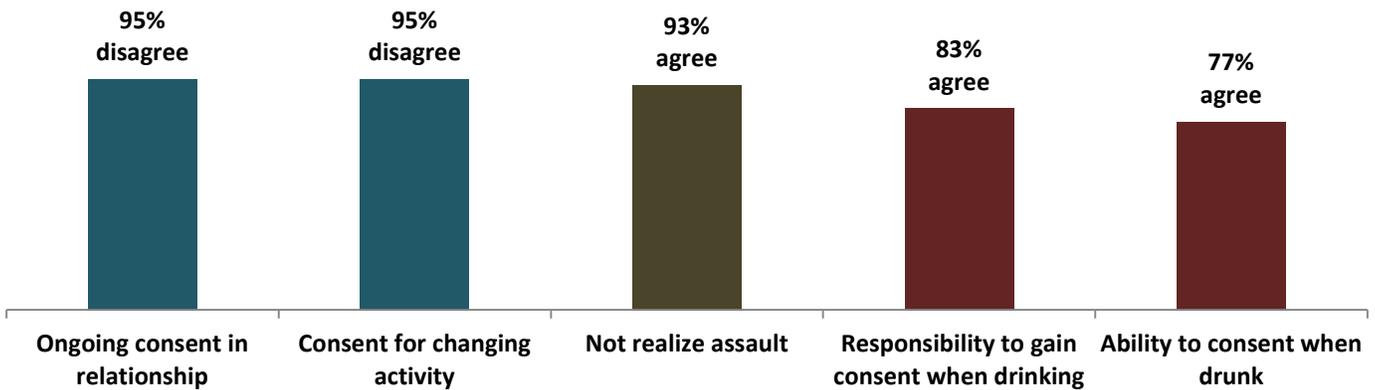
The “accepted response” indicated above is the one that is consistent with CMU’s stated values.

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

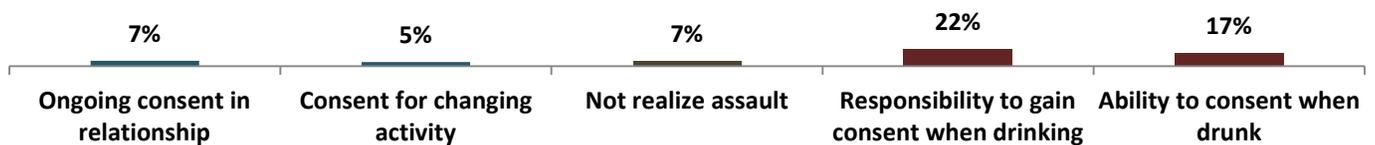
## AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

- ❖ Greater than ninety percent of respondents provided the accepted response for the consent items that do not include alcohol as a component
- ❖ For the two items related to alcohol, a smaller percent of students provided the accepted response and approximately twenty percent did not have enough information to determine their level of agreement

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 and social Greeks have lower odds of selecting the accepted response
- ❖ Students who reported an RV experience after enrollment have lower odds of selecting the accepted response for items related to ongoing consent in a relationship, responsibility to gain consent when drinking, and ability to consent while drunk

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

	Female	Intl	Minority	Grad student	Social Greek	RA or CA	Reported SA after enrollment	Reported RV after enrollment
Ongoing consent in relationship	Higher odds	Lower odds			Lower odds			Lower odds
Consent for changing activity	Higher odds	Lower odds						
Not realize assault	Higher odds	Lower odds		Lower odds	Lower odds			
Responsibility to gain consent when drinking		Lower odds		Higher odds			Lower odds	Lower odds
Ability to consent when drunk	Higher odds	Higher odds		Lower odds	Lower odds	Higher odds		Lower odds

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

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

	Female	Intl	Minority	Grad student	Social Greek	Reported SA after enrollment	Reported RV after enrollment
Ongoing consent in relationship	Lower odds	Higher odds					
Consent for changing activity	Lower odds	Higher odds					
Not realize assault	Lower odds	Higher odds					
Responsibility to gain consent when drinking							Lower odds
Ability to consent when drunk				Higher odds			

## RESPONSES IN BYSTANDER SITUATIONS

### SURVEY ITEMS:

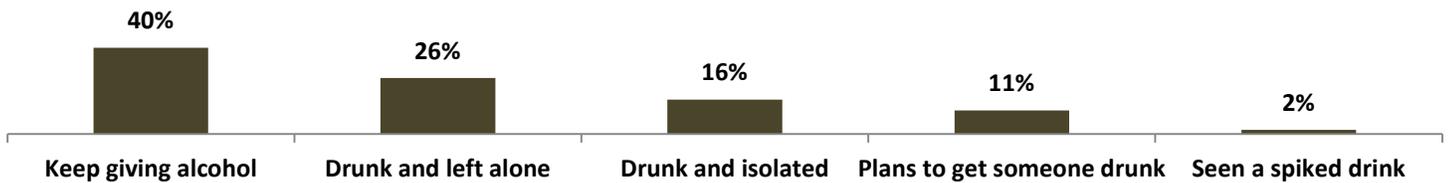
### REFERENCE IN THIS REPORT:

