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Western Nevada College

SEXUAL CONDUCT AND SAFETY SURVEY



Nevada Center for Surveys,
Evaluation, and Statistics

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Executive Summary

The Nevada Center for Surveys, Evaluation, and Statistics (CSES) sampled 2,304 students from Western Nevada College (WNC) via a web-survey between April and May 2019 to assess attitudes, perceptions, and experiences related to sexual conduct and campus safety. Overall, 319 of the original students sampled (13.8%) completed the survey.

The survey sample generally approximated the characteristics of WNC students for all social categories with the exception of gender. There were a slightly disproportionate number of female participants (66.8%) versus that of the WNC population (55%). Relatedly, there were fewer male participants (32.6%) than the percentage of males in the WNC student population (45%). There was also a slightly decreased percentage of Black participants (.6%) compared to the Black WNC student population (2%). Overall, the majority of respondents were female, White (64%) or Hispanic (21%), younger than 35 years of age (70%), and heterosexual (84%).

Respondents generally reported favorable attitudes toward WNC and the WNC administration with most respondents reporting strong agreement with statements such as “I feel safe at WNC” and “I think the faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare.” However, there was primarily neutral agreement among student participants that they knew procedures to address sexual assault complaints or where to get help if assaulted. Responses to many of these items significantly differed by age and to a lesser extent by gender and race-ethnicity (see page 11). Respondents were also optimistic about the way they tended to believe that the WNC would respond to reports of sexual assaults. For example, there was strong agreement with the statement: “The college would take the report seriously.”

Over three-quarters of the sample (76.8%) reported having no training in policies, procedures, or prevention of sexual assault while a student at WNC. Of the population that did receive such training, emails from counseling services was the most commonly selected source of training, followed by training provided at the student’s place of work.

Respondents tended to feel that sexual assault and sexual misconduct were not a problem at WNC and that they could personally do something about sexual assault and sexual misconduct. Respondents also tended to report that they were not involved in efforts or activities to end sexual assault or misconduct.

Thirteen percent of respondents indicated that they had a friend or acquaintance who told the respondent that he or she was a victim of an unwanted sexual experience and 4.1% of respondents believed that they had witnessed a situation that could have led to a sexual assault. Many students reported responding to witnessing a situation potentially leading to sexual assault with some sort of intervention, such as telling a person with authority about the situation (46.2%), confronting the person who appeared to be causing the situation (46.2%), and/or asking the person at risk if he or she needed any help (23.1%).

Most respondents (71.2%) indicated that they had sexual intercourse within the last year. Of those respondents who reported sexual intercourse, low rates of drug use prior or during the most recent sexual encounter were reported (7.9% used alcohol; 1.7% used a different drug).

When asked about approaches to sexual consent and consent discussion, respondents indicated that they often ask for verbal consent and at least occasionally ask for consent multiple times during a sexual encounter. It was also rarely true that participants sought out consent by making sexual advances or gesture and waiting for a reaction. Participants also indicated that they rarely, if ever, hear consent being discussed on campus.

The only sexually harassing behaviors that any respondent reported committing was (1) using location technology to track someone's location without permission, (2) making sexual advances, gestures, comments, or jokes that were unwelcomed, and (3) spreading sexual rumors. Each of the aforementioned behaviors was only selected once. However, respondents did report experiencing sexual harassment and the most frequently reported experience was that someone else had "Made sexual advances, gestures, comments, or jokes that were unwelcome" directed at the respondent (12.9%). The least frequently reported experience was that someone else had "Watched or took photos/videos of someone [i.e., the respondent] when they were nude or having sex, without their consent" (0.7%).

Respondents who were currently in an intimate or romantic relationship (68.5%) tended to report committing high frequencies of positive behaviors directed toward their partners as well as experiencing those behaviors committed by their partners toward respondents (e.g., showing respect for partners' feelings about an issue). The most frequently reported negative behaviors involved non-violent behaviors, the most common of which was shouting or yelling at one's partner (16.4%). The least frequently reported behaviors were the most violent (e.g., choking one's partner or being choked by one's partner).

Most respondents (> 90%) reported that they had not experienced various forms of interpersonal violence while they were students at WNC. The most commonly experienced form of interpersonal violence was respondents being pushed, shoved, or grabbed by a partner at least once (5.4%).

Respondents indicated whether they had ever committed eight possible sexually abusive acts during their time as a student at WNC. One respondent reported that he or she had fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against someone who didn't want it (0.3%). Three respondents indicated they were unsure whether or not they made someone perform oral sex even though the person didn't want to (1.0%); two respondents indicated that they were unsure whether or not they sexually penetrated someone who didn't want it (0.7%); and two respondents reported that they were unsure whether or not they tried to perform oral sex on someone who didn't want to (0.7%).

A total of 31 respondents (9.7%) reported experiencing at least one form of unwanted sexual contact. The most frequently reported interaction was "Touching of a sexual nature" (8.5%), followed by "Sexual penetration with a finger or an object" (2.9%), "Sexual intercourse" (2.0%), "Oral sex" (2.0%), and "Anal sex" (1.6%). Four respondents (16%) indicated that the most recent incident of unwanted sexual contact occurred on a WNC campus site or location and 84% reported that the unwanted sexual contact occurred off campus. Sixty percent of unwanted sexual

contact experiences occurred two or more years ago and 20% occurred during the Fall 2018 - Spring 2019 academic school year.

Out of 27 participants, two respondents (7.4%) reported voluntarily consuming drugs prior to the incident and seven (25.9%) indicated being drunk. Seven respondents (25.9%) reported that the perpetrator's use of alcohol was involved in the incident and three (11.1%) indicated that the perpetrator used non-alcoholic drugs. One participant (3.7%) reported that they suspected consuming a drug without their knowledge.

Respondents who experienced a sexual assault while a student at WNC reported that the perpetrators were mostly male (89%), were not affiliated with WNC (82%), and were either strangers (25%) or non-romantic friends (25%).

In the aftermath of the sexual assault(s), most respondents reported that they told someone else about the assault (n = 16, 57.1%). Respondents most frequently told a close friend (28.6%) followed by a romantic partner (14.3%), and family member (10.7%). One respondent (3.5%) indicated that they told a WNC Campus Counselor/Site Counselor/Advisor. No respondents indicated that they told any other WNC personnel listed on the survey, but one participant did include commentary towards the end of the survey indicating that inappropriate behavior was reported to WNC personnel (who were not listed as an option previously; see Table 19 for commentary).

When asked about the reasons why they chose not to tell someone or hesitated to tell someone about the assault, the most frequent reasons respondents gave were feeling ashamed/embarrassed (28.6%), thinking that they would be blamed for the assault (28.6%), fearing they would not be believed (28.6%), and not wanting their family to find out (28.6%). The least common reason for not telling someone or for hesitating to tell someone about the assault was thinking that others would tell the respondent what to do (0%). Two respondents (7.1%) indicated that they did not know the reporting procedures on campus.

When asked about the effect that the assault had on respondents' academic goals, fifteen (53.5%) reported that the assault "somewhat" or "absolutely" affected their grades and seven (25%) somewhat or absolutely considered leaving WNC or transferring to another college.

Introduction

The Nevada Center for Surveys, Evaluation, and Statistics (CSES) conducted a web survey to assess attitudes, perceptions, and experiences regarding sexual conduct and campus safety. Data collection took place over a 6-week period beginning in April 2019 and ending in May 2019. This report provides the results of that survey.

Method

Students enrolled at Western Nevada College (WNC) were e-mailed with an invitation to participate in the Sexual Conduct and Campus Safety Survey (SCCS) on April 9th, 2017. Subsequent reminder e-mails were sent to students who had not completed the survey on April 17, April 23, April 30, May 7, May 10, and May 17. The survey was closed to further participation on May 17, 2019. Each student was provided with a unique Uniform Resource Locator (URL) which directed them to the survey website and allowed researchers to track response rates. After data collection was completed, demographic data provided by WNC (i.e., students' gender, race, and age) were merged with responses that students provided to the survey. The data were then anonymized to ensure that responses could not be linked to personally identifying information.

Results are reported in two formats: Means and distributions. Means are reported for items in which a rating scale format was used (e.g., "On a scale of 1 to 5...") to provide a succinct summary of responses and comparisons of subgroups (e.g., Men vs. Women). Statistical significance of group differences was determined by examining the 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for the means of each group and corresponding *p* values. Because the current survey is based on a sample of WNC students, the means presented in this report are only an approximation of the *true* means that would be obtained if all WNC students had completed the survey. Thus, if the mean for one group is different from another group, it is uncertain whether that difference is a true difference in the population. Confidence intervals provide a *range* of values that are likely to contain the *true* mean. Confidence intervals are reported as two values within a pair of brackets. The first value is the *lower bound* and the second is the *upper bound*. An example of non-overlapping confidence intervals is "95% CI [2.71, 3.42] and [3.55, 4.73]", indicating that the mean for the first group is likely to be somewhere between 2.71 and 3.42 whereas the mean for the second group is likely to be between 3.55 and 4.73. Because these two ranges do not overlap, this is an example of a statistically significant difference between the two groups though overlapping confidence intervals can indeed statistically differ. Hence, we include both confidence intervals and *p* values. Distributions are reported as counts and percentages for items with response options that could not be numerically ordered (e.g., yes/no, male/female/other, etc.).

Sample Characteristics and Response Rates

Demographic data for the population of WNC students was provided to the CSES by WNC in order to compare the characteristics of respondents with those of the population from which respondents were selected. Table 1 summarizes these sample characteristics and provides response rates by demographic groups when possible. Response rates are presented as the percentage of respondents from each group who provided at least one usable response to the survey.

Table 1: Sample and Population Characteristics

	Survey		Population		Response Rate
	N	%	N	%	%
Gender					
Women	213	66.8%	1269	55.1%	16.8%
Men	104	32.6%	1031	44.7%	10.1%
Missing/unknown	2	0.6%	4	0.2%	50.0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>2304</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>13.8%</i>
Race-ethnicity					
White	203	63.6%	1416	61.5%	14.3%
Hispanic	68	21.3%	516	22.4%	13.2%
Multiracial	15	4.7%	77	3.3%	19.5%
Native American/Alaskan Native	9	2.8%	55	2.4%	16.4%
Asian	8	2.5%	55	2.4%	14.5%
Black	2	0.6%	45	2.0%	4.4%
Pacific Islander	1	0.3%	9	0.4%	11.1%
Missing/unknown	13	4.1%	131	5.7%	10.0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>2304</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>13.8%</i>
Age					
18-24	133	41.7%	1022	44.4%	13.0%
25-34	89	27.9%	678	29.4%	13.1%
35-44	43	13.5%	310	13.5%	13.9%
45-54	32	10.0%	166	7.2%	19.3%
55-64	18	5.6%	91	3.9%	19.8%
65+	4	1.3%	37	1.6%	10.8%
Missing/unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>2304</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>13.8%</i>
Sexual Orientation*					
Straight/Heterosexual	261	81.8%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gay or Lesbian/Queer	10	3.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other**	41	12.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Missing	7	2.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>

* Data available for participants only (self-report). ** Includes pansexual, bisexual, other (self-report).

