

RUTGERS

School of Social Work

Center on Violence against
Women and Children

#iSPEAK : Campus Climate Assessment Results, Addendum Report

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#iSPEAK: Campus Climate Assessment at Rutgers University–New Brunswick, Addendum Report

Note: This document addresses the sensitive topic of sexual violence and may be difficult for some readers.

I. INTRODUCTION

This report is an addendum to the [#iSPEAK: Campus Climate Assessment at Rutgers University–New Brunswick: Full Report](#) compiled by the Center on Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) researchers. The full report contains the majority of the findings from the Rutgers University–New Brunswick #iSPEAK survey. This addendum report contains findings from additional analyses, including the following:

- Exposure to messages about sexual violence prior to attending Rutgers University–New Brunswick
- Exposure to messages about sexual violence while attending Rutgers University–New Brunswick for athletes, members of a fraternity or sorority, and members of student organizations
- Knowing someone who experienced sexual violence
- Sexual violence victimization rates for male undergraduate students
- Sexual violence victimization rates by residence
- Drug and alcohol use during unwanted sexual contact
- Location of unwanted sexual contact
- Length of time to report sexual violence victimization
- Results from the social desirability scale

II. BACKGROUND

Rutgers University–New Brunswick, specifically VAWC at the School of Social Work, was asked to pilot a campus climate survey developed by the Department of Justice’s Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) and provide feedback on the instrument and the process in order to inform policies and recommendations. Building on plans already in place to conduct a climate survey, Rutgers University–New Brunswick conducted a resource audit in summer 2014; administered #iSPEAK, an online survey of student attitudes, behaviors, and experiences, in fall 2014; and conducted 21 focus groups with students in the spring of 2015. A total of 12,343 of 41,815 eligible students (29.5 percent) accessed the survey; the final analytic sample was 10,794. See full report for more details about the sample. The full findings from this survey can be found here: <https://socialwork.rutgers.edu/node/962>.

III. EXPOSURE TO MESSAGES ABOUT SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Exposure to Messages about Sexual Violence Prior to Attending Rutgers University–New Brunswick

As part of the section of the survey that asked students about exposure to messages about sexual violence, students were asked if they had received information about sexual violence before attending Rutgers University–New Brunswick. Table 1 provides data on students’ exposure to messages about sexual violence prior to coming to Rutgers University–New Brunswick, which was not included in the original report. Over half (61 percent) of all students received messages regarding sexual violence before coming to the university.

Table 1. Exposure to Messages about Sexual Violence before Rutgers University–New Brunswick

	All (n=10,794)		Graduate Students (n=2,198)		Undergraduates (n=8,596)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	6,526	61	1,155	53	5,371	63
No	3,340	31	835	38	2,505	29
<i>Missing</i>	928	9	208	10	720	8

Exposure to Messages about Sexual Violence While Attending Rutgers University–New Brunswick

For students who indicated they were a member of an athletic team, a Greek organization, and/or another student organization, a follow-up question on the survey asked whether students received any educational or informational messages about sexual violence from their student organizations at Rutgers University–New Brunswick. These results, found in Table 2, were not included in the original report. The table is organized into the following categories: Athletes, Greeks, and Other Student Organizations. Students from Greek organizations reported the highest exposure (57 percent) to messages about sexual violence, compared to students of other organizations.

Table 2. Exposure to Messages about Sexual Violence from Student Groups

Since coming to Rutgers, has sexual violence been discussed by your:						
Athletes	All (n=176)		Undergraduates (n=172)		Graduates (n=NR)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Coach	76	43	76	44	-	-
<i>Missing</i>	16	9	16	9	-	-
Greeks	All (n=1,206)		Undergraduates (n=1,093)		Graduates (n=113)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Fraternity or sorority	690	57	651	60	39	35
<i>Missing</i>	108	9	97	9	11	10
Other Student Organizations	All (n=4,790)		Undergraduates (n=4,261)		Graduates (n=529)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Student organization	1,336	28	1,251	29	85	16
<i>Missing</i>	359	8	318	8	41	8

NR: Not reported; cell size smaller than 5. The symbol “-” represents zero, indicating no students affirmed that question.

