

Niagara County Community College



Student Climate Survey 2021

Students

Methods

The Climate Survey is a survey of the campus climate regarding sexual violence and interpersonal violence. Separate surveys are administered via email from State University of New York (SUNY) System Administration to students and employees. Surveys are completed every other year. No one under the age of 18 is surveyed.

The survey was available to students from 02/15/2021 through 03/26/2021. During this time, 385 students completed the survey.

Survey questions were coded into one of six categories:

1. Student Demographics
2. Perceptions of Fellow Classmates
3. Knowledge of Policies and Procedures
4. Affirmative Consent, College Disciplinary Process, and Criminal Justice System
5. Personal Experiences
6. Student Resources

The student survey coded categories can be found in Appendix A.

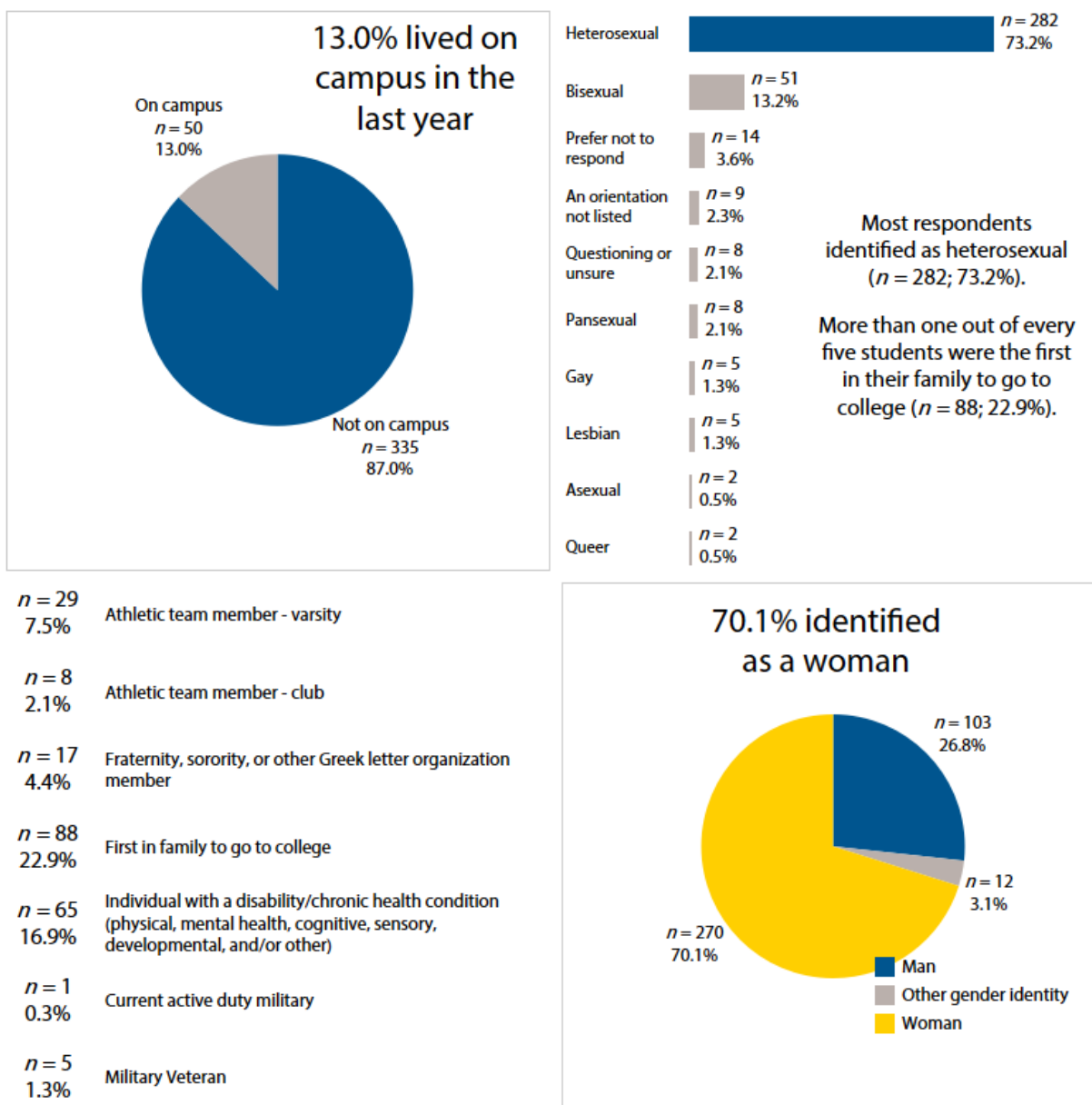
Limitations

385 students returned the survey, though some students did not answer every question on the survey. Results only include non-null responses (student responses).

Results

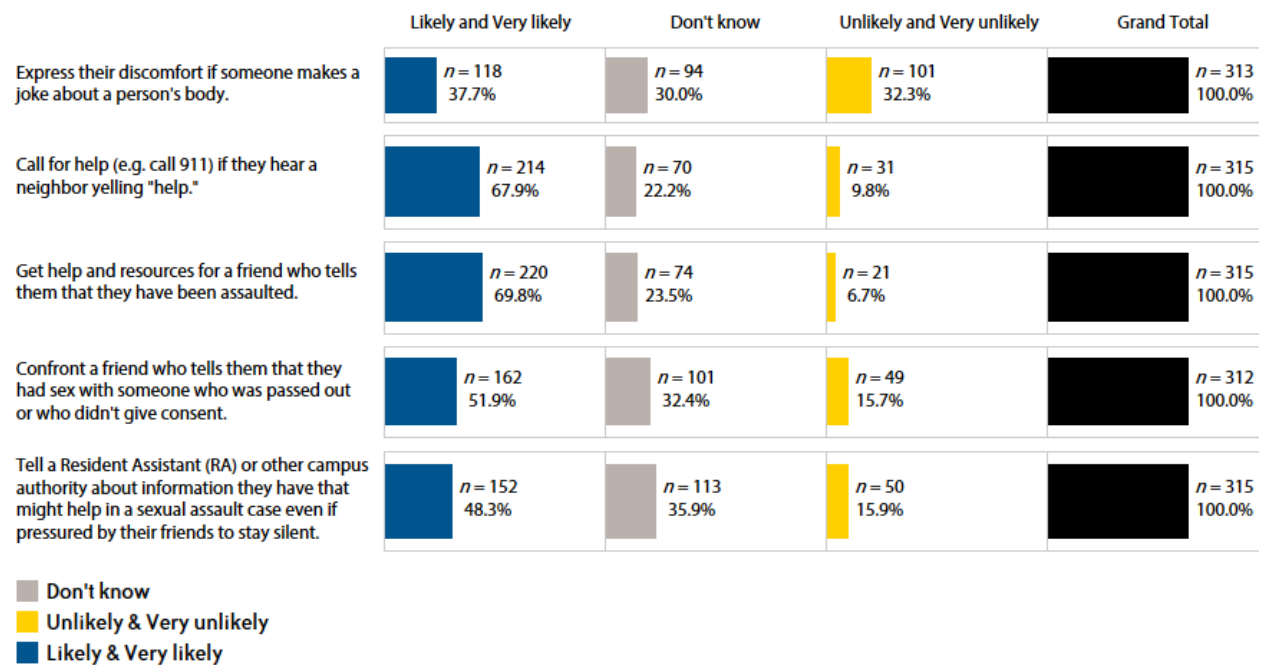
The majority of students did not live on campus in the past year ($n = 335$, 87.0%). The majority of students identified as heterosexual ($n = 282$, 73.2%) and more than one out of every five students were the first in their family to go to college ($n = 88$, 22.9%). Most students reported their gender identity as female ($n = 270$, 70.1%).

