

# Preliminary Findings from Dartmouth's 2015 AAU Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct<sup>1</sup>

## Summary

In spring 2015, all Dartmouth students (undergraduate and graduate/professional) were invited to participate in a detailed online survey of victimization, experiences and perceptions surrounding sexual assault and misconduct, including the reporting, counseling, and handling of these acts. Conducted by the American Association of Universities (AAU) and carried out by Westat, a private research organization, the same survey was administered at 26 other colleges and universities during the same general time period. Forty four percent of Dartmouth undergraduate students and thirty seven percent of graduate/professional students completed the survey. Response rates were only moderately correlated with self-reported race, gender, and sexual orientation.

This brief report is the output of a faculty, staff and student committee, which analyzed the microdata from the AAU Campus Climate Survey of Dartmouth students to review, validate and summarize the most relevant facts. The previous [executive summary](#), [report](#), and [tables](#) presented **weighted** results while the findings below provide **unweighted** counts, means, and percentages (see **Methodology** for complete explanation).

### *Overall Prevalence of Assault*

As with the other colleges in the survey, rates of sexual assault at Dartmouth are alarmingly high and constitute a public health and safety crisis. In the “current academic year” (meaning the 2014-2015 academic year), 1.3 percent of undergraduate women responding to the survey were victims<sup>2</sup> (survivors) of forcible penetration and another 2.1 percent were victims of penetration by incapacitation. In the current academic year, 15 percent of undergraduate women responding to the survey were victims of either non-consensual sexual penetration or unwanted sexual

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<sup>1</sup> Referred to as the AAU Campus Climate Survey in this report.

<sup>2</sup> We recognize that the term “victim” may not accurately represent the language used by an individual who has experienced penetration or other types of sexual assault. However, this report refers to “victim” in order to be consistent with the terminology used in the AAU Campus Climate survey,

touching that involved force, incapacitation or a lack of affirmative consent.<sup>3</sup> These rates are only for the current academic year; for senior women the reported rate of ever experiencing these incidents during four years at Dartmouth is roughly 2-3 times higher.<sup>4</sup>

We note that non-heterosexual students, Black students, Native American students, first-year and sophomore undergraduate students are at a greater risk than other students. For example, 28 percent of non-heterosexual undergraduate women experienced some form of sexual assault versus 13 percent for all other undergraduate women. First-year and sophomore women had a prevalence rate for any sexual assault of 19 percent versus 11 percent for junior and senior women. Both of these differences are statistically significant. Both differences are driven by higher rates of unwanted sexual touching as opposed to differences in penetration by force or incapacitation.

Black undergraduate women have “current year” assault rates that are 4.0 percentage points above the rate of 14.5% for all other undergraduate women. According to the AAU report, Native American female undergraduates have assault rates twice the rate of other undergraduate women. The difference for black women is not statistically significant (meaning it may have occurred by chance or due to sampling variation). We do not have a field identifying Native American students in the microdata; hence we are unable to perform similar calculations for this subgroup.

Reported rates of sexual assault among undergraduate men are much lower with very few reported incidents of penetration by force or incapacitation. However, combining penetration and sexual touching (by force, incapacitation or lack of consent), 2.8 percent of undergraduate men report a sexual assault in the current year. Female graduate students also reported very few penetrations by force, incapacitation or lack of consent but rates of unwanted sexual touching (by force, incapacitation or lack of consent) were 4.6 percent in the current year.

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<sup>3</sup> The AAU Campus Climate survey defines “affirmative consent” as “active, ongoing voluntary agreement.”

<sup>4</sup> This finding is consistent with the AAU report table 3.1a which shows current year assault rates for undergraduate women of 12.0 percent and “since entering college rates” of 28 percent where the latter number is averaged over first years, sophomores, juniors and seniors. Table 3.1a from the AAU report does not report incidents with a lack of affirmative consent in the overall total assault percentages.

