



WAKE FOREST
UNIVERSITY

Campus Climate Survey Report

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Introduction

Sexual misconduct on college campuses is a major public health concern. Campus climate studies related to sexual misconduct seek to collect information about the experiences and perceptions of institutional stakeholders to advance institutional policies and practices that promote safe and supportive environments. These types of campus climate studies serve multiple purposes. They provide students with the opportunity to report confidentially on their experiences of sexual misconduct on campus, their knowledge of and experiences with campus resources for sexual misconduct, and their perceptions of their campus contexts. These data help illuminate who on campus is at greatest risk for sexual misconduct and the situational characteristics and environmental risk factors most commonly associated with sexual misconduct. Campus climate data also provide insights into the implementation and effectiveness of campus-wide sexual misconduct trainings, awareness-raising efforts, policies and procedures, and support services.

In September of 2021, Wake Forest University (WFU) President Susan R. Wenthe announced that WFU would conduct the school's first campus climate survey on sexual misconduct. WFU selected NORC at the University of Chicago (NORC), an objective, nonpartisan research organization with over a decade of experience in conducting campus climate studies, to conduct this project. Work began in Winter 2021 with key stakeholder meetings to discuss study goals and survey design. Campus stakeholders at these meetings included representatives from the President's Office, the Title IX Office, Safe Office, the Office of Campus Life, Institutional Research, the student-led Sexual Assault Prevention, Support and Accountability (SAPSA) committee, and representatives from Student Government. Data collection began in March 2022 and concluded in April 2022.

The results of this inaugural Wake Forest University Campus Climate Survey will provide critical insights into the prevalence of sexual misconduct at WFU and the effectiveness of current prevention education and training and student outreach and awareness-raising efforts, Title IX policies and procedures, and survivor support services. As a member of NASPA's Culture of Respect CORE Collective, WFU is already working to identify strategies to improve sexual misconduct policies, procedures, prevention training, and outreach. This self-study can be used in coordination with the campus climate survey results that follow to continue to inform existing and new efforts toward WFU's goal of ending campus sexual misconduct and violence.

Methodology

Designing the Wake Forest University Campus Climate Survey

The Association of American Universities (AAU) Campus Climate Survey (2019) served as the basis for the Wake Forest University Campus Climate Survey, as it is one of the most frequently used and rigorous campus climate assessment tools available to colleges and universities (Wood et al., 2017). AAU's survey measures: 1) students' experiences with sexual

violence prevention training, 2) students' knowledge of campus resources, 3) policies and procedures around sexual misconduct, 4) students' experiences of sexual harassment, stalking, nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact, and intimate partner violence, 5) survivor disclosure behaviors and resource utilization, and 6) perceptions of the institutional response to reports of sexual misconduct.

Building upon the foundation of AAU's survey, NORC and WFU worked together to identify additional items and scales that would address campus climate–relevant topics of interest for WFU. We adapted items from the Rutgers Campus Climate Survey (McMahon, 2018), the Bureau of Justice Statistics Campus Climate Survey Validation Study (Krebs et al., 2016), and the ARC3 Campus Climate Survey (Swartout et al., 2019). Where appropriate, items were modified to include references to WFU-specific student activities, organizations, and resources as well as to reflect current best practices in survey-based campus climate research (e.g., mitigating any item order effects, revising demographic items related to gender, sexual orientation, race, and ethnicity).

Survey Content

The Wake Forest University Campus Climate Survey (see Appendix A) included seven sections, with a core set of 49 items (see Table 1). The first survey section measured respondent characteristics, including demographic characteristics, academic status, relationship history, housing status and involvement in various student activities and groups at WFU. The second survey section assessed respondent awareness and knowledge of WFU sexual misconduct resources, policies and procedures.

In sections D, E, F, and G, behaviorally specific items were used to assess students' experiences of sexual harassment, stalking, intimate partner violence, and nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact since becoming a student at WFU. If a respondent reported experiencing any type of sexual misconduct, they were asked to complete additional questions describing the situation, perpetrator, if and to whom they reported their experience(s), the helpfulness of campus-based resources (if they utilized them), and reasons for not contacting campus-based resources. Respondents were instructed to select those details that applied to any of the behaviors they had experienced, within each type of violence, for sexual harassment, stalking, and intimate partner violence. For respondents who had experienced any of the nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact behaviors, they were instructed to report on the behavior that impacted or affected them the most. Check-all-that-apply options were provided for most items, to reduce respondent reporting burden.

Table 1. Survey Sections

Survey Sections	Number of Items	Asked of All Respondents	Asked of Survivors
Section A: Background	19 items	Yes	
Section C: Knowledge of Campus Resources	5 items	Yes	
Section D: Experiences of Sexual Harassment	17 items	5 items	12 items
Section E: Experiences of Stalking	20 items	4 items	16 items

Table 1 (cont'd). Survey Sections

Survey Sections	Number of Items	Asked of All Respondents	Asked of Survivors
Section F: Experiences of Intimate Partner Violence ^a	14 items	3 items	11 items
Section G: Experiences of Sexual Violence	18 items	9 items	9 items
Section H: Sexual Misconduct Prevention Training	4 items	4 items	
Section I: Perceptions of Campus Climate	4 items	3 items	1 item
Attachment 1: Details of Sexual Violence Incident	22 items		22 items

^aLimited to respondents with a history of a partnered relationship since beginning their studies at WFU ($n = 1,673$); a partnered relationship was defined as any romantic relationship or any ongoing relationship involving physical or sexual contact.

Mode of Survey Administration and Outreach Protocol

The Wake Forest University Campus Climate Survey was administered using a web-based survey. On each page of the survey, we included hyperlinks, a telephone number, and email addresses for confidential and non-confidential on- and off-campus resources that provide support related to sexual misconduct. On the final page of the survey, we included links to documents with this information so that respondents could have access to this contact information after completing the survey.

To encourage survey participation, WFU's Student Government informed students about both a forthcoming survey invitation and NORC through an email announcement in early March 2022. WFU students were sent an email invitation to complete the survey on March 15, 2022. NORC sent six email reminders¹ between March 22, 2022, and April 15, 2022 on a weekly basis and on the final Friday before the close of the survey. Data collection lasted five weeks and concluded on April 18, 2022. Students were offered a \$10 gift card as an incentive to complete the survey. Following the close of the survey, NORC sent a gift card redemption email on May 16, 2022, to all respondents (partial and complete). NORC also sent several email reminders to claim the gift card after the initial redemption email, as well as after the start of the next academic year in Fall 2022.

Sample Population and Response Rates

The survey was administered to a distribution list of 7,357 potential student participants provided by WFU. The distribution list comprised all current students, except those in the WFU's School of Medicine. To maintain data security, the sample file containing identifying information was provided to NORC through a secure file transfer protocol (SFTP) process. The original sample file from WFU included a student number, first name, last name, email, year in school, and academic department. NORC removed duplicates from the original file and used the year in school to assign each person to a student type (undergraduate, graduate, or

¹ Reminder 1: 3/22/22, Reminder 2: 3/25/22, Reminder 3: 3/31/22, Reminder 4: 4/8/22, Reminder 5: 4/13/22, and Final Reminder: 4/15/22

professional). Table 2 shows the size of each student sub-group invited to participate, along with their response counts.

Table 2. Response Counts by Sample Group

WFU Student Groups	Invited Students	Survey Responses		Response Rate
		Partial Responses ^a	Complete Responses	
Academic Level				
Undergraduate	5,356	412	2,048	38.2%
Graduate/Professional	2,001	85	750	37.5%
Class Year				
Undergraduate Year 1	1,038	98	374	36.0%
Undergraduate Year 2	1,239	105	510	41.2%
Undergraduate Year 3	1,351	106	546	40.4%
Undergraduate Year 4	1,728	103	618	35.8%
Overall	7,357	497	2,798	38.0%

^a See explanation below about criteria used to determine partial responses.

In alignment with how the 2019 AAU Campus Climate Survey handled survey responses, WFU's cases were included in the final dataset if: 1) the respondent spent at least five minutes completing the survey, and 2) answered at least one question in each of these sections: Section D: Experiences of Sexual Harassment, Section E: Experiences of Stalking, and Section G: Experiences of Sexual Violence. This approach limited the dataset to respondents who would have had sufficient time to read and accurately respond to the survey items. Answering at least one item in Sections D, E, and G was included as the second criterion due to the importance of these sections to the goals of this study. Responses to Section F: Experiences of Intimate Partner Violence were not included among the inclusion criteria because this section was limited to respondents who reported having been in a partnered relationship since becoming a student at WFU. Of the 3,295 total responses submitted, 497 cases were immediately identified as incomplete responses. After applying the above criteria to the 2,798 complete responses, the final dataset included 2,713 cases.

Survey Sample

Tables 3a and 3b summarize key demographic characteristics as well as relationship and living situation characteristics, respectively, of the WFU student sample. The supplemental *Institutional Respondent Profile Report* includes comprehensive details about the unweighted and weighted counts and percentages for responses to every demographic item asked on the survey.

Table 3a. Key Demographic Characteristics of WFU Survey Respondents

Characteristic	Weighted		Unweighted	
	Count	%	Count	%
<i>What describes your current student affiliation with Wake Forest University?</i>				
Undergraduate student	5,327	71.4	2,014	74.3
Graduate or professional student	2,137	28.6	698	25.7
<i>What is your undergraduate year in school?</i>				
First year	1,036	19.5	489	24.3
Second year	1,238	23.2	547	27.2
Third year	1,374	25.8	487	24.2
Fourth year or higher	1,678	31.5	490	24.3
<i>What is your year of study in your graduate/professional program?</i>				
First year	1,071	50.1	361	51.7
Second year	592	27.7	182	26.1
Third year	380	17.8	124	17.8
Fourth year or higher	94	4.4	31	4.4
<i>Which best represents your background? ^a</i>				
Asian	862	11.5	302	11.1
Black	601	8.0	189	7.0
Hispanic/Latinx	633	8.5	224	8.3
Multiracial	198	2.6	9	3.6
Native American, Alaskan Native, Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--
White	5,094	68.2	1,857	68.4
Decline to state	67	0.9	33	1.2
Missing	--	--	--	--
<i>Are you an international student at Wake Forest University?</i>				
No	6,675	89.5	2,438	90.0
Yes	767	10.3	263	9.7
Decline to state	20	0.3	9	0.3
<i>Which best describes your gender identity?</i>				
Woman	4,017	53.8	1,761	64.9
Man	3,271	43.8	887	32.7
TGQN ^b	129	1.7	44	1.6
Not listed	--	--	--	--
Decline to state	--	--	--	--

Note. When < 5 responses were observed, we employ cell size suppression (indicated by --) to protect the confidentiality of respondents and minimize their identification. When no responses were observed, we indicate this by -.

^a Respondents who selected Hispanic/Latinx were coded as such, regardless of any additional race specified. Respondents who selected multiple racial identities across Asian, Black, Native American/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, or White were categorized as multiracial. For all other racial categories, respondents were categorized as the singular race (non-Hispanic/Latinx) that they specified. ^b TGQN gender identity group = trans woman or man, genderfluid, genderqueer, questioning or unsure, agender, or nonbinary

Table 3a (cont'd). Key Demographic Characteristics of WFU Survey Respondents

Characteristic	Weighted		Unweighted	
	Count	%	Count	%
<i>Do you consider yourself to be ^c</i>				
Heterosexual only	6,367	85.5	2,289	84.6
Gay or lesbian only	149	2.0	49	1.8
Another/Multiple categories	885	12.1	350	13.2
Not listed	15	0.2	6	0.2
Decline to state	113	1.5	44	1.6
<i>Disability status</i>				
No	4,329	61.4	1,543	60.2
Yes	2,726	38.6	1,021	39.8

^c Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentage exceeds 100%

Table 3b. Relationship Characteristics and Living Situation of WFU Survey Respondents

Characteristic	Weighted		Unweighted	
	Count	%	Count	%
<i>Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, have you been in any partnered relationships?</i>				
No	2,590	35.3	989	37.2
Yes	4,749	64.7	1,673	62.8
<i>Which of the following best describes your living situation?</i>				
On-campus – apartment/single/double	3,527	47.3	1,441	53.2
Off-campus apartment/house with at least one other WFU student	1,357	18.2	443	16.4
Off-campus apartment/house by myself	866	11.6	256	9.5
Off-campus apartment/house with no other WFU students	773	10.4	247	9.1
Off-campus apartment/house with others from sorority or fraternity	605	8.1	179	6.6
On-campus – residential engagement community/theme housing	325	4.4	141	5.2

Statistical Weighting Procedures

The analysis weights supplied by NORC reflect corrections for non-response. Typically, in survey weighting, the initial step is to determine the base weight as the inverse probability of selection; however, since all WFU students were invited to complete the survey, the probability of selection is 1 for everyone, and so are the base weights. Table 4 describes the weighting variables. The missing values were deterministically imputed for most variables as noted in the table.

Table 4. Statistical Weighting Variables, Variable Descriptions, and Variable Values

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Values
Age	Student's age at the time of survey completion was grouped into 12 categories. (<i>Note:</i> the correspondence to the age on IPEDS can be off by up to a year depending on when the data are uploaded to IPEDS.)	18–19; single years of age 20 through 26; 27–28; 29–31; 32–39; 40+
Class	Student's class is a combined variable of student level (Undergraduate/Graduate and Professional); student school (the Undergraduate College, the Graduate School, the Business School, the Law School, and the Divinity school); and year of study (only used for undergraduate students). (<i>Note:</i> one undergraduate case where the year of study was missing was treated as 4 th + year, and one case with Graduate and missing year of study was treated as Graduate school.	First-year undergrad
		Second-year undergrad
		Third-year undergrad
		Fourth-year or higher undergrad
		Graduate school Law school (any year) Business school (any year, any professional degree) Divinity school
International Student Status	This is a two-category variable. The frame data included a non-resident alien category to indicate international students, while all other students were indicated as domestic students. The survey data included Yes/No responses to whether respondents were international students (i.e., someone enrolled at WFU on a temporary visa; they are not an immigrant, refugee, or undocumented individual). Missing values were coded as international students.	International student; domestic student
Gender	This was recoded into a two-category gender variable (man/woman). The frame data had three categories (man, woman, unknown), whereas the survey data had 10 categories. See detailed methodology description below for a description of the weighting process used in regard to the non-binary genders. To make the frame and the survey data compatible, the survey responses to a non-man/non-woman category underwent five imputations to be classified into a man or woman category, and average weights across these were used. Transgender woman/man cases were coded as woman/man, respectively.	Man; woman

Table 4 (cont'd). Statistical Weighting Variables, Variable Descriptions, and Variable Values

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Values
Race/Ethnicity	This variable, based on the “check all that apply” variable in the survey, has five categories: Asian, Black/African American, Hispanic/Latinx, White, and all other race/ethnicity responses aggregated. The frame race/ethnicity categories are grouped this way (with the exception of American Indian and Alaska Native broken out; however the sample sizes in those groups are insufficient for reliable weighting), and the more expansive race/ethnicity variables included in the survey were coded to conform to this categorization.	Asian, single race
		Black/African American, single race
		Hispanic/Latinx, any race(s)
		White, single race
		Other, including race/ethnicity unknown; American Indian, Alaska Native, Pacific Islander single race; two or more, multiple and mixed races

Weight calibration procedures were used to produce non-response adjusted weights. The weights were calibrated to the categories of age, class, international student status, binary gender, aggregated race/ethnicity, and interactions of binary gender with: class, international student status, and race/ethnicity. The weight calibration procedures ensure that the sum of weights in each cell equals the specified calibration count obtained from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) snapshot data file provided by WFU. Cell sizes for each of the weighting cells was at least 30, which is a standard cutoff. Additional interactions were checked to ensure they met these criteria. The weights were constrained to be in range from 0.4 (4 observations) to 8 (19 observations).

For the purposes of weighting the data, gender identity and race and ethnicity variables were temporarily recoded to align with IPEDS coding conventions. In the IPEDS snapshot, race and ethnicity are reduced to seven mutually exclusive categories: American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Black/African American, Hispanic/Latinx, White, Two or More Races/Ethnicities, Race/Ethnicity Unknown. As well, gender identity is limited to the binary in the IPEDS snapshot. Sixty-two cases of non-binary gender were imputed, through repeated imputations, to align the data with the IPEDS snapshot, for the purposes of weighting. After the data were weighted, NORC returned to reporting out on the full range of diverse racial and ethnic identities and gender identities of WFU students, in alignment with NORC’s commitment to inclusivity in data practices.

Survey Data Analyses

NORC initially cleaned and prepared all survey data for both statistical weighting and data analyses (i.e., transformed and recoded variables, coded any missing data) and created a survey codebook that describes the dataset layout, variables, and response coding (see the *Wake Forest University Campus Climate Survey Data Codebook*).

All demographic items on the survey were analyzed; weighted and unweighted frequencies and percentages were calculated to determine the institutional respondent profile (see the *Institutional Respondent Profile Report*). We detail below how information about students’ gender, academic level, as well as race and ethnicity were collected, coded, and analyzed.

Gender. Survey respondents were asked to identify their gender among 11 response options,² and they were classified into one of three gender groups for the purposes of analysis, reporting, and comparing findings: 1) woman, 2) man, or 3) trans woman or man, genderfluid, genderqueer, questioning or unsure, agender, or non-binary (TGQN).³ Given the small sub-sample sizes across each of the TGQN gender categories, collapsing these categories into a larger TGQN group allowed us to include these students' responses.

Although this approach has been used in other large-scale survey efforts on sexual misconduct, we note important limitations with this approach. First, we recognize the heterogeneity within the TGQN group and acknowledge that collapsing such diversity can obscure important cross-group differences. Second, a relatively small proportion of the student population identifies as TGQN; accordingly, a small number of these students complete surveys. In the WFU survey sample, approximately 1.6% of respondents identified as one of the TGQN categories. Because of this, we were not able to disaggregate the TGQN sub-sample by academic level (i.e., undergraduate or graduate/professional). We recognize that undergraduate TGQN students' experiences differ from graduate and professional TGQN students' (e.g., undergraduate TGQN students have higher victimization rates than graduate and professional TGQN students; Cantor et al., 2017).

Academic level. The survey asked students to identify their current WFU student affiliation among three response options: 1) undergraduate, 2) graduate, or 3) professional. We retained undergraduate students in their own category and combined graduate and professional students into a single graduate/professional student category for purposes of analyses and reporting.

Race and ethnicity. The survey asked students to identify their background among 20 response options that combined racial and ethnic categories with a list of related nationalities—e.g., Asian: South Asian (for example, Afghan, Bangladeshi, Indian, Nepalese, Pakistani, Sri Lankan). For the following racial categories, respondents were given the option to indicate another response not listed: Asian, Black, Hispanic or Latinx, and White. Additionally, respondents were given the option to select “Not listed: I describe myself as...” These open-ended responses were coded to align with existing categories. For analyses, categories were collapsed to the higher-order racial and ethnic categories. Respondents who selected Hispanic or Latinx were coded only into this category, regardless of any additional race specified. Respondents who selected multiple categories across Asian, Black, Native American/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, or White were categorized as multiracial. The remaining respondents identified as a single race, and as non-Hispanic/Latinx. The Native American/Alaskan Native category had a small sample size ($n < 20$); therefore, those

² The 11 gender categories included on the survey are: woman, man, trans woman, trans man, genderfluid, genderqueer, questioning or unsure, agender, non-binary, not listed (open-ended), and decline to state

³ Respondents who wrote in a response ($n = 7$) were coded into a category that best fit their response; four respondents were coded into a gender category, while three respondents were coded into the “Decline to state” category. For statistical weighting purposes, respondents with “Decline to state” or missing responses were randomly allocated using deterministic imputation to the woman, man, or TGQN gender categories; however, these respondents were removed from subsequent analyses and, therefore, the findings. Approximately 0.8 percent of respondents declined to state their gender or had missing responses.

responses were not included in any data tables with disaggregated racial/ethnic groups, nor were respondents who selected Decline to State or who skipped this item (however, these responses are included elsewhere).

Next, all remaining survey items were analyzed to determine response frequencies as well as weighted and unweighted percentages for the sample (see the *Item Response Percentages Report*). The discussion and tables in this report (and in the supplemental data tables) include weighted data for the total sample as well as for undergraduate and graduate/professional women and men in the sample and unweighted data for the TGQN respondents (combined across academic level).

Some of the survey's items used Likert-type response scales to measure students' perceptions. When these items were normally distributed, we present item means and standard deviations to explain the central tendency (i.e., the typical value) of the sample. When these items were not normally distributed or the number of responses was relatively low, we instead present item medians to more effectively explain the sample's central tendency.

For select measures (noted in the report), we compared findings across respondent demographic characteristics (i.e., academic level, binary gender identity, race and ethnicity, victimization status) to determine if statistically significant differences existed between groups. To do this, we employed the Chi-square tests of independence and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA; Jaccard & Becker, 2009). Chi-square tests of independence were used to conduct between-group analyses with nominal measures (e.g., victimization and non-victimization status), while ANOVAs were used to conduct between-group analyses with measures that used Likert-type response scales.

Major Findings

The survey's major findings are described in three main sections. We also conclude the report by situating these findings within WFU's current and ongoing efforts related to ending sexual misconduct on campus.

- **Section 1: Reported Prevalence of Sexual Misconduct**

These findings relate to the reported prevalence of various types of sexual misconduct (i.e., sexual harassment, stalking, intimate partner violence, and nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact) among the WFU survey sample.

- **Section 2: Sexual Misconduct Characteristics and Resource Utilization**

If respondents indicated they had experienced any type of sexual misconduct, they were asked to describe characteristics about their experiences, the perpetrators, to whom they reported the experience, the helpfulness of campus-based resources (if they utilized them), and reasons for not contacting campus-based resources. These detailed findings are presented for each of the four types of sexual misconduct (i.e., sexual harassment, stalking, intimate partner violence, and nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact).

- **Section 3: Perceptions of WFU's Climate Related to Sexual Misconduct**

All respondents were asked to indicate their perceptions of WFU's prevention education and training experiences at WFU, their knowledge of WFU's resources related to sexual misconduct, and their perceptions of the institutional perspective and response to sexual misconduct on campus. Additional findings from respondents who indicated they had experienced any type of sexual misconduct are also included that relate to their perceptions on whether WFU supported them in a variety of ways after the incident.

- **Current and Ongoing Efforts at WFU to Address Sexual Misconduct**

We describe WFU's efforts related to addressing sexual misconduct, explain how these survey findings stand to inform those efforts, and offer several targeted resources for WFU to consider.

For the reported findings, we structure the discussion and include tables with both weighted and unweighted data.⁴ In all of the following tables, when fewer than five survey responses were observed, we employ cell size suppression in the tables throughout this report (indicated by --) to protect the confidentiality of respondents and minimize their identification. When no responses were observed, we indicate this by -. Key findings are placed in conversation with broader campus sexual misconduct findings, when possible (e.g., the 2019 AAU Campus

⁴ See the *Statistical Weighting Procedures* and *Survey Data Analyses* sections for information on the statistical weighting and data analyses procedures used.

Climate Study, which was a multi-institution study of sexual misconduct on college campuses, as well as other related research findings).