Implications: Exposure to Messages about Sexual Violence

A majority of students entering Rutgers University–New Brunswick received at least one educational message about sexual violence, although it is unclear how extensive these messages might have been. Rutgers University–New Brunswick can build on existing knowledge about sexual violence through additional education. Furthermore, 30 percent of students had no previous exposure to messages about sexual violence before attending Rutgers University–New Brunswick. It is imperative that these students receive some education on sexual violence. Finally, the university might wish to consider that students have differing levels of knowledge about sexual violence upon entering Rutgers University–New Brunswick and might benefit from tailored education, such as bystander intervention, based on previous understanding and knowledge of sexual violence.

Athletes, Greek members, and students participating in student organizations hopefully receive additional exposure to messages about sexual violence through their organizations. However, 34 to 65 percent of students within these groups have not received messages about sexual violence within the group setting. This presents a unique opportunity for the university to educate students about sexual violence within an existing group and tailor messages about sexual violence to each specific group. The university might consider implementing a program where student organization leaders are educated about these matters, in order for them to spread the message to their group members.

IV. VICTIMIZATION

Students Who Know Someone Who Experienced Sexual Violence

Survey participants were asked whether or not they knew of a friend or family member who had been a victim of sexual violence. The results for this question were not included in the original report. Table 3 indicates that nearly one third of all respondents reported knowing a friend or family member who had been victimized by sexual violence.

Table 3. Students Who Know Someone Who Experienced Sexual Violence

	All (n=10,794)		Graduate Students (n=2,198)		Undergraduates (n=8,596)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	3,392	31	720	33	2,672	31
No	6,162	57	1,206	55	4,956	58
Missing	1,240	12	272	12	968	11

Prior Victimization

In addition to questions on victimization since coming to Rutgers University–New Brunswick, the survey also asked if students had experienced sexual violence before coming to Rutgers. In the previous report, data on undergraduate men’s experiences with sexual violence before coming to Rutgers University–New Brunswick were not reported. This data appears in Table 4. The results indicate that prior victimization among students—both female and male—is considerably prevalent; one in four undergraduate women and six percent of undergraduate men reported experiencing sexual violence before entering college. For a deeper discussion of these victimization results please refer to the full report.

Table 4. Victimization (%)

	All (n=10,794)	Graduate Students (n=2,198)	Under- graduates (n=8,596)	Under- graduate Women (n=5,408)	Under- graduate Men (n=3,126)
1. Did you ever experience any form of sexual violence before coming to Rutgers?	19	25	18	24	6
<i>Missing</i>	9	10	8	8	9
2. Since coming to Rutgers, has anyone had unwanted sexual contact with you by using physical force?	5	3	6	8	2
<i>Missing</i>	9	10	9	8	9
3. Since coming to Rutgers, has anyone had unwanted sexual contact with you by coercing you or threatening to use physical force?	3	2	3	5	1
<i>Missing</i>	9	10	9	9	9
4. Has anyone attempted but not succeeded in having unwanted sexual contact with you by using physical force against you?	6	5	7	9	2
<i>Missing</i>	9	10	9	9	9
5. Has anyone attempted but not succeeded in having unwanted sexual contact with you by coercing you or threatening to use physical force against you?	5	4	5	8	1
<i>Missing</i>	9	10	9	8	9
6. Since coming to Rutgers, has someone had unwanted sexual contact with you when you were unable to provide consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, drugged, drunk, incapacitated, or asleep? This question refers to incidents you are CERTAIN happened.	4	2	5	6	1
<i>Missing</i>	9	10	9	9	9
7. Since coming to Rutgers, has someone had unwanted sexual contact with you when you were unable to provide consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, drugged, drunk, incapacitated, or asleep? This question refers to incidents you are NOT CERTAIN happened.	3	2	4	5	1
<i>Missing</i>	9	10	9	9	9

Victimization Since Coming to Rutgers University–New Brunswick

Table 5 shows data from the original report for the whole analytic sample, graduate students, undergraduates and undergraduate women. As discussed in the original report, undergraduate women experienced the highest rates of unwanted sexual contact.

Further findings on sexual contact experienced by males—not included in the full report—can be found in Table 5. For undergraduate men:

- 3 percent experienced attempted or completed unwanted sexual contact involving physical force.

- 3 percent experienced attempted or completed unwanted sexual contact involving physical force, threats of physical force, or coercion.
- 2 percent experienced unwanted sexual contact when unable to provide consent because they were passed out, drugged, drunk, incapacitated, or asleep.