Figure 1 Student demographics



Students were asked to indicate how likely (very likely, likely, unlikely, very unlikely, don't know) other students would respond to a list of situations. Very likely and likely were grouped together as well as unlikely and very unlikely. Of the situations, students felt like fellow students would most likely get help and resources for a friend who told them that they have been assaulted ($n = 220$, 69.8%). Students felt their classmates were least likely to express their discomfort if someone made a joke about a person's body ($n = 118$, 37.7%).

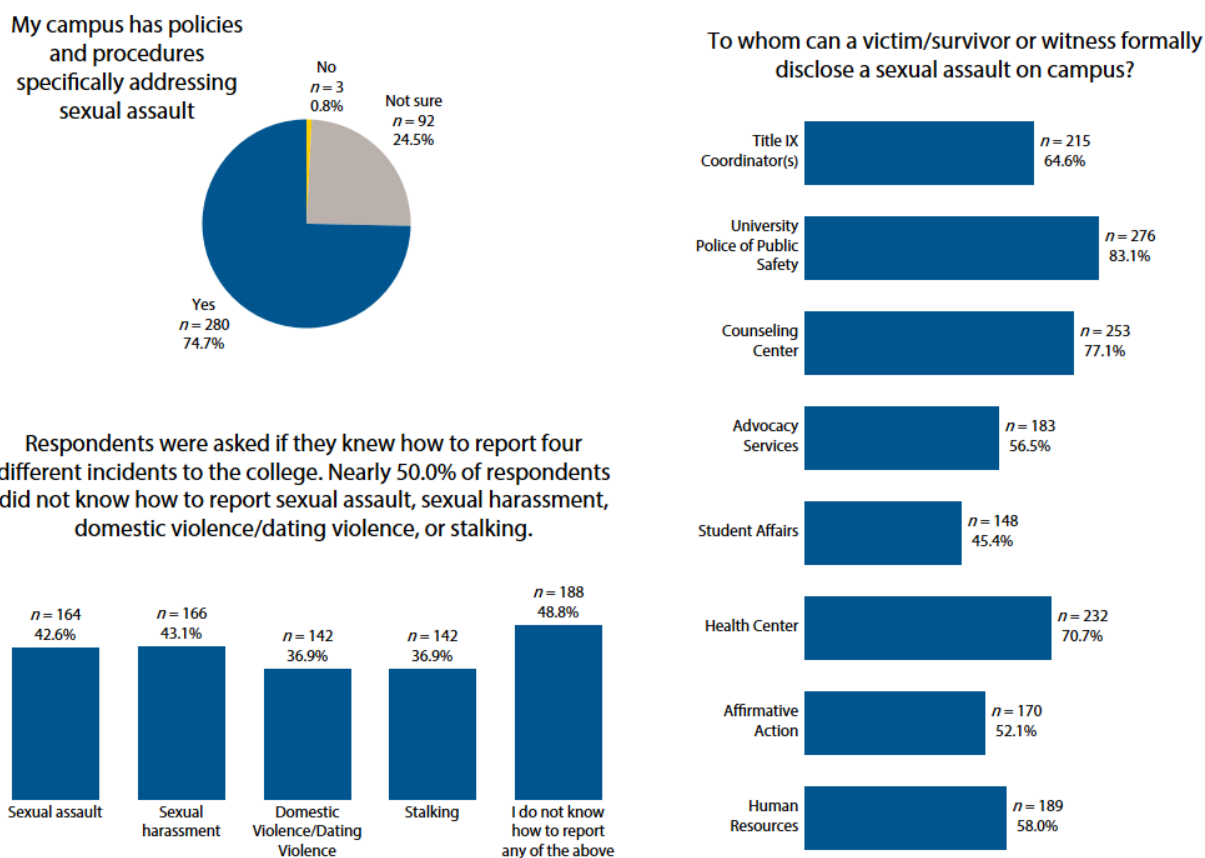
Figure 2 Perceptions of fellow classmates



Students were asked if their campus had policies and procedures addressing sexual assault. Over 70.0% ($n = 280$, 74.7%) of students affirmed their campus had policies and procedures specifically addressing sexual assault.

Students were provided a list of incidents and were asked if they knew how to report any of the following: 1) sexual assault, 2) sexual harassment, 3) domestic violence/dating violence, 4) stalking, and 5) I do not know how to report any of the above. Students reported the most familiarity with knowing how to report sexual harassment ($n = 166$, 43.1%). How to report domestic violence/dating violence ($n = 142$, 36.9%) and stalking ($n = 142$, 36.9%) were least familiar to students. University Police or Public Safety was an authority that was most frequently identified as available to receive reports of instances of sexual assault on campus ($n = 276$, 83.1%).

Figure 3 Knowledge of policies and procedures

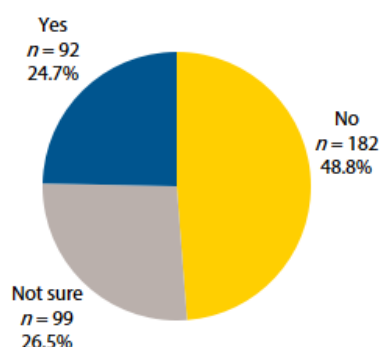


Students were surveyed about campus policies and procedures, specifically about the role of the Title IX Coordinator and about the SUNY alcohol and/or drug policy. According to niagaracc.suny.edu (Title IX. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.niagaracc.suny.edu/hr/titleix/>), "Title IX of the Education Amendment of 1972 prohibits sex discrimination in all educational programs and activities. Sex discrimination includes all forms of sexual harassment, including verbal sexual harassment and sexual violence by employees, students, or third parties against employees, students or third parties. Niagara County Community College is fully compliant with Title IX and applies compliance to athletics, admissions, financial aid, academic matters, career services, counseling and medical services and all other programs/activities available to students, as well as in the workplace for faculty and staff. The Title IX Officer is responsible for facilitating the investigation and remedies, as well as offer support resources to the victim/complainant, for any allegation of sex or gender-based harassment, discrimination, misconduct, violence or any other conduct covered by Title. The Title IX Officer works closely with Student Services, Academic Affairs, Human Resources, Campus Security and other office during Title IX investigation and to provide education programming for the campus community."

The majority of students did not know or were not sure how to find the Title IX Coordinator ($n = 281$, 75.3%). Students were asked to identify the role(s) of the Title IX Coordinator. Responses are below.

Figure 4 Knowledge of policies and procedures, continued

When asked, "Do you know how to contact the Title IX Coordinator?", nearly half (48.8%) of the respondents stated they did not know how to find the Title IX Coordinator.



