

2017 Campus Climate Comparison Study

SUMMARY REPORT:

PALM BEACH ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY

This report highlights the major findings for Palm Beach Atlantic from the Campus Climate Comparison Study conducted nationwide in spring 2017.

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INTRODUCTION

Sexual violence is a significant public health concern for U.S. college students, as evidenced by a U.S. Department of Education (DOE) study in which 21% of the women disclosed being a victim of sexual violence during college. Researchers have also described the prevalence of students who perpetrate sexual violence as ranging from 25% to 43% of men who admit to behaviors that meet the legal definition of some form of sexual violence and 8% to 15% of men who admit to attempting or completing rape while in college. Although the wide range of prevalence estimates are largely due to differences in defining sexual assault, even the lower estimates are indicative of a significant public health concern.

Campus violence prevention efforts have typically focused on either the perpetrators who commit these crimes or the bystanders who are present but unengaged when these crimes occur. However, in spite of research on perpetrators and bystanders, increased attention from the media, and new federal legislation, the prevalence of campus sexual violence has remained relatively unchanged for over 30 years. Some research has even suggested that campus violence prevention programs are only successful at changing the attitudes and behaviors of students who are least likely to commit sexual assault, highlighting the need for new approaches to protect college students from sexual violence.

One of the new approaches is to conduct a campus climate survey which explores student perceptions and experiences related to sexual violence. Campus climate surveys are recommended by the White House's *Not Alone* Task Force as a reliable way to assess the campus and barriers to reporting. Additionally, proposed federal legislation would require institutions to conduct climate surveys bi-annually so that institutions have reliable information about student perceptions and experiences related to sexual violence. These climate surveys vary greatly in terms of length, cost, and reliability.

METHODOLOGY

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

This study utilized the Administrator Researcher Campus Climate Collaborative (ARC3) survey to explore an institution’s campus climate related to sexual violence. The ARC3 measures sexual assault by using the Sexual Experiences Survey (SES) which is the most consistently used measurement of sexual perpetration and victimization among college students. The SES uses behaviorally-based questions (Have you ever had sex with someone who was too drunk to give consent) instead of classification-based questions (Have you sexually assaulted someone) because previous research has indicated that this wording is helpful in overcoming the potential for not recognizing or not reporting sexual assault.

The ARC3 climate survey explores student perceptions of the campus climate as well as personal experiences with sexual violence victimization and perpetration. Many of the leading researchers in the field of sexual violence research (Antonia Abbey, Jacquelyn Campbell, Sarah Cook, Mary Koss, Janet Hyde, Kevin Swartout, and Jacquelyn White) developed the ARC3 survey by adapting questions from various measurements of sexual violence. In the summer of 2015, over 2,000 students participated in the pilot version of the ARC3, and the final version was released on September 1, 2015.

SAMPLING AND DISTRIBUTION

In the spring semester of 2017, 63 schools conducted the ARC3 climate survey as part of the Campus Climate Comparison Study. Of those 63, 11 were four-year public institutions, 21 were four-year private institutions, and 23 were members of the Council for Christian Colleges and Universities (CCCU). The CCCU represents 35 protestant denominations and is an association of regionally accredited, comprehensive colleges and universities which emphasize a Christian worldview and represent 35 denominations. Eight of the institutions recruited for this study were two-year institutions and they have been removed from this summary report. Institutional characteristics for the 55 remaining institutions as well as the characteristics for these three different types of institution are included in Table 1.

Table 1. Selected institutional characteristics.

	CCCU	Private	Public	Aggregate Data
Tuition and Fees	35,370	39,170	15,650	31,400
Undergraduate Enrollment	1,686	2,847	8,173	3,946
Residential Population	69	65	34	58
Student-to-Faculty Ratio	13	13	18	14
First-Year Retention	77	78	73	76
Six-Year Graduation	56	52	36	49
Percent Admitted	69	66	73	69

Palm Beach Atlantic partnered with Neil Best to send the survey to 2062 undergraduate students. All undergraduate students were 18 years of age or older, degree-seeking, and enrolled in at least 6 credits in spring 2017. No incentives were provided for students who participated in the study.