Table 5. Types of Unwanted Sexual Contact

	All (n=10,794)		Graduate Students (n=2,198)		Under- graduates (n=8,596)		Under- graduate Women (n=5,403)		Under- graduate Men (n=3,126)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Unwanted sexual contact involving physical force (Questions 2 & 4)	923	9	130	6	793	9	702	13	87	3
Unwanted sexual contact involving threats of physical force or coercion (Questions 3 & 5)	699	6	100	5	569	7	511	9	54	2
Unwanted sexual contact involving <i>physical force</i> (completed or attempted but not completed) or, threats of physical force or coercion (completed) (Questions 2, 3, & 4)	1,048	10	146	7	906	11	803	15	98	3
Attempted but not completed unwanted sexual contact (Questions 4 & 5)	906	8	126	6	780	9	701	13	76	2
Unwanted sexual contact that occurred when respondent could not consent (Questions 6 & 7)	600	5	63	3	537	6	473	9	61	2

Since coming to Rutgers University–New Brunswick, 13 percent of all participants indicated that they experienced attempted or completed unwanted sexual contact at least once (see Table 6). Additionally, one in five undergraduate women and one in 20 undergraduate men indicated that they have experienced some form of unwanted sexual contact after becoming a student at Rutgers University–New Brunswick. Table 6 presents the percentages of students who reported experiencing any type of unwanted sexual contact since coming to Rutgers University–New Brunswick. Of the undergraduate men who reported experiencing any type of unwanted sexual contact since coming to Rutgers University–New Brunswick, most (60 percent) indicated that they had been victimized once since entering Rutgers, while the remaining 40 percent were victimized two, three, or more times.

Table 7 presents victimization rates for on-campus, undergraduate women. If the sample is narrowed down to women undergraduates living on-campus, the percentage of students who experienced unwanted sexual contact is 18 percent. For undergraduate women at Rutgers University–New Brunswick the victimization rates for experiencing unwanted sexual contact ranges from 18 to 20 percent.

Table 6. Students' Experience of Attempted or Completed Unwanted Sexual Contact Since Coming to Rutgers University–New Brunswick (%)

	All (n=10,794)	Graduate Students (n=2,198)	Under- graduates (n=8,596)	Under- graduate Women (n=5,408)	Under- graduate Men (n=3,126)
	%	%	%	%	%
Experienced any unwanted sexual contact since coming to Rutgers	13	8	14	20	5
	All (n=1,404)	Graduate Students (n=178)	Under- graduates (n=1,226)	Under- graduate Women (n=1,072)	Under- graduate Men (n=146)
	%	%	%	%	%
1	46	42	46	45	60
2	28	35	27	28	21
3 or more	26	23	26	27	19

Table 7. Victimization Since Coming to Rutgers University–New Brunswick by Residence

All (n=10,794)	Undergraduates (n=8,596)	Undergraduate Women (n=5,408)	Undergraduate Women On-campus Residents (n=3,054)
%	%	%	%
13	14	20	18

Drug and Alcohol Use

In order to understand the influence of drugs and alcohol on unwanted sexual contact, survey participants who indicated that they had experienced some form of sexual violence since coming to campus were presented with two subsets of questions. First, for all students who indicated experiencing completed unwanted sexual contact (Table 8), respondents were asked about drug and alcohol use by perpetrator and victim during the incident of unwanted sexual contact. Second, students who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact when the victim could not consent were presented with questions about drug and alcohol use during this unwanted sexual contact (Table 9). The data from both Table 8 and 9 regarding drug and alcohol use were not included in the original report.

In Table 8, according to respondents, almost half (48 percent) of the perpetrators were under the influence of drugs and alcohol, drugs only, or alcohol only. In comparison, 62 percent of the victims were under the influence of drugs and alcohol, drugs only, or alcohol only, with the majority (55 percent) under the influence of alcohol.

Table 8. Drug and Alcohol Use During Alcohol/Drug Facilitated Unwanted Sexual Contact

	All (n=878)		Graduate Students (n=89)		Undergraduates (n=789)		Undergraduate Women (n=690)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Was the other person under the influence of any of the following substances?								