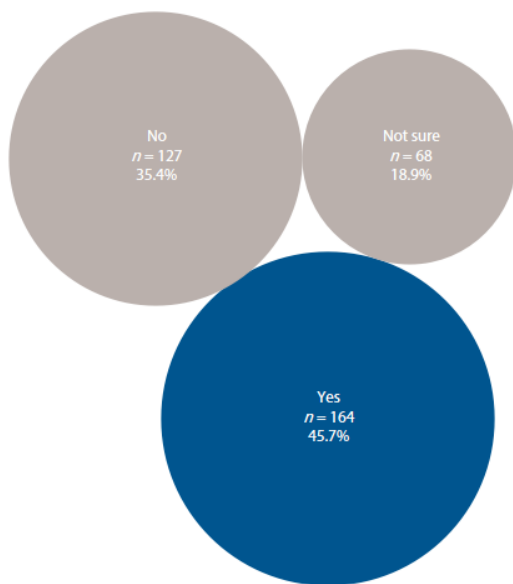
Which are the roles of a Title IX Coordinator in regards to sex discrimination/sexual assault/sexual misconduct?		
Receiving reports		$n = 169$ 52.6%
Coordinating campus response		$n = 150$ 47.0%
Ensuring training/education is provided to the campus community		$n = 158$ 49.8%
Providing reporting individuals with accommodations and services during an investigation		$n = 157$ 49.4%

SUNY has a policy for alcohol and/or drug use amnesty in reporting sexual violence cases. This policy was provided on the survey and is written below.

“The health and safety of every student at the State University of New York and its State-operated and community colleges is of utmost importance. Niagara County Community College recognizes that students who have been drinking and/or using drugs (whether such use is voluntary or involuntary) at the time that violence, including but not limited to domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault occurs may be hesitant to report such incidents due to fear of potential consequences for their own conduct. Niagara County Community College strongly encourages students to report incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault to institution officials. **A bystander acting in good faith or a reporting individual acting in good faith that discloses any incident of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault to Niagara County Community College officials or law enforcement will not be subject to Niagara County Community College's code of conduct action for violations of alcohol and/or drug use policies occurring at or near the time of the commission of the domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault.**”

About 1/3 ($n = 127$, 35.4%) of students were not aware of the alcohol and/or drug use amnesty in reporting sexual violence cases policy.

Figure 5 Knowledge of policies and procedures, continued



SUNY's definition of affirmative consent includes the following:

"Affirmative consent is a knowing, voluntary, and mutual decision among all participants to engage in sexual activity. Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions create clear permission regarding willingness to engage in the sexual activity. Silence or lack of resistance, in and of itself, does not demonstrate consent. The definition of consent does not vary based upon a participant's sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression.

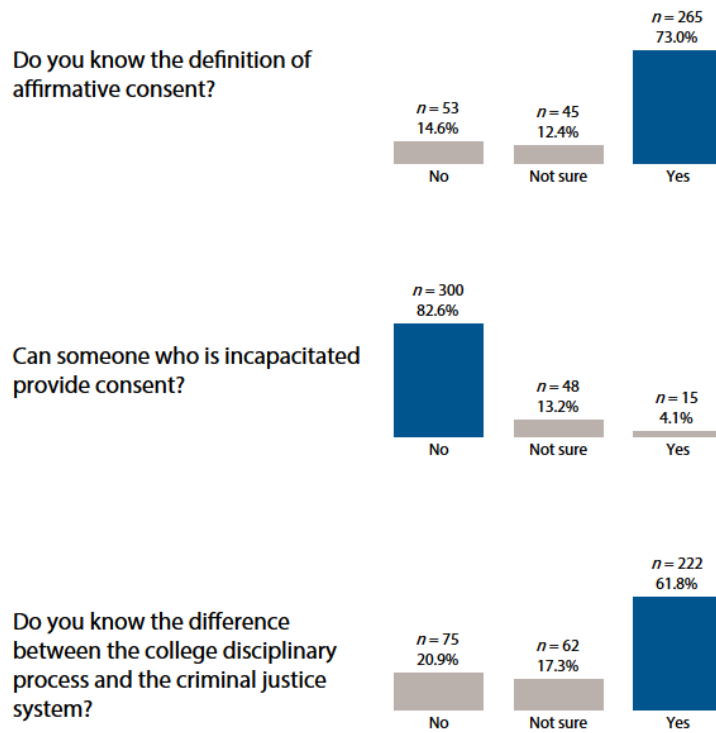
- Consent to any sexual act or prior consensual sexual activity between or with any party does not necessarily constitute consent to any other sexual act.
- Consent is required regardless of whether the person initiating the act is under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol.
- Consent may be initially given but withdrawn at any time.
- Consent cannot be given when a person is incapacitated, which occurs when an individual lacks the ability to knowingly choose to participate in sexual activity. Incapacitation may be caused by the lack of consciousness or being asleep, being involuntarily restrained, or if an individual otherwise cannot consent. Depending on the degree of intoxication, someone who is under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or other intoxicants may be incapacitated and therefore unable to consent.
- Consent cannot be given when it is the result of any coercion, intimidation, force, or threat of harm.
- When consent is withdrawn or can no longer be given, sexual activity must stop."

As disclosed on the survey, "There are significant differences between the college disciplinary process and the criminal justice system because they have different, important goals. In the criminal justice system, prosecutors pursue cases when they believe there is sufficient evidence to prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, that an individual has committed a criminal act. A person who is convicted of a crime will face criminal penalties, such as incarceration, probation, or the imposition of a fine. The college disciplinary process seeks to determine whether an individual has violated college policy. In this process, a preponderance of the evidence standard of proof is used to determine responsibility. A person who is found to have violated college policy may be suspended, expelled or otherwise restricted from full participation in the college community. The definition of consent described above (Affirmative Consent) is different from the Penal Law definition."

Figure 6 below displays student's knowledge of affirmative consent, student's belief regarding consent and incapacitation, and student's knowledge of the differences between the college disciplinary process and the criminal justice system.

Most students knew about affirmative consent ($n = 265$, 73.0%), believed someone who is incapacitated cannot provide consent ($n = 300$, 82.6%), and were aware of the difference between the college disciplinary process and the criminal justice system ($n = 222$, 61.8%).