Section 1: Reported Prevalence of Sexual Misconduct

The survey asked students about four types of sexual misconduct that they may have experienced while a student at WFU: 1) sexual harassment, 2) stalking, 3) intimate partner violence, and 4) nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact. Section 1 includes findings related to the reported prevalence of these four types of sexual misconduct among the WFU survey sample. We report prevalence in terms of the total number of respondents who experienced sexual misconduct at least once since becoming a student at WFU. We first include findings related to the prevalence at least one experience of *any type* of sexual misconduct, then we include more detailed information related to the reported prevalence of experiencing *each type* of sexual misconduct at least once. In reporting the prevalence, we include the weighted percentages of all students who reported each type of sexual misconduct at least once, as well as by gender (women and men) and academic level (undergraduate and graduate/professional). We also include the unweighted percentages of all TGQN students who reported each type of sexual misconduct at least once. We tested for statistically significant differences in victimization status (yes/no for both *any* and *each* type of sexual misconduct) between undergraduate women and men, as well as between graduate/professional women and men. Finally, we summarize sexual misconduct prevalence in the sample by respondents' racial, ethnic, and gender identities.

Reported Prevalence of at Least One Experience of Sexual Misconduct

We first present the prevalence rates for experiencing sexual misconduct *at least once* across *any* of the four types of sexual misconduct. We then present the prevalence rates for experiencing each type of sexual misconduct at least once separately.

Over half the students in the total sample (55%) reported *at least one* experience of sexual misconduct (i.e., sexual harassment, stalking, intimate partner violence, and/or nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact) since becoming a student at WFU (Table 5). The two groups with the highest prevalence of experiencing any type of sexual misconduct at least once were undergraduate women (76%) and TGQN students (66%). Additionally, over half of undergraduate men (57%) reported at least one experience, and a third of graduate/professional women (32%) reported at least one experience of sexual misconduct. Graduate/professional men reported the lowest prevalence of experiencing sexual misconduct at least once (16%).

Table 5. Reported Prevalence of at Least One Experience of Sexual Misconduct Across Total Sample, Gender, and Academic Level

	Total Sample ^b	Undergraduate ^b		Graduate/Professional ^b		TGQN ^c
		Women	Men	Women	Men	
Any incident	55.4%	75.6%	57.3%	32.4%	15.9%	65.9%
Sexual harassment	49.2%	69.9%***	50.1%	24.8%†††	11.8%	65.9%
Stalking	18.8%	26.5%***	19.2%	9.3%††	4.7%	25.0%
Nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact	16.3%	29.3%***	10.4%	7.3%†††	1.9%	27.3%
Intimate partner violence ^a	10.0%	13.7%**	10.2%	7.2%†††	2.3%	22.2%

^a Reported prevalence of intimate partner violence determined by respondents who reported prior relationships since beginning their studies at WFU ($n = 1,673$); ^b Reflects weighted percentages; ^c Reflects unweighted percentages

*** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$ (comparison across gender among undergraduates), ††† $p < .001$, †† $p < .01$ (comparison across gender among graduate/professional students)

Table 6. Reported Prevalence of at Least One Experience of Sexual Misconduct Across Total Sample and by Gender, Race, and Ethnicity

	Asian Only		Black Only		White Only		Hispanic/Latinx Only		Multiracial	
	Women ^b	Men ^b	Women ^b	Men ^b	Women ^b	Men ^b	Women ^b	Men ^b	Women ^b	Men ^b
Any incident	38.2%	29.3%	55.2%	33.3%	68.5%	49.4%	57.6%	50.9%	74.8%	51.5%
Sexual harassment	32.0%	24.1%	49.3%	33.3%	61.9%	42.2%	54.1%	45.4%	66.4%	39.7%
Stalking	15.6%	11.1%	17.0%	6.0%	22.9%	16.7%	20.8%	16.0%	26.9%	14.7%
Nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact	6.3%	4.9%	15.8%	-	27.0%	9.1%	19.4%	7.8%	29.4%	11.8%
Intimate partner violence ^a	6.0%	5.2%	14.5%	-	11.2%	8.1%	14.9%	12.7%	16.9%	17.9%

Note. When no responses were observed, we indicate this by -.

^a Reported prevalence of intimate partner violence determined by respondents who reported prior relationships ($n = 1,673$); ^b Reflects weighted percentages

Reported Prevalence of Specific Types of Sexual Misconduct

In determining the reported prevalence of at least one experience of sexual harassment, stalking, intimate partner violence, and nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact among the survey sample, Table 5 reports this information.

Reported prevalence of sexual harassment. WFU's survey measured respondents' experiences with sexual harassment by asking them whether a student or someone employed by or otherwise associated with WFU had done any of the following to them since they have been a student at WFU:

- Made sexual remarks or told sexual jokes or sexual stories that were insulting or offensive to them
- Made inappropriate or offensive comments about their or someone else's body, appearance, or sexual activities
- Said crude or gross sexual things to them or tried to get them to talk about sexual matters when they did not want this
- Used social or online media to send or communicate offensive sexual remarks, jokes, stories, pictures, or videos to them
- Continued to ask them to go out, get dinner, have drinks, or have sex even though they refused

Key Findings: Nearly half (49%) of the total sample reported experiencing sexual harassment at least once since becoming a student at WFU. However, particular student groups reported higher rates. Undergraduate women reported the highest rate (70%), followed by TGQN students (66%). Undergraduate women were significantly more likely than undergraduate men to report having had an experience of sexual harassment since becoming a student at WFU. Graduate/professional women were significantly more likely than graduate/professional men to report having had an experience of sexual harassment since becoming a student at WFU.⁵ When considering rates by students' racial and ethnic background as well as binary gender, multiracial (66%), White (62%) and Hispanic/Latina women (54%) all reported relatively higher rates compared to the overall sample.

Reported prevalence of stalking. WFU's survey measured respondents' experiences with stalking by asking them whether someone had done any of the following to them since they have been a student at WFU:

- Made unwanted phone calls or sent emails, voice, text, or instant messages to them
- Posted unwanted messages, pictures, or videos to or about them on social media or elsewhere online

⁵ TGQN students were not included in significance testing given the relatively small size of this student sub-sample.

- Showed up somewhere uninvited or waited for them when they did not want that person to be there
- Spied on, watched, or followed them in person or monitored their activities or tracked their location using devices or software on their phone or computer

Key Findings: Nineteen percent (19%) of the total sample reported experiencing stalking at least once since becoming a student at WFU. A quarter of TGQN students (25%) and undergraduate women (27%) reported these experiences. Undergraduate women were significantly more likely than undergraduate men to report having had a stalking experience. Graduate/professional women were significantly more likely than graduate/professional men to report having had a stalking experience. Multiracial (27%), White (23%), and Hispanic/Latina women (21%) reported the highest rates of stalking, when considering rates by respondent racial and ethnic background as well as binary gender.

Reported prevalence of intimate partner violence. WFU's survey asked respondents who reported being in any partnered relationship⁶ since they have been a student at WFU ($n = 1,673$) about their experiences with intimate partner violence. WFU's survey measured these respondents' experiences with intimate partner violence by asking them whether a partner had done any of the following to them since they have been a student at WFU:

- Controlled or tried to control them
- Threatened to physically harm them, someone they love, or him/herself
- Used any kind of physical force against them or otherwise physically hurt or injured them

Key Findings: A smaller proportion of students who reported having had a partnered relationship since they have been a student at WFU reported at least one experience with intimate partner violence; 10% of this total group reported experiencing this. However, TGQN students reported the highest rate (22%), followed by undergraduate women (14%) and undergraduate men (10%). Undergraduate women who reported having had a partnered relationship were significantly more likely than undergraduate men to report having experienced intimate partner violence since becoming a student at WFU. Graduate/professional women who reported having had a partnered relationship were significantly more likely than graduate/professional men to report having experienced intimate partner violence since becoming a student at WFU. Multiracial men (18%) and women (17%) reported the highest rates of intimate partner violence, when considering rates by respondent racial and ethnic background as well as binary gender.

⁶ Respondents could select from marriage or civil union, divorced or separated, domestic partnership or cohabitation, steady or serious relationship, other ongoing relationship involving physical or sexual contact, another option not listed

Reported prevalence of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact. WFU's survey measured respondents' experiences with nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact while attending WFU. In measuring these experiences, respondents were informed that such sexual behavior may have been performed on them, or they may have been made to perform the sexual behaviors on another person. Respondents were also informed that the person(s) with whom they had the nonconsensual or unwanted contact could have been someone they know (e.g., someone they are currently or were in a relationship with, a co-worker, a professor, or a family member) or someone they do not know. Respondents were informed to consider anyone who had done this, regardless of whether the person(s) was associated with WFU.

Key Findings: Sixteen percent (16%) of the total sample reported experiencing nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact at least once since becoming a student at WFU. Over a quarter of undergraduate women (29%) and TGQN students (27%) reported these experiences. Undergraduate women were significantly more likely than undergraduate men to report having had an experience of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact since becoming a student at WFU. Graduate/professional women were significantly more likely than graduate/professional men to report having had an experience of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact since becoming a student at WFU. Multiracial (29%) and White (27%) women reported the highest rates of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact, when considering rates by respondent racial and ethnic background and binary gender.

Summary

WFU's survey respondents reported levels of sexual harassment, nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact, and intimate partner violence that reflect the same ranges observed in the AAU Campus Climate Study (Cantor et al., 2019). Consistent with previous research (e.g., Moylan et al., 2018; Cantor et al., 2019), WFU's undergraduate women and graduate/professional women were significantly more likely to report having experienced all four types of sexual misconduct compared to their undergraduate and graduate/professional men student peers, respectively.⁷ The AAU study found that students who identify as American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander reported the highest prevalence rates for stalking and interpersonal violence. At WFU, students from these backgrounds are underrepresented, so a direct comparison is not appropriate. At WFU, multiracial women reported the highest prevalence rates of sexual harassment, stalking, and nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact, followed by White and Hispanic/Latina women.

⁷ Given the relatively smaller size of the TGQN student sample, we did not include these students in significance testing examining cross-group differences. Previous research (e.g., Moylan et al., 2018) indicates that TGQN students also experience significantly higher victimization rates compared to men.

Section 2: Sexual Misconduct Characteristics and Resource Utilization

If respondents indicated they had experienced any type of sexual misconduct, the survey included a number of items that asked them to provide details about various aspects of these experiences. Section 2 includes detailed findings related to each of the four types of sexual misconduct (i.e., sexual harassment, stalking, intimate partner violence, and nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact).

In Section 2, we first include findings related to sexual harassment, stalking, and intimate partner violence. We present these findings in order of the prevalence of at least one experience among the total WFU sample. For each of these three types of sexual misconduct, we present separate findings related to students' experiences, including:

- Prevalence of sexual misconduct behaviors (i.e., prevalence of each sexual misconduct behavior, by type)
- Perpetrators (i.e., how many, gender, relationship to WFU, relationship to survivor)
- Impact on survivors (i.e., academic, professional, and any other impacts)

We also aggregate findings related to students' resource seeking across these three types of sexual misconduct so that WFU administrators can understand the extent that different types of survivors contact particular WFU resources. We include findings related to any WFU offices contacted, the perceived usefulness of resources contacted, reasons for not seeking resources, and disclosure to formal and informal reporting sources.

Finally, we present findings related to WFU students' nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact experiences separately at the end of this section. We include the same types of findings (i.e., characteristics of students' experiences as well as their resource-seeking behaviors). However, nuances in both data collection related to these experiences as well as the various types of tactics used by perpetrators warrant a more detailed presentation of these findings.

Sexual Harassment at WFU

Prevalence of sexual harassment behaviors. Nearly half (49%) of the sample reported experiencing sexual harassment at least once from a student or someone employed by or otherwise associated with WFU since beginning their studies (see Table 5). Table 7 provides information about the specific sexual harassment behaviors experienced among these students. To more clearly illuminate how this type of sexual misconduct manifests, we report the prevalence of these specific behaviors among respondents who experienced any type of sexual harassment since beginning their studies at WFU.

Table 7. Reported Prevalence of Sexual Harassment Behaviors

Sexual Harassment Behaviors	Proportion of All Respondents Who Experienced Any Type of Sexual Harassment
	(%) ^{a, b}
Inappropriate offensive comments about respondents' or someone else's body, appearance, or sexual activities	81.6%
Insulting or offensive sexual remarks, sexual jokes, or stories	69.4%
Crude or gross sexual remarks or unwelcomed attempts to get respondents to talk about sexual matters	50.9%
Continual requests to go out, get dinner, have drinks, or have sex despite respondents' refusal	43.7%
Offensive sexual remarks, jokes, stories, pictures, or videos to or about respondents communicated through social or any other form of online media	33.0%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of all respondents who experienced any type of sexual harassment since beginning their studies at WFU ($n = 1,418$); ^b Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentage exceeds 100%

The most common sexual harassment behavior experienced by students was inappropriate offensive comments made about their or someone else's body, appearance, or sexual activities. A total of 82% of students who reported experiencing any type of sexual harassment reported this. A majority of students who experienced sexual harassment also reported experiencing this as insulting or offensive sexual remarks, sexual jokes, or stories (69%) and crude or gross sexual remarks or unwelcomed attempts to get respondents to talk about sexual matters (51%). Less common types of behaviors encountered by students who reported experiencing sexual harassment were persistent requests to go out, get dinner or drinks, or have sex, despite respondents' refusal (44%) and offensive behaviors communicated through media (33%).

Perpetrators. To understand various characteristics about the perpetrators of these sexual harassment behaviors, the survey asked a number of detailed questions. When asked how many different people had behaved in these ways toward them, 37% reported only one person, 25% reported two persons, and 38% reported 3 or more persons. Because respondents were asked about experiencing sexual harassment from a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with WFU, they were asked to indicate the perpetrators' relationship to both WFU and to themselves. Tables 8 and 9 provide this information.

Table 8. Sexual Harassment Perpetrator Affiliation with WFU

How was the person/persons who behaved this way associated with WFU?	
WFU Role ^a	% ^{b, c}
Student	92.5%
Faculty or instructor	4.3%
Unsure about association with WFU	3.5%
Graduate student	3.1%
Other staff or administrator	2.5%

^a Only the top response options are included here. See the *Item Response Percentages Report* for comprehensive findings; ^b Reflects weighted percentages of all respondents who replied to this item ($n = 1,403$); ^c Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentage exceeds 100%

The overwhelming majority of respondents reported that the perpetrator(s) of the sexual harassment behavior they experienced was a WFU student (93%). Respondents also reported that WFU faculty or instructors (4%) and WFU graduate students (3%) were perpetrators of the sexual harassment they experienced. Perpetrators' relationship to the survivors was most commonly a friend (44%), a known or recognized person but not a friend (42%), or a classmate (25%).

Table 9. Sexual Harassment Perpetrator Relationship to Survivor

At the time of this event, what was the person's/persons' relationship to you?	
Relationship to Survivor ^a	% ^{b, c}
Friend	44.3%
Someone I know or recognize, but was not a friend	41.8%
Classmate	24.9%
Did not know or recognize this person	17.5%
Someone with whom I was involved or intimate at the time	12.9%
Someone with whom I previously had been involved or intimate	10.2%

^a Only the top response options are included here. See the *Item Response Percentages Report* for comprehensive findings; ^b Reflects weighted percentages of all respondents who replied to this item ($n = 1,399$); ^c Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentage exceeds 100%

Table 10 provides the reported gender of the perpetrators for respondents who reported one, two, and three or more persons behaving this way.

Table 10. Reported Gender of Sexual Harassment Perpetrators

	How many different people behaved this way?		
	1 person	2 persons ^a	3 or more persons ^a
Gender of perpetrators (%) ^b			
Man	72.4%	86.6%	90.6%
Woman	16.4%	18.4%	25.3%
Another Gender	1.1%	0.2%	0.7%
Don't Know	10.1%	5.5%	5.6%

^a Respondents who reported ≥ 2 perpetrators could select multiple gender responses, so total percentages exceed 100%; ^b Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who replied to these items ($n = 1,409$)

The majority of respondents (72%–91%) reported that their perpetrators were men, while between 16%–25% of respondents reported women behaving this way toward them.

Impact of sexual harassment on survivors. The survey asked respondents who reported experiencing sexual harassment about how they were affected as a result of their experiences (Table 11).

Table 11. Sexual Harassment Impact

Did this/any of these experiences affect you in any of the following ways?	% ^{a, b}
Created an intimidating, hostile, or offensive social, academic, or work environment	36.5%
Interfered with your academic or professional performance	13.5%
Limited your ability to participate in an academic program	5.8%
None of the above	58.6%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of all respondents who replied to this item ($n = 1,408$); ^b Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentage exceeds 100%

More than half of respondents (59%) reported that their experiences of sexual harassment did not impact them in any of the three ways presented on the survey. About a third (37%) of the sample indicated that their experiences created an intimidating, hostile, or offensive social, academic, or work environment. Fewer respondents reported that their experiences interfered with their academic or professional performance (14%) or limited their ability to participate in an academic program (6%).

Key Findings About Sexual Harassment:

Nearly half (49%) of the WFU sample reported experiencing sexual harassment at least once since enrolling from a student or someone employed by or otherwise associated with WFU. Comparatively, 42% of the AAU Campus Climate Study student sample reported experiencing at least one type of sexually harassing behavior since beginning their studies.

- The two most common types of sexual harassment experienced by WFU students were inappropriate comments made about their or someone else's body, appearance, or sexual activities (82% of those who experienced sexual harassment) and insulting or offensive sexual remarks, sexual jokes, or stories (69%). This was also the case in the AAU Campus Climate Study.
- The overwhelming majority of respondents reported that the perpetrator(s) of the sexual harassment behavior they experienced was a WFU student (93%).
- About a third (37%) of the WFU sample indicated that their experiences created an intimidating, hostile, or offensive social, academic, or work environment. Fewer respondents reported that their experiences interfered with their academic or professional performance (14%) or limited their ability to participate in an academic program (6%).

Stalking at WFU

Prevalence of stalking behaviors. Nineteen percent (19%) of the sample reported experiencing stalking at least once since beginning their studies at WFU (see Table 5). The survey broadly defined stalking as someone behaving in a way that made the respondent afraid for their personal safety or caused them substantial emotional distress. Table 12 provides information about the: 1) prevalence of specific behaviors encountered among respondents who experienced any type of stalking since beginning their studies at WFU, and 2) percentage of students who reported that the same perpetrator engaged in each specific stalking behavior more than once.

Table 12. Reported Prevalence of Stalking-related Behaviors

Stalking-related Behaviors	Proportion of All Respondents Who Experienced Any Type of Stalking	Proportion of Respondents Who Reported the Same Perpetrator Did This More Than Once
	(%) ^{a, c}	(%) ^{b, c}
Unwanted phone calls, emails, voice, text, or instant messages	57.0%	67.8%
Someone showed up somewhere uninvited or waited when respondent did not want that person to be there	52.5%	47.8%
Someone spied on, watched, or followed respondent in person or monitored their activities or tracked their location using devices or software on their phone or computer	18.5%	57.2%
Unwanted messages, pictures, or videos on social media or elsewhere online	18.3%	36.0%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who experienced any type of stalking since beginning their studies at WFU ($n = 533$); ^b Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who experienced only the stalking-related behavior indicated in this row; ^c Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentages exceed 100%

Over half of all respondents who experienced any type of stalking since beginning their studies at WFU reported experiencing this as unwanted phone calls, emails, voice, text, or instant messages (57%) and someone showing up uninvited or waiting when the respondent did not want them there (53%). Fewer of these respondents reported experiencing someone spying on, watching, or following them in person or monitoring their activities or tracking their location using devices or software on their phone or computer (19%) and unwanted messages, pictures, or videos on social media or elsewhere online (18%).

These respondents were asked where they experienced stalking. Nearly three-fourths of respondents (71%) indicated that it happened on a WFU campus location, 2% indicated that it happened on a study abroad or study away location, and 28% indicated that it happened in some other place.

Perpetrators. To understand various characteristics about the perpetrators of stalking reported by respondents, the survey asked a number of detailed questions. Respondents were asked to indicate the perpetrators' relationship to both WFU and to themselves. Tables 13 and 14 provide this information.

Table 13. Stalking Perpetrator Affiliation with WFU

How was the person (were the persons) who behaved this way (these ways) associated with WFU?	
WFU Role ^a	% ^b
Student	81.4%
Unsure about association with Wake Forest University	4.4%
Alumni	2.9%
Graduate student	2.7%
Other staff or administrator	1.5%

^a Only the top response options are included here. See the *Item Response Percentages Report* for comprehensive findings;

^b Reflects weighted percentages of all respondents who replied to this item ($n = 519$)

Table 14. Stalking Perpetrator Relationship to Survivor

At the time of this event (these events), what was the person's (were these persons') relationship to you?	
Relationship to Survivor ^a	% ^{b, c}
Someone I know or recognize, but was not a friend	31.3%
Friend	29.4%
Someone I previously had been involved or intimate with	20.2%
Did not know or recognize this person	17.5%
Classmate	14.8%
Someone I was involved or intimate with at the time	10.2%

^a Only the top response options are included here. See the *Item Response Percentages Report* for comprehensive findings; ^b

Reflects weighted percentages of all respondents who replied to this item ($n = 512$); ^c Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentage exceeds 100%

The overwhelming majority of respondents reported that the perpetrator(s) of a stalking behavior was a WFU student (81%). The perpetrator's relationship to the survivors was most commonly a known or recognized person, but not a friend (31%); a friend (29%); or someone they previously had been involved or intimate with (20%). The majority of respondents (74%) reported that their perpetrators were men, while nearly one-third of respondents (30%) reported that their perpetrators were women.

Table 15. Reported Gender of Stalking Perpetrators

Gender of perpetrators	(%) ^a
Man	74.3%
Woman	30.0%
Another Gender	3.1%
Don't Know	7.1%

^a Respondents could select multiple responses (for multiple perpetrators), so total percentage exceeds 100%; ^b Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who replied to this item ($n = 468$)

Impact of stalking on survivors. The survey asked respondents who reported experiencing stalking about how they were affected as a result of their experiences (Table 16). Almost half (44%) of respondents reported that experiencing stalking caused them substantial emotional distress. A third (33%) of respondents indicated that these experiences made them fear for their own safety or the safety of others.

Table 16. Stalking Impact

Did any of these unwanted contacts or behaviors...	% ^a
Cause you substantial emotional distress	43.9%
Make you fear for your safety or the safety of someone else close to you	32.5%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of all respondents who replied to this item ($n = 533$)

Key Findings About Stalking:

Nineteen percent (19%) of the sample reported experiencing stalking at least once since beginning their studies at WFU. In the AAU Campus Climate Study, stalking was more stringently defined as including two or more incidents; they found a 6% prevalence rate.

- Over half of all respondents who experienced any type of stalking since beginning their studies at WFU reported experiencing unwanted phone calls, emails, voice, text, or instant messages (57%) and someone showing up somewhere uninvited or waiting when the respondent did not want that person to be there (53%).
- Nearly three-fourths (71%) of respondents who experienced stalking indicated that this occurred on a WFU campus location.
- An overwhelming majority of respondents reported that the perpetrator(s) of a stalking behavior was a WFU student (81%). The perpetrator's relationship to the survivors was most commonly a known or recognized person, but not a friend (31%); a friend (29%); or someone they previously had been involved or intimate with (20%).
- Almost half (44%) of respondents reported that experiencing stalking caused them substantial emotional distress. A third (33%) of respondents indicated that these experiences made them fear for their own safety or the safety of others.

Intimate Partner Violence at WFU

Prevalence of intimate partner violence behaviors. Respondents who indicated on the survey that they had been in a partnered relationship at least part of the time since beginning their studies at WFU ($n = 1,673$, or 63% of the total sample) were asked about any experiences with intimate partner violence. Of this group of students who had been in a partnered relationship, 10% reported experiencing intimate partner violence at least once since beginning their studies at WFU (see Table 5). Table 17 provides information about specific tactics perpetrators used to enact the intimate partner violence experienced among these students. We report the prevalence of these specific tactics among respondents who experienced any type of intimate partner violence since beginning their studies at WFU to more clearly illuminate how this type of sexual misconduct manifests.