	All (n=878)		Graduate Students (n=89)		Undergraduates (n=789)		Undergraduate Women (n=690)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Drugs and alcohol	81	9	6	7	75	10	70	10
Drugs only	13	2	NR	1	12	2	11	2
Alcohol only	323	37	34	38	289	37	241	35
Neither	178	20	22	25	156	20	138	20
I don't know	264	30	26	29	238	30	218	32
Missing	19	2	NR	0	19	2	12	2
Were you under the influence of any of the following substances?								
Drugs and alcohol	46	5	8	9	38	5	32	5
Drugs only	15	2	NR	3	12	2	12	2
Alcohol only	483	55	39	44	444	56	391	57
Neither	312	36	38	43	274	35	241	35
Missing	22	3	NR	1	21	3	14	2

NR: Not reported; cell size smaller than 5. The symbol “-” represents zero, indicating no students affirmed that question.

Participants were asked if someone had unwanted sexual contact with them when they were unable to provide consent or stop what was happening because they were passed out, drugged, drunk, incapacitated, or asleep. Four percent of all participants were **certain** that they experienced unwanted sexual contact when they were passed out, drugged, incapacitated, or asleep, while three percent of all participants believed, but were **not certain**, that they experienced this unwanted contact (Table 9). These percentages are also reported upon in the [#iSPEAK: Campus Climate Assessment at Rutgers University–New Brunswick: Full Report](#).

For both these groups of students, a large majority had been drinking before the unwanted sexual contact occurred. This data regarding drug and alcohol use during unwanted sexual contact when the victim could not consent were not included in the original report. For students who were **certain** unwanted sexual contact had occurred, twelve percent reported having been given a drug without their knowledge or consent. Of those students who were **not certain** of this experience, almost one in six of the total sample (16 percent) suspected that they were given a drug without their consent or knowledge (Table 9).

Table 9. Drug and Alcohol Use During Alcohol/Drug Facilitated Unwanted Sexual Contact

	All (n=10,794)		Graduate Students (n=2,198)		Under- graduates (n=8,596)		Under- graduate Women (n=5,408)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Unwanted sexual contact while student was passed out, drugged, drunk, incapacitated, or asleep of which the student is <i>certain</i> occurred.	432	4	45	2	387	5	345	6
Missing	972	9	220	10	752	9	465	7
Unwanted sexual contact while student was passed out, drugged, drunk, incapacitated, or asleep of which the student is <i>certain</i> occurred.								
	All (n=432)		Graduate Students (n=45)		Under- graduates (n=387)		Under- graduate Women (n=345)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Drinking alcohol	393	91	38	84	355	92	316	92

<i>Missing</i>	2	1	0	0	2	1	2	1
Voluntarily using drugs other than alcohol	60	14	10	22	50	13	45	13
<i>Missing</i>	NR	-	NR	-	NR	-	NR	-
Given a drug without knowledge or consent	52	12	6	13	46	12	42	12
<i>Missing</i>	NR	1	NR	-	NR	1	NR	1
Drunk	341	79	34	76	307	79	274	79
<i>Missing</i>	39	9	7	16	32	8	29	8
	All (n=10,794)		Graduate Students (n=2,198)		Under- graduates (n=8,596)		Under- graduate Women (n=5,408)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Unwanted sexual contact while student was passed out, drugged, drunk, incapacitated, or asleep of which the student is <i>not certain</i> occurred.	330	3	32	2	298	4	259	5
<i>Missing</i>	972	9	218	10	754	9	461	9
Unwanted sexual contact while student was passed out, drugged, drunk, incapacitated, or asleep of which the student is <i>not certain</i> occurred.								
	All (n=330)		Graduate Students (n=32)		Under- graduates (n=298)		Under- graduate Women (n=259)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Drinking alcohol	291	88	29	91	262	88	230	89
<i>Missing</i>	6	2	NR	3	NR	2	NR	1
Voluntarily using drugs other than alcohol	53	16	5	16	48	16	40	15
<i>Missing</i>	NR	1	NR	-	NR	1	NR	1
Given a drug without knowledge or consent	53	16	NR	16	48	16	40	15
<i>Missing</i>	NR	1	NR	-	NR	1	NR	1
Drunk	250	76	23	72	227	76	199	77
<i>Missing</i>	39	12	NR	9	36	12	29	11