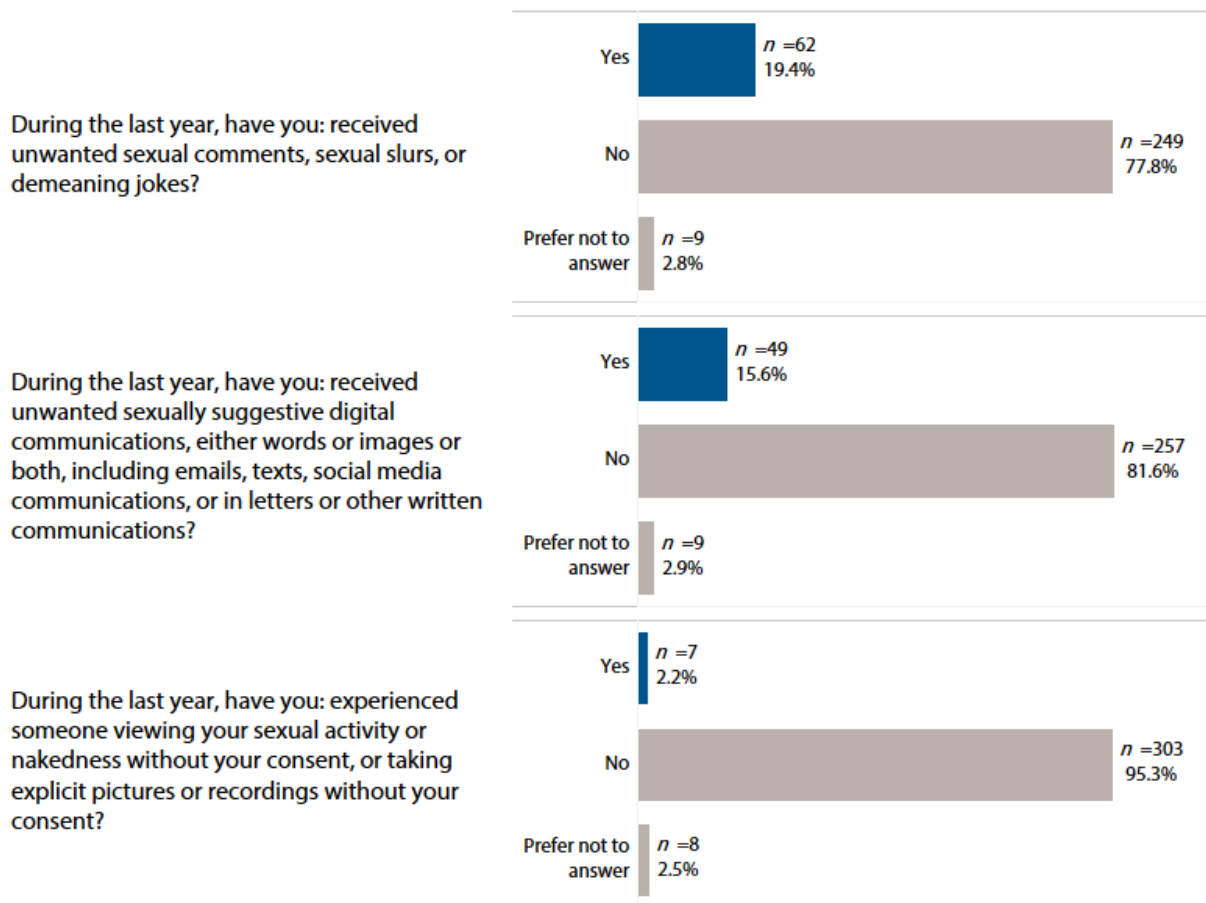
Figure 6 Affirmative consent, college disciplinary process, and criminal justice system



Figures 7-12 and Tables 1-5 below present information on student's personal experiences with sexual violence and interpersonal violence.

Nearly 20.0% ($n = 62$, 19.4%) of students experienced unwanted sexual comments, slurs, or demeaning jokes during the last year. About 15% ($n = 49$, 15.6%) of students have received unwanted sexually suggestive digital communications, either words or images or both, including emails, texts, social media communications, or in letters or other written communications. During the last year, 2.2% ($n = 7$, 2.2%) of students reported experiencing someone viewing their sexual activity or nakedness without their consent, or taking explicit pictures or recordings without their consent.

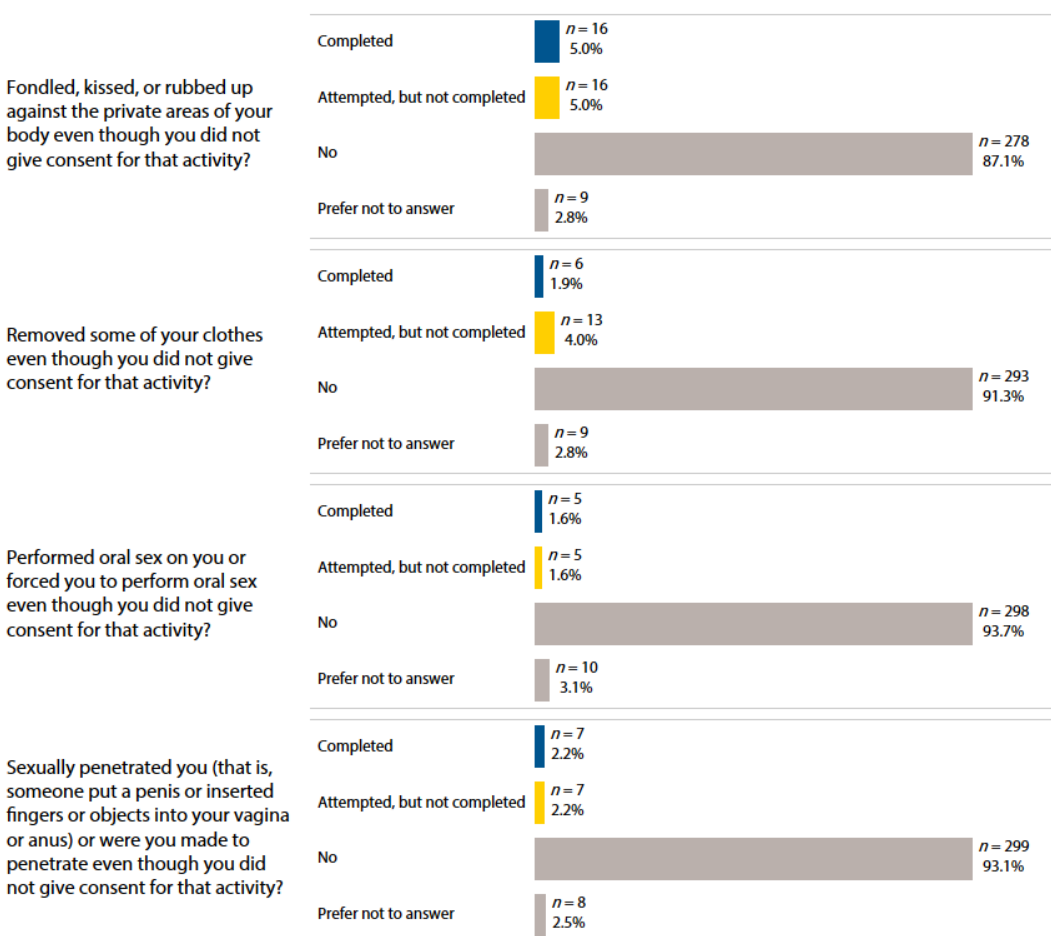
Figure 7 Personal experiences



Students were asked, during the last year, if someone had attempted an act or completed an act without the student's consent. Acts attempted or completed without consent during the last year are as follows: 1) fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of your body even though you did not give consent for that activity, 2) removed some of your clothes even though you did not give consent for that activity, 3) performed oral sex on you or forced you to perform oral sex even though you did not give consent for that activity, and 4) sexually penetrated you (that is, someone put a penis or inserted fingers or objects into your vagina or anus) or were you made to penetrate even though you did not give consent for that activity. Figure 8 below shows students responses to the acts.

