

University of Nevada, Reno
2023 Power-Based Violence Survey Report



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University of Nevada, Reno

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University of Nevada, Reno

**In Collaboration with the Nevada System of Higher Education
(NSHE) Task Force on Power-Based Violence**

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Executive Summary

The Center for Surveys, Evaluation, and Statistics (CSES) and the Grant Sawyer Center for Justice Studies (GSCJS) at the University of Nevada, Reno (UNR), conducted a Power-Based Violence Survey (PBVS) in collaboration with the Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE), to assess NSHE students' attitudes, perspectives, and experiences about power-based violence (PBV) during their time as a student at their respective institutions. Per Nevada Revised Statute 396 (NRS 396) and Senate Bill 347 (SB 347), passed during the 81st (2021) Nevada Legislative Session, this survey was conducted at the request of the Task Force on Sexual Misconduct at Institutions of Higher Education (herein referred to as the Power-Based Violence Task Force or PBV Task Force)¹, Chaired by Dr. Elizabeth Gunn, Dean, School of Liberal Arts, Sciences, and Business and Professor of Humanities, Nevada State University. Per NRS 396.1415,

The Task Force on Sexual Misconduct at Institutions of Higher Education created by NRS 396.141 shall: (a) Review the results of any climate survey on sexual misconduct administered at an institution within the System; and (b) Each year, hold a meeting open to the public to provide recommendations to the Board of Regents on how to address sexual misconduct at institutions within the System.

The Task Force's charge, per NRS 396.142, was to "to develop a climate survey on sexual misconduct designed to be administered at institutions within the System." According to the NSHE website at <https://nshe.nevada.edu/system-administration/departments/public-affairs/committees/power-based-violence-task-force/> (last accessed 2/5/24):

The PBV Task Force is charged with reviewing the results of any power-based violence climate survey administered at any NSHE institution, examining current procedures and protocols for preventing, intervening in or responding to instances of power-based violence that are used at Institutions within the System, identifying possible gaps in the services that are available for victims of power-based violence at Institutions within the System, examining the correlation between social groups, campus life and the incidence of power-based violence on the campus of each Institution within the System, and providing recommendations to the Board of Regents on how to address power-based violence at NSHE Institutions.

¹ The Task Force on Sexual Misconduct at Institutions of Higher Education was renamed the Task Force on Power-Based Violence at Institutions of Higher Education and passed into law during the 82nd (2023) Legislative Session through the signing of Assembly Bill 245 and became effective July 1, 2023.

The Task Force is comprised of fourteen members, appointed by the Board of Regents, who represent NSHE Institutions including various institutional units, students, victim advocates, and researchers.

Power-based violence means any form of interpersonal violence intended to control, intimidate, or harm another person through the assertion of power over the person, including without limitation: dating violence, domestic violence, family violence, gender-based violence; violence based on sexual orientation or gender identity or expression, sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation stalking, and/or voyeurism.

It is important to note that sexual assault and sexual misconduct are subsets of the power-based violence definition.

Students from the following colleges and universities were included in the sample: College of Southern Nevada (CSN), Great Basin College (GBC), Nevada State University (NSU), Truckee Meadows Community College (TMCC), University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV), University of Nevada, Reno (UNR), and Western Nevada College (WNC). The overall response rate of this survey across all institutions is 5.48% (5,644 completed the survey out of the 102,924 students who received the survey). However, 147 students did not consent to completing the survey; therefore, their surveys were terminated immediately (Figure 1). Thus, only 5,497 surveys had viable data, which is quite low, partly due to the unfortunate timing of when the survey was released (at the end of the fall semester in December when students were finishing up their classes, taking exams, and during the holidays). This December launch data was pushed back from its previous planned launch in October primarily due to logistical (NSHE approval procedures) and technical (IT procedures) issues that needed to be resolved before launching the survey to ensure that emails sent from the external Qualtrics survey software would be allowed by each institution's server ("allow-listed," aka "white-listed"). However, the responses that were collected provided insightful quantitative and qualitative data for all institutions who participated².

² The Desert Research Institute (DRI) is the only NSHE institution that was not included in this study.

Summary of Findings

Continuous scales were created for most sections of questions to determine general perceptions of UNR.

Generally, students at UNR reported positive perceptions of their campus leadership. However, most students reported more negative perceptions of their campus leaders' abilities to protect their students. Additionally, students at UNR generally reported that UNR would somewhat be likely take action against a person accused of power-based violence.

When asked how likely the institution would fairly treat the accused and the resulting investigation, participants largely agreed that UNR would most likely engage in these behaviors. However, most students were neutral when asked if power-based violence was a problem at UNR. Additionally, many were neutral toward whether this issue could be resolved through their own actions, or even was an issue that should be on their minds. When explicitly asked about change that they could affect in their communities, students largely agreed or were neutral that they would feel comfortable intervening in power-based violence against friends or fellow students.

Most students indicated that they were not interested in attending programs that prevented power-based violence, and they also were not already involved in such programs. However, there were a proportion of students who are interested in attending power-based violence programs at UNR. Many students indicated that they did not know victims of unwanted sexual experiences. However, it is important to recognize that many victims do not report these experiences to friends, family, or officials due to fear of not being believed or being blamed for their experience.

Most students indicated that they have not witnessed a situation they believed was or could have led to sexual assault while at their institution. Of those participants who did witness a situation that could have led to sexual assault, most students either separated the people involved in the situation or asked the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help. However, there were a very small proportion of students who confronted the person who appeared to cause, created a distraction to cause people to disengage from the situation, asked others to help diffuse the situation, or told an authoritative figure about the situation.

Regarding their own experiences, most participants indicated that consent questions did not apply to them. When they did apply, only 8.2% of participants responded that they never discussed verbal, ongoing sexual consent with their partners. Most students reported that they "never" heard sexual consent issues being discussed on their campus. About 45% of students reported engaging in consent communication during sexual encounters. However, overall, students at UNR only sometimes engage in communication about consent with their partners. In

regard to experiences with alcohol, the majority of participants indicated that they strongly disagreed that alcohol made others feel sexier, themselves feel sexier, or helped facilitate sexual opportunities.

Some students indicated that they had engaged in consensual sex within the past 12 months of taking the survey. When asked about being victimized by nonconsensual interactions that occurred over social media, most students at UNR reported that they have not perpetrated these behaviors or been a victim of these behaviors. About half of the participants reported having a current romantic partner at the time of the study.

When asked about their own potential perpetration of unwanted sexual contact, almost all participants reported that they had never performed unwanted oral sex on another person.

Implications

Students were relatively positive in their views toward their institutions' responses to power-based violence and unwanted sexual contact. When having witnessed risky situations, students reported intervening, which might be a result of sexual assault and bystander intervention education required by each Nevada student. This education might also be why students are so well-informed about affirmative consent policies (e.g., consent is an ongoing process, verbal consent must be obtained). Overall, reports of unwanted sexual experience perpetration and victimization were low.

Overview

Power-based violence is defined as any form of interpersonal violence that is intended to pressure, control, intimidate, or harm another person through the assertion of power over the person. This term includes, but is not limited to, dating violence, domestic violence, gender-based violence, sexual misconduct, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and stalking. The University of Nevada, Reno (UNR), in collaboration with the NSHE Power-Based Violence Task Force, conducted a Power-Based Violence Survey (PBVS) to assess NSHE students' attitudes, perspectives, and experiences about power-based violence during their time as a student at their respective institution.

Methodology

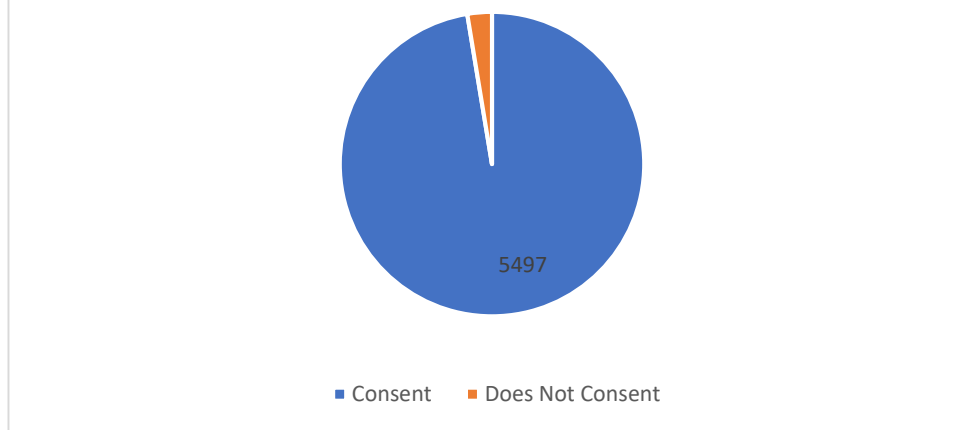
The items in the power-based violence survey were mostly adapted from previous sexual assault surveys conducted at three other Nevada institutions (UNR, GBC, and WNC). All items were approved by NSHE prior to launching the survey. Each institution provided the research team with a contact list of both undergraduate and graduate students, including their first and last name, email address, and class ranking. No high school dual enrollment students were included, and only those students 18 years of age or older were permitted to participate in the survey. The institutions included were College of Southern Nevada (CSN), Great Basin College (GBC), Nevada State University (NSU), Truckee Meadows Community College (TMCC), University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV), University of Nevada, Reno (UNR), and Western Nevada College (WNC).