### *Comparison to Other Analyses and Data Sources*

Though we use a different methodology than the earlier AAU analysis of the same data, our analysis confirms the high rates of sexual assault on campus found in the previous analysis. Furthermore, when adjusted for the rates at which assaults are reported to campus officials, the rates in the survey are consistent with the rates reported in Dartmouth's Clery Act<sup>5</sup> Annual Security Report of penetration and fondling.<sup>6</sup>

Some commentators in the media have expressed concerns about the validity of the AAU numbers due to the potential for non-response bias, misreporting, or confusing or leading questions in the survey. However we note three facts: 1) that the AAU data are consistent with numbers of reports to campus officials documented in the Clery Act Annual Security Report. 2) If we create extreme lower bounds on the estimated assault rates (for example assuming that all non-respondents were not assaulted) we still find very high rates of assault over four years at Dartmouth, i.e. more than 5 percent of women being assaulted each year. 3) When we limit ourselves to the most egregious assaults (where potential for misreporting is low) including forcible penetration and penetration of an incapacitated or unconscious person, we still find alarmingly high prevalence rates, particularly when considered over four years of exposure.

### *The Role of Alcohol, Relationship to Offender, Location of Assault*

We find that the vast majority of incidents involve both the victim and offender drinking alcohol. Ninety percent of penetrations by incapacitation have both the victim and the offender drinking.

For both undergraduate and graduate female students who experience sexual assault, the offender is another student in nearly 90 percent of cases. In most of the remaining cases, the female victim reported that she did not know whether or not the offender was affiliated with Dartmouth.

In the majority of cases, the offender was either a friend, partner at the time or previous partner. However in 40 percent of cases the female victims reported that the offender was a stranger.

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<sup>5</sup> The Clery Act requires all colleges and universities that participate in federal financial aid programs to publish an annual security report by October 1st that documents **three calendar years** of campus crime statistics and certain campus security policy statements.

<sup>6</sup> Dartmouth's Crime Statistics, reported in the Annual Security Report, may include incidents that occurred in a prior calendar year. Also, the Annual Security Report documents assaults reported in a calendar year, not an academic year.

Almost all assaults occur in dorms or Greek houses. Due to the ability to identify more than one location for the same assault, many respondents checked “yes” to both Greek house and dorm for the location. For example, for forcible penetration 63 percent of female undergraduates said the assault occurred in a dorm while 57 percent of all respondents checked Greek house with a substantial number of people checking both boxes.

### *Reporting to Campus Officials and Confidential Sources*

Sexual assaults are reported to campus officials and local police at low rates. About 63 percent of forcible penetrations are not reported to any of the 10 offices listed in the survey. The most common office to receive a report of sexual assault is Dartmouth Counseling (a confidential resource) with 23 percent of all forcible penetrations being reported there and 12 percent of penetrations by incapacitation.

### *Reports of Sexual Harassment*

The survey also asked respondents about incidents of sexual harassment. Over half of female and male undergraduates as well as female graduate/professional students reported experiencing harassment while thirty-six percent of male graduate/professional students reported such experiences. The most commonly cited types of harassment were “inappropriate comments regarding body, appearance, or sexual activity” and “made sexual remarks, or insulting/offensive jokes or stories.” As with the sexual assault reports, the offender was most often a fellow student (95 percent); however, twenty-one percent of female graduate/professional students identified the offender as a faculty member. Across all groups, the relationship to the other person was most often reported as “friend” or “stranger” – this item also allowed respondents to “mark all that apply.”

### **Uses and Limitations of Current Survey Data**

The AAU survey data are clearly limited in their usefulness. The main use is to provide Dartmouth with a snapshot of the rates of sexual assault and sexual misconduct and the characteristics of these assaults. Because the data are only for a single year, we cannot say whether the problem is getting worse or ask whether policy changes, enhanced resources, or expanded education programs are correlated with increases or decreases in the assault rate.

The data do not enable us to identify particular places, times of day or party weekends when the most incidents are occurring. The data tell us little about the survey participant and almost nothing about the offender. This limits our ability to say who is at the highest risk. We cannot say whether repeat offenders play an important role in causing the total number of assaults.