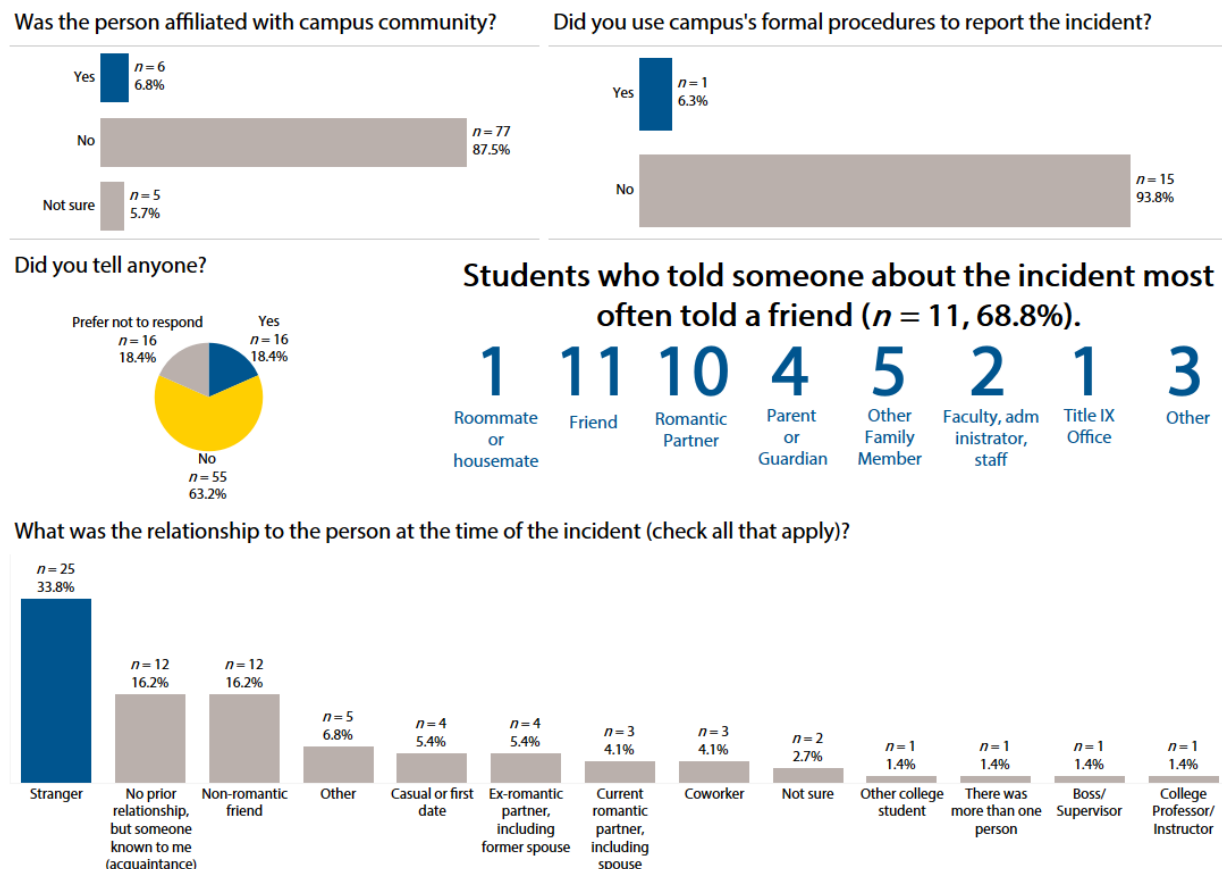
Figure 8 Personal experiences, continued

During the last year, has someone:



Students were asked questions about the most recent incident of sexual violence or interpersonal violence. The offender(s) was(were) not generally affiliated with the campus community ($n = 77$, 87.5%). Survivors of the most recent incident of sexual violence or interpersonal violence did not use campus's formal procedure to report the incident ($n = 15$, 93.8%). Students did tell someone about the incident ($n = 16$, 18.4%), most often a friend ($n = 11$, 68.8%) or to a romantic partner ($n = 10$, 62.5%). About one-third of the incidents were committed by strangers ($n = 25$, 33.8%).

Figure 9 Personal experiences, continued (for the most recent incident)



As shown in Figure 9, survivors of the most recent incident of sexual violence or interpersonal violence did not use campus's formal procedure to report the incident ($n = 15$, 93.8%). There are a variety of reasons for not reporting; however, survivors of sexual violence or interpersonal violence did not disclose any thoughts or concerns they had when decided not to report/share their experience (Table 1).

Table 1 Personal experiences, continued

Question 30: Did any of the following thoughts or concerns cross your mind when you decided not to report or otherwise share your experience? (check all that apply)

Responses	<i>n</i>
I did not recognize it as a sexual assault at the time	0
I was afraid I might be punished for other things I was doing at the time (e.g. drinking underage, using drugs, etc.)	0
I was concerned that others would find out (e.g., friends, faculty, family, etc.)	0
I was worried that if I told someone at my campus, the administration would take action on their own without my permission	0
I did not think it was important enough	0
I was worried that it was partly my fault	0
I was ashamed or embarrassed	0
I did not think I would be believed	0
I thought I would be blamed for what happened	0
I feared the person who did it would try to hurt me again in some way	0
I did not know the reporting procedure on campus	0
I did not trust the campus to take appropriate action	0
I did not trust the police to take appropriate action	0
I just did not want to deal with it	0
I was afraid of losing my friends or my friend group changing	0

*15 Did not use campus's formal procedures to report the incident

Students were asked about actions an intimate partner may have done to them in the last year. An intimate partner might be a boyfriend, girlfriend, spouse, or anyone they were in an intimate relationship with or hooked up with, including exes and current partners.

Within the past year, about 10% of students reported an intimate partner controlled or tried to control them ($n = 33$, 10.4%). Nearly 5% of students reported an intimate partner threatened to hurt them, their family/friends, or themselves in order to influence the student ($n = 15$, 4.7%). Less than 5% of students reported an intimate partner scratched, slapped, hit, kicked, beaten, punched, or physically harmed them ($n = 11$, 3.5%).