Table 17. Reported Prevalence of Tactics Related to Intimate Partner Violence

Tactics Related to Intimate Partner Violence	Proportion of All Respondents Who Experienced Any Type of Intimate Partner Violence
	(%) ^{a, b}
A partner controlled or tried to control respondent	59.0%
A partner threatened to physically harm respondent or someone they love	52.7%
A partner used physical force against respondent	31.2%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of all respondents who experienced any type of intimate partner violence since beginning their studies at WFU ($n = 178$); ^b Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentage exceeds 100%

A majority of respondents who experienced any type of intimate partner violence reported that a partner controlled or tried to control them (59%) and that a partner threatened to physically harm them or a loved one (53%). Nearly a third of these respondents (31%) reported that a partner used physical force against them.

Respondents who reported experiencing any intimate partner violence were asked where the incident occurred. Over half of respondents (57%) indicated that it happened on a WFU campus location, while 43% of respondents indicated that it happened in some other place.

Perpetrators. Respondents reported that one partner (93%), two partners (6%), or three or more partners (< 1%) behaved this way toward them (Table 18). The majority of respondents (68%–100%) reported that their perpetrators were men.

Table 18. Reported Gender of Intimate Partner Violence Perpetrators

	How many different partners behaved this way?		
	1 partner	2 partners ^a	3 or more partners ^a
Gender of perpetrators (%) ^b			
Man	67.6%	87.8%	100%
Woman	31.0%	31.8%	-
Another Gender	-	-	-
Don't Know	1.4%	-	-

Note. When no responses were observed, we indicate this by -.

^a Respondents who reported ≥ 2 partners could select multiple gender responses, so total percentages can exceed 100%; ^b Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who replied to these items ($n = 176$)

Impact of intimate partner violence on survivors. The survey asked respondents who reported experiencing intimate partner violence whether they were physically injured as a result; 12% of these respondents reported that they sustained physical injuries from their experiences.

Key Findings About Intimate Partner Violence:

If respondents indicated on the survey that they had been in a partnered relationship at least part of the time since beginning their studies at WFU (63% of the total WFU sample), they were asked about any experiences with intimate partner violence. Of this group of students who had been in a partnered relationship, 10% reported experiencing intimate partner violence at least once since beginning their studies at WFU, which corresponds to the rate reported in the AAU Campus Climate Study.

- TGQN students reported experiencing intimate partner violence at over twice the rate (22%) compared to the total WFU sample.
- Over half of respondents who experienced any type of intimate partner violence reported that a partner controlled or tried to control them (59%) and that a partner threatened to physically harm them or a loved one (53%). Nearly a third (31%) of these respondents reported that a partner used physical force against them.
- Twelve percent (12%) of these respondents reported that they sustained physical injuries as a result of their experiences.

Resource Seeking at WFU After Experiencing Sexual Misconduct

So that WFU administrators can understand the extent that students who experienced sexual misconduct contacted particular WFU resources and their experiences using these resources, we include findings related to students' resource seeking after experiencing sexual harassment, stalking, and intimate partner violence. We include findings related to any WFU offices contacted, the perceived usefulness of resources contacted, reasons for not seeking resources, and disclosure to formal and informal reporting sources.

WFU resources contacted and perceived usefulness. Table 19 summarizes the rate at which respondents who experienced sexual harassment, stalking, and intimate partner violence contacted WFU resources and the median usefulness rating for each area.

Table 19. WFU Institutional Resources Contacted After Sexual Misconduct Experiences

Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, have you contacted any of the following about this experience?						
Institutional Resource	Respondents Who Experienced Sexual Harassment		Respondents Who Experienced Stalking		Respondents Who Experienced Intimate Partner Violence	
	% That Contacted Resource ^{a, b}	Median Usefulness Rating ^c	% That Contacted Resource ^{a, b}	Median Usefulness Rating ^c	% That Contacted Resource ^{a, b}	Median Usefulness Rating ^c
University Counseling Center	5.8%	3.0	6.7%	3.0	10.7%	3.0
Safe Office	3.8%	4.0	6.2%	4.0	5.9%	5.0
Student Health Service	3.2%	3.0	1.8%	4.0	1.8%	4.0
Title IX Coordinator	2.9%	3.0	3.2%	2.0	2.4%	5.0
University Police	1.7%	3.0	3.7%	4.0	2.1%	1.0
Women's Center	1.2%	4.0	0.4%	4.0	0.8%	1.0
LGBTQ Center	0.4%	3.0	0.9%	4.0	-	-
Office of the Chaplain	0.3%	1.0	0.4%	3.0	0.6%	1.0
Compliance Hotline	0.2%	3.0	0.1%	1.0	-	-
None of the Above	88.6%	N/A	86.2%	N/A	81.6%	N/A

Note. When no responses were observed, we indicate this by -.

^a Reflects weighted percentages of all respondents who replied to this item; ^b Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentages exceed 100%; ^c For *each* WFU resource that was contacted by a respondent, they were asked to indicate its usefulness in helping them using a 5-point scale: 1 = Not at all, 2 = A little, 3 = Somewhat, 4 = Very, and 5 = Extremely. Given the ordinal scale used and the relatively lower number of respondents for these items, the median usefulness rating (which represents the mid-point of the data, sorted in order) for each resource is reported relative to this 5-point scale.

Overall, most respondents (between 82%–89%) did not contact any of the WFU resources listed on the survey after these three types of sexual misconduct experiences. Of the WFU resources contacted, University Counseling Services, Safe Office, Student Health Service, the Title IX Coordinator, and University Police were the most contacted by these respondents.

Reasons for not seeking WFU resources. Respondents who indicated that they did not contact any of the WFU resources listed in Table 19—most respondents who reported experiencing these types of sexual misconduct—were asked about any reasons why they did not do so. We present the top reasons why these students did not seek resources and include the comprehensive list of reasons in the supplemental *Item Response Percentages Report*.

Sexual harassment. The top five most common reasons why those who experienced any type of sexual harassment did not seek WFU resources included: “I did not think it was serious enough to contact any of these programs or resources” (48%), “I could handle it myself” (44%), “I did not want any action taken” (29%), “I did not trust the University”(10%), and “I didn’t think these resources would give me the help I needed”(10%).

Stalking. The top five most common reasons why those who experienced any type of stalking did not seek WFU resources included: “I could handle it myself” (46%), “I did not think it was serious enough to contact any of these programs or resources” (36%), “I did not want any action taken” (22%), “I did not trust the University” (11%), and “I did not want the person to get into trouble” (9%).

Intimate partner violence. The top five most common reasons why those who experienced intimate partner violence did not seek WFU resources included: “I could handle it myself” (49%), “I did not want any action taken” (26%), “I did not think it was serious enough to contact any of these programs or resources” (21%), “I did not want the person to get into trouble” (17%), and “I felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult” (13%).

For respondents who selected “I did not think it was serious enough to contact any of these programs or resources” and/or “Other” responses as reasons why they did not contact any WFU resources after their sexual misconduct experiences, the survey asked them to indicate any reasons that may better describe why they did not contact any of these resources (Table 20).

Table 20. Other Reasons for Not Contacting WFU Institutional Resources After Sexual Misconduct Experiences

Indicate any reasons that may better describe why you didn't contact any of these programs or resources.			
Reason for not contacting programs/resources	Respondents Who Experienced Sexual Harassment	Respondents Who Experienced Stalking	Respondents Who Experienced Intimate Partner Violence
	% Selecting Reason ^{a, b}	% Selecting Reason ^{a, b}	% Selecting Reason ^{a, b}
I was not injured or hurt	66.5%	68.7%	71.3%
Events like this seem common	54.0%	36.8%	28.1%
The reaction by others suggested that it wasn't serious enough to contact any of these programs or services	26.5%	17.9%	4.9%
Alcohol and/or other drugs were present	19.1%	8.0%	8.9%
The event happened in a context that began consensually	17.4%	16.5%	27.0%
I was too busy	13.8%	21.2%	16.4%
Because of my gender and/or the person's gender, I thought it would be minimized or misunderstood	9.0%	11.2%	13.6%
I did not fight back	4.7%	3.4%	9.7%
I might be counter-accused	3.2%	5.7%	4.3%
My body showed involuntary arousal	1.4%	0.3%	-
Other	16.3%	19.0%	29.1%

Note. When no responses were observed, we indicate this by -.

^a Reflects weighted percentages of all respondents who replied to this item; ^b Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentages exceed 100%.

Overall, most of these respondents reported that they chose not to contact any WFU resource because: 1) *they* did not think it was serious enough to contact any resource, 2) *others* suggested that their experience was not serious enough to contact any resource, 3) they did not want any action taken, 4) they were not injured or hurt, and 5) they thought that events like theirs seem common.

Disclosure to formal and informal reporting sources. Finally, respondents were asked whether they told any individuals about their sexual misconduct experiences.

Sexual harassment. For respondents reporting any experiences of sexual harassment, the most common types of individuals that they told were: friends (68%), family (17%), sexual or romantic partners (12%), and a therapist/counselor (9%). Just over a quarter (28%) of respondents who reported experiencing sexual harassment indicated that they did not tell anyone else.

Stalking. For respondents reporting any experiences of stalking, the most common types of individuals that they told were: friends (80%), family (24%), sexual or romantic partners (15%), a therapist/counselor (9%), and other administrative staff (4%). Approximately 15% of respondents who have experienced stalking indicated that they did not tell anyone else.

Intimate partner violence. For respondents reporting any experiences of intimate partner violence, the most common types of individuals that they told were: friends (74%), family (30%), a therapist/counselor (21%), sexual or romantic partners (13%), and a faculty member or instructor (5%). Approximately 19% of respondents who have experienced intimate partner violence indicated that they did not tell anyone else.

Key Findings About Resource Seeking:

In terms of survivor resource seeking after experiences of sexual misconduct, the AAU Campus Climate Study found that survivors of stalking (26%), intimate partner violence (19%), and sexual harassment (12%) contacted a campus resource after the incident. Comparatively, the rates of contacting campus resources at WFU after these three types of experiences ranged between 11%–17%. Respondents were most likely to report having contacted WFU's University Counseling Center, Safe Office, Student Health Service, and Title IX Coordinator. Survivors who utilized these resources found them to be somewhat to extremely useful. In the AAU Campus Climate Study, survivors of sexual misconduct were most likely to contact counseling services, campus health centers, the Title IX office, and campus victim services office, which was also the case at WFU.

Overall, the top reasons WFU respondents provided for not contacting a campus program or resource were: 1) they were not injured or hurt and 2) they perceived these experiences to be common occurrences. The barriers reported by WFU students were somewhat different than those reported in the AAU Campus Climate Study. Responses suggest WFU students may be receiving or internalizing messages from WFU (or elsewhere) that have helped them to

overcome barriers to reporting typically endorsed by other student populations (e.g., alcohol was involved, the event started consensually, and their body showed involuntary arousal).

Most resources are perceived as at least somewhat helpful, if not very helpful, by survivors who utilize them. These data could be used in social marketing campaigns to increase positive perceptions around resource utilization.

Consistent with the broader research literature on disclosures of sexual misconduct, WFU students were most likely to disclose information about the incident to their friends and family, if they disclosed.

Nonconsensual or Unwanted Sexual Contact at WFU

Sixteen percent (16%) of the total WFU sample reported experiencing nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact at least once since beginning their studies at WFU (see Table 5). The survey asked respondents about any experiences of nonconsensual or unwanted contact that occurred because of the following tactics: 1) lack of active, ongoing voluntary agreement, 2) incapacitation due to alcohol and/or drugs, 3) force or threat of physical force, and 4) verbal coercion.

Respondents who reported on the survey experiencing any types of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact were presented a detailed incident form (see Appendix B) that asked them a series of detailed questions about the single experience they reported (for respondents who reported one experience) or about the single experience that impacted or affected them the most (for respondents who reported two or more experiences).

The findings that follow related to students' experiences with nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact include: 1) the prevalence of each type of tactic used by perpetrators to enact nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact and 2) the number of times each type of tactic was reported among students since beginning their studies at WFU. For students who reported experiencing two or more different types of tactics, we count *each* experience reported in the total percentages of each type of tactic used.⁸

This information describes the *overall* prevalence of various tactics used to enact nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact among the respondents. Additionally, the detailed information provided by respondents about their experiences relates to a *single* experience (i.e., either the only experience reported by a respondent or the single experience a respondent identified as the most personally impactful). This is a critical distinction in understanding these particular findings relative to the rest of the report's findings. The in-depth characteristics reported here about the context and consequences of these respondents' experiences do not

⁸ This is unlike how the 2019 AAU Campus Climate Survey reported percentages of respondents who experienced different types of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact. Specifically, for respondents who indicated that they experienced a lack of active, ongoing voluntary agreement along with any other type of contact, the 2019 AAU Campus Climate Survey excluded these respondents from the percentages reported for former type of contact. The sexual assault measure used in this study is designed to capture behaviors (combination of tactics and levels of unwanted sexual activity) that meet common definitions of sexual assault (Abbey et al., 2005; Koss et al., 1987; AAU Climate Study, 2019). As such, behaviors can co-occur within a single incident or across multiple incidents.

represent the totality of respondents' experiences related to nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact—namely for respondents who experienced nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact two or more times. We organize the findings below using the four types of tactics described above.

Nonconsensual or Unwanted Sexual Contact Without Active, Ongoing Voluntary Agreement

Respondents were asked about tactics employed during nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact that occurred since they have been a student at WFU without their active, ongoing voluntary consent (Table 21). WFU defines “consent” as permission for something to happen or agreement to do something. Consent is unambiguous, informed, active (not passive), voluntary (freely given), mutually understandable words, and/or actions that indicate a willingness to participate in the sexual activity.

Table 21. Reported Prevalence of Tactics Used for Nonconsensual or Unwanted Sexual Contact Without Active, Ongoing Voluntary Agreement

	Proportion of All Respondents Who Reported Any Nonconsensual or Unwanted Sexual Contact	How many times has this happened since attending WFU?			
		One Time	Two Times	Three Times	Four or More Times
	(%) ^a	(%) ^b	(%) ^b	(%) ^b	(%) ^b
Contact involving kissing or sexual touching without active, ongoing voluntary agreement	70.6%	51.8%	21.2%	12.8%	14.2%
Contact involving penetration or oral sex without active, ongoing voluntary agreement	51.9%	52.0%	21.5%	11.2%	15.3%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of all respondents who experienced any type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact since beginning their studies at WFU ($n = 496$); ^b Reflects weighted percentages of all respondents who experienced this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact since beginning their studies at WFU

Nearly three-fourths (71%) of all respondents who reported any type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact reported it involving kissing, touching, grabbing, groping, or rubbing without active, ongoing voluntary agreement. These respondents reported this happening to them once (52%), twice (21%), three times (13%), and four or more times (14%) since attending WFU.

Half (52%) of all respondents who reported any type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact reported previous contact involving penetration or oral sex without active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Those respondents reported this happening to them once (52%), twice (22%), three times (11%), and four or more times (15%) since attending WFU.

Timing and location of experience. Respondents who only indicated experiencing these types of tactics or who indicated that they were most impacted or affected by their experience of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact due to a lack of ongoing, active voluntary agreement reported additional details about this experience. In terms of the timing and location of these incidents, 11% of these respondents reported that this incident happened during an academic break or recess. In terms of the location of these incidents, 68% of these respondents reported that this happened on a WFU campus location, and 32% reported some other place. Table 22 provides more detailed information about the location these respondents reported.

Table 22. Reported Location of Nonconsensual or Unwanted Sexual Contact Due to Lack of Active, Ongoing Voluntary Agreement

Where did this incident occur?	
Location	% ^a
University residence hall	51.1%
Other residential housing	14.3%
Other space used by a single-sex student social organization	5.5%
Other non-residential building	2.8%
Fraternity lounge	2.4%
Restaurant, bar or club	2.1%
Classroom, lab or fieldwork setting	1.1%
Outdoor or recreational space	0.3%
Some other place	20.4%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 141$)

Reported alcohol and drug use. Respondents were asked about the perpetrators' alcohol and drug use before the incident (Table 23). They were also asked about their own voluntary use of alcohol and drugs as well as alcohol or other drugs that were given to them without their knowledge or consent before the incident (Table 24). The survey informed respondents that their use of alcohol and/or drugs in no way absolves a person who acted against their will.

Table 23. Perpetrator Alcohol and Drug Use—Lack of Active, Ongoing Voluntary Agreement

Perpetrator(s) Drinking Alcohol Before the Incident			Perpetrator(s) Using Drugs Before the Incident?		
Yes	No	Don't Know	Yes	No	Don't Know
% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a
57.0%	23.5%	19.5%	5.7%	54.6%	39.7%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered these items ($n = 141$)

Over half of these respondents (57%) reported that their perpetrator(s) drank alcohol before the incident, and 6% of respondents reported their perpetrator's drug use. Over half (59%) of survivors reported drinking alcohol before the incident, and 6% reported using drugs before the incident. The majority of respondents were not given alcohol or another drug without knowledge or consent (84%). Respondents were also asked whether they were passed out or

asleep for all or parts of the incident they described. Eleven percent (11%) of these respondents reported they were passed out or asleep, 80% reported they were not, and 10% reported they were not sure.

Table 24. Survivor Alcohol and Drug Use—Lack of Active, Ongoing Voluntary Agreement

Survivor Drinking Alcohol Before the Incident		Survivor Using Drugs Before the Incident?		Survivor Given Alcohol or Another Drug Without Knowledge or Consent			
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes, Certain	Suspect, But Uncertain	No	Don't Know
% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a
58.8%	41.2%	6.2%	93.8%	4.3%	4.6%	84.1%	7.0%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered these items ($n = 141$)

Perpetrators. Respondents who only indicated experiencing this type of nonconsensual or unwanted contact or who indicated that they were most impacted or affected by their experience of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact due to a lack of ongoing, active voluntary agreement reported that one person (86%), two persons (8%), or three or more persons (6%) behaved this way toward them during the experience they described (Table 25). The majority of respondents reported that the gender of their perpetrator(s) was a man.

Table 25. Reported Gender of Perpetrators—Lack of Active, Ongoing Voluntary Agreement

	How many different people behaved this way?		
	1 person	2 persons ^a	3 or more persons ^a
Gender of perpetrators (%) ^b			
Man	85.3%	100.0%	66.9%
Woman	13.8%	-	47.1%
Another Gender	0.9%	-	-
Don't Know	-	-	-

Note. When no responses were observed, we indicate this by -.

^a Respondents who reported ≥ 2 perpetrators could select multiple gender responses, so total percentages can exceed 100%; ^b Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 141$)

These respondents were also asked to indicate the perpetrators' relationship to both WFU (Table 26) and to themselves (Table 27). A large majority of respondents reported that their perpetrator(s) was a student (86%), and 12% of respondents reported that the person was not associated with WFU. The five most common types of relationships that perpetrators had with respondents was someone with whom they were involved or intimate with at the time (46%), someone they knew or recognized, but not a friend (25%), a friend (18%), someone with whom they previously had been involved or intimate (11%), and a classmate (9%). Eleven percent (11%) of respondents reported that their perpetrator was not someone they knew or recognized.

Table 26. Perpetrator Affiliation with WFU—Lack of Active, Ongoing Voluntary Agreement

How was the person (were the persons) who behaved this way (these ways) associated with WFU?	
WFU Role	% ^{a, b}
Student	85.6%
The person was not associated with WFU	11.6%
Alumni	6.0%
Unsure about association with WFU	2.4%
Graduate student	1.7%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 142$); ^b Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentage exceeds 100%

Table 27. Perpetrator Relationship to Survivor—Lack of Active, Ongoing Voluntary Agreement

At the time of this event (these events), what was the person's (were these persons') relationship to you?	
Relationship to Victim	% ^{a, b}
Someone I was involved or intimate with at the time	46.1%
Someone I know or recognize, but was not a friend	24.6%
Friend	18.4%
Someone I previously had been involved or intimate with	11.2%
Did not know or recognize this person	10.9%
Classmate	9.3%
Advisor	2.5%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 141$); ^b Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentage can exceed 100%

Impact on survivors. Respondents who only indicated experiencing this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact or who indicated that they were most impacted or affected by this type of experience were asked whether they experienced a variety of effects after this experience. First, they were asked to indicate (from a list) whether they experienced any emotional and physical effects associated with experiencing a traumatic event (Table 28). Approximately 86% of respondents experienced at least one emotional or physical effect as a result of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact due to lack of active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Seventy-one percent (71%) of respondents reported that they avoided or tried to avoid the person(s). Just under half of respondents reported feeling numb or detached (41%), and about a third of respondents reported feelings of helplessness or hopelessness (32%) and withdrawal from interactions with friends (30%).

Table 28. Emotional and Physical Effects Experienced by Survivors—Lack of Active, Ongoing Voluntary Agreement

Did you experience any of the following as a result of the incident?	
Type of Emotional and Physical Effects	% ^{a, b}
Avoided or tried to avoid the person(s)	71.3%
Feeling numb or detached	40.5%
Feelings of helplessness or hopelessness	31.8%
Withdrawal from interactions with friends	30.2%
Loss of interest in daily activities	25.0%
Fearfulness or being concerned about safety	23.4%
Nightmares or trouble sleeping	21.6%
Increased drug or alcohol use	20.3%
Eating problems or disorders	17.3%
Headaches or stomach aches	15.7%
None of the above	13.9%
Stopped participating in extracurricular activities	12.5%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 138$); ^b Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentage exceeds 100%

These respondents were also asked to specify (from a list) whether they experienced any impacts on their academic or professional lives (Table 29). Over a third of respondents (39%) reported that they experienced an impact on at least one aspect of their academic and professional lives. The three most common effects were difficulty concentrating on course projects, assignments, or exams (34%), decreased class attendance (21%), and difficulty going to work (13%).

Table 29. Impact on Survivors' Academic and Professional Lives—Lack of Active, Ongoing Voluntary Agreement

Did you experience any of the following as a result of the incident?	
Academic and Professional Effects	% ^{a, b}
Difficulty concentrating on course projects, assignments, or exams	34.2%
Decreased class attendance	21.2%
Difficulty going to work	12.5%
Considered dropping out of school	12.1%
Difficulty concentrating on thesis/dissertation research or lab/clinical duties	9.8%
Withdrew from some or all classes	4.0%
Changed major or college	3.8%
Changed my career plan	2.5%
Changed my residence or housing situation	2.0%
None of the above	61.3%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 134$); ^b Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentage can exceed 100%

Post-incident resource seeking. These respondents were also asked about any institutional resources they contacted (Table 30) as well as any other individuals they told about their experiences.

Table 30. WFU Institutional Resources Contacted After Experiences of Nonconsensual or Unwanted Sexual Contact Due to Lack of Active, Ongoing Voluntary Agreement

Have you ever contacted any of the following about this experience?		
Institutional Resource	% That Contacted Resource ^{a, b}	Median Usefulness Rating ^c
Safe Office	7.5%	4.0
University Counseling Center	4.6%	3.0
Title IX Coordinator	2.3%	1.0
Student Health Service	1.1%	4.0
Women's Center	0.8%	3.0
University Police	0.7%	3.0
None of the above	88.2%	N/A

^a Reflects weighted percentages of all respondents who replied to this item ($n = 139$); ^b Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentage exceeds 100%; ^c For *each* WFU resource that was contacted by a respondent, they were asked to indicate its usefulness in helping them using a 5-point scale: 1 = Not at all, 2 = A little, 3 = Somewhat, 4 = Very, and 5 = Extremely. Given the ordinal scale used and the relatively lower number of respondents for these items, the median usefulness rating (which represents the midpoint of the data, sorted in order) for each resource is reported relative to this 5-point scale.