All survey distributions were completed using the software, Qualtrics, via email. The survey was first launched on December 1, 2023 (see Appendices A and B), with subsequent reminders sent twice a week. The reminders were distributed to non-respondents on December 6, 2023, December 8, 2023, December 11, 2023, December 14, 2023, December 18, 2023, and December 21, 2023. The survey was closed on December 26, 2023, at 7 am.

Participant Information

The final contact list, compiled from contacts provided from each NSHE institution, yielded 107,386 students. Of those students, 3,298 emails were duplicated, 1,160 emails bounced, and 4 emails failed to send. Therefore, a total of 102,924 students received the survey. Out of the students who received the survey, 5,644 students completed the survey. However, 147 students did not consent to completing the survey; therefore, their surveys were terminated immediately (Figure 1). Thus, only 5,497 surveys had viable data. The response rate of this survey across all campuses is 5.48%. There were 990 students who completed this survey at UNR.

Figure 1. Completed Surveys

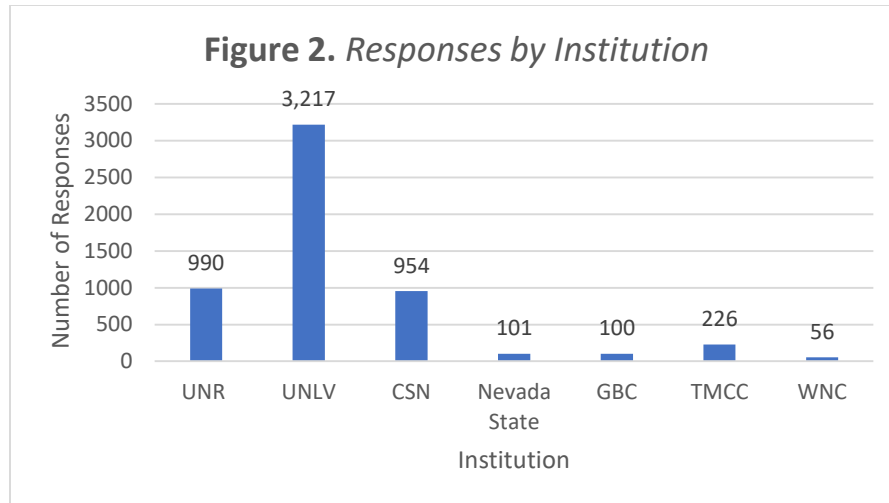


The following number of students completed the survey (either consented or did not consent) at each institution (see Figure 2):

- UNR: 990
- UNLV³: 3,217
- CSN: 954
- Nevada State University⁴ (NSU): 101
- GBC: 100
- TMCC: 226
- WNC: 56

³ This survey was launched just 5 days before the tragic shooting deaths of UNLV professors in Las Vegas on December 6, 2023. This historical event likely contributed to the greater response rate from this institution compared to all other institutions given the title of the survey.

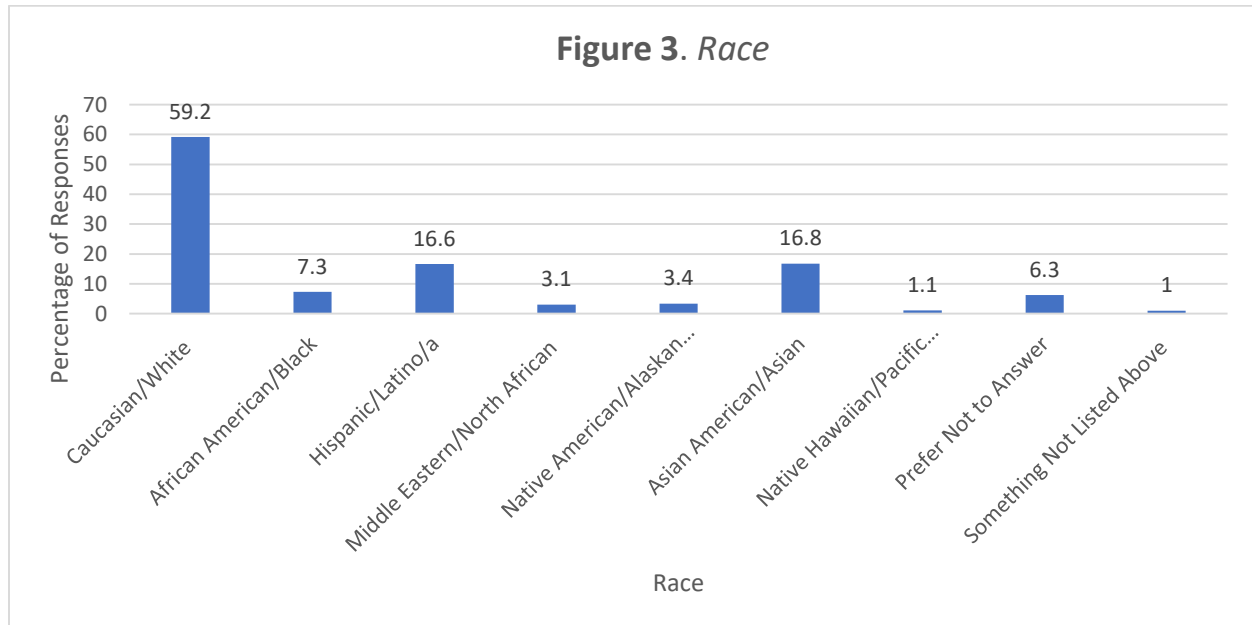
⁴ Nevada State University had recently changed its name from Nevada State College to Nevada State University when the survey was launched. To avoid confusion among its students, Nevada State University was used in the survey rather than the NSU acronym. All other institutions were listed by their acronym.



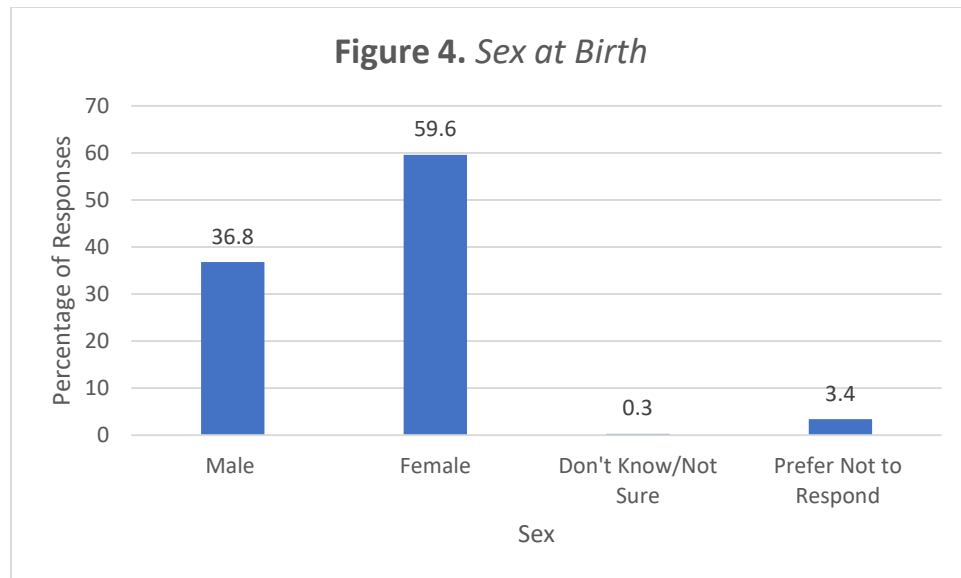
Socio-Demographics

Students were asked various socio-demographic questions. The frequencies will be presented below.