Location of Victimization

For those students who indicated that they had experienced unwanted sexual contact, the survey asked the location of the unwanted sexual contact. This data appears in Table 10 and was not included in the original report. Analyses revealed that the majority (72 percent) of survey participants who reported victimization since coming to Rutgers University–New Brunswick indicated that the incident of unwanted sexual contact occurred somewhere *other than their own* home or room. Of those students who indicated this, most (42 percent) experienced this incident at an off-campus apartment or house near campus. For those students who responded that the unwanted sexual contact occurred *in their own* home or room, half (50 percent) of them indicated that the incident took place in their own residence hall. Table 10 is divided into three sections: 1) an indication of the location of unwanted sexual contact either being “your own home or room” or “somewhere other than your own home or room”; 2) for students who indicated that unwanted sexual contact occurred somewhere *other* than their own home or room, the location where the incident occurred; and 3) for students who indicated that unwanted sexual contact occurred *in their own* home or room, the location where the incident occurred.

Table 9. Location of Unwanted Sexual Contact Occur

	All (n=878)		Graduate Students (n=89)		Under-graduates (n=789)		Under-graduate Women (n=690)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Somewhere other than own home or room	630	72	57	64	573	73	514	75
Own home or room	225	26	30	34	195	25	162	24
<i>Missing</i>	23	3	NR	2	21	33	14	2
The incident happened somewhere <i>other</i> than own home or room.¹								
	All (n=630)		Graduate Students (n=57)		Under-graduates (n=573)		Under-graduate Women (n=514)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Residence hall	70	11	NR	5	67	12	57	11
Greek house	118	19	7	12	111	20	106	21
On-campus apartment	50	8	NR	5	47	8	45	9
Off-campus apartment/house near campus	267	42	27	47	240	42	213	41
Other (please specify)	120	19	17	30	103	18	89	17
<i>Missing</i>	NR	1	-	-	NR	1	NR	1
The incident happened in <i>own</i> home or room.²								
	All (n=225)		Graduate Students (n=30)		Under-graduates (n=195)		Under-graduate Women (n=162)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Own residence hall	113	50	9	30	104	53	88	54
Own Greek house	NR	1	-	-	NR	1	NR	1
Own off-campus apartment/house near campus	50	22	12	40	38	20	24	15
Own home with a parent/guardian	35	16	NR	10	32	17	32	20
Own on-campus apartment	23	10	NR	17	18	9	15	9
Other (please specify)	NR	<1	NR	3	-	-	-	-
<i>Missing</i>	NR	<1	-	-	NR	<1	NR	<1

NR: Not reported; cell size smaller than 5. The symbol “-” represents zero, indicating no students affirmed that question. Cells that are empty represent a question not asked to the respondents in that cell.

Disclosure of Victimization

Table 11 shows that, among the students who disclosed their victimization, the majority (66 percent) of all students told someone what happened within the first 24 hours. This data was not included in the original report. Table 11 shows an inverse time-disclosure relationship, with disclosure by students decreasing as time since the incident increased. For more information about disclosure, see the full report <https://socialwork.rutgers.edu/node/962>

¹ The percentages which follow are for participants who indicated they had been victimized and indicated that the unwanted sexual contact occurred somewhere *other* than their own home or room.

² The percentages which follow for participants who indicated they had been victimized and indicated that the unwanted sexual contact occurred in their *own* home or room.

Table 10. Time to Report

	All (n=563)		Graduate Students (n=60)		Undergraduates (n=503)		Undergraduate Women (n=462)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Within the first 24 hours	370	66	35	58	335	67	307	67
Within one week	71	13	10	17	61	12	52	11
Within one month	41	7	NR	7	37	7	37	8
Within one year	43	8	6	10	37	7	36	8
More than a year	37	7	NR	8	32	6	29	6
<i>Missing</i>	<i>NR</i>	<i><1</i>	-	-	<i>NR</i>	<i><1</i>	<i>NR</i>	<i><1</i>

NR: Not reported; cell size smaller than 5. The symbol “-” represents zero, indicating no students affirmed that question.

Implications: Victimization

A third of students report knowing someone—a friend or family member—who experienced sexual violence. Since most students do not perceive themselves to be either victims or perpetrators of sexual violence, it might be useful during educational campaigns on sexual violence to remind students that one in three students will have a family member or friend who might experience sexual violence and learning about this issue is important in supporting family and peers who experience such trauma.