The response rate of 42 percent does not nullify the usefulness of the data to measure rates of sexual assault and misconduct on campus. The respondents appear to be generally representative of the Dartmouth student body in terms of gender, race, and class year. Victims of sexual assault may be more or less likely to complete the survey. However, even if we assumed that all non-respondents to the survey had not experienced sexual assault (thereby meaning the true rate is roughly 40 percent of our calculated rate), we would still conclude that assault rates are alarmingly high and demand immediate attention.

## **Methodology**

The initial AAU report re-weighted the raw survey responses by race, gender and class year. We do not bother weighting the raw data because the survey data are already broadly representative of the population, and basic demographics do little to explain non-response to the survey. For example, the respondents are already equally spread among first years, sophomores, juniors and seniors. The raw data have 7.1 percent of people reporting as Hispanic or Latino versus 8.5 percent in the population. The main effect of re-weighting was to modestly upweight responses from Asian students, which modestly decreased the reported rate of assaults since Asian women are somewhat less likely to experience sexual assault.

Hence, we simply calculate unadjusted mean responses to the questions of greatest interest. Our numbers can correctly be described as the reported rate of assault among students who completed the survey.

In calculating rates of assault we focus on assaults that occurred in the current academic year, meaning 2014-2015. We do not report rates for “ever assaulted” at Dartmouth because seniors have three additional years of exposure relative to first year students while sophomores and juniors are the middle case.

However in analyzing characteristics of assaults, such as whether the victim and offender were drinking, we are forced to calculate the mean characteristics across all such assaults experienced while at Dartmouth (current year or not). This is because the microdata does not map the detailed incident report from the survey to the year in which the incident occurred.

## **Discussion of Tables**

Table 1 presents basic rates for six different types of assaults and characteristics of those assaults. Panel 1A is for undergraduate women of whom 1058 completed the survey. Rates are expressed as a percentage of people answering the question. The rate is the upper number in each cell. The number of responses (observations) is shown below each rate in parentheses.

Column 1 of Table 1A shows prevalence rates for 6 distinct types of sexual assault. We count each separate incident only as the most severe type. In the few cases when respondents had more than one reported incident in the current academic year, we allowed each separate incident to count towards the overall prevalence rate for that assault.

The two broad categories of sexual assault are non-consensual sexual penetration and non-consensual sexual touching. Within each of those the behavior is classified as occurring by force, incapacitation, without affirmative consent, or attempted by force. Incapacitation is defined as unconscious, passed out, or otherwise unable to give consent or stop what was happening.

One point three percent of undergraduate women were victims of forcible sexual penetration in the current academic year with another 2.1% being victims of sexual penetration while incapacitated and an additional 2.8% of women are victims of sexual penetration without affirmative consent being given.

Turning to unwanted sexual touching, 4.8 percent of undergraduate women experienced unwanted sexual touching by force and 3.6 percent experienced unwanted sexual touching while incapacitated.

Overall 14.7 percent of undergraduate women experienced one or more of the above. This final calculation does not double count women who experienced multiple assaults in the current year and hence is slightly lower than adding up all the prevalence rates in the table.

The other 5 columns in Table 1 capture characteristics of these types of sexual assault. Again these characteristics are calculated over all such incidents while at Dartmouth as opposed to the exact “current year” incidents shown in column 1. This is by necessity given the abbreviated version of the microdata made available by AAU.

In column 2 we calculate the fraction of the incidents in which the victim reports being unconscious. This occurs in 20 percent of the cases of forcible sexual penetration and 32 percent of the incidents of penetration while incapacitated.

In columns 3-5, we examine whether both victim and offender were drinking, just the offender, or just the victim. By far the most common circumstance is that both the victim and the offender are drinking which occurs in 90 percent cases of penetration while incapacitated.

Finally in column 6 we calculate the rate at which these types of sexual assault are reported to any of the ten agencies/campus offices listed in Table 4. Only 37 percent of forcible penetrations are reported and only 17 percent of incidents of penetrations by incapacitation.

In Table 1B we calculate rates of sexual assault for men. There is only one reported incident each of forcible penetration and attempted forcible penetration. Rates of sexual touching by force or with lack of affirmative consent are 0.77 percent each. Overall these combine to 2.9 percent of undergraduate men experiencing sexual assault in the current year. We do not calculate characteristics of these assaults because there are not enough data over which to average and we would need to suppress the numbers anyway due to cell sizes.