RESPONSE RATES

Table 2 records, on average, how many students from each referent group received the survey as well as what percentage of those students responded to and completed the survey. Overall, 12.5% (N = 257) of the students at Palm Beach Atlantic responded to the survey, with 5.5% (N = 113) students completing the survey.

Table 2. Selected institutional characteristics.

	CCCU	Private	Public	Aggregate Data
Received the Survey	21,636	25,345	45,101	92,082
Responded to the Survey	5,130	4,504	6,907	16,541
Completed the Survey*	2,994	2,423	4,672	10,089
Response Rate	13.84	9.56	10.36	10.96

* Responses were considered complete if at least 75% of the survey questions were answered.

PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 3 illustrates some of the demographic characteristics of the Palm Beach Atlantic students along with the characteristics of the benchmark group (CCCU institutions) and the national norms from the overall sample.

Table 3. Selected demographics in percentages.

		Palm Beach Atlantic	CCCU	Aggregate Data
Gender*	Male	9	26	26
	Female	79	67	64
Race*	White	63	78	66
	Non-White	17	15	26
Sexual Minority		11	6.3	13.4
Athlete		3	21.2	14.7
Lives on Campus		60	75.8	54.7

Note: Percentages do not add to 100 because of missing data

RESULTS

PERCEPTIONS OF CAMPUS CLIMATE

Students were asked to report their perceptions regarding the campus climate in relation to sexual misconduct, including their assessment of peers’ attitudes regarding various norms related to sex-seeking behaviors, their perception of how the University would handle a report of sexual misconduct, and their overall feeling of safety from various forms of sexual misconduct on or around campus.

Student Perceptions of Peer Attitudes

Respondents were asked a series of questions about the attitudes their peers hold about expectations and appropriate behaviors surrounding sex and relationships. These results are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4. Percentages of students who “agree” or “strongly agree” that their friends would approve of behaviors listed.

	Palm Beach Atlantic	CCCU	Aggregate Data
Having many sexual partners.	8.0	4.4*	15.2*
Telling stories about sexual experiences.	27.7	16.4*	34.0
Getting someone drunk or high to have sex with them.	0.9	0.7	1.3
Lying to someone in order to have sex with them.	0.0	0.6	1.2*
Forcing someone to have sex.	0.0	0.2	0.3
Using physical force, such as hitting or beating, to resolve conflicts with dates.	0.9	0.2	0.2
Insulting or swearing at dates.	1.8	0.6*	0.9*
It is alright for someone to hit a date in certain situations.	1.8	1.1	1.4
Someone you are dating should have sex with you when you want.	1.8	2.2*	3.8*
When you spend money on a date, the person should have sex with you in return.	0.0	0.4	0.6
You should respond to a date’s challenges to your own authority by insulting them or putting them down.	0.9	0.4	0.5
It is alright to physically force a person to have sex under certain conditions.	0.0	0.1	0.3

*p < .05.

Student Perceptions of How the University Would Handle a Report of Sexual Misconduct

Students were asked questions about how the University would respond to instances of sexual misconduct. Their responses are shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Percentages of students reporting the following institutional responses were “likely” or “very likely” to occur if a student reported an incident of sexual misconduct at Palm Beach Atlantic. Three of the items were reverse scored, meaning the table reports the percentage of students who disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement.

	Palm Beach Atlantic	CCCU	Aggregate Data
The institution would take the report seriously.	75.0	84.3*	79.5
The institution would maintain the privacy of the person making the report.	72.3	81.8*	81.0*
The institution would do its best to honor the request of the person about to go forward with the case.	67.0	74.1	73.2
The institution would take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report.	72.3	82.9	78.2
The institution would support the person making the report.	67.9	78.5*	74.4
The institution would provide accommodations to support the person (e.g. academic, housing, safety).	50.0	69.2*	64.3*
The institution would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual misconduct.	60.4	74.6*	69.6*
The institution would handle the report fairly.	64.3	74.8	71.9
The institution would label the person making the report a troublemaker. (reverse scored)	58.0	67.2*	69.2*
The institution would have a hard time supporting the person who made the report. (reverse scored)	59.8	68.7*	67.6
The institution would punish the person who made the report. (reverse scored)	65.2	74.3	77.5*

*p < .05.

Overall Feeling of Safety

Students rated how safe they felt on campus from various forms of sexual misconduct, specifically harassment, dating violence, sexual violence, and stalking. Responses are summarized in Table 6.