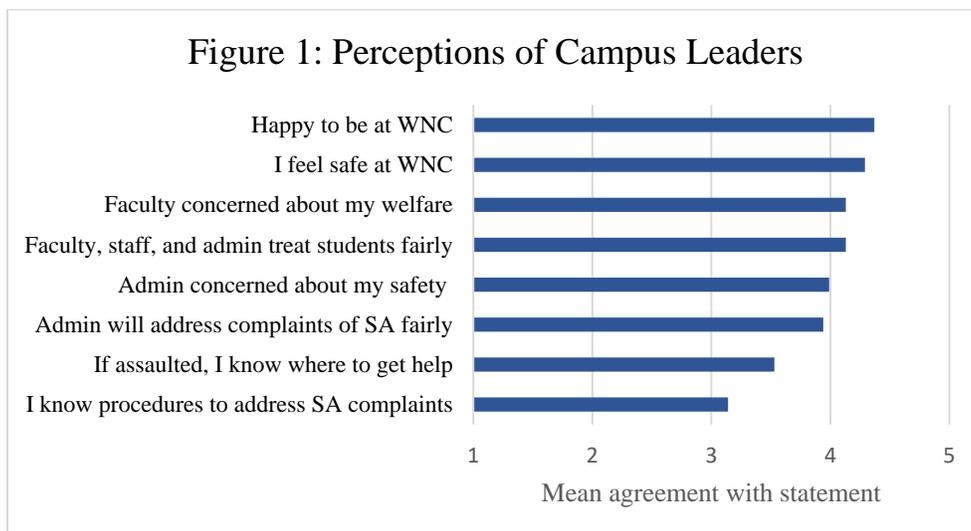
Results

Following are results for the body of the survey. In order to conduct comparisons across groups (e.g., race-ethnicity), some categories were collapsed into smaller groups. Race-ethnicity categories were collapsed into White ($n = 203$), Hispanic ($n = 68$), and other ($n = 35$); age categories were collapsed into 18-24 ($n = 133$), 25-34 ($n = 89$), 34-44 ($n = 43$), 45-54 ($n = 32$), and 55+ ($n = 22$); and sexual orientation categories were collapsed into heterosexual ($n = 261$) and non-heterosexual ($n = 51$). Due to the small sample sizes of some subgroups, interpretation of the results should be approached with caution. Small samples sizes can result in false positives, wider (less precise) confidence intervals, and be underpowered to detect genuine group differences if differences exist. Participants whose gender, race-ethnicity, age, and/or sexual orientation is missing/unknown were excluded from group comparisons.

Perceptions of Campus Leaders

Overall perceptions

Respondents were asked to report the extent to which they agreed with eight statements about their overall perceptions of campus leaders at WNC on a scale ranging from 1 (*Strongly Disagree*) to 5 (*Strongly Agree*). Respondents generally reported positive perceptions of campus leaders. Statements receiving the strongest agreement were “I am happy to be at this college” ($M = 4.37$), “I feel safe at WNC” ($M = 4.29$), “I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare” ($M = 4.13$), and “The faculty, staff, and administrators at this school treat students fairly” ($M = 4.13$). The statements receiving the least agreement were “I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare” ($M = 3.99$), “I have confidence that administrators will address complaints of sexual assault fairly” ($M = 3.94$), “If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to get help” ($M = 3.53$), and “I know the procedures to address complaints of sexual assault” ($M = 3.14$). It is worth noting that although the aforementioned statements received the least overall agreement, respondents still tended to agree with most of the statements with the exception of knowing procedures to address sexual assault complaints, which tended towards neutrality (see Figure 1).



Female participants expressed less agreement with knowing where to get help if a sexual assault occurred ($M = 3.43$), CI [3.26, 3.59] than did males ($M = 3.76$), CI [3.53, 4.00], $p = .023$. Females also expressed less agreement that administrators would address sexual assault complaints fairly ($M = 3.86$), CI [3.72, 4.00] compared to males ($M = 3.86$), CI [3.91, 4.30], $p = .045$. Similarly, Hispanic student respondents expressed less agreement that they knew where to get help should an assault occur ($M = 3.19$), CI [2.90, 3.48] compared to White student respondents ($M = 3.66$), CI [3.49, 3.83], $p = .017$. There was no evidence that perceptions varied significantly based on sexual orientation, however, there were several significant differences based on age group. See Table 2 for an overview of differences based on age.

Table 2: Perceptions of Campus Leaders – Age Group Differences

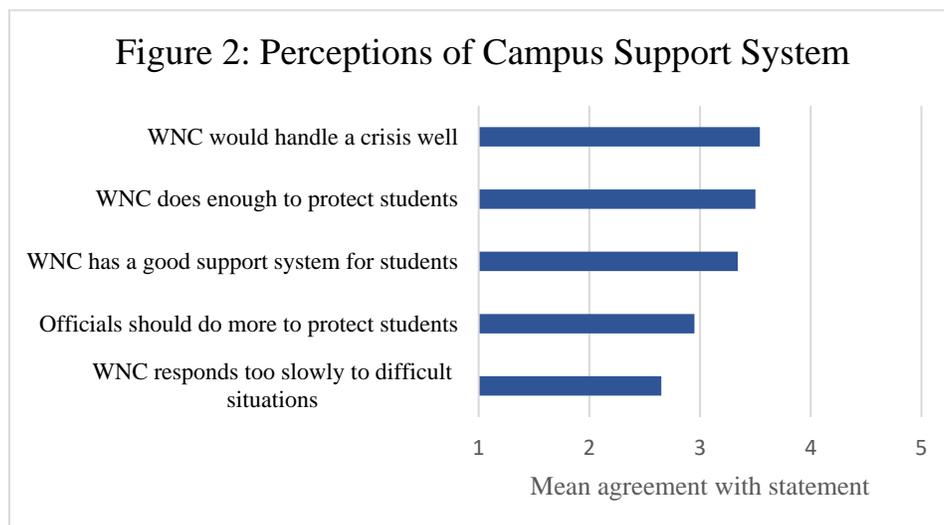
Statement	Age Group	Mean	CI
Faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare	18-24	4.05 ^{a, b, c}	3.90, 4.21
	25-34	3.96 ^b	3.76, 4.15
	35-44	4.35 ^{a, c, d}	4.07, 4.63
	45-54	4.34 ^{a, c, d}	4.02, 4.67
	55+	4.64 ^d	4.25, 5.02
Administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare	18-24	3.97 ^{a, b, c}	3.81, 4.14
	25-34	3.82 ^b	3.62, 4.02
	35-44	4.19 ^{a, c, d}	3.90, 4.48
	45-54	3.91 ^{a, b, c}	3.58, 4.24
	55+	4.55 ^d	4.14, 4.95
If I or a friend were sexually assaulted, I know where to get help	18-24	3.29 ^a	3.08, 3.49
	25-34	3.42 ^a	3.17, 3.67
	35-44	3.79 ^b	3.43, 4.15
	45-54	4.16 ^b	3.74, 4.57
	55+	4.05 ^b	3.55, 4.55
I know the procedures to address complaints of sexual assault	18-24	2.97 ^{a, b, c}	2.76, 3.18
	25-34	2.92 ^b	2.67, 3.18
	35-44	3.37 ^{c, d}	3.00, 3.74
	45-54	3.69 ^d	3.26, 4.12
	55+	3.86 ^d	3.35, 4.38
Administrators will address sexual assault complaints fairly	18-24	3.90 ^a	3.73, 4.08
	25-34	3.76 ^a	3.55, 3.98
	35-44	4.07 ^{a, b}	3.77, 4.38
	45-54	4.00 ^{a, b}	3.65, 4.35
	55+	4.50 ^b	4.07, 4.93

Note: For each statement, means with different superscripts differ at the $p < .05$ level.

Perceptions of campus support system

Respondents were asked to report their agreement with five statements about the way college officials would respond to situations involving conflict and student safety using a 5-point scale ranging from 1 (*Strongly Disagree*) to 5 (*Strongly Agree*). Respondents tended to believe that WNC would handle a crisis well ($M = 3.54$), does enough to protect students ($M = 3.5$), and that WNC has a good support system for students going through difficult times ($M = 3.34$). Students

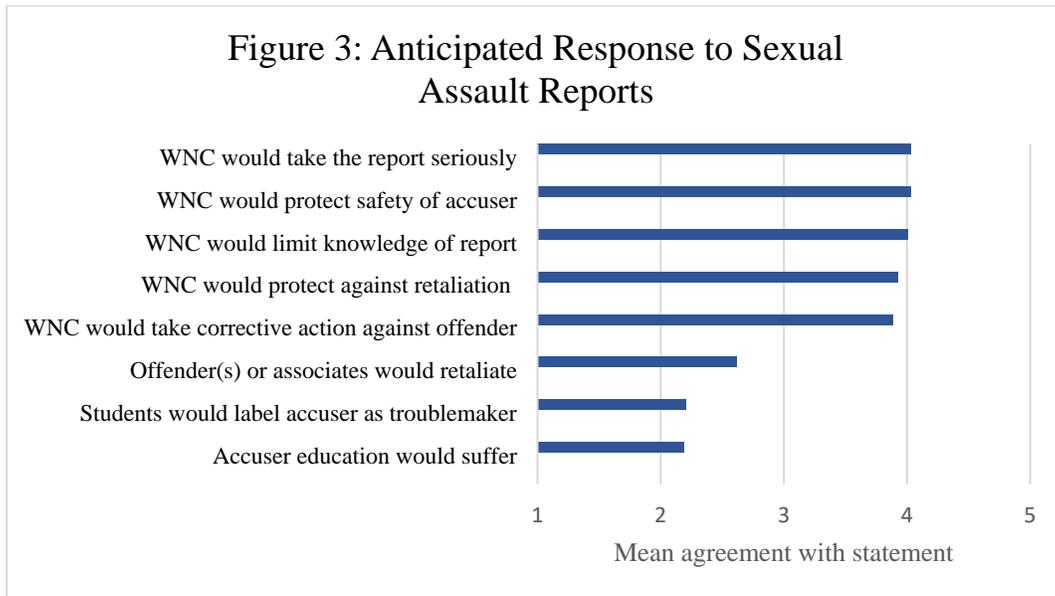
were somewhat less inclined to agree that “College officials (administrators, public safety officers) should do more to protect students from harm” ($M = 2.95$) and “The college responds too slowly in difficult situations” ($M = 2.65$; See Figure 2).



There was no evidence that perceptions of campus support depended on respondents’ gender, sexual orientation, race-ethnicity, or age.

Anticipated response to reports of sexual assault

Respondents were asked to predict the likelihood of eight potential outcomes that might follow from someone reporting a sexual assault to college officials. Responses were given using a 5-point scale ranging from 1 (*Not at all likely*) to 5 (*Very likely*). In general, respondents tended to believe that it is very likely that WNC would take the report seriously ($M = 4.03$), protect the safety of the accuser ($M = 4.03$), limit the knowledge of the report only to people who needed to know ($M = 4.01$), protect the accuser from retaliation ($M = 3.93$), and take corrective action against offenders ($M = 3.89$). Respondents also tended not to believe that the alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate against accusers ($M = 2.62$), that students would label accusers as “troublemakers” ($M = 2.21$), or that the education of the accuser would suffer ($M = 2.19$). See Figure 3.