In Table 1C we report rates and characteristics of sexual assault experienced by female graduate students. Rates of penetration by force or incapacitation are much lower than for undergraduate women. Two point nine percent of graduate females experienced forced sexual touching and 1.7 percent experienced touching while incapacitated during the current year. Though sample sizes are small, the characteristics of these incidents mirror the incidents experienced by undergraduate women. Specifically, in the vast majority of cases of non-consensual sexual penetration, both the victim and offender are drinking. Rates of reporting to agencies and campus officials are higher than for undergraduate women. But given the small sample sizes, we cannot conclude that reporting rates are statistically different.

Table 2 provides detail on the relationship of the victim to the offender. Panel 2A is for female undergraduates while Panel B is for female graduate students. These categories add up to well over 100 percent since respondents were asked to “check all that apply.” For the female undergraduates, in 61 percent of cases of sexual penetration by force and 67 percent of cases of sexual penetration by incapacitation, the offender was a friend. In roughly 30-40 percent of cases, the offender was a partner at the time or previous partner. Graduate women show a very similar pattern.

In cases of sexual penetration by force or incapacitation, roughly 30-40 percent of the time the offender is described as a stranger.

In Table 3 we show, by type of assault, the offender’s affiliation to Dartmouth. Roughly 90 percent of the time the offender is another student while for 10 percent the offender’s affiliation is unknown.

In Table 4, we show a detailed breakdown of where the assault occurred. Again respondents were asked to “check all that apply” and very frequently the respondent checked both dorm and Greek house. These locations account for the vast majority of assault locations. For example, for forcible sexual penetration 63 percent of cases had dorm checked while 58 percent of cases had Greek house checked by undergraduate women. One interpretation is that the incident started in one location and continued in another. Another possibility is that students’ consider Greek houses to be both a dorm and a Greek house.

Table 5 we provide detail on people/agencies to which the assault was reported. The survey listed 10 possible places for reporting including SAAP, Dick’s House, Dartmouth Counseling, the Title IX Coordinator, WISE, Undergraduate Deans, Graduate Deans, Religious or Spiritual Officer, Safety and Security, and Local Police.

The vast majority of assaults go unreported to any of these offices. The bottom row (“None of the Above”) shows that 63 percent of forcible penetrations (non-consensual sexual penetration) and 83 percent of penetrations by incapacitation go unreported. When students do report, they report most often to Dartmouth Counseling. Twenty three percent of forcible penetrations and 12 percent of penetrations by incapacitation were reported there.

Finally in Tables 6A and 6B, we provide a breakdown of different forms of sexual harassment as well as Dartmouth affiliation and relationship to person involved by gender and undergraduate versus graduate/professional status of the respondent. As shown in Table 6A, both men and women frequently report having heard offensive jokes, remarks or unwanted comments about appearance or sexual experiences. Women are much more likely than men to have been subjected to unwanted talk about sexual matters. Table 6B highlights that sexual harassment is more often student-to-student although for female graduate/professional students, 21 percent reported the other person's affiliation as a Dartmouth faculty member. Finally, respondents most often reported that the other person was a "friend" or "stranger."

### **Comparing our Rates to AAU analysis and Dartmouth's Clery Crime Statistics**

Despite our differing methodologies, our calculated rates of sexual assault are consistent with the earlier AAU rates. For example, consider AAU Table 3.1a for undergraduate women. The weighted rate of penetration by force is 1.9 percent in the current year while we find 1.3 percent. We find the same rate of *attempted* penetration by physical force, i.e. 1.2 percent. Overall, AAU finds that in the current year 12 percent of undergraduate women experienced sexual assault by physical force or incapacitation. While we find 13 percent experienced such assaults, if we approximate by adding the first five rows in Table 1A and follow the AAU methodology of excluding penetration without affirmative consent.