Most of these survivors (88%) did not contact any of the WFU resources listed. Among those who did contact a resource, they most commonly contacted WFU's Safe Office (8%), University Counseling Center (5%), and the Title IX Coordinator (2%). Usefulness ratings for those resources ranged from not at all helpful to extremely helpful. The survey asked respondents about any reasons why they decided not to contact any of those WFU resources. The top five reasons why respondents didn't utilize institutional resources were: "I did not think it was serious enough to contact any of these programs or resources" (41%), "I could handle it myself" (40%), "I did not want any action taken" (33%), "I felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult" (21%), and "I did not trust the University" (18%).

For the respondents who selected "*I did not think it was serious enough to contact any of these programs or resources*" ($n = 115$) and/or "*Other*" responses ($n = 13$) as reasons why they did not contact any WFU resources after their nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact experience, the survey asked them to indicate any reasons that may better describe why they did not contact any of these resources (Table 31).

Table 31. Additional Reasons for Not Reporting Incident (Nonconsensual or Unwanted Sexual Contact Due to Lack of Active, Ongoing Voluntary Agreement)

Mark any of the reasons that may better describe why you didn't contact any of these programs or resources.	
Reasons	% ^{a, b}
I was not injured or hurt	63.4%
The event happened in a context that began consensually	55.3%
Events like this seem common	52.2%
I did not fight back	36.1%
Alcohol and/or other drugs were present	27.8%
Because of my gender and/or the person's gender, I thought it would be minimized or misunderstood	21.7%
The reaction by others suggested that it wasn't serious enough to contact any of these programs or services	18.0%
My body showed involuntary arousal	12.9%
I was too busy	6.8%
I might be counter-accused	5.0%
Other	7.8%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 56$); ^b Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentage can exceed 100%

A majority of these respondents indicated that they did not report their nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact because they were not injured or hurt (63%), the event happened in a context that began consensually (55%), or events like this seem common (52%). Just over a third of respondents reported that they didn't report because they did not fight back (36%).

Finally, respondents were asked whether they told any individuals about the nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact they experienced due to lack of ongoing, active voluntary agreement. For respondents reporting any experiences of this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact, they most commonly told friends (81%), sexual or romantic partners (20%), family (19%), a therapist/counselor (18%), and a physician (3%). Approximately 15% of respondents who have experienced nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact indicated that they did not tell anyone else.

Nonconsensual or Unwanted Sexual Contact Involving Incapacitation from Alcohol and/or Drugs

Respondents were also asked about nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact that occurred since they have been a student at WFU when they were unable to consent or stop what was happening because they were incapacitated due to alcohol and/or drugs, passed out, or asleep (e.g., times that they voluntarily consumed alcohol or drugs and times that they were given alcohol or drugs without knowledge or consent; Table 32).

Table 32. Reported Prevalence of Tactics Used for Nonconsensual or Unwanted Sexual Contact Due to Incapacitation from Alcohol and/or Drugs

	Proportion of All Respondents Who Reported Any Nonconsensual or Unwanted Sexual Contact	How many times has this happened since attending WFU?			
		One Time	Two Times	Three Times	Four or More Times
	(%) ^a	(%) ^b	(%) ^b	(%) ^b	(%) ^b
Contact involving kissing; touching someone's breast, chest, crotch, groin, or buttocks; or grabbing, groping or rubbing against the other in a sexual way, even if the touching is over the other's clothes while unable to consent or stop what was happening because respondent was incapacitated due to alcohol or drugs, passed out, or asleep	60.1%	45.7%	26.0%	13.8%	14.6%
Contact involving penetration or oral sex while unable to consent or stop what was happening because respondent was incapacitated due to alcohol or drugs, passed out, or asleep	34.7%	60.7%	21.3%	11.3%	6.6%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of all respondents who experienced *any type* of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact since beginning their studies at WFU ($n = 496$); ^b Reflects weighted percentages of all respondents who experienced *this type* of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact since beginning their studies at WFU

Approximately 60% of all respondents who reported nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact reported experiencing this as kissing, touching, grabbing, groping, or rubbing while unable to stop what was happening due to alcohol or drugs. These respondents reported this happening to them once (46%), twice (26%), three times (14%), and four or more times (15%) since attending WFU.

Just over a third (35%) of these respondents reported previous contact involving penetration or oral sex while unable to consent or stop what was happening due to alcohol or drugs. These respondents reported this happening to them once (61%), twice (21%), three times (11%), and four or more times (7%) since attending WFU.

Timing and location of experience. Respondents who only indicated experiencing this type of tactic or who indicated that they were most impacted or affected by their experience of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact due to incapacitation from alcohol and/or drugs reported additional details about this experience. In terms of the timing and location of these incidents, 8% of these respondents reported that this incident happened during an academic break or recess. In terms of the location of these incidents, 72% of these respondents reported that this happened on a WFU campus location, 2% reported on a study abroad or study away location, and 26% reported some other place. Table 33 provides more detailed information about the location these respondents reported.

Table 33. Reported Location of Nonconsensual or Unwanted Sexual Contact Due to Incapacitation from Alcohol and/or Drugs

Where did this incident occur?	
Location	% ^a
University residence hall	59.4%
Other residential housing	14.8%
Other non-residential building	5.4%
Other space used by a single-sex student social organization	4.5%
Fraternity lounge	3.1%
Restaurant, bar, or club	1.4%
Outdoor or recreational space	0.6%
Some other place	10.7%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 139$)

Reported alcohol and drug use. These respondents were asked about the perpetrators' alcohol and drug use before the incident (Table 34). These respondents indicated that the nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact they reported as the most impactful happened when they were unable to consent or stop what was happening because they were incapacitated due to alcohol and/or drugs, passed out, or asleep. Respondents were asked about their own voluntary use of alcohol and drugs as well as alcohol or other drugs that were given to them without their knowledge or consent before the incident (Table 35). The survey informed respondents that their use of alcohol and/or drugs in no way absolves a person who acted against their will.

Table 34. Perpetrator Alcohol and Drug Use—Incapacitation from Alcohol and/or Drugs

Perpetrator(s) Drinking Alcohol Before the Incident			Perpetrator(s) Using Drugs Before the Incident?		
Yes	No	Don't Know	Yes	No	Don't Know
% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a
76.5%	9.3%	14.3%	9.2%	39.4%	51.5%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 142$)

About three-fourths of these respondents (77%) reported that their perpetrator(s) drank alcohol before the incident, and 9% of respondents reported their perpetrator's drug use. The majority (93%) of survivors reported drinking alcohol before the incident, and 5% reported using drugs before the incident. A majority of respondents (74%) reported that they were not given alcohol or another drug without knowledge or consent. Respondents were also asked whether they were passed out or asleep for all or parts of the incident they described. Nearly a third (31%) of these respondents reported they were passed out or asleep, 47% reported they were not, and 22% reported they were not sure.

Table 35. Survivor Alcohol and Drug Use—Incapacitation from Alcohol and/or Drugs

Survivor Drinking Alcohol Before the Incident		Survivor Using Drugs Before the Incident?		Survivor Given Alcohol or Another Drug Without Knowledge or Consent			
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes, Certain	Suspect, But Uncertain	No	Don't Know
% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a
93.2%	6.8%	4.9%	95.1%	3.6%	14.4%	73.7%	8.4%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 142$)

Perpetrators. These respondents reported that one person (91%), two persons (4%), or three or more persons (5%) behaved this way toward them during the experience they described (Table 36). The majority of respondents (between 84%–86%) reported that the gender of their perpetrator(s) was a man.

Table 36. Reported Gender of Perpetrators—Incapacitation from Alcohol and/or Drugs

	How many different people behaved this way?		
	1 person	2 persons ^a	3 or more persons ^a
Gender of perpetrators (%) ^b			
Man	84.2%	85.7%	85.9%
Woman	15.7%	14.8%	14.5%
Another Gender	-	-	-
Don't Know	0.5%	-	-

Note. When no responses were observed, we indicate this by -.

^a Respondents who reported ≥ 2 perpetrators could select multiple gender responses, so total percentages can exceed 100%; ^b Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered these items ($n = 142$)

These respondents were also asked to indicate the perpetrators' relationship to both WFU (Table 37) and to themselves (Table 38). Most respondents reported that their perpetrator(s) was a student (89%), and 9% of respondents reported that the person was not associated with WFU. The five most common types of relationships that perpetrators had with respondents were someone they knew or recognized, but not a friend (37%), someone with whom they were involved or intimate with at the time (28%), a friend (15%), someone with whom they previously had been involved or intimate (12%), and a classmate (6%). Nineteen percent (19%) of respondents reported that their perpetrator was not someone they knew or recognized.

Table 37. Perpetrator Affiliation with WFU—Incapacitation from Alcohol and/or Drugs

How was the person (were the persons) who behaved this way (these ways) associated with WFU?	
WFU Role	% ^{a, b}
Student	89.4%
The person was not associated with Wake Forest University	9.2%
Alumni	2.0%
Unsure about association with Wake Forest University	1.7%
Other person associated with Wake Forest University (e.g., internship, study abroad)	1.4%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 142$); ^b Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentage can exceed 100%

Table 38. Perpetrator Relationship to Survivor—Incapacitation from Alcohol and/or Drugs

At the time of this event (these events), what was the person's (were these persons') relationship to you?	
Relationship to Victim	% ^{a, b}
Someone I know or recognize, but was not a friend	36.5%
Someone I was involved or intimate with at the time	28.0%
Did not know or recognize this person	18.9%
Friend	15.3%
Someone I previously had been involved or intimate with	12.0%
Classmate	6.3%
Boss or supervisor	0.7%
Live-in residential staff	0.4%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 142$); ^b Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentage can exceed 100%

Impact on survivors. Respondents who only indicated experiencing this type of nonconsensual or unwanted contact or who indicated that they were most impacted or affected by their experience of nonconsensual sexual contact due to incapacitation from alcohol and/or drugs were asked whether they experienced a variety of effects after this incident. First, they were asked to indicate (from a list) whether they experienced any emotional and physical effects associated with experiencing a traumatic event (Table 39). Approximately 88% of respondents experienced at least one emotional or physical effect as a result of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact due to incapacitation from alcohol and/or drugs. Three-fourths (75%) of respondents reported that they avoided or tried to avoid the person(s). More than half of respondents reported feeling numb or detached (56%), and roughly one-third of respondents reported withdrawal from interactions with friends (38%), feelings of helplessness or hopelessness (37%), increased drug or alcohol use (32%), nightmares or trouble sleeping (31%), fearfulness or being concerned about safety (30%), and loss of interest in daily activities (30%).

Table 39. Emotional and Physical Effects Experienced by Survivors—Incapacitation from Alcohol and/or Drugs

Did you experience any of the following as a result of the incident?	
Type of Emotional and Physical Effects	% ^{a, b}
Avoided or tried to avoid the person(s)	74.8%
Feeling numb or detached	55.9%
Withdrawal from interactions with friends	37.6%
Feelings of helplessness or hopelessness	37.4%
Increased drug or alcohol use	32.4%
Nightmares or trouble sleeping	30.5%
Fearfulness or being concerned about safety	30.4%
Loss of interest in daily activities	29.9%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 137$); ^b Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentage exceeds 100%

Table 39 (cont'd). Emotional and Physical Effects Experienced by Survivors—Incapacitation from Alcohol and/or Drugs

Did you experience any of the following as a result of the incident?	
Type of Emotional and Physical Effects	% ^{a, b}
Eating problems or disorders	23.7%
Headaches or stomach aches	22.5%
Stopped participating in extracurricular activities	17.9%
None of the above	12.5%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 137$); ^b Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentage exceeds 100%

These respondents were also asked to specify (from a list) whether they experienced any impacts on their academic or professional lives (Table 40). Half of respondents (50%) reported that they experienced an impact on at least one aspect of their academic and professional lives. The three most common effects were difficulty concentrating on course projects, assignments, or exams (42%), decreased class attendance (23%), and considering dropping out of school (16%).

Table 40. Impact on Survivors' Academic and Professional Lives—Incapacitation from Alcohol and/or Drugs

Did you experience any of the following as a result of the incident?	
Academic and Professional	% ^{a, b}
Difficulty concentrating on course projects, assignments, or exams	42.4%
Decreased class attendance	22.7%
Considered dropping out of school	16.0%
Difficulty going to work	11.1%
Withdrew from some or all classes	6.5%
Changed major or college	6.1%
Changed my career plan	5.6%
Difficulty concentrating on thesis/dissertation research or lab/clinical duties	5.5%
Changed my residence or housing situation	3.4%
None of the above	50.5%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 134$); ^b Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentage can exceed 100%

Post-incident resource seeking. These respondents were also asked about any institutional resources they contacted and the usefulness of those resources (Table 41) as well as any other individuals they told about their experiences.

Table 41. WFU Institutional Resources Contacted After Experiences of Nonconsensual or Unwanted Sexual Contact Due to Incapacitation from Alcohol and/or Drugs

Have you ever contacted any of the following about this experience?		
Institutional Resource	% That Contacted Resource ^{a, b}	Median Usefulness Rating ^c
Safe Office	16.1%	5.0
University Counseling Center	14.5%	3.0
Title IX Coordinator	13.5%	3.0
University Police	3.7%	2.0
Student Health Service	3.3%	5.0
Women's Center	2.0%	5.0
Compliance Hotline	0.5%	4.0
Office of the Chaplain	0.4%	1.0
None of the above	77.5%	N/A

^a Reflects weighted percentages of all respondents who replied to this item ($n = 136$); ^b Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentages can exceed 100%; ^c For *each* WFU resource that was contacted by a respondent, they were asked to indicate its usefulness in helping them using a 5-point scale: 1 = Not at all, 2 = A little, 3 = Somewhat, 4 = Very, and 5 = Extremely. Given the ordinal scale used and the relatively lower number of respondents for these items, the median usefulness rating (which represents the midpoint of the data, sorted in order) for each resource is reported relative to this 5-point scale.

Respondents reported contacting institutional resources, including WFU's Safe Office (16%), University Counseling Center (15%), the Title IX Coordinator (14%), University Police (4%), and Student Health Service (3%). Usefulness ratings for those four resources ranged from a little helpful to extremely helpful.

Most of these respondents (78%) indicated that they did not contact any of the WFU resources listed in Table 41. The survey asked these respondents about any reasons why they decided not to contact any of those WFU resources. The top five reasons why respondents didn't utilize institutional resources were: "I did not think it was serious enough to contact any of these programs or resources" (43%), "I did not want any action taken" (31%), "I could handle it myself" (30%), "I felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult" (27%), and "I felt that other people might think that what happened was at least partly my fault" (21%).

For the respondents who selected "*I did not think it was serious enough to contact any of these programs or resources*" ($n = 114$) and/or "*Other*" responses ($n = 23$) as reasons why they did not contact any WFU resources after their nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact experience, the survey asked them to indicate any reasons that may better describe why they did not contact any of these resources (Table 42).

Table 42. Additional Reasons for Not Reporting Incident—Incapacitation from Alcohol and/or Drugs)

Mark any of the reasons that may better describe why you didn't contact any of these programs or resources.	
Reasons	% ^{a, b}
I was not injured or hurt	74.5%
The event happened in a context that began consensually	57.1%
Alcohol and/or other drugs were present	56.0%
Events like this seem common	51.9%
The reaction by others suggested that it wasn't serious enough to contact any of these programs or services	28.0%
I did not fight back	27.1%
Because of my gender and/or the person's gender, I thought it would be minimized or misunderstood	12.5%
My body showed involuntary arousal	12.0%
I was too busy	10.0%
I might be counter-accused	5.2%
Other	15.9%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 44$); ^b Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentage exceeds 100%

Three-fourths of respondents (75%) indicated that they did not report their nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact due to incapacitation from alcohol or drugs because they were not injured or hurt. Over half of respondents reported that the event happened in a context that began consensually (57%), alcohol and/or other drugs were present (56%), and events like this seem common (52%). Roughly a quarter of respondents did not report because the reaction by others suggested that it was not serious enough to contact resources (28%) or because they did not fight back (27%).

Finally, respondents were asked whether they told any individuals about their nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact due to incapacitation from alcohol or drugs. For respondents reporting these experiences, they most commonly told: friends (83%), family (34%), a therapist/counselor (24%), sexual or romantic partners (17%), and a faculty member or instructor (9%). Approximately 11% of respondents who have experienced nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact indicated that they did not tell anyone else.

Nonconsensual or Unwanted Sexual Contact Involving Force or Threats of Force

Respondents were asked about incidents that occurred or were unsuccessfully attempted since they have been a student at WFU that involved force or threats of force against them (e.g., someone using their body weight to hold them down, pinning their arms, hitting or kicking them, or using or threatening to use a weapon against them; Table 43).

Table 43. Reported Prevalence of Tactics Used for Nonconsensual or Unwanted Sexual Contact Due to Force or Threats of Force

	Proportion of All Nonconsensual or Unwanted Sexual Contact Experiences	How many times has this happened since attending WFU?			
		One Time	Two Times	Three Times	Four or More Times
	(%) ^a	(%) ^b	(%) ^b	(%) ^b	(%) ^b
Contact involving kissing; touching someone's breast, chest, crotch, groin, or buttocks; or grabbing, groping or rubbing against the other in a sexual way, even if the touching is over the other's clothes due to using physical force or threats of physical force	22.0%	55.6%	21.2%	12.4%	10.8%
Contact involving penetration or oral sex due to using physical force or threats of physical force	11.6%	60.3%	30.7%	7.2%	1.8%
Unsuccessful attempt at contact involving penetration or oral sex due to using physical force or threats of physical force	10.3%	79.5%	12.7%	1.8%	6.0%

^aReflects weighted percentages of all respondents who experienced *any type* of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact since beginning their studies at WFU ($n = 496$); ^b Reflects weighted percentages of all respondents who experienced *this type* of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact since beginning their studies at WFU

Nearly a quarter (22%) of respondents who experienced any type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact since beginning their studies at WFU reported experiencing this as kissing, touching, groping, or rubbing with the use or threat of physical force. These respondents reported this happening to them once (56%), twice (21%), three times (12%), and four or more times (11%) since attending WFU.

Approximately 12% of these respondents reported previous contact involving penetration or oral sex with the use or threat of physical force. These respondents reported this happening to them once (60%), twice (31%), three times (7%), and four or more times (2%) since attending WFU.

A total of 10% of these respondents reported an *unsuccessful* attempt at contact involving penetration or oral sex with force or threat of physical force. These respondents reported this

happening to them once (80%), twice (13%), three times (2%), and four or more times (6%) since attending WFU.

Timing and location of experience. Respondents who only indicated experiencing this type of nonconsensual or unwanted contact or who indicated that they were most impacted or affected by their experience of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact with the use or threat of force reported additional details about this experience. In terms of the timing and location of these incidents, 9% of these respondents reported that this incident happened during an academic break or recess. In terms of the location of these incidents, 65% of these respondents reported that this happened on a WFU campus location, and 35% reported some other place. Table 44 provides more detailed information about the location these respondents reported.

Table 44. Reported Location of Nonconsensual or Unwanted Sexual Contact Due to Force or Threats of Force

Where did this incident occur?	
Location	% ^a
University residence hall	59.8%
Other non-residential building	7.5%
Fraternity lounge	6.9%
Restaurant, bar, or club	6.4%
Other residential housing	3.5%
Other space used by a single-sex student social organization	2.9%
Outdoor or recreational space	2.3%
Some other place	10.6%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 30$)

Reported alcohol and drug use. Respondents were asked about the perpetrators' alcohol and drug use before the incident (Table 45). They were also asked about their own voluntary use of alcohol and drugs as well as alcohol or other drugs that were given to them without their knowledge or consent before the incident (Table 46). The survey informed respondents that their use of alcohol and/or drugs in no way absolves a person who acted against their will.

Table 45. Perpetrator Alcohol and Drug Use—Force or Threats of Force

Perpetrator(s) Drinking Alcohol Before the Incident			Perpetrator(s) Using Drugs Before the Incident?		
Yes	No	Don't Know	Yes	No	Don't Know
% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a
65.7%	34.3%	-	22.2%	34.3%	43.5%

Note. When no responses were observed, we indicate this by -.

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered these items ($n = 30$)

Approximately two-thirds of these respondents (66%) reported that their perpetrator(s) drank alcohol before the incident, and 22% of respondents reported their perpetrator(s) used drugs beforehand. Over half (61%) of survivors reported drinking alcohol before the incident, and 18% reported using drugs before the incident. The majority of respondents were not given alcohol or another drug without knowledge or consent. Respondents were also asked whether they were passed out or asleep for all or parts of the incident they described. Most (81%) reported they were not, 15% were unsure, and 3% of these respondents reported they were passed out or asleep.

Table 46. Survivor Alcohol and Drug Use—Force or Threats of Force

Survivor Drinking Alcohol Before the Incident		Survivor Using Drugs Before the Incident?		Survivor Given Alcohol or Another Drug Without Knowledge or Consent			
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes, Certain	Suspect, But Uncertain	No	Don't Know
% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a
60.7%	39.3%	18.4%	81.6%	2.5%	-	91.0%	6.5%

Note. When no responses were observed, we indicate this by -.

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 30$)

Perpetrators. Respondents who indicated that they were most impacted or affected by their experience of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact with force or threats of force reported that one person (95%) and two persons (5%) behaved this way toward them during the incident they described (Table 47). All respondents indicated that the gender of their perpetrator(s) was a man.

Table 47. Reported Gender of Perpetrators - Force or Threats of Force

	How many different people behaved this way?	
	1 person	2 persons
Gender of perpetrators (%) ^a		
Man	100.0%	100.0%
Woman	-	-
Another Gender	-	-
Don't Know	-	-

Note. When no responses were observed, we indicate this by -.

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 30$)

These respondents were also asked to indicate the perpetrators' relationship to both WFU (Table 48) and to themselves (Table 49). About three-fourths of these respondents (74%) reported that their perpetrator was a student, and 20% of these respondents reported that the person was not associated with WFU. There were four types of relationships that perpetrators had with respondents: someone with whom they were involved or intimate with at the time (31%), a friend (30%), someone with whom they previously had been involved or intimate

(16%), and someone they knew or recognized, but not a friend (15%). Eleven percent (11%) of respondents reported that their perpetrator was not someone they knew or recognized.

Table 48. Perpetrator Affiliation with WFU—Force or Threats of Force

How was the person (were the persons) who behaved this way (these ways) associated with WFU?	
WFU Role	% ^{a, b}
Student	74.0%
The person was not associated with WFU	19.5%
Unsure about association with WFU	6.4%
Alumni	2.3%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 30$); ^b Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentage exceeds 100%

Table 49. Perpetrator Relationship to Survivor—Force or Threats of Force

At the time of this event (these events), what was the person's (were these persons') relationship to you?	
Relationship to Victim	% ^{a, b}
Someone with whom I was involved or intimate at the time	31.1%
Friend	29.9%
Someone with whom I previously had been involved or intimate	16.1%
Someone I know or recognize, but was not a friend	14.7%
Did not know or recognize this person	10.9%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 30$); ^b Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentage can exceed 100%

Impact on survivors. Respondents who only indicated experiencing this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact or who indicated that they were most impacted or affected by their experience of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact with force or threat of force were asked whether they experienced a variety of effects after this incident. First, they were asked to indicate (from a list) whether they experienced any emotional and physical effects associated with experiencing a traumatic event (Table 50). Nearly all respondents (98%) reported experiencing at least one emotional or physical effect as a result of this experience. Almost all respondents (91%) reported that they avoided or tried to avoid the person(s). A large proportion of respondents also reported feeling numb or detached (64%), feelings of helplessness or hopelessness (61%), withdrawal from interactions with friends (49%), loss of interest in daily activities (47%), and fearfulness or being concerned about safety (41%).