Participants' responses did not differ across gender or race-ethnicity but there were statistically significant differences for sexual orientation and age groups. See Tables 3 and 4 for an overview of these differences.

Table 3: Responses to Sexual Assault – Age Group Differences

Statement	Age Group	Mean	CI
WNC would take a sexual assault report seriously	18-24	3.88 ^a	3.73, 4.02
	25-34	3.96 ^{a, b}	3.76, 4.13
	35-44	4.26 ^{b, c}	4.01, 4.51
	45-54	4.25 ^{b, c}	4.25, 4.54
	55+	4.45 ^c	4.10, 4.81
WNC would limit the knowledge of the sexual assault report	18-24	3.90 ^a	3.75, 4.03
	25-34	3.93 ^a	3.76, 4.10
	35-44	4.14 ^{a, b}	3.89, 4.39
	45-54	4.13 ^{a, b}	3.84, 4.41
	55+	4.55 ^b	4.20, 4.89
WNC would take steps to protect the safety of the accuser	18-24	3.93 ^a	3.78, 4.07
	25-34	3.90 ^a	3.72, 4.08
	35-44	4.35 ^b	4.09, 4.61
	45-54	4.09 ^{a, b}	3.79, 4.39
	55+	4.41 ^b	4.05, 4.77
WNC would take corrective action against the offender	18-24	3.74 ^a	3.58, 3.90
	25-34	3.87 ^a	3.67, 4.06
	35-44	4.23 ^b	3.95, 4.51
	45-54	3.78 ^{a, b}	3.46, 4.11
	55+	4.41 ^b	4.02, 4.80
WNC would take steps to protect the accuser from retaliation	18-24	3.85 ^a	3.69, 4.01
	25-34	3.90 ^{a, b, c}	3.71, 4.09
	35-44	4.19 ^c	3.91, 4.46
	45-54	3.69 ^{a, b}	3.37, 4.01
	55+	4.36 ^{c, d}	3.98, 4.75

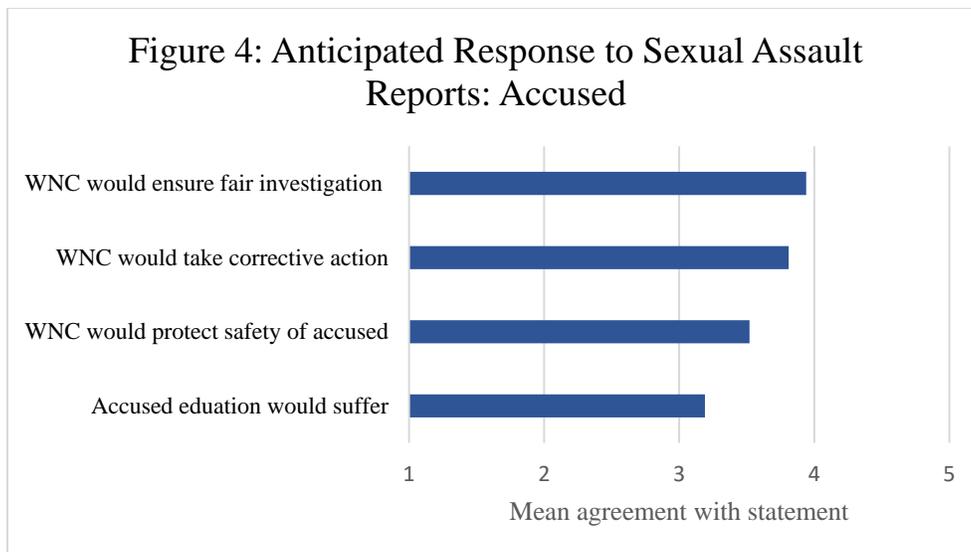
Note: For each statement, means with different superscripts differ at the $p < .05$ level.

Table 4: Responses to Sexual Assault – Sexual Orientation Group Differences

Statement	Sexual Orientation	Mean	CI
WNC would take a sexual assault report seriously	Heterosexual	4.08	3.98, 4.18
	Non-heterosexual	3.73	3.49, 3.96
WNC would take steps to protect the safety of the accuser	Heterosexual	4.08	3.97, 4.18
	Non-heterosexual	3.73	3.49, 3.96
WNC would take corrective action against the offender	Heterosexual	3.96	3.85, 4.08
	Non-heterosexual	3.49	3.23, 3.75
WNC would protect the accuser from retaliation	Heterosexual	3.98	3.87, 4.09
	Non-heterosexual	3.67	3.42, 3.92
The educational achievement of accuser would suffer	Heterosexual	2.16	2.00, 2.31
	Non-heterosexual	2.41	2.06, 2.77

Note: All statements included in Table 4 are those with group differences at the $p < .05$ level.

Similarly, participants were asked to predict the likelihood of four outcomes that might follow from someone being accused of sexual assault. Once again, responses were given using a 5-point scale ranging from 1 (*Not at all likely*) to 5 (*Very likely*). In general, respondents tended to believe that it was mostly likely that if someone were accused of sexual assault by a college authority, WNC would take steps that to make sure the investigation was fair ($M = 3.94$) and take corrective action against the accused ($M = 3.81$). Respondents also believed it was at least somewhat likely that if someone were accused of sexual assault by a college authority, WNC would take steps to protect the safety/reputation of the person accused during the investigation ($M = 3.52$) and that the educational achievement/career of the accused would suffer ($M = 3.19$; see Figure 4).



Responses did not differ by race-ethnicity but there were other group differences. Heterosexual participants expressed stronger agreement that WNC would take corrective actions against the offender ($M = 3.87$), CI [3.75, 3.99] than did non-heterosexual participants ($M = 3.51$), CI [3.24, 3.78], $p = .016$. A similar difference was found for age groups such that participants ages 18-24 ($M = 3.75$; CI [3.59, 3.92]), 25-34 ($M = 3.72$; CI [3.52, 3.92]), and 45-54 ($M = 3.53$; CI [3.20,

3.87]) expressed less disagreement with this same statement than did participants aged 55+ ($M = 4.36$; CI [3.96, 4.78]), all $ps < .05$. Finally, men reported greater agreement with the belief that the educational achievement/career of the accused would suffer ($M = 3.42$), 95% CI [3.20, 3.65] compared to women ($M = 3.08$), 95% CI [2.93, 3.24], $p = .013$.

Training and Exposure to Information about Sexual Assault

Respondents were asked to share whether they had received training in policies, procedures, or prevention of sexual assault while a student at WNC.

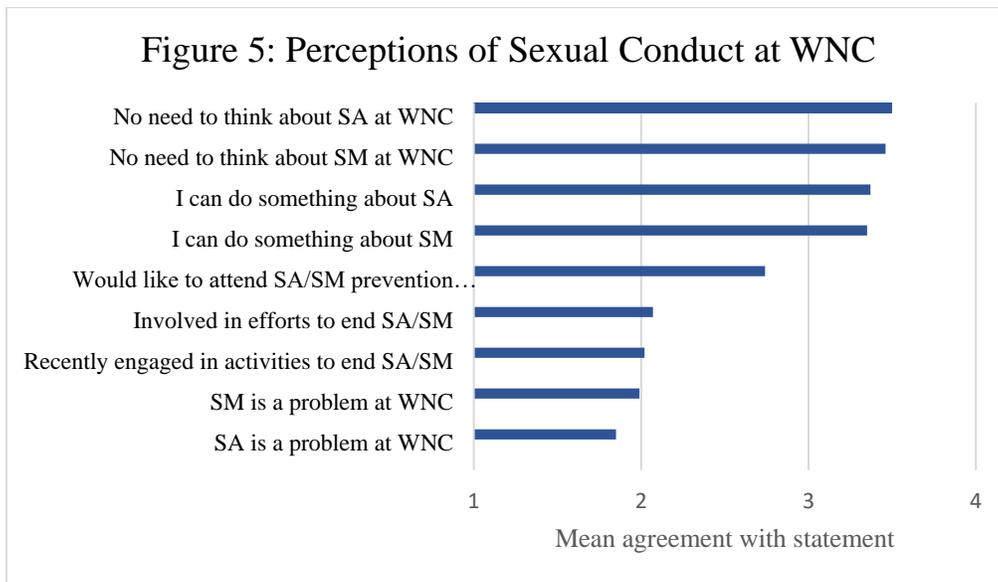
Training Received

About three-quarters of all respondents (76.8%) indicated that they had not received such training. Of the respondents who received training ($n = 74$), most reported that their training was provided by emails from WNC Counseling Services (70.3%). A minority of respondents indicated that they received training from orientation by Counseling Services (18.9%), a campus organization that was not listed on the survey (9.5%), or an organization not affiliated with WNC (14.9%). Responses for training from a campus organization not on the survey included: EMS Class, Instructor, PTK & ASWN, sexual harassment training for staff/faculty, student employee, and work study orientation. Responses for training received from sources unrelated to WNC all included work-related organizations (not specified here to maintain anonymity). As this was a “select all that apply” question, an option could have been selected more than once. See Table 5 for an overview of responses for the entire sample ($n = 319$).

Organizations	Yes	%	No	%
Email from WNC Counseling Services	52	16.3%	267	83.7%
Orientation by Counseling Services	14	4.4%	305	95.6%
Other Campus Organization	7	2.2%	312	97.8%
Non-Campus Organization	11	3.4%	308	96.6%

Perceptions of Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct at WNC

Respondents were asked to report their agreement with a set of nine statements describing perceptions one might or might not have about sexual assault at WNC or engagement with sexual assault or misconduct prevention efforts. Responses were recorded using a 5-point scale ranging from 1 (*Strongly Disagree*) to 5 (*Strongly Agree*). Participants leaned towards mostly agreement that there was no need to think about sexual assault (SA) at WNC ($M = 3.50$), no need to think about sexual misconduct (SM) at WNC ($M = 3.46$), that they could do something about sexual assault (3.37) and do something about sexual misconduct ($M = 3.35$). Participants were primarily neutral when asked to agree or disagree that they would like to attend a sexual assault/misconduct prevention program ($M = 2.74$). Participants tended to disagree that they have been or were currently involved in efforts to end sexual assault or misconduct ($M = 2.07$) or recently engaged in activities to end sexual assault or misconduct ($M = 2.02$). Finally, participants also disagreed that sexual misconduct was a problem at WNC ($M = 1.99$) and that sexual assault was a problem at WNC ($M = 1.85$). See Figure 5.