The rates of sexual assault are also consistent with the Clery Annual Security Report. The Clery Crime Statistics for 2014 reported 48 rapes. Take our rate of penetration for undergraduate women (1.32 percent forcible and 2.11 by incapacitation). Multiply by the sample size (1058) and then scale up to the entire population by dividing by .48. This projects  $.0343 * 1058 / .48 = 76$  penetrations. Next we correct for the reporting rate to campus officials of roughly 40 percent.  $76 * .40 = 30$ . Thus we expect to see about 30 penetrations in the Clery data while we actually observe 48 in a not perfectly overlapping time period.

### **Concluding remarks**

Overall the AAU Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct data give a snapshot of sexual assault at Dartmouth and other colleges and universities. Rates of sexual assault are alarmingly high regardless of which type of incident is considered. The vast majority of cases at Dartmouth involve drinking on the part of both the victim and the offender and occurs in residential settings (dorms and Greek houses). The offender is in most cases another student and in more than half of cases is an acquaintance, friend or partner of the victim. Non-heterosexual students are at greater risk than heterosexual students and first years and sophomores are at higher risk than juniors and seniors. Black female undergraduates were 4 percentage points more likely to report being assaulted (relative to all other female undergraduates). And AAU calculated that Native American students were assaulted at twice the rate as all other students. The data are not well suited to generating policy recommendations though these may serve as a baseline from which to see whether College resources and newly contemplated programs are having the intended impact.

## **Table 1: Prevalence of Sexual Assault**

This table reports the percent of survey respondents reporting each type of assault within the current academic year. Respondents are 1A: female undergraduates. 1B: Male undergraduates 1C: Female graduate students. Data collected Spring 2015. Data are not weighted and show the raw incidence of victimization among respondents. Characteristics of the assault including unconsciousness, alcohol use and whether reported.

Characteristics use all reported assaults occurring while at Dartmouth, not just current year. For victims, we report the percent unconscious for all or part of assault, reported rates of offender and victim drinking. By necessity these rates are calculated over all such assaults rather than just the assaults occurring in the current academic year.

Rates are expressed as a percentage of people answering the question. The rate is the upper number in each cell. The number of responses (observations) is shown below each rate in parentheses.

### *1A. Female Undergraduate Students*

<i>Assault type...</i>	<b>Current Year</b>	<b>All Years: Characteristics of Assaults</b>				
	<b>Percent Victimized</b> [Respondents]	Percent Victims Unconscious	Both Victim and Offender Drinking	Only Offender Drinking	Only Victim Drinking	Percent Reported
<i>Forcible Penetration</i>	<b>1.32</b> [1058]	20.41 [49]	68.97 [58]	12.07 [58]	1.69 [59]	37.1 [62]
<i>Incapacitated Penetration</i>	<b>2.11</b> [1044]	32.31 [65]	90.32 [62]	0 [66]	4.84 [62]	16.67 [66]
<i>Attempted Forcible Penetration</i>	<b>1.23</b> [1053]	5.68 [88]				
<i>No Affirmative Consent Penetration</i>	<b>2.81</b> [1033]	6.45 [62]				
<i>Forced Touching</i>	<b>4.84</b> [1053]		54.03 [124]	14.29 [119]	0.8 [125]	15.38 [143]
<i>Incapacitated Touching</i>	<b>3.64</b> [1043]		84.21 [57]	5.8 [69]	3.51 [57]	9.86 [71]
<i>Any of the Above</i>	<b>14.74</b> [1058]					

## Table 1 (cont.): Prevalence of Sexual Assault Assaults

### *1B. Male Undergraduate Students*

We do not summarize average characteristics of sexual assaults for male undergraduate victims due to the very small numbers of assaults.