Table 6. Percentages of students who “agree” or “strongly agree” that they feel safe from various forms of sexual misconduct.

	Palm Beach Atlantic	CCCU	Aggregate Data
On or around this campus, I feel safe from sexual harassment.	69.0	85.0*	77.2
On or around this campus, I feel safe from dating violence.	77.0	87.7*	82.2
On or around this campus, I feel safe from sexual violence.	75.0	86.4*	78.9
On or around this campus, I feel safe from stalking.	55.0	77.6*	71.8*

*p < .05.

Students were then asked three questions about their own attitudes regarding sexual misconduct on campus, including whether they think: sexual misconduct is a problem on campus, they can do anything about sexual misconduct on campus, and they should think about the issue of sexual misconduct while in college. These results are summarized in Table 7.

Table 7. Percentages of students who “agree” or “strongly agree” with items regarding sexual misconduct being a problem at Palm Beach Atlantic.

	Palm Beach Atlantic	CCCU	Aggregate Data
I don’t think sexual misconduct is a problem at Palm Beach Atlantic.	38.0	43.5	37.1
I don’t think there is much I can do about sexual misconduct on this campus.	19.0	23.0	20.9
There isn’t much need for me to think about sexual misconduct while at college.	17.0	12.8	14.7

*p < .05.

KNOWLEDGE OF RESOURCES

Students were asked a number of questions about their awareness regarding various resources and information available in connection with issues of sexual misconduct, including whether they recall receiving written information regarding various University policies and procedures, and whether they are aware of various University offices and websites related to sexual misconduct. Table 8 summarizes what information students recall receiving from the University since arriving at Palm Beach Atlantic.

Table 8. Percentages of students indicating they had received written information regarding sexual misconduct policies, definitions, and resources.

	Palm Beach Atlantic	CCCU	Aggregate Data
Definitions of types of sexual misconduct	21.2	45.8*	51.5*
How to report an incident of sexual misconduct	23.0	40.5*	44.8*
Where to go to get help if someone you know experiences sexual misconduct	20.4	42.1*	46.4*
Title IX protections against sexual misconduct	27.4	46.7*	49.7*
How to help prevent sexual misconduct	22.1	43.0	49.5*
Student code of conduct or honor code	57.5	65.9	66.6

*p < .05.

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CONSENT

Students were asked a number of questions about their understanding of consent. Table 9 displays the degree to which students endorsed a variety of rape myths.

Table 9. Percentages of students who agreed or strongly agreed with the following statements. Five of the items were reverse scored, meaning the table reports the percentage of students who disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement.

	Palm Beach Atlantic	CCCU	Aggregate Data
Consent must be given at each step in a sexual encounter	95	95.0	93.4
If a person initiates sex, but during foreplay says they no longer want to, the person has not given consent to continue	96	93.9	93.4

If a person doesn't physically resist sex, they have given consent (reverse scored)	92	87.4	87.7*
Consent for sex one time is consent for future sex (reverse scored)	95	95.7	95.1
If you and your sexual partner are both drunk, you don't have to worry about consent (reverse scored)	98	95.6	93.1*
Mixed signals can sometimes mean consent (reverse scored)	95	92.1	90.2*
If someone invites you to their place, they are giving consent for sex (reverse scored)	100.0	97.4	96.4*

*p < .05.

BYSTANDER INTERVENTION BEHAVIOR

Students were asked a number of questions about how they behaved when they were in situations during which sexual misconduct was occurring or was likely to occur. In addition, they were asked about their motivations for acting as a bystander — and the barriers that can prevent them from acting as a bystander — when in situations during which sexual misconduct was occurring or was likely to occur. After first removing the students from each question who reported that the situation was “Not Applicable” to them, Table 10 reports the percentage of remaining students who reported that they intervened in situations during which sexual misconduct was occurring or was likely to occur.

Table 10. Percentages of students reporting that they acted “most of the time” or “always” when a bystander in each situation.