Table 50. Emotional and Physical Effects Experienced by Survivors of Nonconsensual or Unwanted Sexual Contact Due to Force or Threats of Force

Did you experience any of the following as a result of the incident?	
Type of Emotional and Physical Effects	% ^{a, b}
Avoided or tried to avoid the person(s)	90.6%
Feeling numb or detached	64.1%
Feelings of helplessness or hopelessness	61.2%
Withdrawal from interactions with friends	49.2%
Loss of interest in daily activities	46.7%
Fearfulness or being concerned about safety	40.5%
Eating problems or disorders	34.7%
Stopped participating in extracurricular activities	32.0%
Nightmares or trouble sleeping	25.1%
Increased drug or alcohol use	22.1%
Headaches or stomach aches	19.1%
None of the above	2.3%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 30$); ^b Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentage exceeds 100%

These respondents were also asked to specify (from a list) whether they experienced any impacts on their academic or professional lives (Table 51). About two-thirds of respondents (65%) reported that they experienced an impact on at least one aspect of their academic and professional lives. The three most common effects were difficulty concentrating on course projects, assignments, or exams (59%), decreased class attendance (46%), and difficulty going to work (32%).

Table 51. Impact on Survivors' Academic and Professional Lives—Force or Threats of Force)

Did you experience any of the following as a result of the incident?	
Type of Academic/Professional Effects	% ^{a, b}
Difficulty concentrating on course projects, assignments, or exams	59.2%
Decreased class attendance	46.4%
Difficulty going to work	32.4%
Considered dropping out of school	25.7%
Withdrew from some or all classes	24.2%
Changed my career plan	7.6%
Difficulty concentrating on thesis/dissertation research or lab/clinical duties	6.7%
Changed my residence or housing situation	5.1%
None of the above	34.8%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 29$); ^b Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentage exceeds 100%

Post-incident resource seeking. Respondents who indicated that they were most impacted or affected by this type of experience were also asked about any institutional resources they contacted (Table 52) as well as any other individuals they told about their experiences.

Table 52. WFU Institutional Resources Contacted—Force or Threats of Force

Have you ever contacted any of the following about this experience?		
Institutional Resource	% That Contacted Resource ^{a, b}	Median Usefulness Rating ^c
Safe Office	16.0%	1.0
University Counseling Center	13.3%	3.0
Student Health Service	4.3%	4.0
Title IX Coordinator	4.0%	1.0
None of the above	78.3%	N/A

^a Reflects weighted percentages of all respondents who replied to this item ($n = 29$); ^b Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentages can exceed 100%; ^c For *each* WFU resource that was contacted by a respondent, they were asked to indicate its usefulness in helping them using a 5-point scale: 1 = Not at all, 2 = A little, 3 = Somewhat, 4 = Very, and 5 = Extremely. Given the ordinal scale used and the relatively lower number of respondents for these items, the median usefulness rating (which represents the midpoint of the data, sorted in order) for each resource is reported relative to this 5-point scale.

Respondents reported contacting four of the institutional resources after their nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact due to physical force or threat of physical force: WFU's Safe Office (16%), University Counseling Center (13%), Student Health Service (4%), and the Title IX Coordinator (4%). Usefulness ratings for those four resources ranged from not at all helpful to very helpful.

Over three-fourths of respondents (78%) indicated that they did not contact any of the WFU resources listed in Table 52. The survey asked these respondents about any reasons why they decided not to contact any of those WFU resources. The top five reasons why these respondents did not utilize institutional resources were: "I could handle it myself" (40%), "I did not want the person to get into trouble" (34%), "I did not think it was serious enough to contact any of these programs or resources" (33%), "I feared negative academic, social or professional consequences" (25%), and "I felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult" (25%).

For the respondents who selected "*I did not think it was serious enough to contact any of these programs or resources*" ($n = 18$) and/or "*Other*" responses ($n = 8$) as reasons why they did not contact any WFU resources after their experience, the survey asked them to indicate any reasons that may better describe why they did not contact any of these resources. The most common additional reasons reported among those respondents were "I was not injured or hurt" (80%) and "Events like this seem common" (49%).

Finally, these respondents were asked whether they told any individuals about their experience. These students most commonly told: friends (87%), sexual or romantic partners (37%), family (28%), a therapist/counselor (14%), and a resident advisor or other live-in residential staff (4%). Approximately 13% of respondents who have experienced nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact due to force or threats of force indicated that they did not tell anyone else.

Nonconsensual or Unwanted Sexual Contact Involving Verbal Coercion

Respondents were asked about nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact that occurred since they have been a student at WFU because someone verbally coerced them by threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards (Table 53).

Table 53. Reported Prevalence of Types of Tactics Used for Nonconsensual or Unwanted Sexual Contact Because of Verbal Coercion

	Proportion of All Nonconsensual or Unwanted Sexual Contact Experiences	How many times has this happened since attending WFU?			
		One Time	Two Times	Three Times	Four or More Times
	(%) ^a	(%) ^b	(%) ^b	(%) ^b	(%) ^b
Contact involving kissing or other sexual touching by threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that respondent felt they must comply	7.4%	39.4%	31.3%	11.3%	18.0%
Contact involving penetration or oral sex by threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that respondent felt they must comply	6.0%	46.3%	24.7%	14.7%	14.3%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of all respondents who experienced *any type* of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact since beginning their studies at WFU ($n = 496$); ^b Reflects weighted percentages of all respondents who experienced *this type* of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact since beginning their studies at WFU

Approximately 7% of all respondents who experienced nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact reported experiencing this as involving kissing or other sexual touching by threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that respondent felt they must comply. These respondents reported this happening to them once (39%), twice (31%), three times (11%), and four or more times (18%) since attending WFU.

Six percent of respondents reported contact involving penetration or oral sex by threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that respondent felt they must comply. These respondents reported this happening to them once (46%), twice (25%), three times (15%), and four or more times (14%) since attending WFU.

Timing and location of experience. Respondents who only indicated experiencing these types of tactics or who indicated that they were most impacted or affected by their experience of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact because of verbal coercion reported additional details about this experience. In terms of the timing and location of these incidents, a third (32%) of these respondents reported that this incident happened during an academic break or recess. In terms of the location of these incidents, 32% of these respondents reported that this happened on a WFU campus location, and 68% reported some other place. Table 54 provides more detailed information about the location these respondents reported.

Table 54. Reported Location of Nonconsensual or Unwanted Sexual Contact Due to Verbal Coercion

Where did this incident occur?	
Location	% ^a
Other residential housing	39.2%
University residence hall	24.2%
Fraternity lounge	14.4%
Some other place	22.2%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 7$)

Reported alcohol and drug use. Respondents were asked about the perpetrators' alcohol and drug use before the incident (Table 55). They were also asked about their own voluntary use of alcohol and drugs as well as alcohol or other drugs that were given to them without their knowledge or consent before the incident (Table 56). The survey informed respondents that their use of alcohol and/or drugs in no way absolves a person who acted against their will.

Table 55. Perpetrator Alcohol and Drug Use—Verbal Coercion

Perpetrator(s) Drinking Alcohol Before the Incident			Perpetrator(s) Using Drugs Before the Incident?		
Yes	No	Don't Know	Yes	No	Don't Know
% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a
7.9%	92.1%	-	13.4%	72.3%	14.4%

Note. When no responses were observed, we indicate this by -.

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 7$)

Approximately 8% of respondents reported that their perpetrator(s) drank alcohol before the incident, and 13% of respondents reported their perpetrator's drug use. No survivors reported drinking alcohol before the incident, and 13% reported using drugs before the incident. Respondents were also asked whether they were passed out or asleep for all or parts of the incident they described; no respondents reported this.

Table 56. Survivor Alcohol and Drug Use—Verbal Coercion

Survivor Drinking Alcohol Before the Incident		Survivor Using Drugs Before the Incident?		Survivor Given Alcohol or Another Drug Without Knowledge or Consent			
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes, Certain	Suspect, But Uncertain	No	Don't Know
% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a
-	100%	13.4%	86.6%	-	-	100%	-

Note. When no responses were observed, we indicate this by -.

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 7$)

Perpetrators. All respondents who indicated that they were most impacted or affected by these types of experiences reported that their perpetrator was one person (Table 57). The majority of respondents reported that the gender of their perpetrator(s) was a man (86%).

Table 57. Reported Gender of Perpetrators—Verbal Coercion

	How many different people behaved this way?		
	1 person	2 persons	3 or more persons
Gender of perpetrators (%)^b			
Man	85.6%	-	-
Woman	-	-	-
Another Gender	-	-	-
Don't Know	14.4%	-	-

Note. When no responses were observed, we indicate this by -.

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 7$)

These respondents were also asked to indicate the perpetrators' relationship to both WFU (Table 58) and to themselves (Table 59). Nearly half (48%) of respondents reported that their perpetrator(s) was a student, and 29% of respondents reported that the person was not associated with WFU. Three types of relationships that perpetrators had with respondents were reported: someone with whom they were involved or intimate with at the time (90%), someone with whom they previously had been involved or intimate (28%), and an advisor (10%). Fourteen percent (14%) of respondents reported that their perpetrator was not someone they knew or recognized.

Table 58. Perpetrator Affiliation with WFU—Verbal Coercion

How was the person (were the persons) who behaved this way (these ways) associated with WFU?	
WFU Role	% ^{a, b}
Student	48.0%
The person was not associated with WFU	28.8%
Student teaching assistant	13.4%
Research staff	9.8%
Graduate student	9.8%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 7$); ^b Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentage exceeds 100%

Table 59. Perpetrator Relationship to Survivor—Verbal Coercion

At the time of this event (these events), what was the person's (were these persons') relationship to you?	
Relationship to Victim	% ^{a, b}
Someone I was involved or intimate with at the time	90.2%
Someone I previously had been involved or intimate with	27.7%
Did not know or recognize this person	14.4%
Advisor	9.8%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 7$); ^b Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentage exceeds 100%

Impact on survivors. Respondents who only indicated experiencing these types of tactics or who indicated that they were most impacted or affected by their experience of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact because of verbal coercion were asked whether they experienced a variety of effects after this incident. First, they were asked to indicate (from a list) whether they experienced any emotional and physical effects associated with experiencing a traumatic event (Table 60). All of these respondents experienced at least one emotional or physical effect as a result of their experience. All of these respondents reported feelings of helplessness or hopelessness. They also reported that they avoided or tried to avoid the person(s) (71%), and over half of these respondents reported a loss of interest in daily activities (68%), withdrawal from interactions with friends (68%), eating problems or disorders (55%), fearfulness or being concerned about safety (54%), feeling numb or detached (54%), and nightmares or trouble sleeping (52%).

Table 60. Emotional and Physical Effects Experienced by Survivors of Nonconsensual or Unwanted Sexual Contact Due to Verbal Coercion

Did you experience any of the following as a result of the incident?	
Type of Emotional and Physical Effects	% ^{a, b}
Feelings of helplessness or hopelessness	100.0%
Avoided or tried to avoid the person(s)	71.2%
Loss of interest in daily activities	67.9%
Withdrawal from interactions with friends	67.9%
Eating problems or disorders	54.5%
Fearfulness or being concerned about safety	53.5%
Feeling numb or detached	53.5%
Nightmares or trouble sleeping	52.0%
Headaches or stomach aches	38.6%
Stopped participating in extracurricular activities	27.7%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 7$); ^b Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentage exceeds 100%

These respondents were also asked to specify (from a list) whether they experienced any impacts on their academic or professional lives (Table 61). All respondents reported that they experienced an impact on at least one aspect of their academic and professional lives. The three most common effects were difficulty concentrating on course projects, assignments, or exams (76%), decreased class attendance (42%), and considering dropping out of school (40%).

Table 61. Impact on Survivors' Academic and Professional Lives—Verbal Coercion

Did you experience any of the following as a result of the incident?	
Academic and Professional Effects	% ^{a, b}
Difficulty concentrating on course projects, assignments, or exams	75.8%
Decreased class attendance	42.1%
Considered dropping out of school	40.2%
Difficulty going to work	35.6%
Withdrew from some or all classes	13.4%
Difficulty concentrating on thesis/dissertation research or lab/clinical duties	9.8%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of respondents who reported being most impacted or affected by this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact who answered this item ($n = 7$); ^b Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentage exceeds 100%

Post-incident resource seeking. These respondents were also asked about any institutional resources they contacted (Table 62) as well as any other individuals they told about their experiences.

Table 62. WFU Institutional Resources Contacted—Verbal Coercion

Have you ever contacted any of the following about this experience?		
Institutional Resource	% That Contacted Resource ^{a, b}	Median Usefulness Rating ^c
University Counseling Center	25.8%	2.0
Safe Office	13.4%	5.0
None of the above	60.8%	N/A

^a Reflects weighted percentages of all respondents who replied to this item ($n = 7$); ^b Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentages can exceed 100%; ^c For *each* WFU resource that was contacted by a respondent, they were asked to indicate its usefulness in helping them using a 5-point scale: 1 = Not at all, 2 = A little, 3 = Somewhat, 4 = Very, and 5 = Extremely. Given the ordinal scale used and the relatively lower number of respondents for these items, the median usefulness rating (which represents the midpoint of the data, sorted in order) for each resource is reported relative to this 5-point scale.

These respondents reported contacting two institutional resources after experiencing nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact because of verbal coercion: the University Counseling Center (26%) and Safe Office (13%). Usefulness ratings for those two resources ranged from a little to extremely helpful.

Sixty-one percent (61%) of respondents indicated that they did not contact any of the WFU resources listed in Table 62. The survey asked these respondents about any reasons why they decided not to contact any of those WFU resources. The top two reasons why respondents didn't utilize institutional resources were: "I felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult" (76%) and "I did not want the person to get into trouble" (60%). No respondents selected "*I did not think it was serious enough to contact any of these programs or resources*" and/or "*Other*" responses as reasons why they did not contact any WFU resources after their experience.

Finally, respondents were asked whether they told any individuals about their experience. For respondents reporting any experiences of this type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact, all respondents reported telling a friend, and about half (54%) reported telling a therapist or counselor.

Key Findings About Nonconsensual or Unwanted Sexual Contact:

Among the 16% of the total WFU student sample who reported experiencing nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact since becoming a student at WFU, sexual activity without active, ongoing voluntary agreement was the most commonly reported experience (71% of all students who experienced nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact). Because of the conceptual overlap, sexual activity without ongoing voluntary agreement is likely to co-occur with other nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact behaviors; however, it can and does occur alone.

Role of Alcohol and Drugs. Among WFU students, nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact most often occurred in a residence hall, other residential housing, or in another non-residential building. These findings are comparable to those in the AAU Campus Climate Study (2019) and consistent with the broader research literature, that finds sexual assault most often occurs at the home of the victim or perpetrator (Abbey et al., 2001; Adams-Curtis & Forbes, 2004). Over half of the time, alcohol was used by the perpetrator and/or survivor prior to the experience, while drug use prior to the experience was much less common. The majority of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact due to incapacitation were the result of voluntary alcohol consumption, rather than due to survivors being drugged or given alcohol without their knowledge or consent. This is consistent with the broader research literature (Lawyer et al., 2010) and does not mean that the survivor was not pressured, coerced, or encouraged to drink to a point of intoxication or incapacitation.

Perpetrator Characteristics. Also consistent with broader research, perpetrators were most often men (Black et al., 2011). Perpetrators were most often WFU students or other persons not associated with WFU. Verbal coercion as well as force or threats of force were most common in situations in which the survivor and perpetrator were involved or intimate. This too is consistent with the research literature (Wegner et al., 2014). Incapacitation tactics were most likely to be perpetrated by someone the individual knew but was not friends with, followed by someone they were involved or intimate with at the time (Wegner et al., 2014). The majority of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact experiences were perpetrated by someone known, at least casually, to the victim (Wegner et al., 2014).

Impact on Survivors. Respondents were directed to report on the details of the experience that impacted them the most. The majority of survivors (88%—100% across the different tactics) reported that the experience negatively impacted their physical or emotional health in some way. The most common negative effects were feeling helplessness or hopelessness, withdrawal from interactions with friends, avoiding or trying to avoid the person, and loss of interest in daily activities; however, rates of experiencing negative outcomes differed across the type of tactic used. Experiences involving physical force were associated with greater negative academic and professional outcomes, than experience due to the use of incapacitation tactics, verbal coercion, or a lack of active and ongoing voluntary agreement. Difficulty concentrating on course projects, assignment, or exams and decreased attendance were the most commonly reported negative academic and professional outcomes reported by survivors across all types of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact.

Survivor Use of WFU Campus Resources. Most respondents (61%—88%) reported that they did not utilize a WFU campus resource after their nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact experience. The most commonly contacted resource post-incident, across all four types, was the Safe Office and the University Counseling Center. The median helpfulness rating for the Safe Office was highest for experiences involving incapacitation and lowest for experiences involving force or threats of force. The Title IX Coordinator was the third most likely campus resource for students to contact post-incident; helpfulness ratings were low for experiences involving a lack of active, ongoing voluntary agreement and physical force or threats of force.

Reasons for Not Using WFU Campus Resources. Reasons for not contacting WFU campus resources varied by type of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact experience. Two of the most commonly reported reasons among those who did not report were: “I did not think it was serious enough to contact any of these programs or resources” and “I could handle it myself.” For those who did not think it was serious enough, respondents most often indicated that it was because they were not injured or hurt, events like these seem common, or the event happened in a context that began consensually.

Section 3: Prevention Training, Knowledge of Campus Resources, and Perceptions of Wake Forest University Campus Climate

All respondents were asked to report on their sexual misconduct prevention training experiences at WFU, their knowledge of WFU's resources related to sexual misconduct, and their perceptions of the institutional perspective and response to sexual misconduct on campus. Respondents who indicated they had experienced any type of sexual misconduct were also asked to report whether WFU supported them in a variety of ways after the incident, regardless of whether they formally reported the incident.

Prevention Training at WFU

Respondents who began attending WFU in 2021–22 (74%) and prior to 2021 (76%) reported completing training modules or information sessions about sexual assault or sexual misconduct as an incoming student (or since arriving) at WFU. Table 63 provides information about how these completion rates differ by students' academic level and gender.

In general, a higher rate of undergraduates reported receiving prevention training compared with graduate/professional students. Graduate/professional men who began attending WFU in 2021–2022 reported higher rates of receiving prevention training than graduate/professional men who began attending WFU before 2021.

Table 63. Reported Prevalence of Prevention Training by Academic Level and Gender

Attendance	Total Sample (%) ^a	Women		Men		TGQN (%) ^b
		Undergrad	Grad/Prof	Undergrad	Grad/Prof	
		(%) ^a	(%) ^a	(%) ^a	(%) ^a	
Began Attending WFU in 2021–2022	73.6%	80.6%	60.3%	82.6%	70.6%	78.6%
Began Attending WFU Before 2021	76.2%	83.9%	58.2%	76.9%	57.1%	93.1%

^a Reflects weighted percentages; ^b Reflects unweighted percentages

All respondents who reported receiving training were asked to select which topics were covered in their training (Table 64). Overall, respondents reported that their trainings covered: 1) the definition of and how to initiate consent (88%), 2) where to seek help after experiencing sexual assault (85%), 3) how WFU defines sexual assault and sexual misconduct (84%), and 4) how to prevent sexual assault or misconduct (83%). Over half of the respondents (55%) reported having received some types of additional training.

Table 64. Reported Topics Discussed in Prevention Training by Enrollment Timeframe

Prevention Topics Discussed	Total Sample	Began Attending WFU in 2021–2022	Began Attending WFU Before 2021
	(%) ^a	(%) ^a	(%) ^a
The definition of consent and how to initiate consent	88.1%	87.8%	88.2%
Where to seek help should you or someone else experience sexual assault or other sexual misconduct	84.6%	86.2%	83.9%
How sexual assault or other sexual misconduct is defined on campus	84.4%	89.0%	82.5%
How to prevent sexual assault or other sexual misconduct	83.1%	84.3%	82.6%
Additional training programs on how to prevent sexual assault or other sexual misconduct	54.9%	63.3%	51.5%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of all respondents who reported completing any prevention training and who completed this item ($n = 2,011$).

Knowledge of Campus Resources

All respondents were asked to report whether they are aware of WFU sexual misconduct resources and services (Table 65). Overall, undergraduates reported much greater awareness of all WFU resources and services compared to graduate/professional students.

Table 65. Reported Awareness of WFU Resources and Services by Student Group

Resource at WFU	Total	Women		Men		TGQN
		Undergrad	Grad/Prof	Undergrad	Grad/Prof	
	% ^{a, c}	% ^{a, c}	% ^{a, c}	% ^{a, c}	% ^{a, c}	% ^{b, c}
University Counseling Center	79.1%	88.6%	63.1%	83.7%	57.1%	88.6%
University Police	78.5%	82.6%	63.0%	86.5%	66.5%	79.5%
Student Health Service	74.1%	81.0%	59.9%	78.0%	59.2%	86.4%
Title IX Coordinator	65.1%	75.3%	43.0%	73.5%	41.4%	65.9%
Safe Office	60.1%	76.7%	27.0%	70.7%	23.1%	72.7%
Women's Center	48.1%	68.8%	31.1%	43.7%	15.6%	65.9%
Office of the Chaplain	45.1%	50.1%	22.2%	55.8%	30.9%	52.3%
LGBTQ Center	44.6%	56.8%	20.8%	50.3%	17.3%	81.8%
Compliance Hotline	19.0%	18.0%	11.5%	25.7%	15.9%	18.2%
None of the Above ^d	9.2%	3.0%	19.6%	5.4%	24.8%	4.5%

^a Respondents were asked to indicate whether they were aware of the services and resources provided by each of these WFU areas by marking any areas on the survey. Reflects weighted percentages; ^b Reflects unweighted percentages; ^c Respondents could select multiple responses, so total percentages exceed 100%; ^d The None of the Above response option is mutually exclusive to all other response options

In the total sample, most respondents reported being aware of the University Counseling Center (79%), University Police (79%), Student Health Service (74%), the Title IX Coordinator (65%), and the Safe Office (60%). Table 66 provides information related to students' awareness of WFU resources disaggregated by race, ethnicity, and gender. Students who identify as Asian, Black, and Hispanic/Latinx reported lower levels of awareness about the resources and services provided by the Title IX Coordinator and Safe Office.