Table 2 Personal experiences, continued

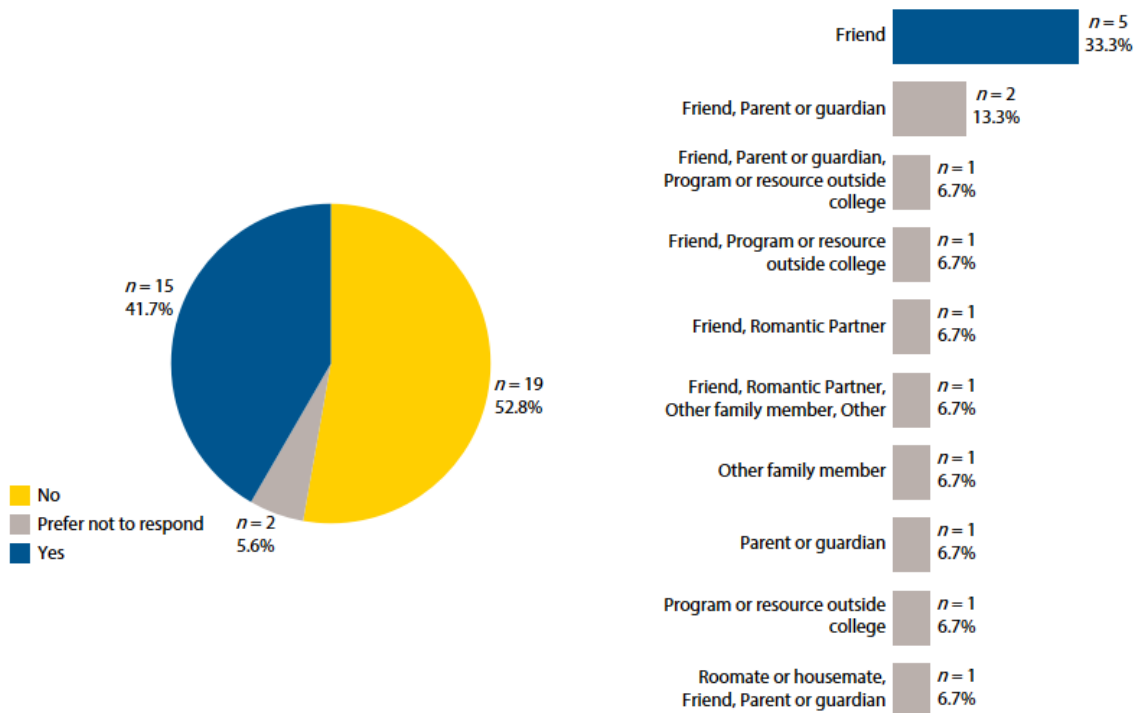
Question 32: These questions ask about things that an intimate partner may have done to you. An intimate partner might be a boyfriend, girlfriend, spouse, or anyone you were in an intimate relationship with or hooked up with, including exes and current partners. In the last year, has an intimate partner:

Responses	Yes		No		Prefer not to answer	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Scratched, slapped, hit, kicked, beaten, punched, or physically harmed you	11	3.5%	296	93.1%	11	3.5%
Threatened to hurt you, your family/friends, or themselves in order to influence you	15	4.7%	293	92.4%	9	2.8%
Controlled or tried to control you in the past year	33	10.4%	274	86.2%	11	3.5%

Of the students who reported an intimate partner had done any of the above (Table 2) to them, 41.7% ($n = 15$) did tell someone about the incident. Confidants are listed in Figure 10 below. None of the students used the campus's formal procedures to report the incident ($n = 0$, 0.0%).

Figure 10 Personal experiences, continued

Did you tell anyone about the most recent incident? Who did you tell (check all that apply)?



Did you use campus's formal procedures to report the incident?



There are a variety of reasons for not reporting sexual violence or interpersonal violence. The most common reason for not reporting sexual violence or interpersonal violence cited by students was because they “did not recognize it as domestic/dating violence at the time” ($n = 6, 40.0\%$), and the “worried that it was partly (my) fault” ($n = 6, 40.0\%$).

Table 3 Personal experiences, continued

Question 37: Did any of the following thoughts or concerns cross your mind when you decided not to report or otherwise share your experience? (Check all that apply)

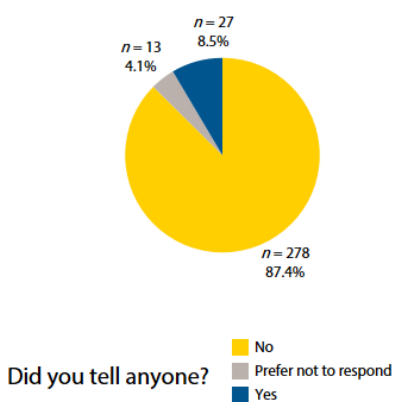
Responses	<i>n</i>
I did not recognize it as domestic/dating violence at the time	6
I was concerned that others would find out (e.g., friends, faculty, family, etc.)	3
I did not think it was important enough	5
I worried that it was partly my fault	6
I was ashamed or embarrassed	4
I did not think I would be believed	2
I thought I would be blamed for what happened	2
I feared the person who did it would try to hurt me again in some way	3
I just did not want to deal with it	4
None of the above	7
Prefer not to respond	1

Within the past year, 8.5% ($n = 27$) of students reported that someone (stranger, friend, current partner, ex-partner) repeatedly followed, watched, or communicated with them in ways that seemed obsessive and made the student afraid or concerned for their safety. An ex-romantic partner, including former spouse of the student ($n = 9$, 34.6%) was most frequently the person that repeatedly followed, watched, or communicated with the student in ways that seemed obsessive and made the student afraid or concerned for their safety.

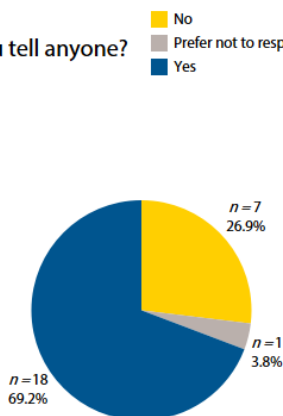
A majority of students ($n = 18$, 69.2%) did tell someone about the incident. The person who was most often the confidant was a friend ($n = 13$, 72.2%) of the student. Two (11.1%) students used the campus's formal procedures to report the incident.

Figure 11 Personal experiences, continued

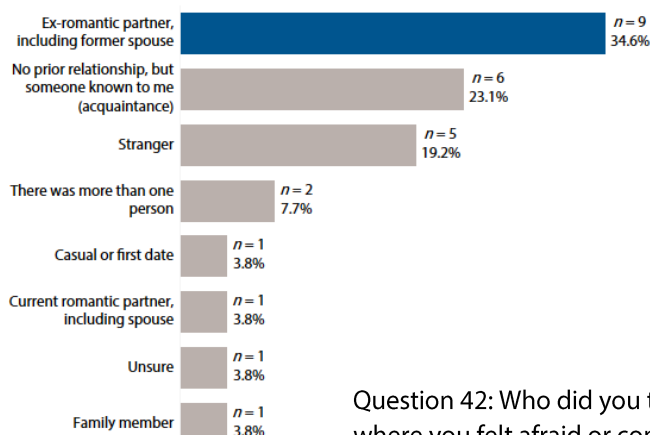
Within the past year, has anyone repeatedly followed, watched, or communicated with you that made you afraid/concerned for your safety?



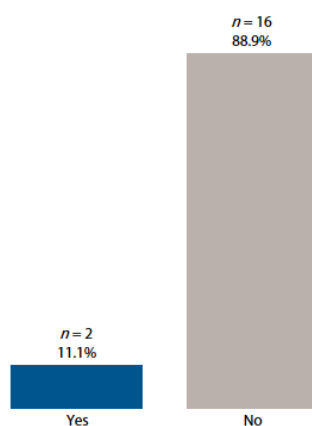
Did you tell anyone?



What was the relationship to the person at the time of the incident (check all that apply)?



Did you use campus's formal procedures to report the incident?