The implications of sexual violence victimization rates for women are presented in the full report: <https://socialwork.rutgers.edu/centers/center-violence-against-women-and-children/research-and-evaluation/understanding-and>. Victimization rates for men are added to the analysis in this report and are much lower than the victimization rates for women. However, any experience of sexual violence on campus presents a problem for the university to which to respond. For undergraduate men, five percent experienced unwanted sexual contact since entering the university. For these students, it is important they receive appropriate services. Additionally, all men on campus should be aware that services for sexual violence can be accessed by both men and women.

Drugs and/or alcohol are frequently used by both perpetrators and victims of sexual violence, with a majority of victims (62 percent) being under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol and nearly half of perpetrators (48 percent) being under the influence at the time of the incident. Similarly, for unwanted sexual contact when the victim was unable to provide consent or stop what was happening because they were passed out, drugged, drunk, incapacitated, or asleep, the majority of victims (91 percent for unwanted contact that the victim was *certain* occurred and 88 percent for unwanted contact that the victim was *not certain* occurred) had been drinking alcohol before the incident occurred. In terms of education on sexual violence, the university might be able to link educational programming on drugs and alcohol with that on sexual violence. In this way, risk surrounding drugs and alcohol can be discussed both during sexual violence and drugs and alcohol programming, increasing the messaging students receive on these issues.

A majority (72 percent) of victims reported that the unwanted sexual contact occurred somewhere other than their own room or home. Of these students, many (42 percent) stated that the contact occurred in an off-campus apartment or house near campus. The university might wish to consider working with the local community to ensure that for off-campus residences, policies and laws such as those regarding alcohol and noise-level violations are being enforced. This type of enforcement might reduce off-campus parties involving alcohol consumption that might place students at risk.

Additionally, of those students who reported experiencing unwanted sexual contact on-campus, half (50 percent) reported the incident occurred in their own residence hall. As the university works to address sexual violence, policies and resources regarding sexual violence and consent can be posted in all residence halls and can be distributed to all residents.

Finally, for students who experienced unwanted sexual contact and disclosed the incident to someone else, the majority (66 percent) made the disclosure within 24 hours. This represents a critical time period to provide appropriate resources and support to survivors of sexual violence. Many students disclose their experience to a peer on campus and as such, students who respond appropriately and provide resources to the victimized students can assist in the recovery process for victims. During sexual violence educational programming, students can be made aware of sexual violence resources that can be provided to those students within 24 hours of the incident, thus aiding in the recovery process.

V. SOCIAL DESIRABILITY SCALE

The research team included a scale designed to measure respondents’ tendencies to provide socially desirable answers. Table 12 includes the results of this scale that were not included in the original report. This 16-item scale measures participants’ desire to skew their answers in order to place themselves in a more favorable light ($\alpha=.707$). This scale is adapted from a validated instrument (Stöber, 2001) and contains dichotomized responses of “true” or “false” to statements such as “I sometimes litter.” Scores are reported as means (out of 16) with higher scores indicating higher levels of students’ tendencies to provide socially desirable answers. All groups of students (all, undergraduate, and graduate) had similar mean scores at or close to 9.5.

Table 11. Social Desirability Scale

	Mean	Standard Deviation	Missing (%)
All (n=10,794)	9.45	3.18	12
Undergraduates (n=8,596)	9.44	3.10	12
Graduates (n=2,198)	9.48	3.51	13

Implications: Social Desirability

The results of the #iSPEAK New Brunswick survey might be skewed by social desirability, however, the utility of the scale is unclear. Further analyses to account for students’ social desirability biases could be conducted in the future.

VI. CONCLUSION

This report presents data on the Campus Climate Assessment, *#iSPEAK*, that occurred at Rutgers University–New Brunswick during the academic year 2014-15. The majority of the data gathered through the *#iSPEAK* survey is presented in the full report found here: [#iSPEAK: Campus Climate Assessment at Rutgers University–New Brunswick: Full Report](#). The analysis described within this report adds to information presented in the full report on students’ experiences, attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors related to the campus climate regarding sexual violence. New information in this report is presented on students’ exposure to messages on sexual violence; victimization rates for men; victimization rates by on-campus residency; drug and alcohol use during unwanted sexual contact; location of the unwanted sexual contact; timeframe for disclosure after an incident of unwanted sexual contact; and the social desirability scale. These findings support the main conclusions of the full *#iSPEAK* report to inform some of the ways Rutgers University–New Brunswick can build upon and strengthen its existing efforts to end sexual violence on campus.