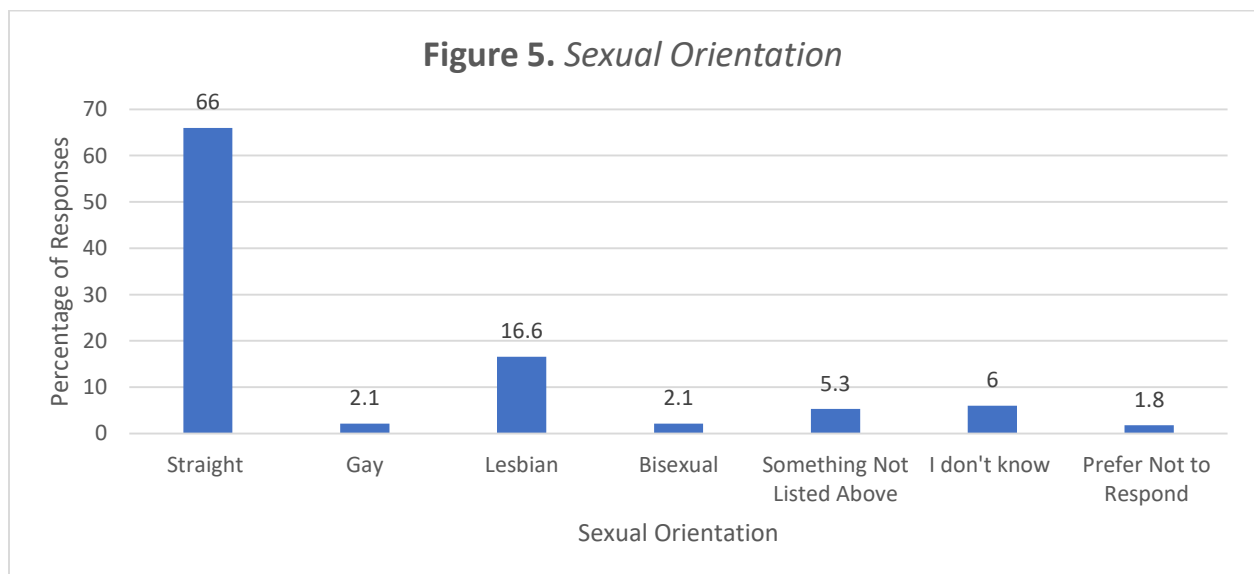
Race. Most students from UNR identified as Caucasian/White (59.2%), followed by Asian American/Asian (16.8%) and Hispanic/Latino/a (16.6%). Specific responses for the “Something Not Listed Above” include Persian and Turkish.



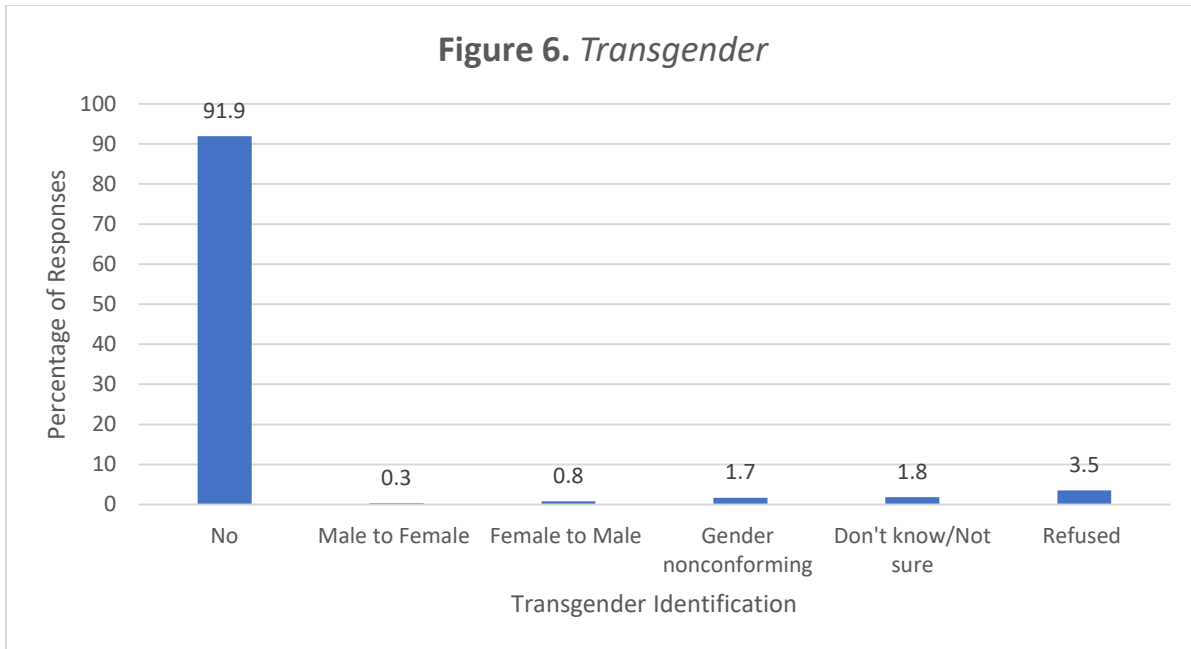
Sex. Most respondents were female at birth (59.6%), and there were a proportion of males (36.8%) at birth (see Figure 4 on the next page).



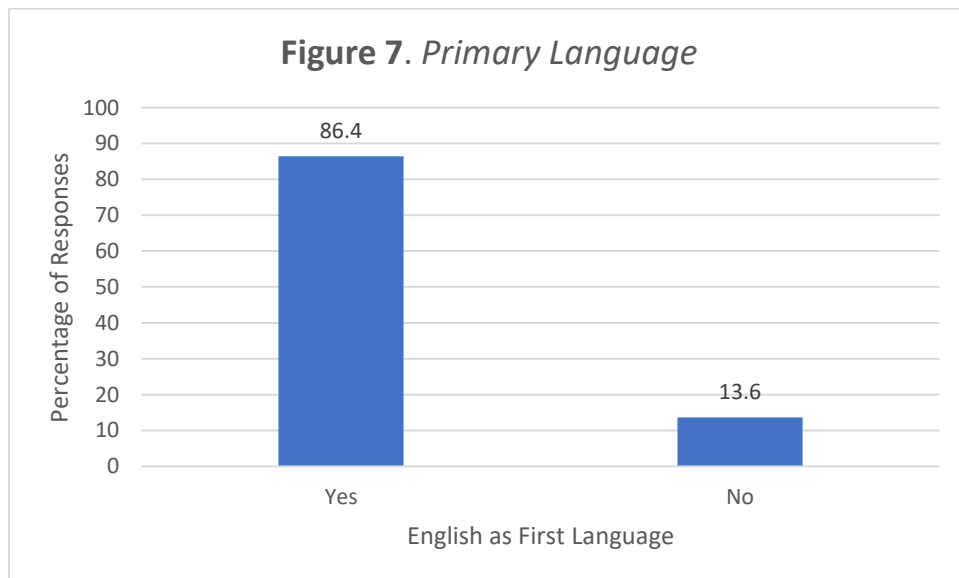
Sexual Orientation. Most students reported that their sexual orientation is straight (66%; See Figure 5), and 16.6% identified as Lesbian or Gay (2.1%). There was a small proportion of students who responded with “Something Not Listed Above.” Some examples of other sexual orientations that respondents identified as include asexual, pansexual, queer, and demisexual.



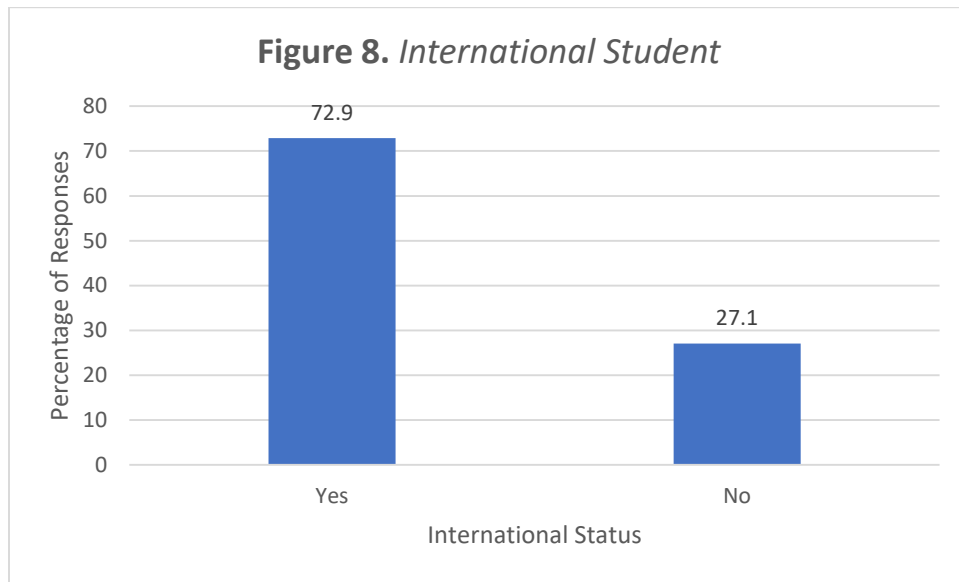
Transgender. When asked if they consider themselves to be transgender, approximately 92% of students answered “No.” A small percentage of students identified as either transgender, male to female, or transgender, female to male (1.1%). A small percentage of students identified as transgender, gender nonconforming (1.7%). See Figure 6 on the next page for more specific percentages.