Table 66. Reported Awareness of WFU Resources and Services by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender

	Asian Only		Black Only		White Only		Hispanic/Latinx Only		Multiracial	
	Women ^a	Men ^a	Women ^a	Men ^a	Women ^a	Men ^a	Women ^a	Men ^a	Women ^a	Men ^a
University Counseling Center	70.4%	58.2%	75.0%	73.2%	84.7%	80.3%	75.3%	72.8%	80.3%	65.6%
University Police	70.2%	72.5%	68.1%	77.5%	79.3%	83.9%	74.2%	71.0%	80.3%	76.6%
Student Health Service	72.0%	67.7%	65.2%	68.4%	76.7%	75.0%	76.4%	62.5%	70.1%	82.5%
Title IX Coordinator	47.8%	40.6%	59.8%	58.6%	70.8%	69.0%	57.6%	62.1%	70.3%	76.6%
Safe Office	48.3%	33.9%	49.7%	42.9%	67.7%	39.6%	52.5%	42.0%	61.9%	42.2%
Women's Center	53.0%	20.8%	52.7%	41.1%	59.8%	38.0%	55.3%	36.44	55.6%	28.1%
Office of the Chaplain	25.4%	27.3%	44.0%	45.9%	45.4%	53.9%	35.7%	41.4%	44.4%	46.9%
LGBTQ Center	44.8%	28.4%	40.1%	40.9%	47.7%	42.7%	44.2%	46.0%	49.2%	45.3%
Compliance Hotline	13.7%	16.6%	17.2%	25.0%	16.7%	22.8%	13.8%	28.7%	15.4%	32.8%
None of the Above ^b	11.3%	15.6%	13.3%	11.2%	6.5%	9.3%	7.9%	15.7%	8.5%	7.9%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of all respondents who completed this item ($n = 2,686$); ^b The None of the Above response option is mutually exclusive to all other response options

Table 67. Reported Knowledge of WFU Policies and Procedures by Academic Level and Gender

Rating	Total	Women		Men		TGQN
		Undergrad	Grad/Prof	Undergrad	Grad/Prof	
	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^b
How knowledgeable are you about how sexual assault and other sexual misconduct are defined at Wake Forest University?						
Not at all	25.6	24.8	38.3	18.7	30.1	20.5
A little or Somewhat	42.0	45.0	38.7	40.8	40.0	38.6
Very or Extremely	32.4	30.3	23.0	40.5	29.9	40.9
How knowledgeable are you about where to get help at Wake Forest University if you or a friend experienced sexual assault or other sexual misconduct?						
Not at all	22.3	19.0	42.4	13.6	28.6	15.9
A little or Somewhat	36.3	37.4	34.2	34.0	41.6	34.1
Very or Extremely	41.3	43.6	23.4	52.4	29.8	50.0
How knowledgeable are you about where to make a report of sexual assault or other sexual misconduct at Wake Forest University?						
Not at all	25.7	24.3	42.8	17.3	28.7	18.2
A little or Somewhat	36.7	39.6	36.1	32.3	40.7	34.1
Very or Extremely	37.6	36.0	21.1	50.4	30.6	47.7
How knowledgeable are you about what happens when a student reports an incident of sexual assault or other sexual misconduct at Wake Forest University?						
Not at all	45.9	44.3	58.5	40.3	47.9	47.7
A little or Somewhat	34.7	37.4	29.8	34.9	34.0	29.5
Very or Extremely	19.4	18.3	11.7	24.7	18.2	22.7

^a Reflects weighted percentages; ^b Reflects unweighted percentages

Students were also asked to rate how knowledgeable they are about: 1) the definitions of sexual misconduct, 2) where to get help post-incident, and 3) where to make a report and the possible outcomes associated with reporting an incident of sexual misconduct at WFU (Table 67). Similar to the findings related to graduate/professional students' more limited awareness of WFU resources related to sexual misconduct (above), more graduate/professional students reported that they were not at all aware of WFU policies and procedures regarding sexual misconduct compared to undergraduates. Overall, respondents were least knowledgeable about what happens when a student makes a report of sexual assault or sexual misconduct and reported greater knowledge about the resources available to students in need of help regarding sexual assault or misconduct.

Table 68 provides information related to students' knowledge of WFU policies and procedures disaggregated by race, ethnicity, and gender. A greater proportion of Hispanic/Latina and Black women reported feeling not at all knowledgeable about: 1) where to get help at WFU if they or a friend experienced sexual misconduct, 2) how to make a report of sexual misconduct or sexual assault at WFU, and 3) how WFU defines sexual misconduct and sexual assault. Respondents were least knowledgeable about what happens when a student makes a report of sexual assault or sexual misconduct.

Table 68. Reported Knowledge of WFU Policies and Procedures by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender

	Asian Only		Black Only		White Only		Hispanic/Latinx Only		Multiracial	
	Women ^a	Men ^a	Women ^a	Men ^a	Women ^a	Men ^a	Women ^a	Men ^a	Women ^a	Men ^a
How knowledgeable are you about how sexual assault and other sexual misconduct are defined at WFU?										
Not at all	24.2%	20.7%	37.0%	11.3%	27.8%	23.5%	33.5%	20.1%	32.5%	17.6%
A little or Somewhat	50.5%	45.9%	28.4%	44.6%	44.4%	39.9%	39.2%	36.4%	25.2%	48.5%
Very or Extremely	25.3%	33.4%	34.6%	44.2%	27.9%	36.7%	27.3%	43.5%	31.7%	33.8%
How knowledgeable are you about where to get help at WFU if you or a friend experienced sexual assault or other sexual misconduct?										
Not at all	17.7%	18.2%	34.0%	11.6%	24.4%	18.1%	38.3%	21.6%	27.7%	13.2%
A little or Somewhat	49.5%	44.4%	25.4%	40.5%	37.4%	34.7%	27.0%	29.4%	27.7%	41.2%
Very or Extremely	32.8%	37.4%	40.6%	47.8%	38.3%	47.2%	34.6%	49.1%	44.5%	45.6%
How knowledgeable are you about where to make a report of sexual assault or other sexual misconduct at WFU?										
Not at all	21.3%	20.2%	38.1%	10.8%	28.3%	20.9%	41.9%	26.4%	32.8%	17.6%
A little or Somewhat	53.0%	45.5%	26.2%	38.5%	39.5%	33.7%	28.1%	25.3%	27.7%	27.9%
Very or Extremely	25.6%	34.4%	35.7%	50.6%	32.1%	45.5%	30.1%	48.3%	39.5%	54.4%
How knowledgeable are you about what happens when a student reports an incident of sexual assault or other sexual misconduct at WFU?										
Not at all	38.4%	34.2%	52.3%	22.5%	49.2%	45.3%	51.1%	46.5%	52.1%	48.5%
A little or Somewhat	44.0%	39.6%	30.3%	45.9%	34.9%	32.4%	33.4%	33.5%	26.1%	41.2%
Very or Extremely	17.7%	26.2%	17.4%	31.6%	15.9%	22.2%	15.4%	20.1%	21.8%	10.3%

Note. ^a Reflects weighted percentages of all respondents who completed this item (*n*= 2,710)

Summary

In general, students report high levels of awareness of campus resources. In the total sample, most respondents reported being aware of the University Counseling Center (79%), University Police (79%), Student Health Service (74%), the Title IX Coordinator (65%), and the Safe Office (60%). Results suggest that graduate/professional students at WFU are less knowledgeable than undergraduates when it comes to campus resources, policies, and procedures related to sexual misconduct. This is not uncommon, as most colleges and universities focus their training and outreach efforts on undergraduate populations (Korman et al., 2017; McMahon et al., 2018). However, graduate/professional students are at unique risk for victimization (Sutton et al., 2021). Hispanic/Latina and Black women also reported less knowledge about campus resources, policies, and procedures around sexual misconduct. Targeted and culturally sensitive student outreach may be needed to raise further awareness among diverse student groups at WFU.

Perceptions of WFU's Campus Climate

Institutional prevention and response efforts. All survey respondents were asked to indicate their perceptions of WFU's campus climate by indicating the extent to which they perceive that the institution is engaging in a variety of efforts to address sexual misconduct. Table 69 includes the six items presented to students and provides the average (mean) perception of these six aspects of the WFU campus climate by students' academic level and gender.

The average rating of WFU's campus climate among the total sample was fairly positive ($M = 2.9$ — $3.5/5.0$ across the six items; see Table 69). Graduate/professional students had significantly more positive perceptions of the WFU campus climate than undergraduates. Men had significantly more positive perceptions of the WFU campus climate than did women. Graduate/professional men reported significantly more positive perceptions than all other groups, followed by graduate/professional women, undergraduate men, and finally, undergraduate women. TGQN respondents' perceptions were comparable or lower than those of undergraduate women.

Table 69. Reported Mean Perceptions of WFU Campus Climate by Academic Level and Gender

Perceptions	Total Sample	Undergraduate		Graduate/Profession		TGQN Sample
		Women	Men	Women	Men	
	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)
This school does not tolerate sexual misconduct.	3.4 (1.2)	3.0 _a (1.1)	3.5 _b (1.2)	3.8 _c (1.1)	4.0 _d (1.1)	2.8 (1.1)
This school takes training in sexual misconduct prevention seriously.	3.5 (1.1)	3.1 _a (1.1)	3.6 _b (1.1)	3.8 _c (1.0)	4.1 _d (0.9)	3.0 (1.2)
This school is educating students about sexual misconduct (e.g., what consent means, how to define sexual assault, how to look out for one another).	3.5 (1.1)	3.2 _a (1.1)	3.6 _b (1.1)	3.7 _b (1.0)	4.0 _c (0.9)	3.0 (1.1)
This school is trying to prevent sexual misconduct from happening.	3.5 (1.2)	3.0 _a (1.2)	3.6 _b (1.2)	3.8 _c (1.0)	4.1 _d (0.9)	2.8 (1.1)
This school is providing needed services to victims of sexual misconduct.	3.4 (1.2)	3.0 _a (1.2)	3.5 _b (1.2)	3.7 _c (1.0)	4.1 _d (0.9)	2.9 (1.2)
This school is holding people accountable for committing sexual misconduct.	2.9 (1.3)	2.4 _a (1.2)	3.0 _b (1.4)	3.5 _c (1.1)	3.9 _d (1.1)	2.3 (1.2)

Note. Respondents were asked to rate each of these items using a 5-point scale: 1 = Not at all, 2 = A little, 3 = Somewhat, 4 = Very, or 5 = Extremely. Mean values are provided (relative to the 5-point scale) as well as standard deviations (SD). ANOVAs were used to test for significant differences in means across undergraduate women and men and graduate/professional women and men. All F-tests were significant at a $p < .001$ level. Means with different subscripts are significantly different at a $p < .05$ level.

When considering the respondent perceptions of the WFU campus climate in relation to respondent racial and ethnic background and gender (Table 70), Asian women and men as well as Black, White, and multiracial men report significantly more positive perceptions than Multiracial, White, Black, or Hispanic/Latina women. Multiracial women consistently report the least positive perceptions. When these findings are taken into consideration with earlier findings that Black, White, Hispanic/Latina, and multiracial women at WFU report the highest rates of victimization, one can infer that experiencing sexual misconduct is associated with less positive perceptions of the WFU campus climate.

Table 70. Reported Mean Perceptions of WFU Campus Climate by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender

	Asian Only		Black Only		White Only		Hispanic/Latinx Only		Multiracial	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)
This school does not tolerate sexual misconduct.	3.8 _a (1.0)	3.8 _a (1.1)	3.3 _b (1.3)	3.7 _a (1.3)	3.1 _b (1.2)	3.7 _a (1.2)	3.2 _b (1.0)	3.2 _b (1.3)	3.0 _b (1.0)	3.8 _a (1.4)
This school takes training in sexual misconduct prevention seriously.	3.8 _a (1.0)	3.7 _a (1.0)	3.3 _c (1.2)	3.9 _a (1.0)	3.2 _c (1.1)	3.7 _a (1.1)	3.2 _c (1.1)	3.5 _b (1.2)	2.9 _d (1.2)	3.9 _a (1.1)
This school is educating students about sexual misconduct (e.g., what consent means, how to define sexual assault, how to look out for one another).	3.9 _a (1.0)	3.7 _a (1.1)	3.4 _b (1.1)	3.9 _a (0.9)	3.3 _b (1.1)	3.8 _a (1.0)	3.2 _b (1.2)	3.5 _b (1.1)	3.0 _c (1.0)	3.9 _a (1.2)
This school is trying to prevent sexual misconduct from happening.	3.9 _a (1.0)	3.7 _b (1.2)	3.3 _c (1.2)	4.1 _a (0.9)	3.2 _c (1.2)	3.7 _a (1.1)	3.1 _c (1.1)	3.6 _a (1.1)	2.9 _c (1.1)	4.1 _a (1.2)
This school is providing needed services to victims of sexual misconduct.	3.8 _a (1.0)	3.6 _b (1.2)	3.3 _c (1.3)	4.0 _a (1.0)	3.1 _c (1.2)	3.7 _b (1.2)	3.1 _c (1.2)	3.5 _b (1.1)	2.9 _c (1.1)	3.9 _a (1.1)
This school is holding people accountable for committing sexual misconduct.	3.6 _a (1.2)	3.6 _a (1.2)	2.9 _b (1.3)	3.6 _a (1.2)	2.6 _c (1.2)	3.2 _b (1.4)	2.5 _c (1.2)	3.0 _b (1.3)	2.2 _c (1.2)	3.5 _a (1.4)

Note. Respondents were asked to rate these items using a 5-point scale: 1 = Not at all, 2 = A little, 3 = Somewhat, 4 = Very, or 5 = Extremely. Mean values are provided (relative to the 5-point scale) as well as standard deviations (SD). ANOVAs were used to test for significant differences in means across undergraduate women and men and graduate/professional women and men. All F-tests were significant at a $p < .001$ level. Means with different subscripts are significantly different at a $p < .05$ level.

Survivor reports of WFU sexual misconduct support. Students who indicated that they had experienced any type of sexual misconduct were presented seven survey items that asked whether WFU provided specific types of responses to their incidents (with yes, no, or not applicable response options). Survivors received these items, regardless of whether they reported the incident to WFU, in recognition that survivors might have received various forms of support, without seeking out or requesting that support from WFU. Table 71 provides information about how many survivors reported receiving the types of support asked about in these seven items, among those survivors who indicated the support was applicable to their experience. The majority of survivors (78%—84% across items) indicated that receiving that form of support was not applicable to their experience.

Table 71. Survivor-reported WFU Responses After Sexual Misconduct Incidents by Academic Level/Gender

Survivor Support Received from WFU	Total Survivors	Academic Level		Gender Identity		
		Undergrad	Grad/Prof	Women	Men	TGQN
	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^a	% ^b
Ensured you were treated as an important member of the institution	56.7%	56.5%	57.8%	54.2%	60.5%	75.0%
Actively supported you with either formal or informal resources (e.g., counseling, academic services, meetings, or phone calls)	56.2%	56.6%	54.3%	55.4%	56.6%	72.7%
Believed your report	56.2%	53.0%	73.5%	55.8%	57.1%	66.7%
Met your needs for support and accommodations	53.4%	53.1%	55.8%	47.2%	63.7%	70.0%
Created an environment where this type of experience was safe to discuss	52.1%	52.3%	51.6%	46.8%	60.9%	80.0%
Allowed you to have a say in how your report was handled	50.4%	48.8%	60.3%	48.1%	50.3%	83.3%
Apologized for what happened to you	38.3%	37.6%	41.9%	39.4%	38.5%	22.2%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of survivors who indicated that the WFU response was applicable to their incident; ^b Reflects unweighted percentages of survivors who indicated that the WFU response was applicable to their incident

Among those survivors who felt the WFU response was applicable to their experiences, being treated as an important member of the institution was the most frequently reported form of support received by undergraduates. Having their report believed was the most frequently reported form of support received by graduate students. Being treated as an important member of the institution was the most frequently reported form of support received by women, and having one's needs met for support and accommodations was the most frequently reported form of support received by men. For TGQN students, being allowed to have a say in how the report was handled was the most frequently reported form of support.

Table 72 provides information related to survivors' perceptions disaggregated by race, ethnicity, and gender; these results should be interpreted with caution. Several cells needed to be suppressed due to the small numbers of cases observed ($n < 5$), and several of the remaining cells have case counts between 6—10. When case counts are this small, each individual response has a greater impact on the total proportion. For example, Black and Multiracial men consistently reported receiving some types of support (e.g., being treated as an important member of the institution, having their needs for met for support and accommodations), but not others (e.g., being apologized to, having a say in their reports). Black and Hispanic/Latina women were less likely to report receiving most types of support, than Multiracial and White women. Given the small number of respondents, strong conclusions cannot be made; however, these findings warrant learning more about diverse survivors' perceptions of the institution's response to sexual misconduct.

Table 72. Survivor-reported WFU Responses After Sexual Misconduct Incidents, by Respondent Race and Ethnicity and Gender Identity

	Asian Only		Black Only		White Only		Hispanic/Latinx Only		Multiracial	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Ensured you were treated as an important member of the institution	42.9%	51.2%	34.3%	100.0%	60.9%	57.3%	26.9%	69.6%	60.0%	100.0%
Actively supported you with either formal or informal resources (e.g., counseling, academic services, meetings, or phone calls)	51.9%	41.2%	54.2%	68.4%	56.8%	59.8%	43.2%	47.2%	64.0%	100.0%
Believed your report	59.4%	45.5%	40.7%	--	58.2%	60.4%	45.0%	61.1%	60.0%	--
Met your needs for support and accommodations	42.1%	69.8%	40.0%	100.0%	51.5%	57.5%	--	61.5%	63.2%	100.0%
Created an environment where this type of experience was safe to discuss	46.7%	56.4%	40.5%	70.0%	51.2%	58.0%	13.6%	66.7%	66.7%	100.0%
Allowed you to have a say in how your report was handled	48.5%	59.6%	--	--	52.0%	45.3%	--	44.4%	66.7%	--
Apologized for what happened to you	43.2%	40.6%	55.6%	--	36.5%	41.3%	31.3%	--	47.4%	--

Note. When < 5 responses were observed, we employ cell size suppression (indicated by --) to protect the confidentiality of respondents and minimize their identification.

^a Reflects weighted percentages of survivors who indicated that the WFU response was applicable to their incident.

Respondents' perceptions of the WFU response to reporting sexual misconduct. All respondents were asked about their perceptions of WFU's likely response to someone reporting sexual misconduct to a school official (Table 73).

Table 73. Reported Perceptions of WFU Response to Reporting Sexual Misconduct by Academic Level/Gender

Perceptions ^a	Total Sample	Women		Men		TGQN
		Undergrad	Grad/Prof	Undergrad	Grad/Prof	
	% ^b	% ^b	% ^b	% ^b	% ^b	% ^c
How likely is it that campus officials would take the report seriously?						
Not at all	15.9	24.8	7.20	13.7	5.6	19.0
A little or Somewhat	28.1	35.6	28.2	23.8	14.4	42.9
Very or Extremely	56.0	39.7	64.6	62.4	80.0	38.1
How likely is it that campus officials would conduct a fair investigation?						
Not at all	18.0	28.6	8.2	14.8	4.8	28.6
A little or Somewhat	34.7	40.1	34.6	32.9	22.5	42.9
Very or Extremely	47.3	31.3	57.2	52.3	72.7	28.6

^a Respondents were asked to rate the likelihood that WFU would do the following using a 5-point scale: 1 = Not at all, 2 = A little, 3 = Somewhat, 4 = Very, or 5 = Extremely; ^b Reflects weighted percentages; ^c Reflects unweighted percentages

Overall, half the total sample (56%) reported that WFU campus officials were very or extremely likely to take a report of sexual misconduct seriously. Just under half of the total sample (47%) reported that WFU was very or extremely likely to conduct a fair investigation. Undergraduate women and TGQN students reported higher rates of perceiving WFU was not at all likely to take a report seriously or conduct a fair investigation.

Both undergraduate men and graduate/professional men reported a stronger positive perception of WFU's likely response to sexual misconduct than women of the same academic levels. Graduate/professional men more frequently reported the strongest positive perception of WFU's likely response to sexual misconduct compared to undergraduate men and both undergraduate and graduate/professional women. When comparing respondents by academic level within each gender group, we observe that undergraduates reported fewer positive perceptions of WFU's likely response to sexual misconduct compared to graduate/professional students.

Table 74 provides information related to students' perceptions of WFU's likely response to reporting and investigating sexual misconduct disaggregated by race, ethnicity, and gender. Hispanic/Latina and multiracial women were less likely than men and women from other backgrounds to perceive WFU campus officials would take the report seriously. With the exception of the Asian women group, women in general were less likely to perceive WFU campus officials would conduct a fair investigation, than were men.

Table 74. Reported Perceptions of WFU Response to Reporting Sexual Misconduct by Respondent Race, Ethnicity, and Gender

	Asian Only		Black Only		White Only		Hispanic/Latinx Only		Multiracial	
	Women ^a	Men ^a	Women ^a	Men ^a	Women ^a	Men ^a	Women ^a	Men ^a	Women ^a	Men ^a
How likely is it that campus officials would take the report seriously?										
Not at all	9.6%	15.8%	15.8%	10.0%	19.9%	11.3%	34.0%	9.1%	21.2%	5.9%
A little or Somewhat	26.7%	20.8%	38.3%	27.7%	33.8%	18.9%	31.5%	33.3%	42.3%	33.8%
Very or Extremely	63.7%	63.4%	46.0%	62.3%	46.3%	69.8%	34.6%	57.6%	36.5%	56.1%
How likely is it that campus officials would conduct a fair investigation?										
Not at all	12.9%	12.4%	19.2%	10.0%	22.9%	12.5%	35.5%	9.8%	27.6%	8.8%
A little or Somewhat	23.7%	27.1%	46.2%	32.6%	39.7%	29.1%	36.8%	38.9%	48.6%	32.4%
Very or Extremely	63.4%	60.5%	34.6%	57.5%	37.4%	58.4%	27.7%	51.3%	23.8%	58.8%

^a Reflects weighted percentages of survivors who indicated that the WFU response was applicable to their incident.

Summary

Students reported generally positive perceptions of the WFU campus climate in terms of feeling that the school does not tolerate sexual misconduct and that it puts efforts toward addressing sexual misconduct on campus (e.g., training, education, other prevention efforts). However, respondents from student groups that report higher prevalence rates of sexual misconduct report more negative perceptions of WFU's campus climate.

- When comparing groups by gender and academic level, both undergraduate and graduate/professional men reported a more positive perception of WFU campus climate compared to women of their same academic levels.
- Compared to both men and women, TGQN respondents reported more negative perceptions of WFU campus climate across the climate items related to feeling that the school does not tolerate sexual misconduct and that it puts efforts toward addressing sexual misconduct on campus. Multiracial women reported significantly more negative perceptions of these same campus climate dimensions than men.
- Hispanic/Latina women and multiracial women were less likely to perceive WFU campus officials would take the report seriously than men and women from other backgrounds.

Current WFU Efforts to Address Sexual Misconduct

WFU is participating in the NASPA Culture of Respect CORE Collective. As a part of this initiative, institutions critically evaluate their prevention education and training efforts, student outreach and dissemination plans, sexual misconduct policies and procedures, survivor support services, self-assessment practices, and reporting procedures (Korman & Henckle, 2021). As a member of the CORE Collective, WFU will receive support from the organization and fellow institutions in the collective, toward their shared goals of continually improving their efforts to address sexual misconduct on campus and implement best practices in alignment with current standards. This self-study can be used in coordination with the detailed campus climate survey results presented here to continue to enhance existing efforts, and introduce novel ones, toward WFU's goal of ending sexual misconduct and violence on campus.

WFU is also engaging in a range of prevention education and training efforts for incoming and continuing students (e.g., the Vector Solutions prevention training program, Step Up! bystander intervention training). Additionally, WFU students are actively involved in efforts to address sexual misconduct on campus (e.g., the Sexual Assault Prevention, Support and Accountability (SAPSA) committee). In an effort to continue to improve upon these efforts and others, WFU held listening sessions with students, staff, and faculty over the past year, in coordination with the Division of Campus Life. These discussions have informed the continual improvement of WFU's efforts, and so will the results from this campus climate survey. Additionally, WFU funded, recruited, and hired an interpersonal violence prevention coordinator as part of their commitment to this work and will be host an annual conference to elevate the conversation in February of 2023.