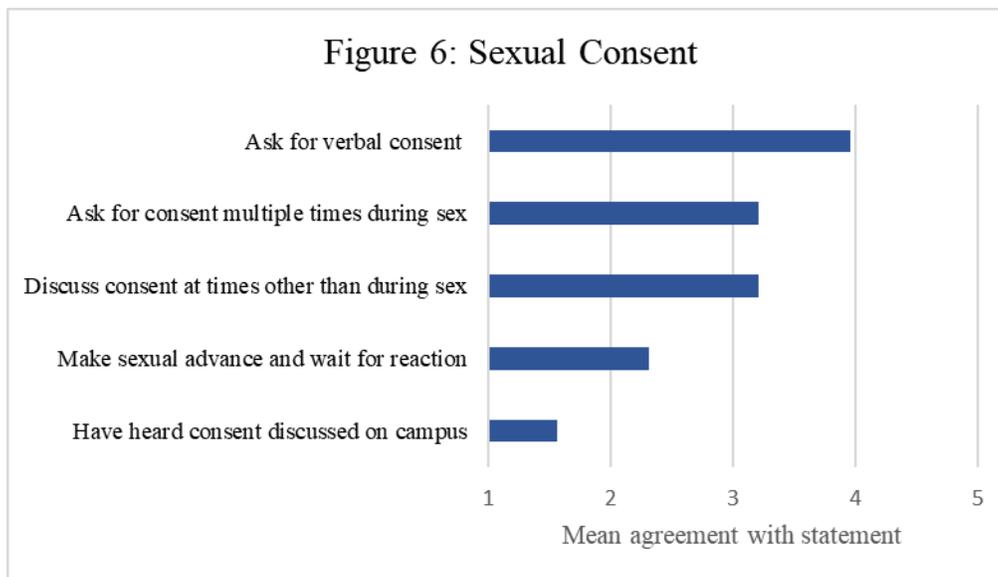
Note: SA = sexual assault / SM = sexual misconduct

There were several group differences for these responses. Men were somewhat more likely to report being involved in ongoing efforts to end sexual misconduct/assault at WNC ($M = 2.23$) than women ($M = 1.98$), 95% CI [2.06, 2.41] and 95% CI [1.86, 2.10] respectively, $p = .020$. There were significant differences between White participants, and Hispanic and other race-ethnicity participants such that Hispanic participants ($M = 2.94$; 95% CI [2.69, 3.19]) and other race-ethnicity participants ($M = 3.06$; 95% CI [2.71, 3.40]) expressed more interest in attending a sexual misconduct/assault prevention program than did White participants ($M = 2.60$; 95% CI [2.46, 2.75]), $p = .021$ and $p = .017$, respectively, though agreement was low across all groups. Other race-ethnicity participants also indicated slightly greater recent involvement in activities focused on ending sexual assault/misconduct at WNC ($M = 2.40$; 95% CI [2.11, 2.70]) than Hispanic ($M = 1.93$; 95% CI [1.72, 2.14]) or White participants ($M = 1.97$; 95% CI [1.85, 2.09]), all $ps < .05$, though once again, means were low across all groups. We also observed some age differences. First, participants ages 18-24 ($M = 3.14$; 95% CI [2.97, 3.31]) expressed significantly less agreement with the statement, “I think I can do something about sexual assault” compared to participants ages 25-34 ($M = 3.47$; 95% CI [3.26, 3.67]), 35-44 ($M = 3.61$; 95% CI [3.31, 3.90]), and 45-54 ($M = 3.66$; 95% CI [3.32, 4.00]), all $ps < .05$. Additionally, participants aged 45-54 expressed significantly less agreement that there isn’t much need to think about sexual misconduct at WNC ($M = 2.84$; 95% CI [2.46, 3.23]) compared to participants aged 18-24 ($M = 3.55$; 95% CI [3.36, 3.74]), 25-34 ($M = 3.63$; 95% CI [3.40, 3.86]), and 35-44 ($M = 3.47$; 95% CI [3.14, 3.79]), all $ps < .05$. This exact pattern was also found for the statement, “There isn’t much need for me to think about sexual assault at WNC.” We found no evidence of group differences based on sexual orientation.

Finally, participants were asked if there was a form of sexual misconduct or assault that was not represented in the survey that they believed was a problem at WNC. One participant stated that being followed out to one’s car is a problem, but it wasn’t clear if the participant believed this to be a problem at WNC specifically. Another participant indicated that young students “making out” in the Fallon campus library was inappropriate. Finally, a third participant expressed distrust with college campus courts in general when it came to sexual assault allegations.

Responses to Sexual Consent Approaches

All participants were asked a series of 5 questions designed to gauge their approach to obtaining consent using a 5-point scale ranging from 1 (*Never True*) to 5 (*Always True*). Results indicate that participants often ask for verbal consent ($M = 3.96$) and at least occasionally, ask for consent multiple times during a sexual encounter ($M = 3.21$) and discuss consent issues with a partner at times other than during sex ($M = 3.21$). Results also indicated that it was primarily rarely true that participants look for consent by making sexual advances and waiting for a reaction ($M = 2.32$) or that participants have heard sexual consent issues being discussed by other students on campus ($M = 1.57$). There were no gender or race-ethnicity differences in mean scores observed for these items but there were statistically significant differences based on sexual orientation and age. Non-heterosexual participants were significantly more likely to indicate that it was often true that they ask for verbal sexual consent ($M = 4.42$; 95% CI [4.05, 4.79]) than non-heterosexual participants ($M = 3.87$; 95% CI [3.71, 4.03], $p = .008$). There was also an age group difference for this same question such that participants aged 55+ were the least likely to report that it was often true that they ask for verbal sexual consent ($M = 3.14$; 95% CI [2.58, 3.70]) compared to participants ages 18-24 ($M = 4.18$; 95% CI [3.95, 4.41]), 25-34 ($M = 3.91$; 95% CI [3.63, 4.19]), and 35-44 ($M = 3.95$; 95% CI [3.54, 4.37]). No other group differences were observed. See Figure 6.



Responses to Situations that could have led to Sexual Assault

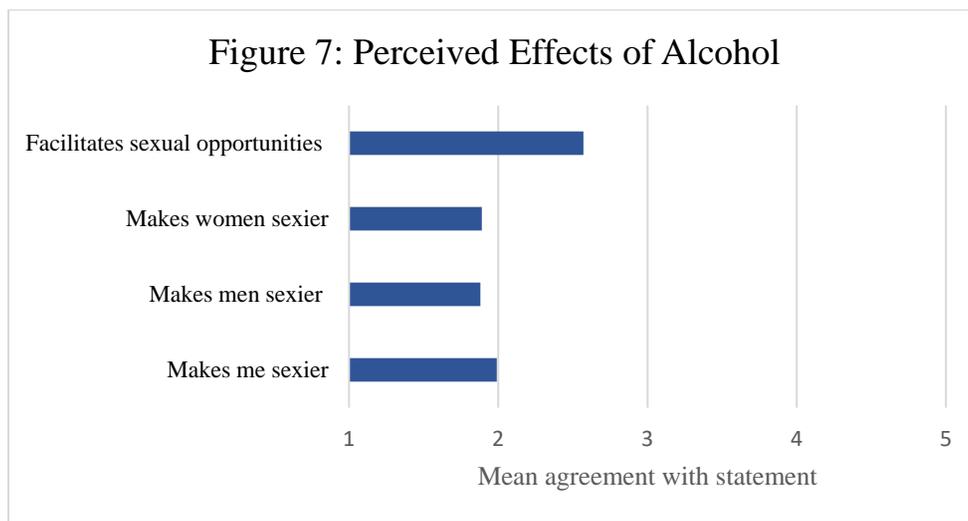
Two questions were presented to respondents to learn more about their knowledge of other people experiencing sexual misconduct or sexual assault. Results indicate that 41 respondents (12.9%) had a friend or acquaintance who told the respondent that he or she was a victim of an unwanted sexual experience. Thirteen respondents (4.1%) reported that they had observed a situation that they believed could lead to a sexual assault and no respondents reported being unsure if they had observed an instance of the aforementioned situation.

The 13 respondents who indicated that they did observe a situation that could have led to a sexual assault were asked a series of nine follow-up questions to assess how each individual responded to the situation. The most frequent responses to a situation that could have led to sexual assault were, “I confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation” (46.2%) and “I told someone in a position of authority about the situation” (46.2%). See Table 6 for an overview of all responses. Six of the 13 participants who indicated that they observed a situation that could have led to a sexual assault reported that this incident occurred two or more years ago, five participants indicated that it occurred last academic year (Fall 2017 – Summer 2018), and two participants indicated that the incident occurred this academic year (Fall 2018 – Spring 2019).

Item	Yes	%	No	%
I confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation.	6	46.2%	7	53.8%
I told someone in a position of authority about the situation.	6	46.2%	7	53.8%
I separated the people involved in the situation.	3	23.1%	10	76.9%
I asked the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help.	3	23.1%	10	76.9%
Could not safely take any action.	3	23.1%	10	76.9%
I asked others to help diffuse the situation.	3	23.1%	10	76.9%
I decided not to take action.	2	15.4%	11	84.6%
While considering the situation, I lost the opportunity to take action.	1	7.7%	12	92.3%
I created a distraction.	1	7.7%	12	92.3%

Perceived Effects of Alcohol

Respondents were asked to indicate their agreement with four statements describing the effects that alcohol can have on themselves and others. Responses were recorded using a 5-point scale ranging from 1 (*Strongly Disagree*) to 5 (*Strongly Agree*). Responses tended toward disagreement with all statements: “makes men sexier” ($M = 1.88$), “makes women sexier” ($M = 1.89$), “makes me sexier” ($M = 1.99$), and “facilitates sexual opportunities” ($M = 2.57$; see Figure 7).



Agreement with two of the statements describing the effects of alcohol differed based on respondents' age group. That is, participants aged 18-24 reported less disagreement with the statement, "alcohol makes me sexier" ($M = 2.20$; 95% CI [2.00, 2.39]) than participants ages 25-34 ($M = 1.86$; 95% CI [1.62, 2.11]), 35-44 ($M = 1.77$; 95% CI [1.41, 2.13]), 45-54 ($M = 1.78$; 95% CI [1.38, 2.18]), and 55+ ($M = 1.55$; 95% CI [1.06, 2.03]). There was no evidence for differences in responses based on respondents' gender, race-ethnicity, or sexual orientation.

Experiences with Sexual Harassment at WNC

A series of questions were presented to respondents to learn more about their sexual experiences as WNC students. Most respondents ($n = 227$, 73.2%) indicated that they had sexual intercourse within a year since completing the survey. Among respondents who reported having intercourse, 178 responded to two follow up questions regarding alcohol and/or drug use during the most recent sexual encounter. Of these, 14 (7.9%) reported that they had consumed alcohol during their most recent sexual encounter and 3 (0.9%) reported that they had used a drug other than alcohol during their most recent sexual encounter. There was a statically significant difference in the rates of intercourse by gender such that a significantly greater proportion of females reported having sexual intercourse in the last year (78%) compared to males (60.6%), $p = .009$. There was a statistically significant difference between age groups such that participants aged 25-34 (95%), 35-44 (77.5%), and 45-54 (72%) reported significantly greater proportions of having had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months than participants aged 18-24 (62%) and 55+ (45%), $p < .001$. There were no statistically significant differences on proportions of sexual intercourse over the last year by sexual orientation or race-ethnicity.