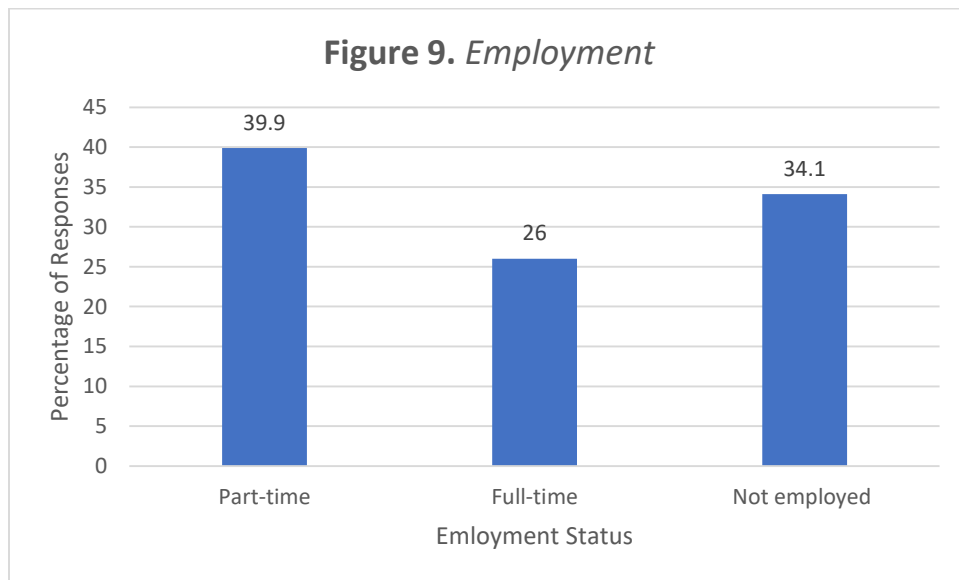
Primary Language. When asked if English was their primary language, most students answered “Yes” (86.4%). It is important to note that there were 285 respondents who did not answer this question. Of the students who answered “No” (13.6%), examples of their first languages include Arabic, Bengali, Cantonese, Chinese, Farsi, German, Hindi, Italian, Japanese, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog, and Turkish (see Figure 7).



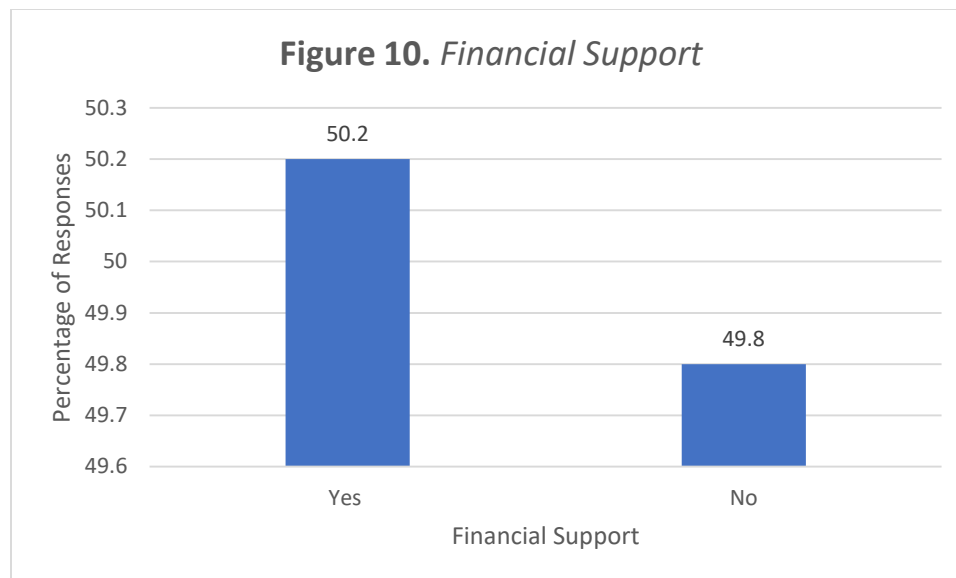
International Student. Students were asked if they were either an international student or exchange student. Most respondents (72.9%) indicated that they are international or exchange students (see Figure 8 on the next page).



Employment. Students were asked if they are currently employed while attending school. Many students are employed, with 39.9% employed part-time, and 26% employed full-time (see Figure 9).



Financial Support. Students were asked if they are receiving financial support from their parents or someone else other than financial aid. Approximately half of the students at UNR said “Yes” (50.2%; see Figure 10 on the next page).



Measures

An online survey was utilized to collect data. Within the survey, the sections included: campus policies and procedures, bystander readiness, reporting observations, alcohol and sexual opportunities, power-based violence by perpetrator, relationships, interpersonal violence, abuse norms, perpetrator, unwanted sexual experiences, unwanted sexual contact victim, and socio-demographics.

The “Campus Policies and Procedures” section asked questions about students’ perceptions of their campus leaders, specific behaviors of leadership, and power-based violence reporting. Examples of questions include: 1) I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare; 2) If a friend and I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to get help; and 3) [Institution] officials (administrators, public safety officers) should do more to protect students from harm.

The “Bystander Readiness” section addresses students’ perceptions of power-based violence at their institutions. Examples of questions in this section include: 1) If a student, staff member, or faculty member was formally accused of power-based violence, how likely is it that [Institution] would take corrective action against the accused; 2) Power-based violence is a problem at [Institution]; and 3) I can affect change if I witness a power-based violence situation. For example, “If I see a friend involved in a power-based violence situation on campus, I would feel comfortable intervening in a safe way.”

The “Reporting Observations” section addresses students’ perceptions of reporting power-based violence but specifically sexual misconduct and/or sexual assault. If students responded “yes” to the question, “Since you have been a student at [Institution], have you had a

friend or acquaintance tell you that they were a victim of an unwanted sexual experience?” they were asked subsequent questions about how they responded to the situation.

The next section, “Alcohol and Sexual Opportunities,” addresses students’ perceptions of sex, sexual misconduct, and sexual assault at their institutions. Students were asked whether they disagree or agree with the following statements: 1) makes other people sexier, 2) makes me sexier, and 3) facilitates sexual opportunities. In addition, students were asked if they have drunk alcohol, used marijuana, and/or used other recreational drugs during consensual sex.

The section titled “Power-Based Violence by a Perpetrator” addresses students’ experiences with power-based violence. Students were asked the question, “During your time as a student at [Institution], have you done the following to anyone in-person or by phone, text message, email, or social media and/or has anyone done the following to you. Students either responded “yes” or “no” per statement pertaining to whether the student did the act or someone did the act to them. Examples of statements include: 1) made sexual advances, gestures, comments, or jokes that were unwelcome, 2) showed or sent sexual pictures, photos, or videos that were welcome, and 3) stalked someone in person or virtually.

The next section, “Relationships,” addresses questions about students’ current relationship status. Students were asked if they currently have a romantic or intimate partner. If they answered “yes,” then they were asked if they have engaged in any of the following behaviors at least once with their partner within the past 12 months. Some of the behaviors they were asked about included showing care to my partner even though we disagreed, explaining my own side of a disagreement, and showing respect for my partner’s feelings about an issue. Like the previous section, students either responded with “yes” or “no” per statement pertaining to whether the student did the act or someone did the act to them.

For this subsequent section, “Interpersonal Violence,” only students who answered “yes” were directed to this section. The rest of the students who answered “no” skipped this section. In this section, students were asked, “Have you engaged in any of the following behaviors at least once with your partner within the past 12 months?” Some examples of specific behaviors include: 1) insulted or cursed at partner, 2) threw something at their partner that could hurt, 3) used verbal threats to make partner have vaginal, oral, or anal sex, and 4) went to a doctor because of a fight with a partner.

The following section titled “Abuse Norms” asks questions about the students’ friends. The students are asked, “How many of your friends have done the following?” Some examples of items include: 1) made forceful attempts at sexual activity with a person they were dating, 2) talked about giving a date alcohol to get sex, and 3) expected sex when they spent money on a date. The responses were none of my friends, one friend, two or more friends, and I don’t know.

The “Perpetrator” section addresses whether the student has perpetrated power-based violence. The question asks, “Have you done any of the following to another student at [Institution]?” Example items include: 1) I fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against another person’s body even though the person didn’t want that; 2) I removed a person’s clothes even though the person didn’t want that; and 3) I tried to make someone give me oral sex even though the person didn’t want that.