	Palm Beach Atlantic	CCCU	Aggregate Data
Walked a friend who has had too much to drink home from a party, bar, or other social event.	18.8	18.4	32.9*
Talked to the friends of a drunken person to make sure they don't leave him/her behind at a party, bar, or other social event.	26.5	24.0	38.9*
Spoke up against sexist jokes.	30.6	28.3	29.2
Tried to distract someone who was trying to take a drunken person to another room or trying to get them to do something sexual.	18.2	13.0	24.1
Ask someone who looks very upset at a party if they are okay or need help.	45.3	34.5	42.9
Intervene with a friend who was being physically abusive to another person.	33.9	25.6	36.5
Intervene with a friend who was being verbally abusive to another person.	40.9	32.1	38.7

*p < .05.

GENDER DISCRIMINATION AND POTENTIAL SEXUAL HARASSMENT

The survey included a number of questions regarding gender discrimination that could potentially constitute sexual harassment. Given the limitations of questionnaires in gathering rich, nuanced data, the items in this section do not fit a legal definition of harassment nor do they necessarily fit the student conduct policy definition of harassment.

Students were asked in separate modules of the survey if any faculty/staff members or students exhibited any discriminating or harassing behavior. Tables 11 and 12 report how many students experienced the discriminating or harassing behaviors listed. A total percentage is included at the bottom of each table for the percentage of students who experienced at least one of the behaviors listed.

Sexual Harassment by Faculty or Staff

Table 11. Percentages of students reporting specific offensive behaviors by faculty/staff. The percentages of females who reported these experiences are in parentheses.

	Palm Beach Atlantic	CCCU	Aggregate Data
Treated you “differently” because of your sex	36 (40)	21* (22) *	17* (19)
Displayed, used, or distributed sexist or suggestive materials	31 (33)	11* (11) *	9* (9) *
Made offensive sexist remarks	40 (43)	18* (20) *	15* (16) *
Put you down or was condescending to you because of your sex	20 (22)	10 (11) *	9* (10) *
Repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you	14 (12)	6* (6)	6* (6)
Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters	4 (4)	2 (2)	3 (3)
Made offensive remarks about your appearance, body, or sexual activities	13 (16)	5* (5) *	5* (5) *
Made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature which embarrassed or offended you	5 (6)	2 (3)	3 (3)
Made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship with you despite your efforts to discourage it	1 (0)	1 (1)	2 (2)
Continued to ask you for dates, drinks, dinner, etc., even though you said “No”	1 (0)	1 (1)	1 (1)
Touched you in a way that made you feel uncomfortable?	3 (1)	1 (1)	2 (2)
Made unwanted attempts to stroke, fondle, or kiss you	3 (2)	1 (1)	1 (1)
Made you feel like you were being bribed with a reward to engage in sexual behavior	0 (0)	1 (1)	1 (1)

Made you feel threatened with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative	0 (0)	1 (1)	1 (1)
Treated you badly for refusing to have sex	0 (0)	1 (1)	1 (1)
Implied better treatment if you were sexually cooperative	0 (0)	1 (1)	1 (1)
Total percentage of students who disclosed at least one experience of sexual harassment	57 (60)	31 (33)	27 (28)

*p < .05.

Harassment by Other Students

Table 12. Percentages of students reporting specific offensive behaviors by students. The percentages of females who reported these experiences are in parentheses.

	Palm Beach Atlantic	CCCU	Aggregate Data
Treated you “differently” because of your sex	54 (58)	29* (33) *	29* (33) *
Displayed, used, or distributed sexist or suggestive materials	38 (38)	17* (18) *	18* (19) *
Made offensive sexist remarks	59 (63)	32* (34) *	31* (34) *
Put you down or was condescending to you because of your sex	40 (46)	21* (25) *	21* (25) *
Repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you	44 (46)	22* (23) *	21* (24) *
Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters	31 (31)	13* (14) *	15* (17) *
Made offensive remarks about your appearance, body, or sexual activities	29 (33)	14* (17) *	18* (21) *
Made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature which embarrassed or offended you	20 (34)	12* (14) *	14* (17) *
Made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship with you despite your efforts to discourage it	18 (18)	8 (10)	14 (17)
Sent or posted unwelcome sexual comments, jokes or pictures by text, email, Facebook or other electronic means?	16 (18)	9* (10) *	11 (13)
Spread unwelcome sexual rumors about you by text, email, Facebook or other electronic means?	10 (11)	4* (5) *	6 (6)
Called you gay or lesbian in a negative way by text, email, Facebook or other electronic means?	11 (10)	4 (3) *	5 (4)
Total percentage of students who disclosed at least one experience of sexual harassment	84 (88)	60 (61)	58 (60)

*p < .05.