Since you enrolled at CMU, have you:

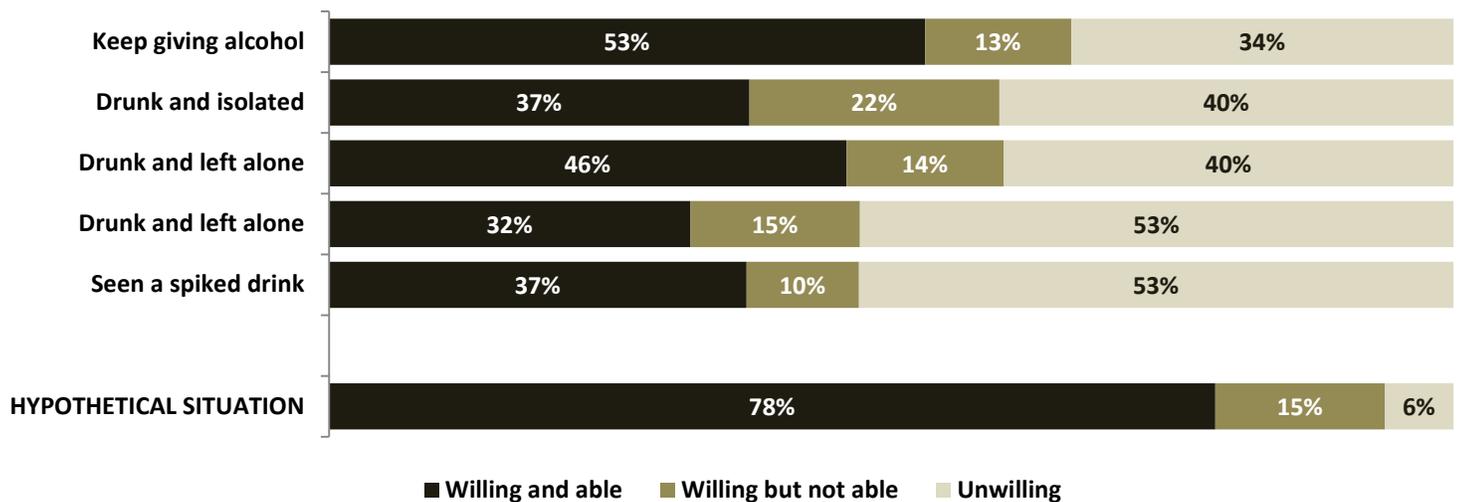
<i>Seen someone keep giving alcohol to another person who is already drunk</i>	Keep giving alcohol
<i>Seen someone who is drunk left by themselves at the end of a party</i>	Drunk and left alone
<i>Seen someone take a person who is drunk into another room away from everyone else</i>	Drunk and isolated
<i>Known someone was planning to get another person drunk to have sex with them</i>	Plans to get someone drunk
<i>Seen someone put something into another person's drink</i>	Spiked drink

### AMONG ALL STUDENTS:

- ❖ Fewer than one-fifth of respondents have ever seen 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
- ❖ One-quarter of have seen someone who is drunk left alone at the end of a party
- ❖ Forty percent have seen someone keep giving alcohol to someone who is drunk
- ❖ Fifty-two percent have never seen any of these situations



- ❖ When asked how they responded to each situation they observed, between one-third and one-half reported they did nothing
- ❖ Between ten and twenty-two percent reported they wanted to do something but did not know what to do, so they did nothing
- ❖ Between one-third and one-half reported they did something about the situation, either by themselves or with someone to help them
- ❖ Of the fifty-two percent who had never seen any of these situations, when asked what they might do in a similar situation, nearly eighty percent reported they would do something one their own or with someone else, which is a much greater percentage than among students who actually observed one of these situations



- ❖ Among students who did nothing, two-thirds or more reported it was because *nothing was wrong* in situations in which they observed someone keep giving alcohol to a drunk person, a drunk person taken away from a group and isolated, and a drunk person left alone at the end of a party

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	73%	27%
Drunk and isolated	64%	36%
Drunk and left alone	63%	37%
Plans to get someone drunk	32%	68%
Seen a spiked drink	26%	74%