The next two sections, “Unwanted Sexual Experiences” and “Unwanted Sexual Contact Victim,” are related. The first section asks questions about a student’s experiences with unwanted sexual contact during their time as a student at their institution. Students were asked “Has anyone had any of the following types of sexual contact with you that you did not want (without your consent)?” Some examples of items within this question are touching of a sexual nature, oral sex, anal sex, and vaginal sex. The latter section, “Unwanted Sexual Contact Victim,” addresses a student’s most recent incident of unwanted sexual contact during their time as a student at their institution. Students only answered questions in this section if they answered “yes” to any of the questions in the unwanted sexual experiences section. Examples of questions in this section include where the incident took place, when the incident took place, their relationship to the other person involved, whether they reported the incident, and if there was alcohol or drugs involved.

Lastly, the students were asked sociodemographic questions. These questions included race, sex, sexual orientation, language, current employment, and financial support.

Data Analysis

In the previous report with all NSHE institutions, continuous scales were compared as a function of the participant’s institution, resulting in the utilization of one-way ANOVAs. Games-Howell post hoc tests were used to follow-up significant findings due to unequal variances. Chi-Square tests were used to analyze categorical items. Alpha for all analyses were set at .05. *In this report, frequencies for significant findings found in the previous report will be reported below.*

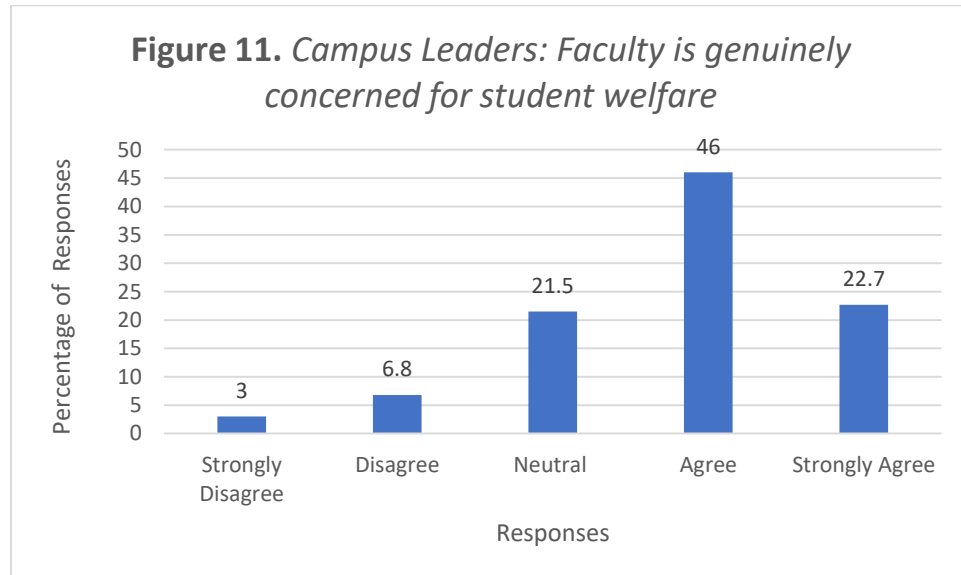
Results

Below, the frequencies for each campus will be presented. For the scales, composite scores were calculated by averaging participants’ responses.

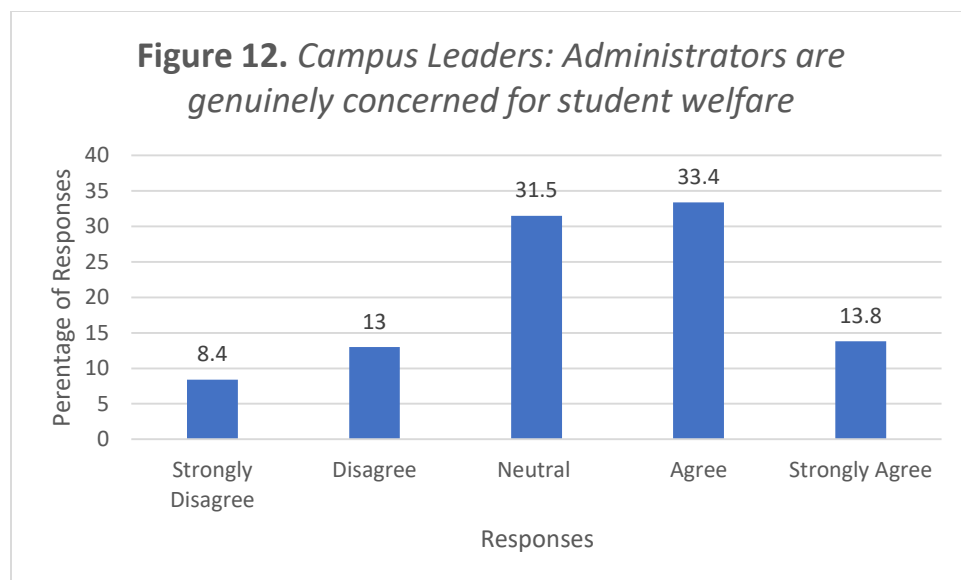
Perceptions of Campus Leaders

Students were asked to report their agreement on statements about campus leadership at their respective institutions on a 5-point Likert scale from 1 (*Strongly Disagree*) to 5 (*Strongly Agree*).

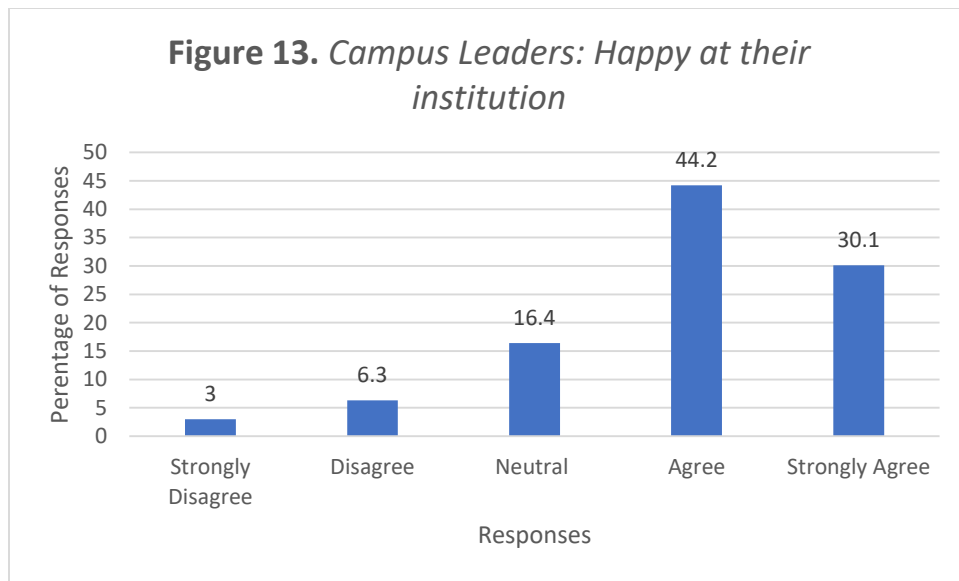
Most students reported that UNR faculty were genuinely concerned about their welfare by “Agreeing” with the statement (46%). However, there was a small proportion of students who either “Strongly Disagree” or “Disagree” (9.8%; see Figure 11 on the next page).



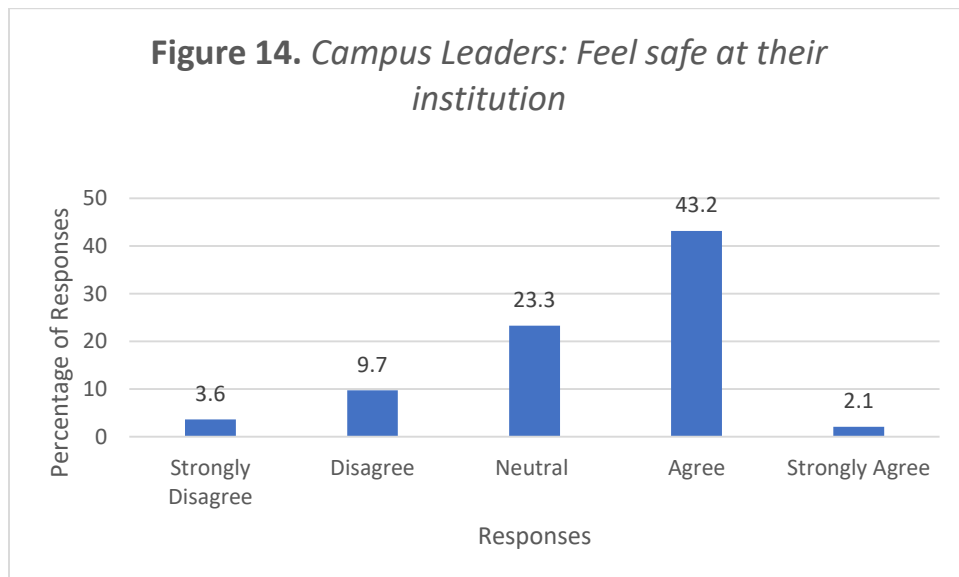
When students were asked if UNR administrators are genuinely concerned about their welfare, the frequencies were a little more varied. Many students’ responses were “Neutral” (31.5%), or they either “Agree” (33.4%) or “Strongly Agree” (13.8%). However, there were many students who either “Strongly Disagree” or “Disagree” with the statement (21.4%; see Figure 12).