STALKING BEHAVIORS

Stalking refers to unwelcome patterned behavior that causes people to fear for their safety. Examples of stalking behavior include sending unwanted phone calls, texts, or emails; watching someone from a distance; sneaking into a person’s car or house without permission, and visiting a person’s home, workplace, or school without permission. Table 13 reports how many students experienced the stalking behavior listed. A total percentage is included at the bottom of the table for the percentage of students who experienced at least one of the behaviors listed.

Table 13. Percentages of students who reported experiencing specific stalking behaviors. The percentages of females who reported these experiences are in parentheses.

	Palm Beach Atlantic	CCCU	Aggregate Data
Watched or followed you from a distance, or spied on you with a listening device, camera, or GPS [global positioning system]	12 (15)	4 (5)	5 (6)
Approached you or showed up in places, such as your home, workplace, or school when you didn’t want them to be there?	19 (22)	7* (8) *	8* (9) *
Left strange or potentially threatening items for you to find?	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (1)
Sneaked into your home or car and did things to scare you by letting you know they had been there?	3 (3)	1 (1)	1 (1)
Left you unwanted messages (including text or voice messages)?	18 (21)	9* (10) *	10* (11) *
Made unwanted phone calls to you (including hang up calls)?	7 (9)	5 (5)	6 (6)
Sent you unwanted emails, instant messages, or sent messages through social media apps?	19 (23)	10* (12) *	10* (12) *
Left you cards, letters, flowers, or presents when they knew you didn’t want them to?	4 (4)	2 (2)	2 (2)
Made rude or mean comments to you online?	12 (15)	6 (7)	7 (8)
Spread rumors about you online, whether they were true or not?	13 (16)	5* (5) *	5* (6) *
Total percentage of students who disclosed at least one experience of stalking	39 (46)	21 (24)	22 (24)

*p < .05.

INTIMATE PARTNER AND DATING VIOLENCE

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is typically labeled as dating violence or relationship violence when referring specifically to college students. The Center for Disease Control has defined IPV as physical, sexual, emotional, or verbal violence that occurs between current or former intimate partners. In this study, IPV refers specifically to any form of interpersonal violence that occurs between two college students in a committed dating relationship. Table 14 reports how many students experienced the listed behavior related to dating violence. A total percentage is included at the bottom of the table for the percentage of students who experienced at least one of the behaviors listed.

Table 14. Percentages of students who reported experiencing intimate partner violence from any hook-up, boyfriend, girlfriend, husband, or wife they have had, including exes, regardless of the length of the relationship. The percentages of females who reported these experiences are in parentheses.

	Palm Beach Atlantic	CCCU	Aggregate Data
The person threatened to hurt me and I thought I might really get hurt	7 (8)	3 (4)	6 (7)
The person pushed, grabbed, or shook me	7 (9)	4 (6)	8 (10)
The person hit me	8 (8)	2* (2) *	4 (4)
The person beat me up	0 (0)	1 (1)	1 (1)
The person stole or destroyed my property	5 (6)	2 (2)	4 (4)
The person can scare me without laying a hand on me	16 (20)	7 (10)	10 (13)
Total percentage of students who disclosed at least one experience of dating violence	19 (22)	10 (12)	15 (17)

*p < .05.

NON-CONSENSUAL SEXUAL CONTACT AND SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMIZATION

Students were also asked to report their experiences related to specific forms of non-consensual sexual contact, including:

- Fondling, kissing, or rubbing up against the private areas of the respondent’s body (lips, breast/chest, crotch, or butt), or removing clothes without consent;
- Having oral sex with the respondent or making the respondent perform oral sex without consent;
- Putting the penis, fingers, or other objects into the respondent’s vagina without consent;
- Putting the penis, fingers, or other object into the respondent’s butt without consent;
- Attempting (unsuccessfully) to have oral, anal, or vaginal sex without the respondent’s consent.

Victimization Rates of Any Non-consensual Sexual Contact

Table 15 first shows the percentages of students that experience any of the non-consensual sexual contact described above, followed by the same information for only the females in the sample.