Ongoing Campus Efforts

In an effort to continue to improve upon these efforts and others, WFU held listening sessions with students, staff, and faculty over the past year, in coordination with the Division of Campus Life. These discussions have informed the continual improvement of WFU's efforts, and so will the results from this campus climate survey.

Findings from this study highlight that student knowledge and awareness around campus resources, policies, and procedures can be improved. We have provided below a list of resources for producing highly engaging and action-oriented messaging around topics of sexual misconduct.

[Moving Toward Prevention: A Guide for Reframing Sexual Violence](#)

[Where We're Going and Where We've Been: Making the Case for Preventing Sexual Violence](#)

The next critical step is to share these findings with the WFU campus community. Doing so will raise awareness about sexual misconduct on campus, the availability of resources, and help clarify policies and procedures around reporting sexual misconduct. WFU plans to provide forums for discussion that will provide the opportunity for the campus community to ask questions and express concerns. Campus leadership will use these as an opportunity to listen

and learn, gaining invaluable insights into additional next steps toward improving prevention education and training, outreach, policies and procedures, and survivor resources. Together, the WFU campus community can support survivors and prevent sexual misconduct in the future, ensuring all WFU students, staff, and faculty have a safe campus where they can thrive.

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Appendix A – Informed Consent and Survey

Informed Consent

Wake Forest University (WFU) is asking all students to answer a climate survey on sexual assault and misconduct. WFU has partnered with us, NORC at the University of Chicago, to administer the survey, collect and analyze data, and report findings. The results will be used to guide policies to encourage a healthy, safe, and nondiscriminatory environment at WFU.

This survey includes sections that ask about your knowledge and beliefs about social situations, perceptions related to sexual misconduct at WFU, and your knowledge of resources available at WFU. This survey also asks about your personal experience with sexual misconduct, such as harassment, sexual assault and other forms of violence.

Explicit language is used in this survey and some people may find it uncomfortable, but it is important that we ask the questions in this way so that you are clear what we mean. Information on campus resources is provided below if you need to stop and seek help at any time.

This survey also includes some open-ended questions which allow you to write a unique response. Open-ended questions will be reviewed by the research team at NORC; any personally identifiable information will be redacted. This is a confidential survey. All data collected will be stored in a secure location. All survey data will be deidentified so that there will be no link between your survey response and your name, email, and IP address. The results will be presented in summary form so that no individual can be identified.

This survey should take 20-30 minutes to complete. Your decision to be in this research is voluntary. You can stop at any time. You do not have to answer any questions you do not want to answer. Refusal to take part in or withdrawing from this study will involve no penalty. If you have any questions about this study, please reach out to the NORC research team by email at wfusurvey@norc.org or by phone at 866-821-8616.

If you have any questions or concerns about your rights as a research participant, please contact the NORC IRB Manager by toll-free phone number at (866) 309-0542.

Wake Forest University Campus Resources

Confidential:

[Safe Office](#) 24/7 Helpline 336-758-5285 safe@wfu.edu (non-urgent)

[University Counseling Center](#) 336-758-5273

[Office of the Chaplain](#) 336-758-5210

[Family Services, Inc.](#) (community resource) 24/7 crisis line 336-722-4457 info@fsifamily.org

Non-confidential:

[Title IX Office](#) 336-758-7258 titleixcoordinator@wfu.edu

[LGBTQ Center](#) 336-758-4665 lgbtq@wfu.edu

[Women's Center](#) 336-758-4053 womenscenter@wfu.edu

WFU Campus Climate Survey

Section A. Background

First, we'd like to ask you a few questions about your background.

A1. How old are you?

[DROP DOWN LIST]

Under 18

18-39, by single year

40+

[IF AGE = Under 18]

"We are sorry but the survey can only be completed by students who are at least 18 years old. Thank you for your interest in our study. We appreciate your time."

[EXIT SURVEY]

A2. Which of the following best describes your current student affiliation with Wake Forest University?

Undergraduate **[CONTINUE]**

Graduate **[GO TO A4]**

Professional **[GO TO A4]**

[IF BLANK THEN GO TO A5]

A3. **[If A2 = UNDERGRADUATE]** What is your class year in school? Answer on the basis of the number of credits you have earned.

1st year **[GO TO A5]**

2nd year **[GO TO A5]**

3rd year **[GO TO A5]**

4th year or higher **[GO TO A5]**

[IF BLANK THEN GO TO A5]

A4. **[IF A2 = GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL]** What year are you in your program? Answer on the basis of the number of years enrolled in the graduate or professional academic program.

1st year

2nd year

3rd year

4th year

5th year

6th year or higher

A5. In which college or school at Wake Forest University are you enrolled? If you are enrolled in more than one, choose the school that you consider your primary affiliation (e.g. most credits, college of main advisor).

[DISPLAY IF A2 = Undergraduate] The Undergraduate College

[DISPLAY IF A2 = Graduate or Professional] The Graduate School

[DISPLAY IF A2 = Graduate or Professional] The Law School

The Business School

[DISPLAY IF A2 = Graduate or Professional] The Divinity School

A6. In what year did you first enroll as a student at Wake Forest University?

[DROP DOWN LIST]

Prior to 2017

2017 – 2022 by single year

A6a. [IF A2 = GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL] Did you first enroll as an undergraduate student?Yes **[GO TO A6b]**No **[SKIP TO A7]****A6b. [IF A6a = YES] What year did you enroll as a graduate or professional student?****[DROP DOWN LIST]**

Prior to 2017

2017 – 2022 by single year

A7. Are you in a program in which you take all of your courses online?

Yes

No

A8. Please select any of the following that best represents your background: (Mark all that apply)**[ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]**

Asian: East Asian (for example, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Mongolian, Taiwanese)

Asian: South Asian (for example, Afghan, Bangladeshi, Indian, Nepalese, Pakistani, Sri Lankan)

Asian: Southeast Asian (for example, Cambodian, Filipino/a/x, Hmong, Indonesian, Thai, Vietnamese)

Asian: Another Asian group

Black: African American/Black

Black: African

Black: Caribbean

Black: Another Black group

Hispanic or Latina/o/e/x: Mexican American/Chicana/o/e/x

Hispanic or Latina/o/e/x: Cuban

Hispanic or Latina/o/e/x: Puerto Rican

Hispanic or Latina/o/e/x: Central American

Hispanic or Latina/o/e/x: South American

Hispanic or Latina/o/e/x: Another Hispanic or Latina/o/e/x group

Middle Eastern

Native American/Alaska Native

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

White: European

White: Another White group

Not listed. I describe myself as (specify) _____

Decline to state **[MAKE ANSWER EXCLUSIVE]****A10. Are you an international student at Wake Forest University?** (*An international student is someone who is enrolled at Wake Forest University on a temporary visa; they are not an immigrant, refugee, or undocumented individual*)

Yes

No

Decline to state

A11. Which best describes your gender identity?

Woman

Man

Trans woman (male-to-female)

Trans man (female-to-male)

Genderfluid

Genderqueer

Nonbinary

Agender

Questioning or unsure

Not listed. I describe myself as (specify) _____

Decline to state

A12. Do you consider yourself to be (Mark all that apply) [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

Heterosexual/Straight

Asexual

Bisexual

Gay

Lesbian

Queer

Questioning or unsure

Pansexual

Not listed. I consider myself (specify) _____

Decline to state [MAKE ANSWER EXCLUSIVE]

A13. Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, have you been in any of these partnered relationships? (Mark all that apply): [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

Marriage or civil union

Divorced or separated

Domestic partnership or cohabitation

Steady or serious relationship

Other ongoing relationship involving physical or sexual contact

Have not been in any partnered relationship

Another option not listed

A14. Which of the following describes your current relationship status?

Marriage or civil union

Divorced or separated

Domestic partnership or cohabitation

Steady or serious relationship

Other ongoing relationship involving physical or sexual contact

Not currently in any relationship

Another option not listed

A15a. Do you identify as a student with any of the following? (Mark all that apply) [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

ADHD

Autism spectrum disorder

Learning disability
 Mobility-related disability (for example, spinal cord injury, muscular dystrophy)
 Sensory disability (for example, hard of hearing, low vision)
 Chronic medical condition (for example, chronic pain, cystic fibrosis, diabetes)
 Chronic mental health condition (for example, anxiety, depression, PTSD)
 Another disability or chronic condition not listed
 None of the above **[SKIP TO A16] [MAKE ANSWER EXCLUSIVE]**

A15. [IF A15a = ANY] Have you registered with Wake Forest University's office of student accessibility and disability services?

Yes
 No

A16. Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, have you been a member of or participated in any of the following? (Mark all that apply): [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

Intercollegiate Athletics
 Intramurals
 Club Sports
 Residence Life Staff
 Music, Art and Performance Group (e.g., Theater, Band, Demon Divas, Lilting Banshee Comedy Troupe)
 Greek Life
 Outdoor Pursuits Trips
 Study Aboard Programs
 Governing Body (e.g., Student Government)
 Spiritual or Faith-based Group (e.g., Baptist Student Union, Campus Ministry)
 Academic, Pre-Professional or Honor Society (e.g., Anthropology Club, Management Consulting Club, disciplinary honor society)
 Community Service Club (e.g., Best Buddies, Campus Kitchen)
 Intercultural and Multicultural Group (e.g., African and Caribbean Students Association, Chinese Culture Club)
 Media Group (e.g., Her Campus, The Howler, Wake Radio)
 Political Group (e.g., Bioethics Club, College Democrats, Young Americans for Freedom)
 Social Justice Group (e.g., LGBTQ Center, Intersectional Feminist Collective)
 Another group or activity not listed
 None of the above **[MAKE ANSWER EXCLUSIVE]**

A17. Which of the following best describes your living situation?

On-campus – apartment/single/double
 On-campus – residential engagement community/theme housing
 Off-campus apartment/house with others from sorority or fraternity
 Off-campus apartment/house with at least one other WFU student
 Off-campus apartment/house with no other WFU students
 Off-campus apartment/house by myself

Section C. Knowledge of Resources

“Sexual assault” and “sexual misconduct” refer to a range of behaviors that are nonconsensual or unwanted. These behaviors include any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of that person, including instances where the person is incapable of giving consent. This could

include threats of force, or offers of aids, benefits, or services, to get someone to engage in sexual behavior such as nonconsensual or unwanted touching, sexual penetration, oral sex, anal sex or attempts to engage in these behaviors. This could also include remarks based on physical appearance or persistent sexual advances. These behaviors could be initiated by someone known or unknown including someone you are in or have been in a relationship with.

The next questions ask about the services and resources offered by Wake Forest University for those affected by sexual assault and other sexual misconduct.

C1. Are you aware of the services and resources provided by the following? (Mark all that apply) [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

Safe Office
University Counseling Center
Office of the Chaplain
Title IX Coordinator
University Police
Compliance Hotline
Student Health Service
LGBTQ Center
Women's Center
None of the Above [MAKE ANSWER EXCLUSIVE]

C2a. How knowledgeable are you about how sexual assault and other sexual misconduct are defined at Wake Forest University?

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

C2b. How knowledgeable are you about where to get help at Wake Forest University if you or a friend experienced sexual assault or other sexual misconduct?

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

C2c. How knowledgeable are you about where to make a report of sexual assault or other sexual misconduct at Wake Forest University?

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

C2d. How knowledgeable are you about what happens when a student reports an incident of sexual assault or other sexual misconduct at Wake Forest University?

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

Section D. Sexual Harassment

These next questions ask about behaviors you may have experienced while a student at Wake Forest University.

D1. Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with Wake Forest University made sexual remarks or told sexual jokes or sexual stories that were insulting or offensive to you?

Yes

No

D2. Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with Wake Forest University made inappropriate or offensive comments about your or someone else's body, appearance or sexual activities?

Yes

No

D3. Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with Wake Forest University said crude or gross sexual things to you or tried to get you to talk about sexual matters when you didn't want to?

Yes

No

D4. Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with Wake Forest University used social or on-line media to do any of the following that you didn't want:

- send offensive sexual remarks, jokes, stories, pictures or videos to you
- communicate offensive sexual remarks, jokes, stories, pictures or videos about you

Yes

No

D5. Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with Wake Forest University continued to ask you to go out, get dinner, have drinks or have sex even though you said, "No"?

Yes

No

BOX D1
IF YES TO ANY QUESTION D1 – D5, CONTINUE
ELSE GO TO E

You said that the following happened to you since you've been a student at Wake Forest University:

- **[DISPLAY IF D1 = YES]** Someone made sexual remarks or told sexual jokes or stories that were insulting or offensive
- **[DISPLAY IF D2 = YES]** Someone made inappropriate offensive comments about your or someone else's body, appearance or sexual activities
- **[DISPLAY IF D3 = YES]** Someone said crude or gross sexual things to you or made unwelcomed attempts to get you to talk about sexual matters
- **[DISPLAY IF D4 = YES]** Someone used social or any other form of on-line media to communicate offensive sexual remarks, jokes, stories, pictures or videos to you or about you
- **[DISPLAY IF D5 = YES]** Someone continued to ask you to go out, get dinner, have drinks or have sex even though you said, "No"

D5a. Did (this/any of these) experience(s) affect you in any of the following ways? (Mark all that apply) [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

Interfered with your academic or professional performance

Limited your ability to participate in an academic program

Created an intimidating, hostile or offensive social, academic or work environment

None of the above **[MAKE ANSWER EXCLUSIVE]**

D6. How many different people behaved this way?

1 person **[GO TO D6a]**

2 persons **[SKIP TO D6b]**

3 or more persons **[SKIP TO D6b]**

[IF BLANK SKIP TO D6b]

D6a. [IF 1 PERSON] Was the person that did this to you...

Man

Woman

Other gender identity

Don't Know

[FOR ANY RESPONSE OR IF BLANK SKIP TO D7]

D6b. [IF >1 PERSON OR BLANK] Were any of the people that did this to you... [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

Man

Woman

Other gender identity

Don't Know

D7. How (was the person/were the persons) who behaved (this way/these ways) associated with Wake Forest University? (Mark all that apply) [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

Student

Student teaching assistant

Faculty or instructor

Graduate advisor

Research staff

Postdoctoral fellow

Graduate student

Other staff or administrator

Coach or trainer

Alumni

Other person associated with Wake Forest University (e.g., internship, study abroad)

The person was not associated with Wake Forest University

Unsure about association with Wake Forest University

D8. At the time of (this event/these events), what (was the person's/ were these persons') relationship to you? (Mark all that apply) [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

Someone I was involved or intimate with at the time

Someone I previously had been involved or intimate with

Teacher

Advisor

Someone I was teaching or advising

Live-in residential staff

Coach or trainer

Boss or supervisor

Co-worker

Friend

Classmate

Someone I know or recognize, but was not a friend

Did not know or recognize this person

D9. Since the beginning of the Fall 2021 term, how many times has someone behaved this way?

[DROP DOWN LIST]

0-19 (options will be 0 through 19)

20+

D10. Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, have you contacted any of the following about this experience? (Mark all that apply) [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

Safe Office

University Counseling Center

Office of the Chaplain

Title IX Coordinator

University Police

Compliance Hotline

Student Health Service

LGBTQ Center

Women's Center

None of the above **[GO TO D13] [MAKE ANSWER EXCLUSIVE]**

[IF BLANK GO TO D14]

HH1. [DISPLAY IF AT LEAST ONE PROGRAM SELECTED IN D10] You said that you contacted the following programs. How useful were they in helping you?

[MATRIX WITH SELECTED PROGRAMS FROM D10 CARRIED FORWARD]

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

D13. [IF D10 = NONE OF THE ABOVE] Why did you decide not to contact any of these programs or resources? (Mark all that apply) [CHOICES RANDOMIZED; ANCHOR 'OTHER' OPTION AT BOTTOM] [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

I did not know where to go or who to tell

I did not know how to file a formal complaint

I felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult

I did not think anyone would believe me

I did not think it was serious enough to contact any of these programs or resources

I did not want the person to get into trouble

I feared negative academic, social or professional consequences

I feared it would not be kept confidential

I could handle it myself

I feared retaliation

I didn't think these resources would give me the help I needed

Incident occurred while school was not in session

I didn't trust any resource associated with the university

I did not want any action taken

I felt that other people might think that what happened was at least partly my fault

I did not trust the University

I was concerned I would be treated poorly

I was concerned that no action would be taken

I felt I might get arrested or in trouble for some reason

Other

BOX D4

IF D13= 'NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH' OR 'OTHER' THEN CONTINUE ELSE SKIP TO D14

D13a. You said you did not contact any of these programs or resources (because it was not serious enough/for an 'other' reason/because it was not serious enough and for an 'other' reason). Please review the list below and mark any of the reasons that may better describe why you didn't contact any of these programs or resources (Mark all that apply). [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

I was not injured or hurt

The reaction by others suggested that it wasn't serious enough to contact any of these programs or services

The event happened in a context that began consensually

I was too busy

I might be counter-accused

Because of my gender and/or the person's gender, I thought it would be minimized or misunderstood
Events like this seem common
Alcohol and/or other drugs were present
My body showed involuntary arousal
I did not fight back
Other: **[Text Box]**

D14. Which of the following persons, if any, did you (also) tell about this? (Mark all that apply) [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

Friend
Family member
Faculty member or instructor
Resident advisor (RA), or other live-in residential staff
Other administrative staff
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader, or clergy
Therapist or counselor
Sexual or romantic partner
Program or resource outside the University (e.g., a hotline)
Physician
Someone else
I didn't tell anyone (else) **[MAKE ANSWER EXCLUSIVE]**

Section E. Stalking

The next questions ask about instances where someone behaved in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety or caused you substantial emotional distress.

E1. Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, has someone made unwanted phone calls, sent emails, voice, text or instant messages to you?

Yes

No **[GO TO E2]**

[IF BLANK GO TO E2]

E1a. [IF E1 = YES] Did the same person do this to you more than once since you have been a student at Wake Forest University?

Yes

No

Don't know

E2. Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, has someone posted unwanted messages, pictures or videos on social media to or about you or elsewhere online?

Yes

No **[GO TO E3]**

[IF BLANK GO TO E3]

E2a. [IF E2 = YES] Did the same person do this to you more than once since you have been a student at Wake Forest University?

Yes

No

Don't know

E3. Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, has someone showed up somewhere uninvited or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there?

Yes

No **[GO TO E4]**

[IF BLANK THEN GO TO E4]

E3a. [IF E3 = YES] Did the same person do this to you more than once since you have been a student at Wake Forest University?

Yes

No

Don't Know

E4. Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, has someone spied on, watched or followed you in person, or monitored your activities or tracked your location using devices or software on your phone or computer?

Yes

No **[GO TO E5a]**

[IF BLANK THEN GO TO E5a]

E4a. [IF E4 = YES] Did the same person do this to you more than once since you have been a student at Wake Forest University?

Yes

No

Don't know

IF YES TO ANY QUESTION E1 – E4, CONTINUE

ELSE

IF A13 = 1 – 6 (any partnered relationship), go to section F

IF A13 = 7 or MISSING, go to section G

E5a. Did any of these unwanted contacts or behaviors make you fear for your safety or the safety of someone close to you?

Yes

No

E5b. Did any of these unwanted contacts or behaviors cause you substantial emotional distress?

Yes

No

E5d. Were any of the people that did this to you...

Man	Yes	No
Woman	Yes	No
Other gender identity	Yes	No
Don't Know	Yes	No

E6. How (is the person/are the persons) who did these things to you associated with Wake Forest University? (Mark all that apply) [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

Student
Student teaching assistant
Faculty or instructor
Graduate advisor
Research staff
Postdoctoral fellow
Graduate student
Other staff or administrator
Coach or trainer
Alumni
Other person associated with Wake Forest University (e.g., internship, study abroad)
The person was not associated with Wake Forest University
Unsure about association with Wake Forest University

E7. At the time of these events, what (was the person's/were the persons') relationship to you? (Mark all that apply) [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

Someone I was involved or intimate with at the time
Someone I previously had been involved or intimate with
Teacher
Advisor
Someone I was teaching or advising
Live-in residential staff
Coach or trainer
Boss or supervisor
Co-worker
Friend
Classmate
Roommate
Someone I know or recognize, but was not a friend
Did not know or recognize this person

E8. Did this incident occur:

On a WFU campus location
On a study abroad or study away location
Some other place

E9. Since the beginning of the Fall 2021 term, how many times have you had any of these experiences?

[DROP DOWN LIST]

0-19 (options will be 0 through 19)
20+

E10. Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, have you contacted any of the following about any of these experiences? (Mark all that apply) [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

Safe Office
University Counseling Center

Office of the Chaplain
 Title IX Coordinator
 University Police
 Compliance Hotline
 Student Health Service
 LGBTQ Center
 Women's Center
 None of the above **[GO TO E11] [MAKE ANSWER EXCLUSIVE]**
[IF BLANK GO TO E12]

HH2. [DISPLAY IF AT LEAST ONE PROGRAM SELECTED IN E10] You said that you contacted the following programs. How useful were they in helping you?

[MATRIX WITH SELECTED PROGRAMS FROM E10 CARRIED FORWARD]

Not at all
 A little
 Somewhat
 Very
 Extremely

E11. [IF E10 = NONE OF THE ABOVE] Why did you decide not to contact any of these programs or resources? (Mark all that apply) [CHOICES RANDOMIZED; ANCHOR 'OTHER' OPTION AT BOTTOM] [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

I did not know where to go or who to tell
 I did not know how to file a formal complaint
 I felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult
 I did not think anyone would believe me
 I did not think it was serious enough to contact any of these programs or resources
 I did not want the person to get into trouble
 I feared negative academic, social or professional consequences
 I feared it would not be kept confidential
 I could handle it myself
 I feared retaliation
 I didn't think these resources would give me the help I needed
 Incident occurred while school was not in session
 I didn't trust any resource associated with the university
 I did not want any action taken
 I felt that other people might think that what happened was at least partly my fault
 I did not trust the University
 I was concerned I would be treated poorly
 I was concerned that no action would be taken
 I felt I might get arrested or in trouble for some reason
 Other

BOX E4

**IF E11= 'NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH' OR 'OTHER' THEN CONTINUE
 ELSE SKIP TO E12**

E11a. You said you did not contact any of these programs or resources (because it was not serious enough/for an 'other' reason/because it was not serious enough and for an 'other' reason). Please

review the list below and mark any of the reasons that may better describe why you didn't contact any of these programs or resources (Mark all that apply). [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

I was not injured or hurt

The reaction by others suggested that it wasn't serious enough to contact any of these programs or services

The event happened in a context that began consensually

I was too busy

I might be counter-accused

Because of my gender and/or the person's gender, I thought it would be minimized or misunderstood

Events like this seem common

Alcohol and/or other drugs were present

My body showed involuntary arousal

I did not fight back

Other: **[Text Box]**

E12. Which of the following persons, if any, did you (also) tell about this? (Mark all that apply) [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

Friend

Family member

Faculty member or instructor

Resident advisor (RA), or other live-in residential staff

Other administrative staff

Spiritual or religious advisor, leader, or clergy

Therapist or counselor

Sexual or romantic partner

Program or resource outside the University (e.g., a hotline)

Physician

Someone else

I didn't tell anyone (else) **[MAKE ANSWER EXCLUSIVE]**

Section F. Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)

BOX F0

**IF A13 = 1-6 (PRIOR RELATIONSHIP) GO TO F1
ELSE SKIP TO G1**

Earlier in the survey, you indicated that you have been in a partnered relationship at least part of the time since you have been a student at Wake Forest University. Recall that a partnered relationship can be any of the following:

- Marriage or civil union
- Domestic partnership or cohabitation
- Steady or serious relationship
- Other ongoing relationship involving physical or sexual contact

People treat their partners in many different ways. The next section asks you questions about your relationship(s) with your partner(s).