When asked if students were happy at UNR, most students reported that they “Agree” (44.2%) or “Strongly Agree” (30.1%; see Figure 13).

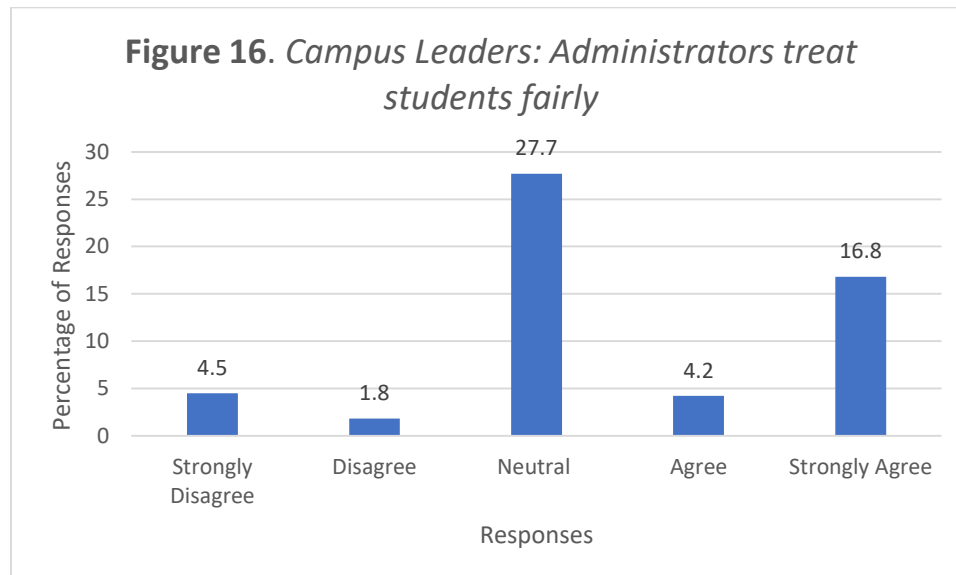
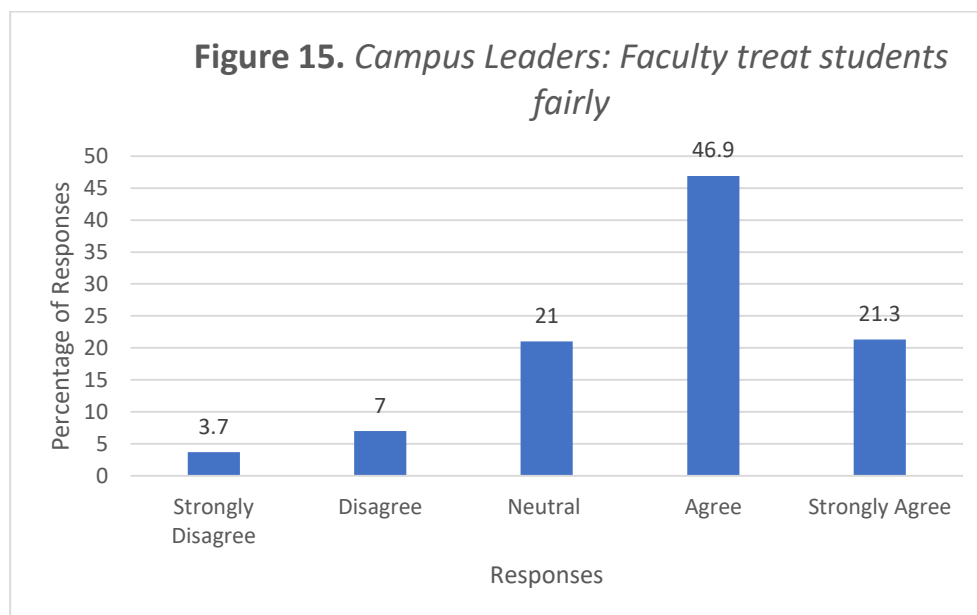


Similarly, UNR students were asked if they felt safe on their campuses. Most students “Agree” (43.2%) or “Strongly Agree” (2.1%) that they feel safe at UNR. However, there was a small proportion of students who either “Strongly Disagree” or “Disagree” that they feel safe at UNR (13.3%; see Figure 14).

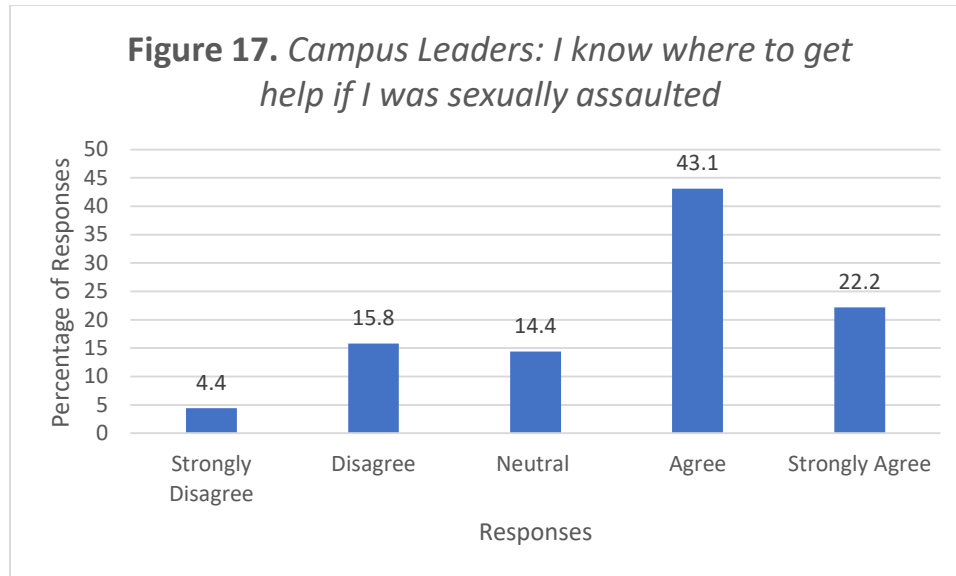


Students were asked to rate their agreement or disagreement on whether faculty and administrators treat students fairly. Most students reported that they “Agree” (46.9%) or “Strongly Agree” (21.3%) that UNR faculty treat students fairly. However, students’ responses

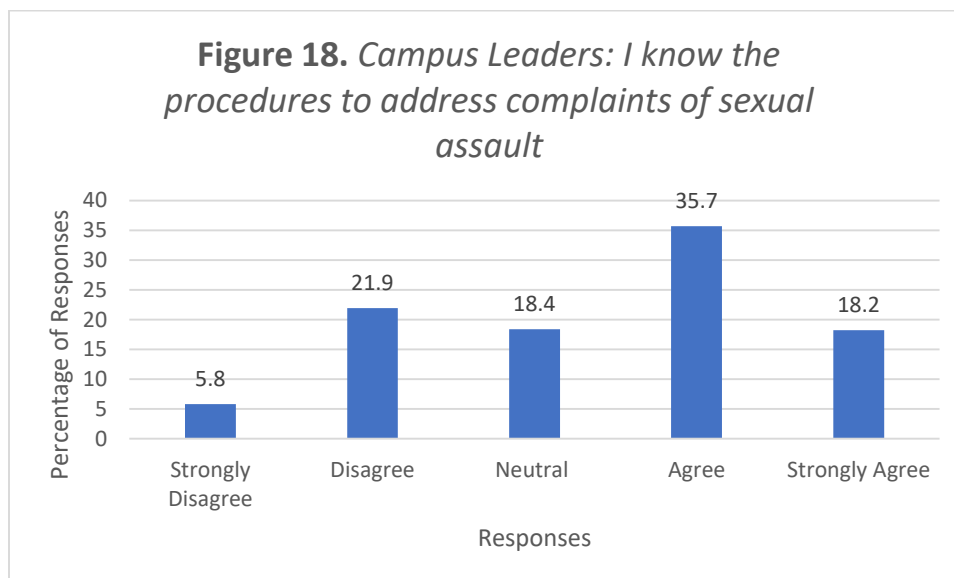
about administrators at UNR were not as positive. Most students responded with a “Neutral” response (27.7%); however, there was a proportion of students who did “Strongly Agree” (16.8%) or “Agree” (4.2%) that administrators treat students fairly. To see the frequencies separated by faculty and administrators, see Figures 15 and 16, respectively.