Table 15. Percentages of students reporting any non-consensual touching, penetration, or attempted penetration. The percentages of females who reported these experiences are in parentheses.

	Palm Beach Atlantic	CCCU	Aggregate Data
Victim of at least one instance of unwanted touching, penetration, or attempted penetration	26.5 (30.3)	15.1* (18.7)	19.4 (24.1)

*p < .05.

Victimization Rates of Sexual Assault (Rape or Attempted Rape)

Sexual assault is defined here as any of the non-consensual acts that involve completed or attempted sexual penetration. Therefore, these numbers exclude behaviors that involve non-consensual touching/kissing/fondling. Table 16 summarizes the reported victimization data for incidents that meet this definition of sexual assault.

Table 16. Percentages of students reporting sexual assault involving penetration or attempts at penetration (excludes non-consensual touching/kissing/fondling). The percentages of females who reported these experiences are in parentheses.

	Palm Beach Atlantic	CCCU	Aggregate Data
Victim of at least one instance of completed or attempted oral, vaginal, or anal sexual assault	15.0 (16.9)	8.2 (10.1)	12.4 (15.4)

*p < .05.

Perpetration Rates of Any Non-consensual Sexual Contact

Table 17 first shows the percentages of students that experience any of the non-consensual sexual contact described above, followed by the same information for only the females in the sample.

Table 17. Percentages of students who reported perpetrating any non-consensual touching, penetration, or attempted penetration.

	Palm Beach Atlantic	CCCU	Aggregate Data
Perpetrated at least one instance of unwanted touching, penetration, or attempted penetration	3.5	1.8	2.2

*p < .05.

Perpetration Rates of Sexual Assault (Rape or Attempted Rape)

Sexual assault is defined here as any of the non-consensual acts that involve completed or attempted sexual penetration. Therefore, these numbers exclude behaviors that involve non-consensual touching/kissing/fondling. Table 18 summarizes the reported victimization data for incidents that meet this definition of sexual assault.

Table 18. Percentages of students who reported perpetrating sexual assault involving penetration or attempts at penetration (excludes non-consensual touching/kissing/fondling).

	Palm Beach Atlantic	CCCU	Aggregate Data
Perpetrated at least one instance of completed or attempted oral, vaginal, or anal sexual assault	0.9	0.1	1.1

*p < .05.

Tactics Reported by Victims of Any Non-consensual Sexual Contact

The climate survey differentiated the tactic used during the act of sexual violence between:

Acts of Coercion

- Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about the respondent, making promises the respondent knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring the respondent after they said they did not want to continue;
- Showing displeasure, criticizing the respondent’s sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force after the respondent said they did not want to continue;

Incapacitation

- Taking advantage of the respondent when they were too drunk or out of it to know what was happening;

Force or Threats of Force

- Threatening to physically harm the respondent or someone close to the respondent;
- Using physical force, for example: holding the respondent down, pinning their arms, or having a weapon.

Victims of any form of non-consensual sexual contact were asked to report the method by which non-consensual sexual contact was obtained (Table 19). Perpetrators were also asked to disclose the tactic they utilized during the sexual assault (Table 20). The percentages in table 19 and 20 may add up to more than 100% because more than one tactic may have been used during the instance of sexual violence.

Table 19. Percentages of victims who disclosed the tactics related to their sexual assault.

	Palm Beach Atlantic	CCCU	Aggregate Data
Coercion	70	76.4	68.4
Incapacitation	53.3	41.4	54.9
Force or threats of force	46.7	47.5	41.5

*p < .05.

Table 20. Percentages of perpetrators who disclosed utilizing different tactics related to their sexual assault.

	Palm Beach Atlantic	CCCU	Aggregate Data
Coercion	75	62.9	59.6
Incapacitation	25	38.6	43.0
Force or threats of force	25	27.1	28.9

*p < .05.

REPORTING

Students who reported experiencing sexual assault were asked if they told anybody about the incident or incidents. In the aggregate data, 62.3% of the victims reported telling someone about the incident or incidents and 57.2% of victims from the CCCU reported telling someone about the incident or incidents. At Palm Beach Atlantic, 58.6% of students reported telling someone about the incident or incidents. Students indicating they had told someone about the incident were then asked whom they told. Table 21 shows various categories of individuals identified in the survey, along with the percentage of respondents indicating that they told someone in each specific category. Note that percentages in Table 21 are only for those students that reported telling someone about their experience.