Item	Yes	%	No	%
Had sexual intercourse within the last year?	227	71.2%	83	26.8%
Drank alcohol the last time you had sexual intercourse?	14	7.9%	164	92.1%
Used other drugs the last time you had sexual intercourse?	3	1.7%	173	98.3%

Using a list of seven statements describing different forms of sexual harassment, respondents were asked to indicate whether they had personally engaged in any of the listed behaviors. The only behaviors that any respondent reported committing was (1) using location technology to track someone's location without permission, (2) making sexual advances, gestures, comments, or jokes that were unwelcomed, and (3) spreading sexual rumors. Each of the aforementioned behaviors was only selected once.

In addition to reporting their own behaviors, respondents were asked to indicate whether *someone else* had directed the same seven acts toward respondents. The most frequently reported experience was that someone else had "Made sexual advances, gestures, comments, or jokes that were unwelcome" directed at the respondent (12.9%). The least frequently reported experience was that someone else had "Watched or took photos/videos of someone [i.e., the respondent] when they were nude or having sex, without their consent" (0.7%). There was a significant proportional gender difference for unwelcome sexual advances, gestures, comments, or jokes such that 16.4% of females reported this occurrence compared to 7.1% of males, $p = .03$. Additionally, 9.2% of females reported experiencing continued unwanted contact via texts, call, social media, or email versus 1% of males, which was also a statistically significant difference, p

= .005. We found no gender differences for being shown or sent sexual pictures, photos, or videos. There was no evidence that the likelihood of a respondent being the target of any type of sexual harassment differed based on the race-ethnicity or sexual orientation of the respondent. Due to the low frequency of occurrences, we did not test whether there were group differences by age groups. See Table 8.

Item	I did this			Someone else did this		
	N		%	N		%
Unwelcome sexual advances, gestures, comments, or jokes	309	1	0.3%	266	41	12.9%
Spread sexual rumors	309	1	0.3%	300	7	2.3%
Showed or sent sexual pictures, photos, or videos	310	0	0.0%	290	17	5.5%
Flashed or exposed body parts without consent	310	0	0.0%	301	6	2.0%
Watched/took photos/videos of someone without consent	310	0	0.0%	305	2	0.7%
Continued unwanted contact via texts, calls, social media, or email	310	0	0.0%	287	20	6.5%
Used location tech to track your/someone's location without permission	309	1	0.3%	296	11	3.6%

Experiences with Significant Others while at WNC

Respondents who were currently in a romantic or intimate relationship were asked a series of questions to learn more about experiences within these relationships. Overall, a majority of respondents reported that they were paired (68.5%). A significantly greater proportion of females reported being in a romantic or intimate relationship (73.2%) than the proportion of males who reported the same (59%), $p = .012$. There were no significant race-ethnicity or sexual orientation differences, but a significantly smaller proportion of participants aged 18-24 (55%) reported being in a romantic or intimate relationship than participants aged 25-34 (86.2%) and 35-44 (75%), $p < .001$ and $p = .014$, respectively.

Participants who reported currently being in a romantic or intimate relationship ($n = 213$) were also asked if the relationship was serious or long-term and the extent to which they were satisfied or dissatisfied with the relationship on a 5-point scale ranging from 1 (*Very dissatisfied*) to 5 (*Very satisfied*). Two-hundred and nine respondents (98.1%) reported that the relationship was serious or long-term and only four participants (1.9%) reported that it was not serious. One-hundred and ninety-two respondents (90.1%) reported being at least satisfied with the relationship ($M = 4.52$). Due to skewed distribution of results, no group difference tests were performed.

Respondents who reported being in a relationship were then randomly presented with 37 phrases which described interpersonal acts ranging from desirable/positive (e.g., “showed care to my partner even though we disagreed”) to undesirable/negative (e.g., “slapped partner”; see Table 9). For each phrase, respondents were asked to indicate whether they had personally committed or experienced the act and whether their partners had committed or experienced the act. Results indicate two general trends: First, the frequency of each behavior enacted by respondents was roughly equal to the frequency with which that same behavior was enacted by respondents’

partners. Second, positive/desirable behaviors were reported much more frequently than negative behaviors. There also appeared to be a slight trend for respondents to report engaging in positive/desirable behaviors slightly more frequently than their partners but respondents did not appear to report their partners engaging in negative behaviors more frequently with the exception of insisting on sex when a partner did not want to have sex (without using force).

The most frequently reported *negative* behaviors enacted by respondents were “Shouted or yelled at partner” (11.3%), “Stomped out of the room or house/apartment during a disagreement” (9.4%), and “Insulted or swore at partner” (8.2%). Respondents’ partners also enacted these behaviors at similar rates (10.7%, 7.8%, and 7.2% respectively). There were many behaviors which were reported to occur rarely or not at all. For example, no respondents indicated that they had received or caused a broken bone during a fight with their partners, that they had used threats to make their partner have oral or anal sex, or that grabbed their partner with intent to do harm.

Due to the low frequency rates of negative behaviors, group differences were not examined. See Table 9 for an overview of frequency for each type of behavior.

Table 9. Behavior within intimate relationships				
Item	I did	%	Partner did	%
Showed respect for my partner's feelings about an issue	206	64.6%	181	56.7%
Explained own side of a disagreement	203	63.6%	181	56.7%
Showed care to my partner even though we disagreed	201	63.0%	181	56.7%
Suggested a compromise to a disagreement	195	61.1%	171	53.6%
Said we could work out a problem	194	60.8%	176	55.2%
Agreed to try partner's solution to a disagreement	188	58.9%	170	53.3%
Shouted or yelled at partner	36	11.3%	34	10.7%
Stomped out of room or house/apartment during a disagreement	30	9.4%	25	7.8%
Insulted or swore at partner	26	8.2%	26	8.2%
Said something to spite partner	21	6.6%	23	7.2%
Insisted on sex when my partner did not want it (didn't use force)	5	1.6%	13	4.1%
Accused partner of being a lousy lover	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
Insisted my partner have oral or anal sex (but did not use force)	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
Had a sprain, bruise, or small cut because of fight with partner	2	0.06%	1	0.3%
Choked partner	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Pushed or shoved partner	1	0.3%	2	0.6%
Slapped partner	1	0.3%	0	0.0%
Passed out from being hit on the head during fight with partner	1	0.3%	0	0.0%
Threatened to hit or throw something at partner	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Called partner fat or ugly	0	0.0%	2	0.6%
Destroyed something belonging to the partner	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Threw something at partner that could hurt	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Hit partner with something	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Twisted partner's arm or hair	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grabbed partner with intent to harm	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Beat up partner	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Slammed partner against wall	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Used knife or gun on partner	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Burned or scalded partner on purpose	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Used physical force to make partner have sex	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Used verbal threats to make partner have sex	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Had physical pain that hurt the next day from fighting with partner	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Used verbal threats to make partner have oral or anal sex	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Used physical force to make partner have anal sex	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Caused partner to go to a doctor because of a fight	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Needed to see a doctor because of a fight but didn't	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Had a broken bone from fight with partner	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Went to a doctor because of a fight with my partner	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Next, a randomly assigned proportion of respondents (n = 111) were asked to indicate the number of times that a casual, steady, or serious dating partner had committed each of 9 listed acts with the intent to harm the respondent (see Table 10). Responses were limited to only those incidents that occurred while the respondent was a student at WNC. The most frequently reported action was the respondent being “Pushed, grabbed, or shoved” by a partner at least once (5.4%), followed by a partner throwing something at respondent at least once (3.6%), being “slammed against a wall or held against [the respondent’s] will” at least once (2.7%), and the respondent having his or her arm physically twisted by a partner at least once (2.7%).

Item	None		Once		More than once	
		%		%		%
Pushed, grabbed or shoved me	104	93.7%	6	5.4%	1	0.9%
Threw something at me	106	95.5%	4	3.6%	1	0.9%
Slammed/held me against a wall	107	96.4%	3	2.7%	1	0.9%
Physically twisted my arm	106	95.5%	3	2.7%	2	1.8%
Scratched or bit me	109	98.2%	2	1.8%	0	0.0%
Beat me up	109	98.2%	2	1.8%	0	0.0%
Assaulted me with a knife or gun	109	98.2%	2	1.8%	0	0.0%
Slapped or hit me (with hand/fist or object)	108	97.3%	2	0.6%	1	0.9%
Tried to choke me	110	99.1%	1	0.9%	0	0.0%

Knowledge of Friends’ Behavior at WNC

Respondents were asked to indicate how many of their friends had committed each of six abusive actions (See Table 11). A total of 305 participants responded. The most frequent responses were that respondents had one or more friends who “Insulted their dating partner, swore at them, and/or withheld affection” (13.4%), followed by “Expected sex when they spent money on a date (5.9%), and “Used physical force on a person they were dating” (5.6%). The least frequent responses were “Made forceful attempts at sexual activity with a person they were dating” (2.3%) and “Blackmailed someone with embarrassing information or photos to get sex” (1.3%).

Item	None		One friend		> One friend	
		%		%		%
Insulted dating partner or withheld affection	239	78.4%	41	13.4%	25	8.2%
Expected sex after spending money on a date	279	91.5%	17	5.6%	9	3.0%
Used physical force on a person they were dating	281	92.1%	17	5.6%	7	2.3%
Talked about giving a date alcohol to get sex	292	95.7%	9	3.0%	4	1.3%
Made forceful attempts at sexual activity	293	96.1%	7	2.3%	5	1.6%
Blackmailed someone	298	97.7%	4	1.3%	3	1.0%

Respondents' Behavior Toward Others at WNC

Respondents indicated whether they had ever committed each act from a list of eight statements describing different forms of sexual assault during their time as a student at WNC. One respondent reported that he or she had fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against someone who didn't want it (0.3%) and two respondents indicated that they were not sure (0.7%). Three respondents indicated they were unsure whether or not they made someone perform oral sex even though the person didn't want to (1.0%). Two respondents indicated that they were unsure whether or not they sexually penetrated someone who didn't want it (0.7%) and two reported that they were unsure whether or not they tried to perform oral sex on someone who didn't want to (0.7%). The "unsure" response option was also selected once for each of the three remaining behaviors (0.3%) including: removing clothing from someone who didn't want to, trying to sexually penetrate someone who didn't want to, and trying to make someone perform oral sex who didn't want to. See Table 12.

Item	Yes	%	No	%	Unsure	%
Fondled, kissed, rubbed up against	1	0.3%	304	99.0%	2	0.7%
Made someone perform oral sex	0	0.0%	304	99.0%	3	1.0%
Sexually penetrated	0	0.0%	305	99.3%	2	0.7%
Tried to perform oral sex on someone	0	0.0%	305	99.3%	2	0.7%
Removed clothing	0	0.0%	306	99.7%	1	0.3%
Tried to sexually penetrate	0	0.0%	306	99.7%	1	0.3%
Tried to make someone perform oral sex	0	0.0%	306	99.7%	1	0.3%

Unwanted Sexual Contact

Respondents were asked to indicate whether they had experienced five types of unwanted sexual contact while they were a student at WNC (see Table 13). A total of 31 respondents (9.7%) reported experiencing at least one form of unwanted sexual contact. The most frequently reported interaction was "Touching of a sexual nature" (8.5%), followed by "Sexual penetration with a finger or an object" (2.9%), "Sexual intercourse" (2.0%), "Oral sex" (2.0%), and "Anal sex" (1.6%).