<i>Assault type...</i>	Percent Victimized in Current Year [Respondents]
<i>Forcible Penetration</i>	0.11 [906]
<i>Incapacitated Penetration</i>	0.44 [905]
<i>Attempted Forcible Penetration</i>	0.11 [907]
<i>No Affirmative Consent Penetration</i>	0.67 [899]
<i>Forced Touching</i>	0.77 [905]
<i>Incapacitated Touching</i>	0.44 [903]
<i>No Affirmative Consent Touching</i>	0.78 [897]
<i>Any of the Above</i>	2.87 [906]

## 1C. Female Graduate Students

<i>Assault Type</i>	Current Year	All Years: Characteristics of Reported Assaults				
	Percent Victimized [Respondents]	Percent Victims Unconscious	Both Victim and Offender Drinking	Only Offender Drinking	Only Victim Drinking	Percent Reported
<i>Forcible Penetration</i>	<b>0.29</b> [348]	60 [5]	57.14 [7]	0 [5]	0 [7]	57.14 [7]
<i>Incapacitated Penetration</i>	<b>0</b> [347]	S	S	S	S	S
<i>Attempted Forcible Penetration</i>	<b>0</b> [348]	20 [10]				
<i>No Affirmative Consent Penetration</i>	<b>0.29</b> [344]	57.14 [7]				
<i>Forced Touching</i>	<b>2.87</b> [348]		46.67 [15]	6.67 [15]	13.33 [15]	12.50 [16]
<i>Incapacitated Touching</i>	<b>1.74</b> [345]		87.5 [8]	0 [8]	0 [8]	25.0 [8]
<i>Any of the Above</i>	<b>6.32</b> [348]					

S indicates data suppressed due to small cell size

## **Table 2: Relationship of Victim to Offender**

Calculated from all detailed sexual assault reports in survey, i.e. both current and previous year offenses.

### ***2A. Female Undergraduate Students***

<i>Perpetrated by...</i>	<i>Type of Sexual Assault</i>							
	Forcible Penetration	N	Incapacitated Penetration	N	Forcible Touching	N	Incapacitated Touching	N
<i>Partner at time</i>	21.88	64	19.4	67	11.72	145	18.06	72
<i>Previous Partner</i>	14.06	64	13.43	67	8.28	145	9.72	72
<i>Teacher</i>	1.56	64	0	67	0	145	0	72
<i>Coworker</i>	3.13	64	1.49	67	1.38	145	0	72
<i>Friend</i>	60.94	64	67.16	67	51.72	145	51.39	72
<i>Stranger</i>	40.63	64	32.84	67	51.03	145	44.44	72
<i>Other</i>	3.13	64	0	67	0.69	145	1.39	72
<i>Don't Know</i>	0	64	0	67	0	145	0	72

### ***2B. Female Graduate Students***

<i>Perpetrated by...</i>	<i>Type of Sexual Assault</i>							
	Forcible Penetration	N	Incapacitated Penetration	N	Forcible Touching	N	Incapacitated Touching	N
<i>Partner at the time</i>	28.57	7	S	S	6.25	16	0	8
<i>Previous Partner</i>	14.29	7	S	S	6.25	16	12.5	8
<i>Teacher</i>	0	7	S	S	12.5	16	0	8
<i>Coworker</i>	0	7	S	S	12.5	16	12.5	8
<i>Friend</i>	57.14	7	S	S	50	16	75	8
<i>Stranger</i>	42.86	7	S	S	25	16	25	8
<i>Other</i>	0	7	S	S	6.25	16	0	8
<i>Don't Know</i>	14.29	7	S	S	6.25	16	0	8

S indicates data suppressed due to small cell size

### **Table 3: Offender's Affiliation With Dartmouth**

Calculated from all detailed sexual assault reports in survey, i.e. both current and previous year offenses.

#### ***3A. Female Undergraduate Students***

<i>Perpetrated by...</i>	<u>Type of Sexual Assault</u>							
	Forcible Penetration	N	Incapacitated Penetration	N	Forcible Touching	N	Incapacitated Touching	N
<i>Student</i>	87.5	64	94	145	93.1	67	93.1	72
<i>Faculty</i>	0	64	0	145	0	67	0	72
<i>Coach</i>	0	64	0	145	0	67	0	72
<i>Other Staff</i>	0	64	0	145	0	67	0	72
<i>Other Affiliated</i>	1.6	64	0	145	0.7	67	0	72
<i>Not Associated</i>	4.7	64	0	145	1.4	67	0	72
<i>Unknown Affiliated</i>	9.4	64	16.4	145	7.6	67	12.5	72