Question 42: Who did you tell about this incident where you felt afraid or concerned for your safety? (Check all that apply)

Responses	n
Roommate or housemate	3
Friend	13
Romantic Partner	6
Parent or guardian	7
Other family member	4
Faculty, administrator, staff	1
RA or other residence hall staff	1
Title IX Office	1
Campus counselor/counseling service	1
University Police or Public Safety	2
Campus violence prevention/advocacy st	1
Program or resource outside college	2
Other	2
Prefer not to respond	1

Those students who did not share/report their experiences were asked to identify thoughts or concerns when deciding not to share. The most cited thought or concern was because they, "did not want to deal with it" ($n = 4$, 25.0%).

Table 4 Personal experiences, continued

Table 4

Question 44: Did any of the following thoughts or concerns cross your mind when you decided not to report or otherwise share your experience? (Check all that apply)

Responses	<i>n</i>
I was afraid I might be punished for other things I was doing at the time (e.g., drinking underage, using drugs, etc.)	1
I was concerned that others would find out (e.g., friends, faculty, family, etc.)	1
I did not think it was important enough	1
I worried that it was partly my fault	1
I was ashamed or embarrassed	1
I did not think I would be believed	1
I thought I would be blamed for what happened	1
I feared the person who did it would try to hurt me again in some way	2
I just did not want to deal with it	4
I was afraid of losing my friends or my friend group changing	1
None of the above	1
Prefer not to respond	1

*16 Did not use campus's formal procedures to report the incident

One ($n = 1$, 0.9%) student who disclosed personal experiences in this survey changed their educational plans by transferring. Another student ($n = 1$, 0.9%) left the college. These results can be seen in Table 5 below.

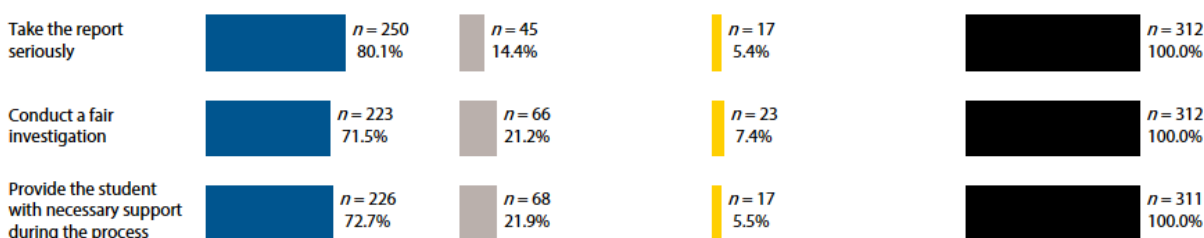
Table 5 Personal experiences, continued

Question 46: Have any of the incidents disclosed in the survey caused you to make any of the following changes to your educational plans?

Responses	Yes		No		Prefer not to answer	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Transfer	1	0.9%	104	97.2%	2	1.9%
Leave school	1	1.0%	101	96.2%	3	2.9%
Change academic program	0	0.0%	104	98.1%	2	1.9%
Change academic schedule and/or housing	0	0.0%	103	97.2%	3	2.8%

Students were asked what the college would do if they (or a friend) filed a formal complaint of sexual violence on campus. Over 80.0% of students ($n = 250$, 80.1%) believed the college would take the report seriously. Other results are shown in Figure 12 below.

Figure 12 Personal experiences, continued



A list was provided to students and students were asked to identify, for each item on the list, if they had received information. The following items were contained on the list: 1) the definition of sexual assault, 2) how to report a sexual assault, 3) where to go to get help if you or someone you know is sexually assaulted, 4) to whom you can speak confidentially about a sexual assault, 5) policies prohibiting sexual assault, and 6) to my knowledge, I have not received information regarding any of the above. Most responses indicated students, to their knowledge, had not received information regarding any of the above ($n = 162$, 42.1%). There was limited student awareness regarding who they can speak confidentially about a sexual assault ($n = 119$, 30.9%). Results can be seen in Table 6 below.

Table 6 Student resources

Question 10: Have you received written (e.g., brochures, emails) and/or verbal information (e.g., presentations, training) from anyone at your campus about the following? (check all that apply)

Responses	<i>n</i>
The definition of sexual assault	127
How to report a sexual assault	137
Where to go to get help if you or someone you know is sexually assaulted	138
To whom you can speak confidentially about a sexual assault	119
Policies prohibiting sexual assault	150
To my knowledge, I have not received information regarding any of the above	162

Students indicated their awareness of on campus and community resources. Awareness of resources can be seen in Table 7 below.

Table 7 Student resources, continued

Question 19: Please indicate your awareness of the following on-campus and community resources: (check all resources of which you are aware)

Responses	<i>n</i>	%
Office of Student Conduct	125	32.5%
University Police or Public Safety	218	56.6%
Peer Counselors	110	28.6%
Campus Advocacy Center	84	21.8%
Counseling Center	197	51.2%
Campus Health Services	182	47.3%
Health Educator	95	24.7%
Human Resources	132	34.3%
Local police/sheriff	190	49.4%
Local crisis center	98	25.5%
Local advocacy center	76	19.7%
Local health services (including hospitals)	163	42.3%
None of the above	39	10.1%

Appendix A

Student Survey Categorizations

Student Demographics (8 questions)

1. In the last year have you lived in any of the following places? (Check all that apply): (1) On campus housing, (2) Off campus housing with roommates/friends, (3) Housing with family, (4) Temporarily stayed with friend(s) or relative(s) while finding other housing, (5) At a shelter or emergency housing, (6) Outdoor location (e.g. street, bus stop, park), (7) Indoor location not meant for human habitation (e.g. abandoned building, car, garage)
3. What is your gender identity? (Check all that apply): (1) Man, (2) Woman, (3) Non Binary, (4) Transgender, (5) Genderqueer/Gender-fluid, (6) Questioning or unsure, (7) Prefer not to respond
4. Which of the following best describes your sexual orientation? (Check all that apply): (1) Heterosexual, (2) Gay, (3) Lesbian, (4) Bisexual, (5) Asexual, (6) Pansexual, (7) Queer, (8) Questioning or unsure, (9) An orientation not listed, (10) Prefer not to respond
5. Do any of the following apply to you (Check all that apply): (1) Athletic team member – varsity, (2) Athletic team member – club, (3) Fraternity, sorority, or other Greek letter organization member, (4) First in family to go to college, (5) Individual with a disability/chronic health condition (physical, mental health, cognitive, sensory, developmental, and/or other), (6) Current active duty military, (7) Military Veteran

Perceptions of Fellow Classmates (1 question)

49. Indicate how likely or unlikely you think a fellow student is to do the following: (1) Express their discomfort if someone makes a joke about a person's body, (2) Call for help (e.g. call 911) if they hear a neighbor yelling "help", (3) Get help and resources for a friend who tells them that they have been sexually assaulted, (4) Confront a friend who tells them that they had sex with someone who was passed out or who didn't give consent, (5) Tell a resident assistant or other campus authority about information they have that might help in a sexual assault case even if pressured by their friends to stay silent.

Knowledge of Policies and Procedures (6 questions)

8. My campus has policies and procedures specifically addressing sexual assault.
9. Do you know how to contact the Title IX Coordinator?
11. Which of the following incidents do you know how to report to the college? (Check all that apply): (1) Sexual Assault, (2) Sexual Harassment, (3) Domestic Violence/Dating Violence, (4) Stalking, (5) I do not know how to report any of the above
15. Do you know about SUNY's alcohol and/or drug use amnesty policy in reporting sexual violence?
17. To whom can a victim/survivor or witness formally disclose a sexual assault on campus?
18. Which are the roles of a Title IX Coordinator in regards to sex discrimination/sexual assault/sexual misconduct?