Table 21. Percentages of students who spoke with someone about an incident of harassment, stalking, intimate partner violence, or sexual assault.

	Palm Beach Atlantic	CCCU	Aggregate Data
Roommate	47	51	48
Close friend other than roommate	73	76	80
Romantic partner	37	31	38
Parent or Guardian	27	27	26
Other family member	13	18	19
Doctor/nurse	0	4	9*
Religious leader	13	9	6
Off-campus rape crisis center staff	3	2	4
Off-campus counselor/therapist	13	12	13
Local police	3	3	9
Campus security or police department	0	3	7*
Institution health services	0	3	5
On-campus counselor/therapist	3	15	13*
Resident Advisor or Residence Life staff	10	14	10
Office of Student Conduct	0	4	7
Institution faculty or staff	7	12	13

*p < .05.

ALCOHOL USE

One of the most consistent variables associated with sexual violence perpetration is alcohol use. A recent review of 43 cross-sectional, prospective, and experimental studies regarding the association between alcohol and sexual assault reported that roughly half of the sexual assaults across all the studies involved alcohol use on the part of the victim, the perpetrator, or both. However, even that number may be underestimated because at least one study found that more than 80% of perpetrators admitted to drinking before their assault. Furthermore, alcohol use is so commonly associated with sexual violence that 77% of students in one study reported that a reduction in drinking would help prevent sexual aggression at their school.

Tables 22-25 report on the frequency of specific drinking behaviors since a student enrolled at Palm Beach Atlantic. Table 22 reports the percentage of students that disclosed drinking alcohol since enrolling at their institution and table 23 reports the percentage of the students who drank that reported at least one instance of binge drinking. In this study, binge drinking was defined as 4 or more drinks (women) or 5 or more drinks (men) within a period of two hours. Tables 24 and 25 report the typical number of drinks and the maximum number of drinks a student consumed since enrolling at their institution.

Table 22. Response to the question: *People drink alcohol in bars, with meals, in restaurants, at sporting events, at home while watching TV, and in many other places. Since you enrolled at Palm Beach Atlantic, how often did you usually have any kind of drink containing alcohol? By a drink we mean half an ounce of alcohol which would be a 12 ounce can or glass of beer or cooler, a 5-ounce glass of wine, or a drink containing 1 shot of liquor?*

	Palm Beach Atlantic	CCCU	Aggregate Data
Percentage of ALL students that disclosed drinking behaviors	69.9	60.0	76.7
Percentage of UNDERAGE students that disclosed drinking behaviors	57.6	43.4	59.7

*p < .05.

Table 23. Response to the question: *Since you enrolled at Palm Beach Atlantic, how often did you have 5 or more (males) or 4 or more (females) drinks containing any kind of alcohol within a 2-hour period?*

	Palm Beach Atlantic	CCCU	Aggregate Data
Percentage of ALL students that disclosed binge-drinking behaviors	44.3	63.0	70.1
Percentage of UNDERAGE students that disclosed binge-drinking behaviors	41.2	68.3	73.2

*p < .05.

Table 24. Response to the question: *Since you enrolled at Palm Beach Atlantic, how many alcoholic drinks did you have on a typical day when you drank alcohol?*

	Palm Beach Atlantic	CCCU	Aggregate Data
Average number of drinks consumed in a typical day for ALL students who reported drinking behavior	2.27	2.20	3.20*
Average number of drinks consumed in a typical day for UNDERAGE students who reported drinking behavior	2.38	2.27	3.62*

*p < .05.

Table 25. Response to the question: *Since you enrolled at Palm Beach Atlantic, what is the maximum number of drinks containing alcohol that you drank within a 24-hour period?*

	Palm Beach Atlantic	CCCU	Aggregate Data
Average maximum number of drinks in a 24-hour period for ALL students that disclosed any drinking behavior	5.23	4.47	6.32
Average maximum number of drinks in a 24-hour period for UNDERAGE students that disclosed any drinking behavior	4.83	3.86	6.34

*p < .05.