#### ***3B. Female Graduate Students***

<i>Perpetrated by...</i>	<u>Type of Sexual Assault</u>							
	Forcible Penetration	N	Incapacitated Penetration	N	Forcible Touching	N	Incapacitated Touching	N
<i>Student</i>	85.7	7	66.7	16	S	S	75	8
<i>Faculty</i>	0	7	0	16	S	S	12.5	8
<i>Coach</i>	0	7	0	16	S	S	0	8
<i>Other Staff</i>	0	7	0	16	S	S	0	8
<i>Other Affiliated</i>	0	7	0	16	S	S	0	8
<i>Not Associated</i>	0	7	33.3	16	S	S	0	8
<i>Unknown Affiliated</i>	0	7	0	16	S	S	12.5	8

S indicates data suppressed due to small cell size

## Table 4: Assault Reporting By Agency

Calculated from detailed sexual assault files. Students can report to multiple agencies. Percent unreported is captured by “None of the Above” at end of table. Calculated from all detailed assault reports in survey, i.e. both current and previous year offenses.

### 4A. Female Undergraduate Students

<i>Reported by victim to....</i>	<u>Type of Sexual Assault</u>							
	Forcible Penetration	N	Incapacitated Penetration	N	Forcible Touching	N	Incapacitated Touching	N
<i>Sexual Assault Awareness Program</i>	9.68	62	7.58	66	1.4	143	0	71
<i>Dartmouth Dick’s House</i>	8.06	62	7.58	66	1.4	143	1.41	71
<i>Dartmouth Counseling</i>	22.58	62	12.12	66	6.29	143	4.23	71
<i>Title IX Coordinator</i>	4.84	62	1.52	66	0.7	143	0	71
<i>Wise of the Upper Valley</i>	4.84	62	0	66	1.4	143	1.41	71
<i>Undergraduate Dean(s)</i>	12.9	62	4.55	66	3.5	143	0	71
<i>Graduate Dean(s)</i>	0	62	0	66	0	143	0	71
<i>Religious &amp; Spiritual Life Office</i>	0	62	0	66	0	143	0	71
<i>Department of Safety &amp; Security</i>	4.84	62	0	66	3.5	143	0	71
<i>Local Police Department</i>	1.61	62	0	66	1.4	143	0	71
<i>None of the Above</i>	62.9	62	83.33	66	84.62	143	90.14	71

### 4B. Female Graduate Students

<i>Reported by victim to....</i>	<u>Type of Sexual Assault</u>							
	Forcible Penetration	N	Incapacitated Penetration	N	Forcible Touching	N	Incapacitated Touching	N
<i>Sexual Assault Awareness Program</i>	0	7	S	S	0	16	0	8
<i>Dartmouth Dick’s House</i>	28.57	7	S	S	0	16	12.5	8
<i>Dartmouth Counseling</i>	57.14	7	S	S	0	16	25	8
<i>Title IX Coordinator</i>	14.29	7	S	S	0	16	12.5	8
<i>Wise of the Upper Valley</i>	14.29	7	S	S	0	16	0	8
<i>Undergraduate Dean(s)</i>	14.29	7	S	S	0	16	0	8
<i>Graduate Dean(s)</i>	0	7	S	S	0	16	0	8
<i>Religious &amp; Spiritual Life Office</i>	0	7	S	S	0	16	0	8
<i>Department Safety &amp; Security</i>	0	7	S	S	0	16	0	8
<i>Local Police Department</i>	14.29	7	S	S	6.25	16	0	8
<i>None of the Above</i>	42.86	7	S	S	87.5	16	75	8

S indicates data suppressed due to small cell size

## **Table 5: Location of Sexual Assault on Campus**

Calculated from all detailed assault reports in survey, i.e. both current and previous year offenses.  
Locations add up to greater than 100% because survey allowed respondents to “check all that apply.”