Affirmative Consent, College Disciplinary Process, and Criminal Justice System (3 questions)

12. Do you know the definition of affirmative consent?
13. Can someone who is incapacitated provide consent?
14. Do you know the difference between the college disciplinary process and the criminal justice system?

Personal Experiences (21 questions)

22. During the last year, have you experienced any of the following: (1) Unwanted sexual comments, sexual slurs, or demeaning jokes, (2) Someone viewing your sexual activity or nakedness without your consent, or taking explicit pictures or recording without your consent, (3) Unwanted sexually suggestive digital

communications, either words or images or both, including emails, texts, social media communications, or in letters or other written communications?

23. During the last year, has someone: (1) Fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of your body even though you did not give consent for that activity, (2) Removed some of your clothes even though you did not give consent for that activity, (3) Performed oral sex on you or forced you to perform oral sex even though you did not give consent for that activity, (4) Sexually penetrated you (that is, someone put a penis or inserted fingers or objects into your vagina or anus) or were you made to penetrate even though you did not give consent for that activity?
24. For the most recent incident, was the person affiliated with the campus community?
25. Did you tell anyone about the most recent incident?
26. For the most recent incident, how would you best describe your relationship to the person(s) at the time of the incident?
28. Who did you tell about the most recent incident? (Check all that apply): (1) Roommate or housemate, (2) Other, (3) Friend, (4) Romantic partner, (5) Parent or guardian, (6) Other family member, (7) Faculty, administrator, staff, (8) Title IX Office
29. Did you file a formal complaint about this incident with anyone at the college?
30. Did any of the following thoughts or concerns cross your mind when you decided not to report or otherwise share your experience? (Check all that apply): (1) I did not recognize it as sexual assault at the time, (2) I feared the person who did it would try to hurt me again in some way, (3) I did not know the reporting procedure on campus, (4) I did not trust the campus to take appropriate action, (5) I did not trust the police to take appropriate action, (6) I just did not want to deal with it, (7) I was afraid of losing my friends or my friend group changing, (8) I was afraid I might be punished for other things I was doing at the time (e.g., drinking underage, using drugs, etc.), (9) I was concerned that others would find out (e.g., friends, faculty, family, etc.), (10) I was worried that if I told someone at my campus, the administration would take action on their own without my permission, (11) I did not think it was important enough, (12) I worried that it was partly my fault, (13) I was ashamed or embarrassed, (14) I did not think I would be believed, (15) I thought I would be blamed for what happened, (16) None of the above, (17) Prefer not to respond
32. These questions ask about things that an intimate partner may have done to you. An intimate partner might be a boyfriend, girlfriend, spouse, or anyone you were in an intimate relationship with or hooked up with, including exes and current partners. In the last year, has an intimate partner: (1) scratched, slapped, hit, kicked, beaten, punched, or physically harmed you, (2) threatened to hurt you, your family/friends, or themselves in order to influence you, (3) controlled or tried to control you in the past year?
34. Did you tell anyone about the most recent incident?
35. Who did you tell? (Check all that apply): (1) Roommate or housemate, (2) Program or resource outside college, (3) Other, (4) Friend, (5) Romantic partner, (6) Parent or guardian, (7) Other family member
36. Did you file a formal complaint about the incident with anyone at the college?
37. Did any of the following thoughts or concerns cross your mind when you decided not to report or otherwise share your experience? (Check all that apply): (1) I did not recognize it as domestic/dating violence at the time, (2) I feared the person who did it would try to hurt me again in some way, (3) I just did not want to deal with it, (4) I was concerned that others would find out (e.g., friends, faculty, family, etc.), (5) I did not think it was important enough, (6) I worried that it was partly my fault, (7) I was ashamed or embarrassed, (8) I did not think I would be believed, (9) I thought I would be blamed for what happened, (10) None of the above, (11) Prefer not to respond
38. In the past year, has anyone-from a stranger to a friend or current or ex-partner-repeatedly followed you, watched you, texted, called, written, e-mailed, or communicated with you in ways that seemed obsessive and made you afraid or concerned for your safety?
39. What was your relationship to the person(s) at the time of the incident?: (1) Stranger, (2) Casual or first date, (3) Current romantic partner, including spouse, (4) Ex-romantic partner, including former spouse,

- (5) There was more than one person, (6) Unsure, (7) No prior relationship, but someone known to me (acquaintance), (8) Family member, (9) Prefer not to respond
40. Did you tell anyone about the most recent incident?
42. Who did you tell about this incident where you felt afraid or concerned for your safety? (Check all that apply): (1) Roommate or housemate, (2) Campus counselor/counseling service, (3) University Police or Public Safety, (4) Campus violence prevention/advocacy staff, (5) Program or resource outside college, (6) Other, (7) Friend, (8) Romantic Partner, (9) Parent or guardian, (10) Other family member, (11) Faculty, administrator, staff, (12) RA or other residence hall staff, (13) Title IX Office, (14) Prefer not to respond
43. Did you file a formal complaint about this incident with anyone at the college?
44. Did any of the following thought or concerns cross your mind when you decided not to report or otherwise share your experience? (Check all that apply): (1) I feared the person who did it would try to hurt me again in some way, (2) I just did not want to deal with it, (3) I was afraid of losing my friends or my friend group changing, (4) I was afraid I might be punished for other things I was doing at the time (e.g., drinking underage, using drugs, etc.), (5) I was concerned that others would find out (e.g., friends, faculty, family, etc.), (6) I did not think it was important enough, (7) I worried that it was partly my fault, (8) I was ashamed or embarrassed, (9) I did not think I would be believed, (10) I thought I would be blamed for what happened, (11) None of the above, (12) Prefer not to respond
46. Have any of the incidents disclosed in this survey caused you to make any of the following changes to your educational plans?: (1) Transfer, (2) Leave school, (3) Change academic program, (4) Change academic schedule and/or housing
50. If you or a friend filed a formal complaint of sexual violence on your campus, do you think your college would...: (1) Take the report seriously, (2) Conduct a fair investigation, (3) Provide the student with necessary support during the process

Student Resources (2 questions)

10. Have you received written (e.g., brochures, emails) and/or verbal information (e.g., presentations, training) from anyone at your campus about the following? (Check all that apply): (1) The definition of sexual assault, (2) How to report a sexual assault, (3) Where to go to get help if you or someone you know is sexually assaulted, (4) To whom you can speak confidentially about a sexual assault, (5) Policies prohibiting sexual assault, (6) To my knowledge, I have not received information regarding any of the above
19. Please indicate your awareness of the following on-campus and community resources: (Check all resources of which you are aware): (1) Office of Student Conduct, (2) Local crisis center, (3) Local advocacy center, (4) Local health services (including hospitals), (5) University Police or Public Safety, (6) Peer Counselors, (7) Campus Advocacy Center, (8) Counseling Center, (9) Campus Health Services, (10) Health Educator, (11) Human Resources, (12) Local police/sheriff, (13) None of the above