F1. Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, has a partner controlled or tried to control you? Examples could be when someone:

- kept you from going to classes or pursuing your educational goals
- did not allow you to see or talk with friends or family
- made decisions for you such as, where you go or what you wear or eat
- controls your money or how you spend it
- threatened to “out” you to others

Yes

No

F2. Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, has a partner threatened to physically harm you, someone you love, or him/herself?

Yes

No

F3. Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, has a partner used any kind of physical force against you or otherwise physically hurt or injured you? Examples could be when someone:

- bent your fingers or bit you
- choked, slapped, punched or kicked you
- hit you with something other than a fist
- attacked you with a weapon

Yes

No

BOX F1

**IF F1=YES OR F2=YES OR F3=YES, THEN GO TO F4
ELSE SKIP TO G1**

You said that the following happened to you since you’ve been a student at Wake Forest University:

- **[DISPLAY IF F1 = YES]** A partner controlled or tried to control you
- **[DISPLAY IF F2 = YES]** A partner threatened to physically harm you or someone you love
- **[DISPLAY IF F3 = YES]** A partner used physical force against you

F4. How many different partners treated you this way?

1 partner **[GO TO F4a]**

2 partners **[SKIP TO F4b]**

3 or more partners **[SKIP TO F4b]**

[IF BLANK SKIP TO F4b]

F4a. [IF 1 PERSON] Was the person that did this to you...

Man

Woman

Other gender identity

Don't Know

[FOR ANY RESPONSE OR IF BLANK SKIP TO F4c]

F4b. [IF >1 PERSON] Were any of the people that did this to you...

Man	Yes	No
Woman	Yes	No
Other gender identity	Yes	No
Don't Know	Yes	No

F4c. Did this incident occur:

- On a (University) campus location
- On a study abroad or study away location
- Some other place

F5. Were you physically injured as a result of (this incident/any of these incidents)?

- Yes
- No

F7. Since the beginning of the Fall 2021 term, how many times have you (had this experience/had any of these experiences)?**[DROP DOWN LIST]**

- 0-19 (options will be 0 through 19)
- 20+

F8. Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, have you contacted any of the following about (this experience/any of these experiences)? (Mark all that apply) [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

- Safe Office
- University Counseling Center
- Office of the Chaplain
- Title IX Coordinator
- University Police
- Compliance Hotline
- Student Health Service
- LGBTQ Center
- Women's Center
- None of the above **[GO TO F11] [MAKE ANSWER EXCLUSIVE]**
- [IF BLANK GO TO F12]**

HH3. [DISPLAY IF AT LEAST ONE PROGRAM SELECTED IN F8] You said that you contacted the following programs. How useful were they in helping you?

[MATRIX WITH SELECTED PROGRAMS FROM F8 CARRIED FORWARD]

- Not at all
- A little
- Somewhat
- Very
- Extremely

F11. [IF F8 = NONE OF THE ABOVE] Why did you decide not to contact any of these programs or resources? (Mark all that apply) [CHOICES RANDOMIZED; ANCHOR 'OTHER' OPTION AT BOTTOM] [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

I did not know where to go or who to tell
 I did not know how to file a formal complaint
 I felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult
 I did not think anyone would believe me
 I did not think it was serious enough to contact any of these programs or resources
 I did not want the person to get into trouble
 I feared negative academic, social or professional consequences
 I feared it would not be kept confidential
 I could handle it myself
 I feared retaliation
 I didn't think these resources would give me the help I needed
 Incident occurred while school was not in session
 I didn't trust any resource associated with the university
 I did not want any action taken
 I felt that other people might think that what happened was at least partly my fault
 I did not trust the University
 I was concerned I would be treated poorly
 I was concerned that no action would be taken
 I felt I might get arrested or in trouble for some reason
 Other

BOX F4

**IF F11= 'NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH' OR 'OTHER' THEN CONTINUE
 ELSE SKIP TO F12**

F11a. You said you did not contact any of these programs or resources (because it was not serious enough/for an 'other' reason/because it was not serious enough and for an 'other' reason). Please review the list below and mark any of the reasons that may better describe why you didn't contact any of these programs or resources (Mark all that apply). [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

I was not injured or hurt
 The reaction by others suggested that it wasn't serious enough to contact any of these programs or services
 The event happened in a context that began consensually
 I was too busy
 I might be counter-accused
 Because of my gender and/or the person's gender, I thought it would be minimized or misunderstood
 Events like this seem common
 Alcohol and/or other drugs were present
 My body showed involuntary arousal
 I did not fight back
 Other: **[Text Box]**

F12. Which of the following persons, if any, did you (also) tell about this? (Mark all that apply) [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

Friend

Family member
Faculty member or instructor
Resident advisor (RA), or other live-in residential staff
Other administrative staff
Spiritual or religious advisor, leader, or clergy
Therapist or counselor
Sexual or romantic partner
Program or resource outside the University (e.g., a hotline)
Physician
Someone else
I didn't tell anyone (else) **[MAKE ANSWER EXCLUSIVE]**

Section G. SV Screener

This next section asks about nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact you may have experienced while attending Wake Forest University.

The sexual behavior may have been performed on you or you may have been made to perform the sexual behaviors on another person. The person with whom you had the nonconsensual or unwanted contact could have been someone you know, such as someone you are currently or were in a relationship with, a co-worker, a professor, or a family member. Or it could be someone you do not know.

Please consider anyone who did this, whether or not the person was associated with Wake Forest University.

The following questions separately ask about contact that occurred because of physical force, incapacitation due to alcohol and/or drugs, and other types of pressure.

The first set of questions ask about incidents when someone coerced you by threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards.

G1. Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, has someone had contact with you involving penetration (when one puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus) or oral sex (when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals) by threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply?

Examples include:

- Threatening to give you bad grades or cause trouble for you at work
- Promising good grades or a promotion at work
- Threatening to share damaging information about you with your family, friends or authority figures
- Threatening to post damaging information about you online

Yes **[Go to G1a]**

No

G1a. Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, how many times has this happened?

- 1 time
- 2 times
- 3 times

4 or more times

G2. Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, has someone had contact with you involving kissing or other sexual touching by threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply? Examples include:

- Threatening to give you bad grades or cause trouble for you at work
- Promise good grades or a promotion at work
- Threatening to share damaging information about you with your family, friends or authority figures
- Threatening to post damaging information about you online

Yes [\[Go to G2a\]](#)

No

G2a. Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, how many times has this happened?

- 1 time
- 2 times
- 3 times
- 4 or more times

The next questions ask about incidents when you were unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were incapacitated due to alcohol or drugs, passed out, or asleep. These situations might include times that you voluntarily consumed alcohol or drugs and times that you were given alcohol or drugs without your knowledge or consent. Please include incidents even if you are not sure what happened.

G3. Since you have been attending Wake Forest University, has any of the following happened to you while you were unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were incapacitated due to alcohol or drugs, passed out, or asleep

- Sexual penetration. When one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus
- Oral sex. When someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals

Yes [\[Go to G3a\]](#)

No

G3a. Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, how many times has this happened?

- 1 time
- 2 times
- 3 times
- 4 or more times

G4. Since you have been attending Wake Forest University, has any of the following happened to you while you were unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were incapacitated due to alcohol or drugs, passed out, or asleep.

- kissing
- touching someone's breast, chest, crotch, groin, or buttocks

- **grabbing, groping or rubbing against the other in a sexual way, even if the touching is over the other's clothes**

Yes **[Go to G4a]**

No

G4a. Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, how many times has this happened?

- 1 time
- 2 times
- 3 times
- 4 or more times

The next set of questions ask about incidents that involved force or threats of force against you. Force could include someone using their body weight to hold you down, pinning your arms, hitting or kicking you, or using or threatening to use a weapon against you.

G5. Since you have been attending Wake Forest University, has someone used physical force or threats of physical force to do the following with you:

- **Sexual penetration. When one person puts a penis, fingers, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus, or**
- **Oral sex. When someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals**

Yes **[Go to G5a]**

No

G5a. Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, how many times has this happened?

- 1 time
- 2 times
- 3 times
- 4 or more times

G6. Since you have been attending Wake Forest University, has someone used physical force or threats of physical force in an unsuccessful attempt to do any of the following with you:

- **Sexual penetration. When one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus**
- **Oral sex. When someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals**

Yes **[Go to G6a]**

No

G6a. Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, how many times has this happened?

- 1 time
- 2 times
- 3 times
- 4 or more times

G7. Since you have been attending Wake Forest University, has someone used physical force or threats of physical force to do any of the following with you:

- kissing
- touching someone's breast, chest, crotch, groin or buttocks
- grabbing, groping or rubbing against the other in a sexual way, even if the touching is over the other's clothes

Yes **[Go to G7a]**

No

G7a. Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, how many times has this happened?

- 1 time
- 2 times
- 3 times
- 4 or more times

At Wake Forest University, we define "consent" as permission for something to happen or agreement to do something. For example, a person consents to sexual activity if/when they give permission for the activity to occur or agree to engage in the activity. Consent is unambiguous, informed, active (not passive), voluntary (freely given), mutually understandable words and/or actions that indicate a willingness to participate in the sexual activity.

The next questions ask about incidents that occurred without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement.

G8. Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, has someone had contact with you involving penetration or oral sex without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement? Examples include someone:

- initiating sexual activity despite your refusal
- ignoring your cues to stop or slow down
- went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding whether you wanted to engage in sexual activity or that specific activity
- went ahead while you were frozen (out of confusion, disbelief, fear, etc.)
- otherwise failed to obtain your consent

Yes **[Go to G8a]**

No

G8a. Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, how many times has this happened?

- 1 time
- 2 times
- 3 times
- 4 or more times

G9. Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, has someone kissed or sexually touched you without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement? Examples include:

- initiating sexual activity despite your refusal
- ignoring your cues to stop or slow down

- went ahead without checking in or while you were still deciding whether you wanted to engage in sexual activity or that specific activity
- went ahead while you were frozen (out of confusion, disbelief, fear, etc.)
- otherwise failed to obtain your consent

Yes **[Go to G9a]**

No

G9a. Since you have been a student at Wake Forest University, how many times has this happened?

- 1 time
- 2 times
- 3 times
- 4 or more times

BOX G1

**ONCE THE ENTIRE G SECTION (G1-G9) HAS BEEN ANSWERED THEN GO TO ATTACHMENT 1 [Return here once completed]
ELSE GO TO BOX H0**

Section H. Sexual Misconduct Prevention Training

BOX H0

**IF A6= 2021 or 2022 THEN GO TO H1
IF A6 < 2021 THEN GO TO H2**

H1. As an incoming student at Wake Forest University, did you complete any training modules or information sessions about sexual assault or other sexual misconduct?

Yes **[GO TO H1a]**

No **[GO TO I1]**

[IF BLANK THEN SKIP TO I1]

H1a. [IF H1 = YES] What topics did these training modules or information sessions include? (Mark all that apply) [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

How sexual assault or other sexual misconduct is defined on campus

How to prevent sexual assault or other sexual misconduct

Additional training programs on how to prevent sexual assault or other sexual misconduct

Where to seek help should you or someone else experience sexual assault or other sexual misconduct

The definition of consent and how to initiate consent

[IF ANY RESPONSE OR IF BLANK THEN SKIP TO I1]

H2. Since arriving at Wake Forest University, have you completed any training modules or information sessions about sexual assault or other sexual misconduct?

Yes **[GO TO H2a]**

No **[GO TO I1]**

[IF BLANK THEN CONTINUE TO I1]

H2a. [IF H2 = YES] What topics did these training modules or information sessions include?
(Mark all that apply) [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

How sexual assault or other sexual misconduct is defined on campus

How to prevent sexual assault or other sexual misconduct

Additional training programs on how to prevent sexual assault or other sexual misconduct

Where to seek help should you or someone else experience sexual assault or other sexual misconduct

The definition of consent and how to initiate consent

[IF ANY RESPONSE OR IF BLANK THEN GO TO I1]

Section I. Perceptions of Climate for Sexual Misconduct Prevention and Response

These next questions ask about your perceptions related to your school's sexual misconduct prevention and response efforts.

I1. Indicate the extent that your school is doing the following:

[DISPLAY AS MATRIX]

This school does not tolerate sexual misconduct.
This school takes training in sexual misconduct prevention seriously.
This school is educating students about sexual misconduct (e.g., what consent means, how to define sexual assault, how to look out for one another).
This school is trying to prevent sexual misconduct from happening.
This school is providing needed services to victims of sexual misconduct.
This school is holding people accountable for committing sexual misconduct.

Not at all

A little

Somewhat

Very

Extremely

I2. [IF YES TO ANY: D1-D5, E1-E4, F1-F3, OR G1-G9] The following are statements that ask whether Wake Forest University did the following after you experienced any of the events related to sexual misconduct you described in the previous sections.

Actively supported you with either formal or informal resources (e.g., counseling, academic services, meetings, or phone calls)	Yes	No	N/A
Apologized for what happened to you	Yes	No	N/A
Believed your report	Yes	No	N/A
Allowed you to have a say in how your report was handled	Yes	No	N/A
Ensured you were treated as an important member of the institution	Yes	No	N/A
Met your needs for support and accommodations	Yes	No	N/A
Created an environment where this type of experience was safe to discuss	Yes	No	N/A

The following are statements about what might happen if someone were to report a sexual assault or other sexual misconduct to an official at Wake Forest University.

I3. If someone were to report a sexual assault or other sexual misconduct to an official at Wake Forest University, how likely is it that campus officials would take the report seriously?

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

I4. If someone were to report a sexual assault or other sexual misconduct to an official at Wake Forest University, how likely is it that campus officials would conduct a fair investigation?

Not at all
A little
Somewhat
Very
Extremely

Survey Completion Screen

Support Resources [\[LINKED\]](#)

You have completed the survey, but your data have not yet been submitted. We greatly appreciate your willingness to share your personal experiences and opinions about some very private and sensitive issues. Thank you.

If you or someone you know needs support services related to an experience of sexual assault or other sexual misconduct, click on the "Support Resources" link at the top and bottom of this page for information on how to access support services.

Please click on the "Submit" button to submit your completed survey now.

Support Resources [\[LINKED\]](#)

Appendix B – Detailed Incident Form

WFU Detailed Incident Form

The following questions ask about what happened during (the/(another) one of the) incident(s) you reported earlier. Sometimes it is difficult to report on these details, but the information you provide will help us understand the context and consequences of the incident.

Please remember that you can skip any question if you do not want to answer.

You said that the following happened to you since you have been a student at Wake Forest University:

[Feed in list of experiences with YES's from G1-G9]

- **[DISPLAY IF G1 = YES]** Penetration or oral sex when you were coerced by threats of serious non-physical harm or promised rewards
- **[DISPLAY IF G2 = YES]** Kissing or other sexual touching when you were coerced by threats of serious non-physical harm or promised rewards
- **[DISPLAY IF G3 = YES]** Penetration or oral sex when you were unable to consent or unable to stop what was happening because you were incapacitated due to alcohol or drugs, passed out, or asleep
- **[DISPLAY IF G4 = YES]** Kissing or other sexual touching when you were unable to consent or unable to stop what was happening because you were incapacitated due to alcohol or drugs, passed out, or asleep
- **[DISPLAY IF G5 = YES]** Penetration or oral sex involving physical force or threats of physical force
- **[DISPLAY IF G6 = YES]** Attempted but not successful penetration or oral sex involving physical force or threats of physical force
- **[DISPLAY IF G7 = YES]** Kissing or other sexual touching involving physical force or threats of physical force
- **[DISPLAY IF G8 = YES]** Penetration or oral sex without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement
- **[DISPLAY IF G9 = YES]** Kissing or other sexual touching without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement

Please select the experience that impacted or affected you the MOST. We will ask you about the experience in additional detail.

[DISPLAY IF G1 = YES] Penetration or oral sex when you were coerced by threats of serious non-physical harm or promised rewards

[DISPLAY IF G2 = YES] Kissing or other sexual touching when you were coerced by threats of serious non-physical harm or promised rewards

[DISPLAY IF G3 = YES] Penetration or oral sex when you were unable to consent or unable to stop what was happening because you were incapacitated due to alcohol or drugs, passed out, or asleep

[DISPLAY IF G4 = YES] Kissing or other sexual touching when you were unable to consent or unable to stop what was happening because you were incapacitated due to alcohol or drugs, passed out, or asleep

[DISPLAY IF G5 = YES] Penetration or oral sex involving physical force or threats of physical force

[DISPLAY IF G6 = YES] Attempted but not successful penetration or oral sex involving physical force or threats of physical force

[DISPLAY IF G7 = YES] Kissing or other sexual touching involving physical force or threats of physical force

[DISPLAY IF G8 = YES] Penetration or oral sex without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement

[DISPLAY IF G9 = YES] Kissing or other sexual touching without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement

GA1. How many people did this to you (during this incident)?

1 person **[GO TO GA2a]**

2 persons **[SKIP TO GA2b]**

3 or more persons **[SKIP TO GA2b]**

[IF BLANK SKIP TO GA2b]

GA2a. [IF 1 PERSON] Was the person that did this to you ...

Man

Woman

Other gender identity

Don't know

[FOR ANY RESPONSE OR IF BLANK SKIP TO GA3]

GA2b. [IF >1 PERSON] Were any of the people that did this to you...

Man	Yes	No
-----	-----	----

Woman	Yes	No
-------	-----	----

Other gender identity	Yes	No
-----------------------	-----	----

Don't Know	Yes	No
------------	-----	----

GA3. How (is the person/ are the persons) who did this to you associated with Wake Forest University (Mark all that apply) [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

Student

Student teaching assistant

Faculty or instructor

Graduate advisor

Research staff

Postdoctoral fellow

Graduate student

Other staff or administrator

Coach or trainer

Alumni

Other person associated with Wake Forest University (e.g., internship, study abroad)

The person was not associated with Wake Forest University

Unsure about association with Wake Forest University

GA4. At the time of this event, what (was the person's /were these persons') relationship to you? (Mark all that apply) [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

Someone I was involved or intimate with at the time

Someone I previously had been involved or intimate with

Teacher

Advisor

Someone I was teaching or advising

Live-in residential staff

Coach or trainer

Boss or supervisor

Co-worker

Friend

Classmate

Someone I know or recognize, but was not a friend

Did not know or recognize this person

GA5. Before the incident, (was/were) (the person/any of the persons) who did this to you drinking alcohol?

Yes

No

Don't know

GA6. Before the incident, (was/were) (the person/any of the persons) who did this to you using drugs?

Yes

No

Don't Know

GA7. Before the incident were you drinking alcohol? Keep in mind that your use of alcohol in no way absolves a person who acted against your will.

Yes

No

GA8. Before the incident did you voluntarily take any drugs? Keep in mind your use of drugs in no way absolves a person who acted against your will.

Yes

No

GA9. Before the incident, had you been given alcohol or another drug without your knowledge or consent?

Yes, I am certain

I suspect, but I am not certain

No

Don't know

GA10. Were you passed out or asleep for all or parts of this incident?

Yes

No

Not sure

GA11a. Did this incident occur during an academic break or recess?

Yes

No

GA12a. Where did this incident occur?

University residence hall/dorm
Fraternity lounge
Sorority lounge
Other space used by a single-sex student social organization
Other residential housing
Classroom, lab or fieldwork setting
Faculty or staff office
Restaurant, bar or club
Other non-residential building
Outdoor or recreational space
Some other place

GA12b. Did this incident occur:

On a Wake Forest University campus location
On a study abroad or study away location
Some other place

GA13a. Did you experience any of the following as a result of the incident? (Mark all that apply) [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

Avoided or tried to avoid the person(s)
Fearfulness or being concerned about safety
Feelings of helplessness or hopelessness
Loss of interest in daily activities
Withdrawal from interactions with friends
Stopped participating in extracurricular activities
Nightmares or trouble sleeping
Feeling numb or detached
Headaches or stomach aches
Eating problems or disorders
Increased drug or alcohol use
None of the above [MAKE ANSWER EXCLUSIVE]

GA13b. Did you experience any of the following on your academic or professional life? (Mark all that apply) [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

Decreased class attendance
Difficulty concentrating on course projects, assignments, or exams
Difficulty concentrating on thesis/dissertation research or lab/clinical duties
Difficulty going to work
Withdrew from some or all classes
Changed my residence or housing situation
Changed my career plan
Considered dropping out of school
Changed major or college
None of the above [MAKE ANSWER EXCLUSIVE]

GA16. Have you ever contacted any of the following about this experience? (Mark all that apply) [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

Safe Office
 University Counseling Center
 Office of the Chaplain
 Title IX Coordinator
 University Police
 Compliance Hotline
 Student Health Service
 LGBTQ Center
 Women's Center
 None of the above **[GO TO GA17] [MAKE ANSWER EXCLUSIVE]**
[IF BLANK GO TO GA18]

HH4. [DISPLAY IF AT LEAST ONE PROGRAM SELECTED IN GA16] You said that you contacted the following programs. How useful were they in helping you?

[MATRIX WITH SELECTED PROGRAMS FROM D10 CARRIED FORWARD]

Not at all
 A little
 Somewhat
 Very
 Extremely

GA17. [IF GA16 = NONE OF THE ABOVE] Why did you decide not to contact any of these programs or resources? (Mark all that apply) [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

I did not know where to go or who to tell
 I did not know how to file a formal complaint
 I felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult
 I did not think anyone would believe me
 I did not think it was serious enough to contact any of these programs or resources
 I did not want the person to get into trouble
 I feared negative academic, social or professional consequences
 I feared it would not be kept confidential
 I could handle it myself
 I feared retaliation
 I didn't think these resources would give me the help I needed
 Incident occurred while school was not in session
 I didn't trust any resource associated with the university
 I did not want any action taken
 I felt that other people might think that what happened was at least partly my fault
 I did not trust the University
 I was concerned I would be treated poorly
 I was concerned that no action would be taken
 I felt I might get arrested or in trouble for some reason
 Other

GA17a. You said you did not contact any of these programs or resources (because it was not serious enough/for an 'other' reason/because it was not serious enough and for an 'other' reason). Please review the list below and mark any of the reasons that may better describe why you didn't contact any of these programs or resources (Mark all that apply). [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

I was not injured or hurt

The reaction by others suggested that it wasn't serious enough to contact any of these programs or services

The event happened in a context that began consensually

I was too busy

I might be counter-accused

Because of my gender and/or the person's gender, I thought it would be minimized or misunderstood

Events like this seem common

Alcohol and/or other drugs were present

My body showed involuntary arousal

I did not fight back

Other: **[Text Box]**

GA17b. What was the most important reason why you did not contact these programs or resources at Wake Forest University?

[MATRIX WITH LIST OF ALL OPTIONS MARKED IN GA17 AND GA17a CARRIED FORWARD]

GA18. Which of the following persons, if any, did you (also) tell about this? (Mark all that apply) [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

Friend

Family member

Faculty member or instructor

Resident advisor (RA), or other live-in residential staff

Other administrative staff

Spiritual or religious advisor, leader, or clergy

Therapist or counselor

Sexual or romantic partner

Program or resource outside the University (e.g., a hotline)

Physician

Someone else

I didn't tell anyone (else) **[MAKE ANSWER EXCLUSIVE]**