### ***5A. Female Undergraduate Students***

<i>Location of Assault...</i>	<i>Type of Sexual Assault</i>							
	Forcible Penetration	N	Incapacitated Penetration	N	Forcible Touching	N	Incapacitated Touching	N
<i>Dorm</i>	63.46	52	72.73	55	41.22	131	59.38	64
<i>Greek House</i>	57.69	52	40	55	62.6	131	42.19	64
<i>Other Social Space</i>	0	52	0	55	0.76	131	0	64
<i>Other Residential</i>	3.85	52	5.45	55	6.87	131	6.25	64
<i>Nonresidential</i>	3.85	52	1.82	55	4.58	131	3.13	64
<i>Other Nonresidential</i>	7.69	52	1.82	55	9.16	131	7.81	64

### ***5B. Female Graduate Students***

<i>Location of Assault...</i>	<i>Type of Sexual Assault</i>							
	Forcible Penetration	N	Incapacitated Penetration	N	Forcible Touching	N	Incapacitated Touching	N
<i>Dorm</i>	33.33	6	S	S	18.18	11	50	4
<i>Greek House</i>	50	6	S	S	18.18	11	25	4
<i>Other Social Space</i>	0	6	S	S	0	11	0	4
<i>Other Residential</i>	33.33	6	S	S	27.27	11	0	4
<i>Nonresidential</i>	0	6	S	S	27.27	11	25	4
<i>Other Nonresidential</i>	0	6	S	S	18.18	11	25	4

S indicates data suppressed due to small cell size

## **Table 6A: Prevalence of Sexual Harassment**

Calculated from survey questions D1-D5. These questions are of the form “Since you have been a student at [University], has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with [University] made sexual remarks or told jokes or stories that were insulting or offensive to you?” We show means of “yes” by gender and by undergraduate versus graduate status. The question is worded to capture any harassment since entering Dartmouth. The percentage answering yes is the first number in each cell and the sample size is shown below.

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	Undergrad Female	Undergrad Male	Grad Female	Grad Male
Offensive Remarks, Jokes, Stories	53.5 1,082	29.6 932	42.1 356	24.0 451
Inappropriate Comments About Appearance/ Sexual Experiences	59.8 1,083	43.2 932	44.5 355	26.9 450
Unwanted Talk about Sexual Matters	26.9 1,080	16.6 930	21.1 355	13.0 448
Unwanted Sexual Electronic Communications	12.5 1,078	7.6 930	9.3 354	6.4 450
Unwanted Continuous Requests for Dates Sex	22.4 1,079	4.4 925	17.0 355	2.0 449

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## **Table 6B: Dartmouth Affiliation of and Relationship to Person Involved in Harassment**

Calculated from survey questions D7-D8. These questions are of the form “How (was the person/were the persons) who behaved (this way/these ways) associated with [University]? (Mark all that apply)”

	Undergrad Female	Undergrad Male	Grad Female	Grad Male
<b><i>Other Person's Affiliation</i></b>				
Student	98.4% 766	96.4% 471	84.8% 198	92.0% 162
Faculty	4.8% 766	2.1% 471	20.7% 198	9.9% 162
Coach	1.2% 766	0.6% 471	1.0% 198	1.2% 162
Other Staff	1.6% 766	1.1% 471	9.6% 198	4.9% 162
Other Affiliated	2.9% 766	1.5% 471	1.5% 198	0.6% 162
Not Affiliated	2.6% 766	2.3% 471	6.6% 198	5.6% 162
Affiliation Unknown	7.0% 766	6.4% 471	3.5% 198	4.9% 162
<b><i>Relationship To Other Person</i></b>				
Partner Involved at Time	11.9% 765	3.2% 471	2.5% 198	0.6% 162
Previous Partner	13.2% 765	3.2% 471	3.5% 198	3.1% 162
Teacher	4.2% 765	2.3% 471	15.2% 198	8.0% 162
Coworker	2.5% 765	1.1% 471	12.6% 198	9.9% 162
Friend	80.3% 765	79.6% 471	67.7% 198	79.6% 162
Stranger	48.9% 765	34.0% 471	27.8% 198	21.6% 162
Other Relationship	3.3% 765	5.3% 471	7.6% 198	7.4% 162
Don't Know	1.3% 765	3.6% 471	0.5% 198	1.2% 162