Item	Yes	%	No	%
Touching of a sexual nature	26	8.5%	280	91.5%
Sexual penetration with a finger or an object	9	2.9%	298	97.1%
Sexual intercourse (penis to vagina)	6	2.0%	300	98.0%
Oral sex	6	2.0%	300	98.0%
Anal sex	5	1.6%	301	98.4%

The respondents who reported experiencing unwanted sexual contact were asked several sets of follow-up questions to learn more about the context of the assault, characteristics of the perpetrator, and how the assault affected the respondent.

Context of unwanted sexual experience

Twenty-five of the 31 participants who reported experiencing unwanted sexual contact responded to follow-up questions about the location and timing of the unwanted sexual contact. Four of these respondents (16%) indicated that the most recent incident of unwanted sexual contact occurred on a WNC campus site or location and 84% reported that the unwanted sexual contact occurred off campus.

Respondents were also asked how recently the unwanted sexual contact occurred (n=25). Fifteen respondents (60%) indicated that the unwanted sexual contact occurred two or more years ago; five respondents (20%) indicated that the unwanted sexual contact occurred Fall 2018- Spring 2019; and five respondents (20%) indicated that the unwanted sexual contact occurred Fall 2017 – Summer 2018.

Respondents also reported whether the sexual assault involved their own use of drugs, both voluntary and otherwise (see Table 14). Twenty-seven participants responded to these items. Eight respondents (29.6%) reported drinking prior to the assault and seven (25.9%) reported being drunk at the time. Two respondents (7.4%) reported voluntarily taking or using drugs other than alcohol at the time and one respondent (3.7%) reported that he or she was given a drug without prior knowledge or consent just prior to the unwanted sexual contact incident. When asked about whether the sexual assault involved the perpetrator's use of drugs or alcohol, "yes" was selected 7 times (9.1%). When asked whether the perpetrator was using non-alcoholic drugs, "yes" was selected three times (11.1%). Seven respondents (25.9%) indicated that they did not know whether or not the perpetrator used drugs or alcohol prior to the assault.

Item	Yes	%	No	%	Maybe/Not Selected	%
Was drinking prior to incident	8	29.6%	19	70.4%	0	0.0%
Was drunk	7	25.9%	20	74.1%	0	0.0%
Used non-alcoholic drug(s) prior to incident	2	7.4%	25	92.6%	0	0.0%
Was given a drug without knowledge/consent	1	3.7%	26	96.3%	0	0.0%
Perpetrator was using alcohol	7	25.9%	-	-	20	74.1%
Perpetrator was using non-alcoholic drug(s)	3	11.1%	-	-	24	88.9%
I don't know (if perpetrator used drugs/alcohol)	7	25.9%	-	-	20	74.1%

With regard to the most recent incident, respondents were also asked if the person with whom the unwanted sexual contact took place engaged in certain acts just prior to the encounter (see Table 15). The most commonly reported behavior was "Pressured me to verbally say 'yes'" (43%), followed by "Took advantage when I was unable to provide consent because I was incapacitated" (35.7%), "Caught me off guard or ignored non-verbal cues" (28.6%), "Showed displeasure/got angry" (28.6%), and "Stood in the doorway so I couldn't leave" (25%).

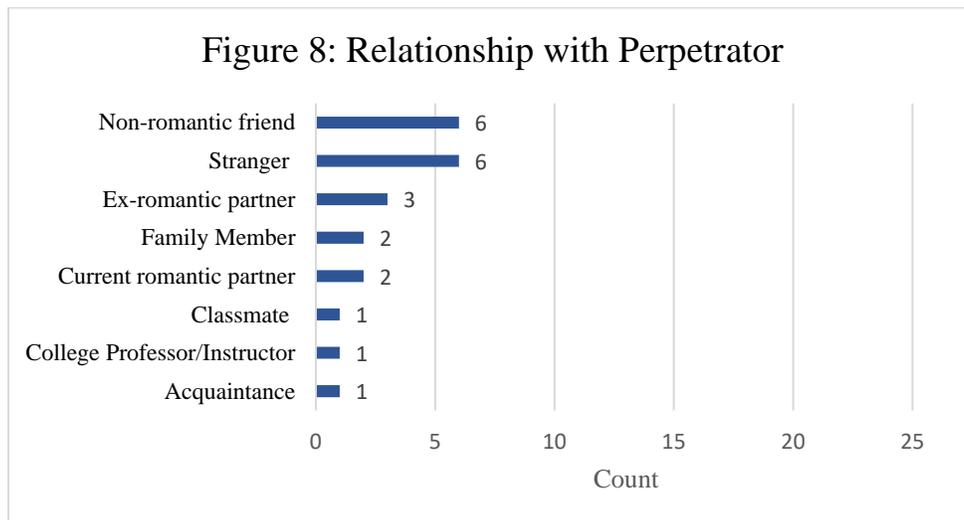
Item	Yes	%	No	%
Coerced a verbal "yes"	12	42.9%	16	57.1%
Took advantage while you were incapacitated	10	35.7%	18	64.3%
Caught me off guard or ignored non-verbal cues	8	28.6%	20	71.4%
Showed displeasure/got angry	8	28.6%	20	71.4%
Stood in the doorway so you couldn't leave	7	25.0%	21	75.0%
Told lies, issued threats, or verbally pressured you	6	21.4%	22	78.6%
Threatened physical harm to you or others	3	10.7%	25	89.3%
Used force or a weapon	3	10.7%	25	89.3%
Threatened to spread nude photos/videos	2	7.1%	26	92.9%

Finally, respondents who reported experiencing unwanted sexual contact were asked whether the interaction started with some level of consensual touching or kissing, and whether the respondent considered the most recent unwanted sexual contact sexual assault. Nineteen respondents (70.4%) reported that the unwanted sexual contact did not begin with consensual touching or kissing, and eight (29.6%) reported that it had. Eleven (40.7%) indicated that they did not consider the most recent incident of unwanted sexual contact to be sexual assault while 10 respondents (37%) did. Six respondents (22.2%) indicated that they were not sure if they considered the most recent incident of unwanted sexual contact to be sexual assault.

Characteristics of perpetrator

Twenty-eight respondents responded to follow up questions about the characteristics of the perpetrator. Three respondents (21.4%) indicated that the person who perpetrated the assault was a student at WNC, whereas nineteen respondents (67.9%) indicated that the perpetrator was not a student, and six respondents (21.4%) were unsure. Twenty-three respondents (82.1%) indicated that the perpetrator was *not* affiliated with WNC as an employee, faculty, or staff member, one respondent (3.6%) indicated that the perpetrator was affiliated with WNC as an employee, faculty, or staff member, and four respondents (14.3%) indicated that they were unsure. Twenty-five respondents (89%) indicated that the perpetrator was male and 3 respondents (11%) indicated that the perpetrator was female.

Twenty-four participants responded when asked who the unwanted sexual contact involved (Figure 8). The most frequent response was that the perpetrator was a stranger (25%) or non-romantic friend (25%), followed by ex-romantic partner (12.5%), family member (8.3%), current romantic partner (8.3%), classmate (4.2%), college professor/instructor (4.2%), and acquaintance (4.2%).



Subsequent response to sexual assault

Respondents were asked if they told anybody about the sexual assault and whether they had any reasons for deciding not to tell others or for hesitating to tell others. Twenty-eight participants responded to these questions. Twelve respondents (42.9%) told no one about the sexual assault. Of those who did tell someone, respondents most frequently told a close friend (28.6%) followed by a romantic partner (14.3%), a family member (10.7%), and a roommate (7.1%). One respondent (3.5%) indicated that they told a WNC Campus Counselor/Site Counselor/Advisor. No respondents indicated that they told any other WNC personnel listed in the survey (see Table 16). Respondents were also asked to indicate the extent to which WNC personnel helped respondents deal with unwanted sexual contact. Three respondents (10.7%) indicated that WNC did not help them at all and one respondent (3.6%) indicated that WNC personnel helped completely. The remaining 24 respondents (85.7%) reported that they had not contacted WNC personnel for help.

Table 16. People respondent informed about the assault

Item	Yes	%	No	%
No One	12	42.9%	16	57.1%
Close Friend other than Roommate	8	28.6%	20	71.4%
Romantic Partner (other than perpetrator)	4	14.3%	24	85.7%
Family Member	3	10.7%	25	89.3%
Roommate	2	7.1%	26	92.9%
WNC Campus Counselor/Site Counselor /Advisor	1	3.5%	27	96.5%
Local law enforcement office	0	0.0%	28	100.0%
Medical Personnel or Facility	0	0.0%	28	100.0%
WNC Campus Security	0	0.0%	28	100.0%
Other	0	0.0%	28	100.0%
WNC Title IX Officer, Mark Ghan	0	0.0%	28	100.0%

When asked about reasons for not telling others about the sexual assault or for hesitating to tell others, the most frequent reasons were that respondents felt ashamed/embarrassed (28.6%), thought they would be blamed for the assault (28.6%), feared they would not be believed

(28.6%), and not wanting their family to find out (28.6%). The least common reason for not telling someone or for hesitating to tell someone about the assault was thinking that others would tell the respondent what to do (see Table 17). Two respondents (7.1%) indicated that they did not know the reporting procedures on campus. One respondent (3.6%) selected “other” and stated that he or she did not tell anyone or hesitated to tell someone because “I didn’t know if it was really rape at the time.”

Item	Yes	%	No	%
I did tell someone.	8	28.6%	20	71.4%
Ashamed/Embarrassed	8	28.6%	20	71.4%
I thought I would be blamed for what happened	8	28.6%	20	71.4%
Fear of not being believed	8	28.6%	20	71.4%
Didn't want my family to find out	8	28.6%	20	71.4%
Wanted to forget it happened	7	25.0%	21	75.0%
Didn't think it was serious enough to talk about	7	25.0%	21	75.0%
Fear of retribution from the person who did it	6	21.4%	22	78.6%
I thought nothing would be done	6	21.4%	22	78.6%
Didn't want others to worry about me	5	17.9%	23	82.1%
I felt somewhat responsible for what happened	4	14.3%	24	85.7%
Didn't think others would think it was serious	4	14.3%	24	85.7%
Didn't think others would understand	4	14.3%	24	85.7%
Feared harassment or negative treatment	3	10.7%	25	89.3%
Wanted to deal with it on my own	3	10.7%	25	89.3%
Didn't think others would think it was important	3	10.7%	25	89.3%
Didn't have time to deal with it	3	10.7%	25	89.3%
Didn't think the school would do anything	3	10.7%	25	89.3%
I did not feel the campus leadership would solve my problems	3	10.7%	25	89.3%
Didn't know reporting procedure on campus	2	7.1%	26	92.9%
Didn't want the perpetrator to get in trouble	2	7.1%	26	92.9%
Had other things I needed to focus on	2	7.1%	26	92.9%
Would feel like an admission of failure	2	7.1%	26	92.9%
Concerned others would find out	2	7.1%	26	92.9%
Feared I or another would be punished for infractions	2	7.1%	26	92.9%
Other	1	3.6%	27	96.4%
Thought people would try to tell me what to do	0	0.0%	28	100%

Respondents were asked about the ways that the sexual assault might have affected their academic goals. Twenty-eight participants responded to these questions. Of these, thirteen (46.4%) indicated that the incident did NOT affect their school work, nine (32.1%) reported that the unwanted sexual contact somewhat impacted their school work, and six (21.4%) reported that the encounter absolutely impacted their school work. When asked if they considered leaving college or transferring to a different school because of the assault, twenty-one participants (75%) said they did not, five (17.9%) indicated that they had somewhat considered leaving or transferring, and two (7.1%) indicated that they absolutely considered it (see Table 18).