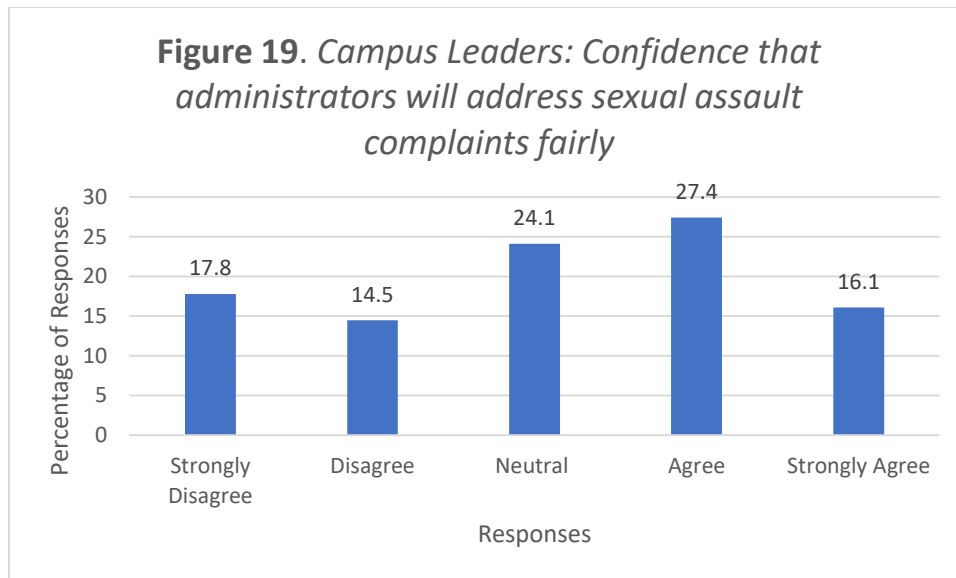
When asked whether UNR students know where to get help if they were sexually assaulted, approximately 20% of students either “Strongly Disagree” or “Disagree” (4.4%, 15.8%, respectively; see Figure 17 on the next page) that they know where to get help on campus even though a majority of students “Agree” (43.1%) or “Strongly Agree” (22.2%) that they do.



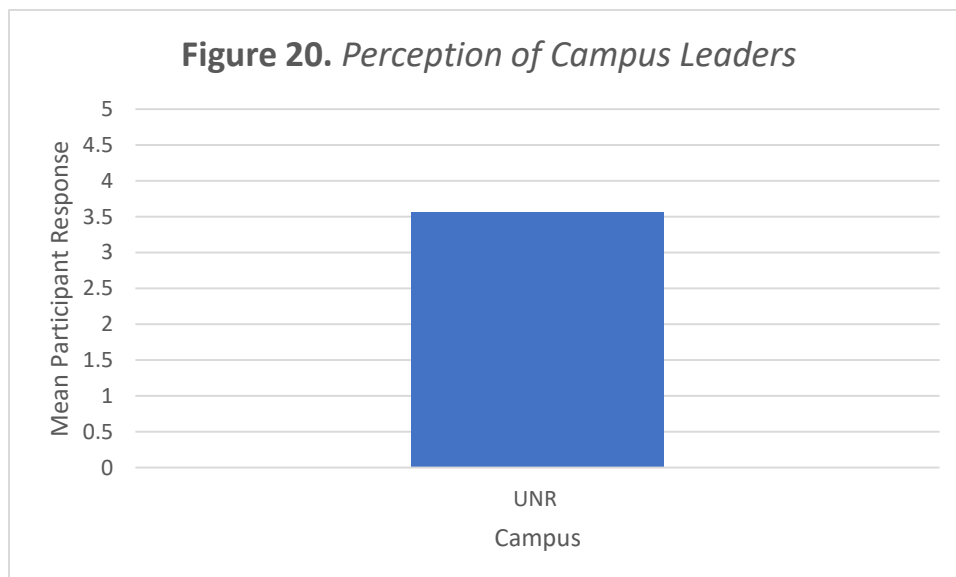
Furthermore, more than a quarter reported that they either “Strongly Disagree” or “Disagree” when asked if they know the procedures to address complaints of sexual assault (5.8%, 21.9%, respectively). However, most UNR students “Agree” (35.7%) or “Strongly Agree” (18.2%) with that statement (see Figure 18).



Students were asked if they had confidence that UNR administrators will address sexual assault complaints fairly. The responses were quite varied. Almost one-third of UNR students either “Strongly Disagree” or “Disagree” with that statement (32.3%). A slightly higher proportion of students responded with either “Agree” or “Strongly Agree” (43.5%; see Figure 19 on the next page).



Aside from frequencies, answers provided on the 5-point Likert scale were averaged to create composite scores for each item on the scale. Overall, students at UNR reported positive perceptions of their campus leaders, $M=3.56$, $SD=0.80$; see Figure 20.

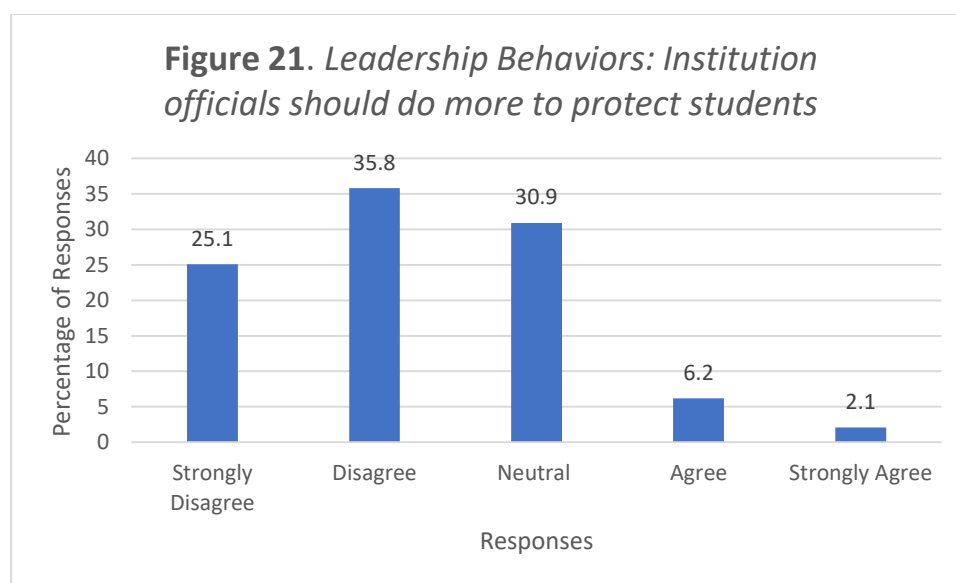


Perceptions of Specific Behaviors of Campus Leaders

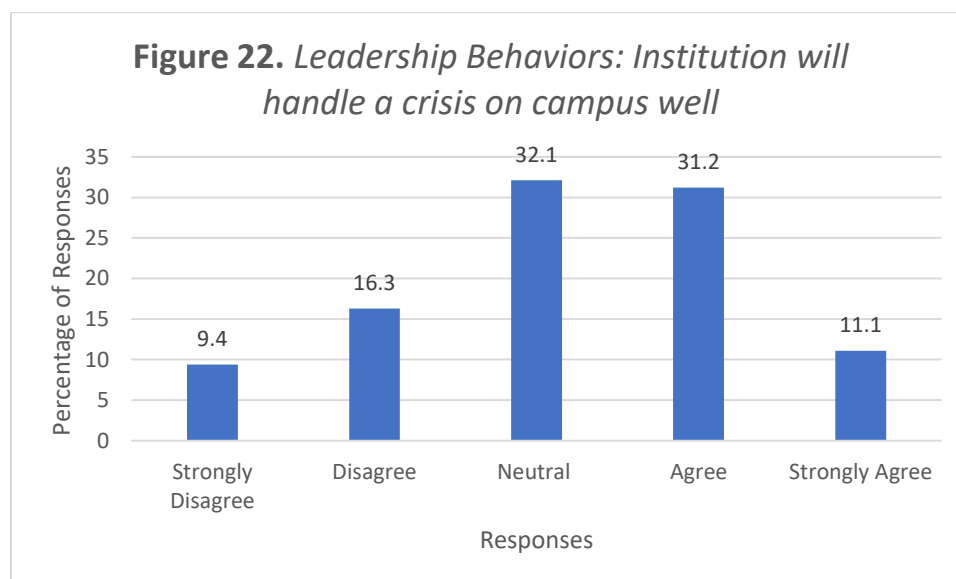
Students were asked to report their agreement on statements about specific behaviors of campus leadership at their institutions on a 5-point Likert scale from 1 (*Strongly Disagree*) to 5 (*Strongly Agree*).