Item	Not at all	Somewhat	Absolutely	No Response
Impaired school work/caused poor grades?	13	9	6	0
Made you consider leaving WNC or transferring	21	5	2	0

Finally, participants were asked what, in their opinion, the college should do to help students stay enrolled after such an experience and, at the end of the survey, respondents were asked if they had additional comments that they would like to add. See Tables 19 & 20 for an overview of comments. Please note that to maintain anonymity some aspects of a participant’s comments were modified.

Comment
<p>I’ve had more than one incident of sexual harassment and assault, as others probably have too. I couldn’t click both “male” and “female” options as my attackers as if it couldn’t have been both or more than one. Other than that it was a good survey.</p> <p>My incident wasn't anything dramatic, my boyfriend just didn't pick up on my nonverbal cues that I was too tired to want to have sex and I didn't want to hurt his feelings.</p> <p>I'm kind of disgusted that NSHE thinks they have any business adjudicating sexual assault. Keeping tabs on what's going on campus is one thing but attempting to investigate such an incident when actual law enforcement personnel have the ability to ACTUALLY PUNISH sexual assaulters is irresponsible to the students and just in general. Hire mental health professionals specifically to support victims (be they male, female, or other) and keep Campus Security's hands out of it. They are BIASED in the favor of PROTECTING THE SCHOOL. Prospective students have the right to know if their potential school is unsafe for them.</p> <p>I reported a professor/instructor for very inappropriate touching and verbal abuse to a [WNC Personnel]. The [WNC Personnel] talked with the instructor and did not even interview or notify the mostly underage girls in the class or their parents of the situation. The [WNC Personnel] was condescending and dismissive. I wish I had not reported it. I dropped the class after one session and didn't even try to get my fee back - just wanted to not think about it anymore.</p> <p>This person followed me out to my car at night from the computer lab and was aggressive. The parking lots are not well lit and there is not enough security. Anything can happen out there and no one would know.</p>

Table 20. What should WNC do to keep you or students like you stay enrolled?

Comment
<p>First of all, there should be good counselors who are actually mental health professionals on campus. Second of all, Campus Security should have NO PART in dealing with sexual assault! It's a CRIME. It needs to be handled by the ACTUAL POLICE. Campus Security should, if they have to, intervene in a sexual assault, bring in the POLICE. Stop trying to encourage students to report these crimes to the COLLEGE and instead give them support to report it to THE ACTUAL LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM.</p>
<p>Give therapy.</p>
<p>The college should have investigated the allegation and protected the other girls in the class from the instructor's unwanted touching.</p>
<p>Better Security. I chose not to come back to campus that semester. I made an agreement to finish my classes online. I was fearful and the person was able to find out where I lived.</p>

Appendix A: Survey Instrument

Thank you for taking time to complete this survey and for helping make WNC safer!

We are interested in your attitudes, perceptions, and experiences for the time you have been a student at Western Nevada College.

Please answer honestly and be assured that you will not be identified as a participant. Participation is confidential. If you have any questions or concerns about the survey, please feel free to email Cesar Vega, Institutional Research and Effectiveness, cesar.vega@wnc.edu. For other questions or concerns, contact the Dean of Student Services, Dianne Hilliard in Carson City at (775) 445-3271, dianne.hilliard@wnc.edu or in Fallon, Holly O'Toole, (775) 423-7565, holly.otoole@wnc.edu. For technical issues with the survey, please contact the Nevada Center for Surveys, Evaluations, and Statistics at 1-800-929-9079 Monday - Friday 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. and 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

You may also review our Survey FAQ sheet at <http://www.wnc.edu/beheard/>.

These questions address your overall perception of campus leaders at the Western Nevada College. Your perceptions may or may not be based on your personal experience. Trust your instincts.

	Strongly agree 1	Agree 2	Neutral 3	Disagree 4	Strongly disagree 5
I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare.	<input type="radio"/>				
I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare.	<input type="radio"/>				
I am happy to be at this college.	<input type="radio"/>				
The faculty, staff, and administrators at this school treat students fairly.	<input type="radio"/>				
I feel safe at WNC.	<input type="radio"/>				
If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to get help.	<input type="radio"/>				
I know the procedures to address complaints of sexual assault.	<input type="radio"/>				
I have confidence that administrators will address complaints of sexual assault fairly.	<input type="radio"/>				

Have you received training in policies, procedures, or prevention of sexual assault while you have been a student at WNC? (e.g. what is defined as sexual assault, how to report an incident, methods of prevention).

Yes

No

Which campus organization(s) provided you the training? **Please select all that apply:**

Email from WNC Counseling Services

Orientation by Counseling Services

Other Campus Organization (please enter)

Received training elsewhere (not WNC, please enter name of organization)

These questions address your perception of more specific behaviors of college officials at WNC. Your perceptions may not be based on your personal experience. Trust your instincts. Please

tell us the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements.

	Strongly disagree 1	Disagree 2	Neutral 3	Agree 4	Strongly agree 5
College officials (administrators, public safety officers) should do more to protect students from harm.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If a crisis happened on campus, my college would handle it well.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The college responds too slowly in difficult situations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
My college does enough to protect the safety of students.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There is a good support system on campus for students going through difficult times.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If someone were to **report a sexual assault** to a college authority, how likely is it that...

	Not at all likely 1	A little likely 2	Somewhat likely 3	Mostly likely 4	Extremely likely 5
The college would take the report seriously.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The college would keep knowledge of the report limited to those who need to know in order for the college to respond properly.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The college would take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The college would take corrective action against the offender.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The college would take steps to protect the person making the report from retaliation.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Students would label the person making the report a troublemaker.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate against the person making the report.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The educational achievement/career of the person making the report would suffer.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If someone were **ACCUSED of sexual assault** by a college authority, how likely is it that...

	Not at all likely 1	A little likely 2	Somewhat likely 3	Mostly likely 4	Extremely likely 5
The college would take steps to protect the safety/reputation of the person accused of sexual assault during the investigation.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The college would take corrective action against the accused .	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The educational achievement/career of the accused would suffer.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The college would take steps to make sure the investigation was fair.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

These questions address **your perception** of **sexual misconduct** and **sexual assault** at WNC. Your perceptions may or may not be based on your personal experience. Trust your instincts.

Sexual misconduct refers to a wide range of behaviors that are unwanted:

Unwanted **remarks** about physical appearance related to a sexual nature (e.g. catcalling); Persistent **sexual advances** that are undesired; Spreading sexual pictures/photos/videos of an individual without consent; Unwanted touching, rubbing, or groping.

Sexual assault refers to a range of behaviors that are unwanted and involve sexual penetration:

Unwanted oral, anal, or vaginal penetration or attempted penetration through force, threat of force, or while unable to give consent due to being incapacitated, passed out, unconscious,

blackout drunk, or asleep. These behaviors could be initiated by someone known or unknown to the recipient, including someone they are in a relationship with.

	Strongly Disagree 1	Disagree 2	Neutral 3	Agree 4	Strongly agree 5
Sexual misconduct is a problem at WNC.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I think I can do something about sexual misconduct .	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sexual assault is a problem at WNC.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I think I can do something about sexual assault .	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There isn't much need for me to think about sexual misconduct at WNC.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There isn't much need for me to think about sexual assault at WNC.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I would like to attend a program about preventing sexual misconduct and sexual assault.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I have recently taken part in activities or volunteered my time on projects focused on ending sexual misconduct/sexual assault at WNC.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I have been or am currently involved in ongoing efforts to end sexual misconduct/sexual assault at WNC.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If there is a form of sexual misconduct or assault that is not represented here but you believe is a problem at WNC, please describe it here/specify.

You can skip this question if there is not a form of sexual misconduct or assault that you feel isn't represented.

Since you've been a student at WNC, have you...

	Yes	No
Had a friend or acquaintance tell you that they were the victim of an unwanted sexual experience.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Observed a situation that you believe was, or could have led to, a sexual assault.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

You indicated that *you observed or may have observed* a situation that could have potentially led to sexual assault, how did you respond? **Please select all that apply:**

- I separated the people involved in the situation.
 - I asked the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help.
 - I confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation.
 - I created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation.
 - I asked others to help diffuse the situation.
 - I told someone in a position of authority about the situation.
 - I considered intervening in the situation, but I could not safely take any action.
 - While considering the situation, I lost the opportunity to take action.
 - I decided not to take action.
-

About how long ago did this take place? [Answer for your most recent experience.]

- This year (Fall 2018 - Spring 2019)
- Last academic year (Fall 2017 - Summer 2018)
- Two or more years ago

For the following statements, there are no right or wrong responses. Please answer in a way that most accurately describes how you approach consent ranging from 1 = never true to 5 = always true.

	Never True 1	Rarely True 2	Sometimes True 3	Often True 4	Always True 5
I have discussed sexual consent issues with my current (or most recent) partner at times OTHER THAN during sexual encounters.	<input type="radio"/>				
I have heard sexual consent issues being discussed by other students on campus.	<input type="radio"/>				
Typically, I ask for verbal consent, so I know whether or not to continue.	<input type="radio"/>				
Typically, I look for consent by making a sexual advance and waiting for a reaction , so I know whether or not to continue.	<input type="radio"/>				
During a sexual encounter, I ask for consent multiple times.	<input type="radio"/>				

Please tell us to what extent you agree or disagree that alcohol has the following effects?

	Strongly disagree 1	Disagree 2	Neutral 3	Agree 4	Strongly agree 5
Makes Women Sexier	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Makes Men Sexier	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Makes Me Sexier	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Facilitates Sexual Opportunities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How do you identify?

- Woman
 - Man
 - Non-binary
 - Prefer to self-describe _____
-

Which term best describes you?

- Straight/Heterosexual
 - Bisexual
 - Gay or Lesbian
 - Pansexual
 - Questioning
 - Queer
 - Other _____
-

Have you had sex with someone in the last year?

- Yes
 - No
-

In response to the previous question:

	Yes	No
Did you drink alcohol the last time you had sex?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Did you use other drugs the last time you had sex?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

During your time as a student at WNC, have you done the following to anyone *in-person or by phone, text message, e-mail, or social media*? And/or has anyone done the following to you?

	I did this		Someone did this to me	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Made sexual advances, gestures, comments, or jokes that were unwelcome	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Flashed or exposed body parts without consent	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Showed or sent sexual pictures, photos, or videos that were unwelcome	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Spread sexual rumors	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Watched or took photos/videos of someone when they were nude or having sex, without their consent	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Continued unwanted contact via texts, calls, social media, or email	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Used location technology to track your/someone's location without permission	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Are you currently in a romantic or intimate relationship?

Yes

No

Is this relationship serious or long-term?

Yes

No

How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your relationship?

Very dissatisfied 1

Dissatisfied 2

Neutral 3

Satisfied 4

Very satisfied 5

Have you engaged in any of the following behaviors **at least once** with your partner within the past 12 months? Please answer each behavior in terms of what you have done as well as what your partner has done to you.

Skip items that neither you nor your partner have done.

	I did this	My partner did this to me
	Yes	Yes
Showed care to my partner even though we disagreed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Explained own side of a disagreement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Suggested a compromise to a disagreement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Said we could work out a problem	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agreed to try partner's solution to a disagreement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Showed respect for my partner's feelings about an issue	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Have you engaged in any of the following behaviors **at least once** with your partner within the past 12 months? Please answer each behavior in terms of what you have done as well as what your partner has done to you.

Skip items that neither you nor your partner have done.

	I did this	My partner did this to me
	Yes	Yes
Insulted or swore at partner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shouted or yelled at partner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stomped out of the room or house/apartment during a disagreement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Said something to spite partner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Called partner fat or ugly	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accused partner of being a lousy lover	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Destroyed something belonging to the partner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Threatened to hit or throw something at partner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Have you engaged in any of the following behaviors **at least once** with your partner within the past 12 months? Please answer each behavior in terms of what you have done as well as what

Skip items that neither you nor your partner have done.

	I did this	My partner did this to me
	Yes	Yes
Threw something at partner that could hurt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Twisted partner's arm or hair	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pushed or shoved partner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grabbed partner with intent to harm	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Slapped partner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Beat up partner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hit partner with something	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Choked partner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Slammed partner against wall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Used knife or gun on partner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Burned or scalded partner on purpose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Have you engaged in any of the following behaviors at least once with your partner within the past 12 months? Please answer each behavior in terms of what you have done as well as what your partner has done to you.

Skip items that neither you nor your partner have done.

	I did this	My partner did this to me
	Yes	Yes
Insisted on sex when my partner did not want to (but did not use physical force)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Insisted my partner have oral or anal sex (but did not use physical force)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Used verbal threats to make partner have sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Used verbal threats to make partner have oral or anal sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Used physical force to make partner have sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Used physical force to make partner have anal sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Have you engaged in any of the following behaviors at least once with your partner within the past 12 months? Please answer each behavior in terms of what you have done as well as what your partner has done to you.

Skip items that neither you nor your partner have done.

	I had this	My partner had this
	Yes	Yes
Had a sprain, bruise, or small cut because of a fight with partner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Felt physical pain that still hurt the next day because of fight with a partner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Passed out from being hit on the head by my partner in a fight	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Went to a doctor because of a fight with a partner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Needed to see a doctor because of a fight but didn't	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Had a broken bone from a fight with a partner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

How many times has a casual, steady, or serious dating or intimate partner done the following to you with the **intent to harm during your time as a student at WNC ?**

	0, None	1, Once	2 or more times
Scratched or bit me with an intent to do harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Pushed, grabbed, or shoved me with an intent to do harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Slammed me against a wall or held me against my will with intent to do harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Physically twisted my arm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Tried to choke me	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Slapped or hit me (with a hand/fist or object) with an intent to do harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Threw something at me with an intent to do harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Beat me up	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Assaulted me with a knife or gun	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

This next set of questions is not about you but about your **FRIENDS**. To the best of your knowledge, how many of your **FRIENDS** have **DONE** the following...

	None of my friends	1 Friend	2 or more Friends
Made forceful attempts at sexual activity with a person they were dating	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ever used physical force, such as hitting or beating, with a person they were dating	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Insulted their dating partner, swear at them, and/or withheld affection	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Talked about giving a date alcohol to get sex	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Blackmailed someone with embarrassing information or photos/videos to get sex	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Expected sex when they spent money on a date	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	Yes, More than Once	Yes, Once	No	Unsure
I fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against another person's body even though the person didn't want that.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I removed a person's clothes even though the person didn't want that.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I TRIED to sexually penetrate someone even though the person didn't want that.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I sexually penetrated someone even though the person didn't want that.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I TRIED to make someone give me oral sex even though the person didn't want that.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I made someone give me oral sex even though the person didn't want that.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I TRIED to perform oral sex on someone even though the person didn't want that.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

I performed oral sex on someone even though the person didn't want that.

This next section is about **unwanted sexual experiences**. Your answers will be kept confidential. Please answer as honestly as you are comfortable, about your experiences with **unwanted sexual contact** during your time as a **student at WNC**.

THIS IS NOT A REPORTING TOOL. However, if you wish to report an assault, you will be linked to the Title IX website at the end of the survey.

Has anyone had any of the following types of sexual contact with you that you did not want (without your consent)?

	Yes	No
Touching of a sexual nature (kissing, touching of private parts, grabbing, fondling, rubbing up against you in a sexual way, even if it is over your clothes)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Oral sex (someone's mouth or tongue making contact with your genitals or your mouth or tongue making contact with someone else's genitals)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Anal sex (someone putting their penis in your anus)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sexual intercourse (penis to vagina, vagina to penis)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sexual penetration with a finger or an object (someone putting their finger or an object like a bottle or a candle in your vagina or anus)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

For the next set of questions, please think of the **MOST RECENT INCIDENT** of **unwanted sexual contact** you have had **during your time as a WNC student**. Please answer questions based on this one experience.

Where did the incident occur? **Please select all that apply:**

- ON campus/site location
 - OFF campus/site location
-

How recently did your experience with unwanted sexual contact due to sexual coercion occur?
(Answer for your most recent experience)

- This year (Fall 2018- Spring 2019)
 - Last academic year (Fall 2017- Summer 2018)
 - Two or more years ago
-

Who did the unwanted sexual contact involve? (Check one that best categorizes the other person):

- Stranger
 - Acquaintance
 - Roommate
 - Non-Romantic Friend
 - Current Romantic Partner
 - Casual or First Date
 - Ex-Romantic Partner
 - College Professor/instructor
 - College Staff
 - Coworker
 - Employer/Supervisor
 - Family Member
 - Other (Please Specify, but do not include names)
-

Was this person a student at this college?

- Yes
 - No
 - I Don't Know
-

Was this person affiliated with the college, as an employee, staff, or faculty member?

- Yes
 - No
 - I Don't Know
-

What was the sex of the individual who did this to you?

- Male
 - Female
-

With regard to the most recent incident - Did the person(s) with whom you had unwanted sexual contact do any of the following before or during the encounter?

	Yes	No
Caught you off guard, or ignored non-verbal cues or looks?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Pressured you to verbally say "yes"	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Showed displeasure, criticizing your sexuality or attractiveness, or getting angry?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Told lies, threatened to end the relationship or to spread rumors about you, or verbally pressured you?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Threatened to spread nude photos/videos	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Stood in the doorway so you could not leave	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Took advantage of you when you were unable to provide consent because you were incapacitated (asleep, or drunk or high)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Threatened to physically harm you or someone close to you?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Used force or a weapon?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Did the interaction start with some level of consensual touching or kissing?

- Yes
 - No
 - I can't recall
-

Do you consider this most recent unwanted sexual contact sexual assault?

- Yes
 - No
 - Unsure
-

Whom did you tell about the incident? **Please select all that apply:**

- No One
 - Roommate
 - Close Friend other than Roommate
 - Family Member
 - Romantic Partner (other than the one who did this to you)
 - WNC Title IX Officer, Mark Ghan
 - WNC Campus Counselor/Site Counselor/Advisor
 - WNC Campus Security
 - Local law enforcement office
 - Medical Personnel or Facility
 - Other (please specify) _____
-

If you did not tell anyone or if you hesitated telling someone, why? **Please select all that apply:**

- I did tell someone
- Ashamed/Embarrassed
- Is a private matter--wanted to deal with it on my own
- Concerned others would find out
- Didn't want the person who did it to get in trouble
- Fear of retribution from the person who did it
- Fear of not being believed
- I thought I would be blamed for what happened
- I felt somewhat responsible for what happened
- Didn't think what happened was serious enough to talk about
- Didn't think others would think it was serious
- Thought people would try to tell me what to do
- Would feel like an admission of failure
- Didn't think others would think it was important
- Didn't think others would understand
- Didn't have time to deal with it due to academics, work, etc...
- Didn't know reporting procedure on campus
- Feared I or another would be punished for infractions or violations (such as underage drinking)
- I did not feel the campus leadership would solve my problems

- I feared others would harass me or react negatively toward me
 - I thought nothing would be done
 - I was afraid they would make me file a police report
 - Didn't want others to worry about me
 - Wanted to forget it happened
 - Had other things I needed to focus on and was concerned about (classes, work)
 - Didn't think the school would do anything about my report
 - Didn't want my family to find out
 - Other (please specify) _____
-

Did WNC personnel help you deal with the problem?

- Didn't help me at all
 - Helped me a little
 - Helped, but could have helped more
 - Helped me a lot
 - Helped me completely
 - Don't know
 - Didn't contact WNC Personnel for help.
-

Did this most recent unwanted sexual experience affect your school work?

- Absolutely
 - Somewhat
 - Not at All
-

Did the sexual assault/rape make you consider leaving school or transfer to another college?

- Absolutely
 - Somewhat
 - Not at All
-

In your opinion, what should the college do to help you or students like you stay enrolled after such an experience?

Keeping in mind that you are in no way responsible for the unwanted sexual contact that occurred, even if you had been drinking, please answer the following questions. Referring to the most recent incident during your time as a student at WNC:

	Yes	No	Maybe
Just prior to the incident, had you been drinking alcohol?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If yes, were you drunk?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Just prior to the incident, had you voluntarily been taking or using any drugs other than alcohol?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Just prior to the incident, had you been given a drug without your knowledge or consent?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Did the incident involve...

Please select all that apply:

- The other person's use of alcohol
 - The other person's use of drugs
 - None of the above
 - I don't know
-

Please feel free to add any comments you may have regarding the questions in this survey.

Thank you for participating. Your assessment of sexual conduct and campus safety will help us take action to make Western Nevada College better place for everyone.

Your responses have not yet been submitted. You must go to the next screen to submit your responses.

Please click ">>" to submit your survey responses.

You will now be redirected to WNC's Campus Safety website at <http://www.wnc.edu/campus-safety/> to learn more about the policies, procedures, and services that aim to keep our college community safe.

You can also visit: <http://www.wnc.edu/campus-safety/> for additional information.