When students were asked if UNR campus officials should do more to protect students, most students responded with a “Strongly Disagree” or “Disagree” response (25.1% and 35.8%;

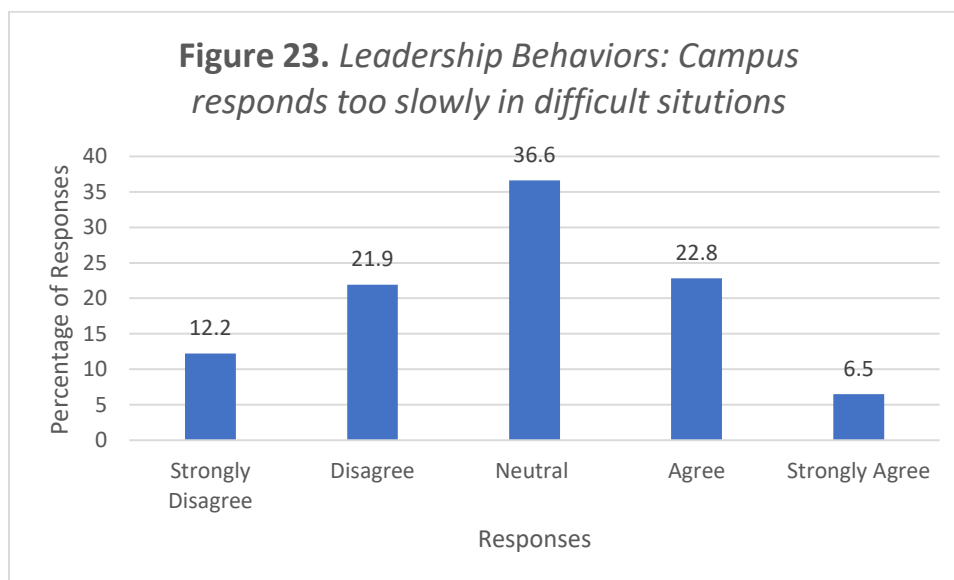
respectively). There were very few students who “Agree” or “Strongly Agree” that UNR officials should do more to protect their students (8.3%; see Figure 21).



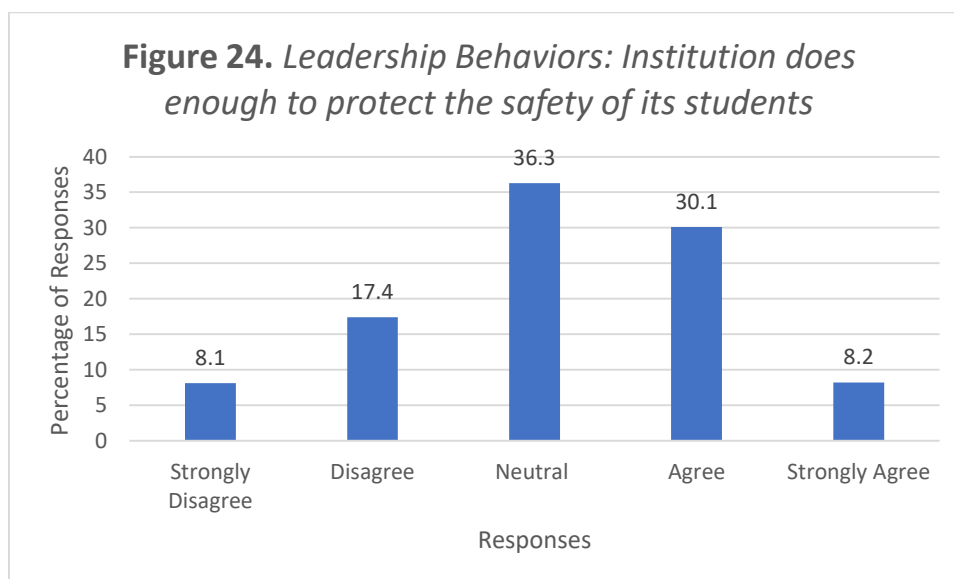
Similarly, when students were asked if their institutions would handle a crisis on campus well, many students responded with a “Neutral” response (32.1%). However, a number of students at UNR also reported that they “Agree” (31.2%) or “Strongly Agree” (11.1%) that UNR would handle a crisis well (see Figure 22).



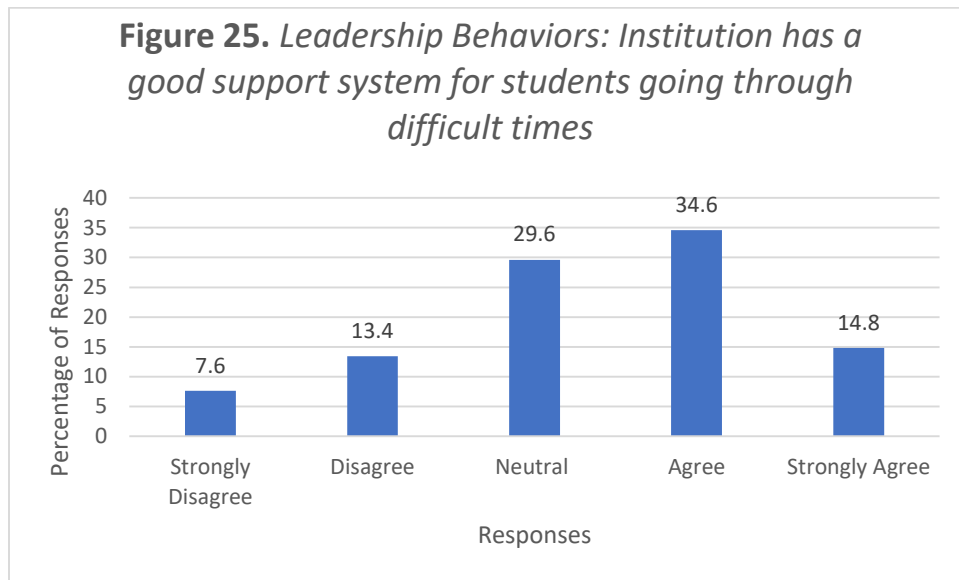
When asked if students' institutions responded too slowly in difficult situations, most UNR students responded with a "Neutral" response (36.6%). Slightly more UNR students responded with either "Strongly Disagree" (12.2%) or "Disagree" (21.9%) than they did with "Strongly Agree" (6.5%) or "Agree" (22.8%) that their campus did respond too slowly. See Figure 23.



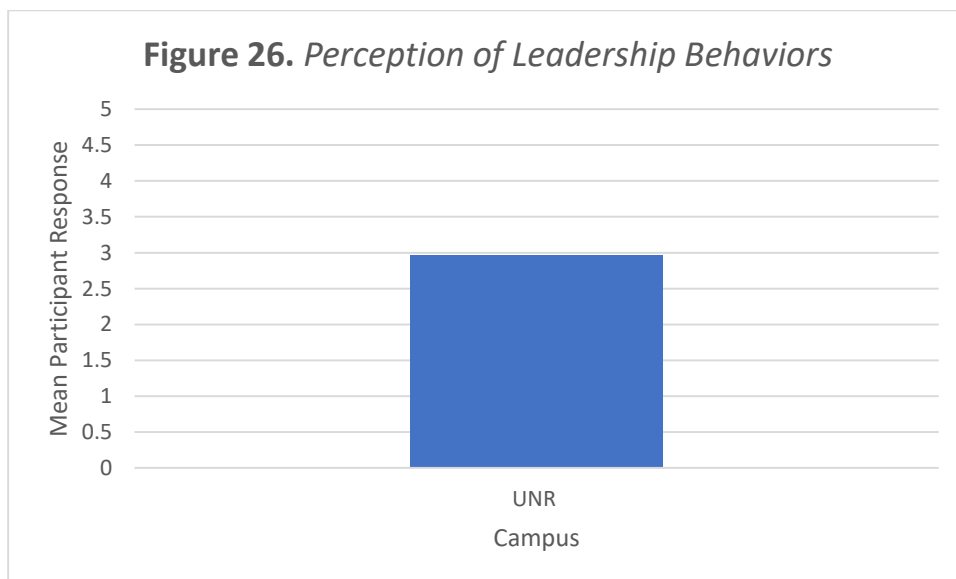
An almost equal number of UNR students responded with "Neutral" (36.3%) or agreed or strongly agreed (38.3%) when asked if their institutions do enough to protect the safety of their students. However, there was a proportion of students who believe that UNR does not do enough to protect the safety of its students (25.5%; see Figure 24).



Students were asked to rate their disagreement or agreement on whether UNR has a good support system for students going through difficult times. The responses were varied. Almost half of UNR students agreed that UNR has a good support system for students going through difficult times (49.4%). However, there were many students who responded with a “Neutral” response (29.6%). See Figure 25 for the full breakdown of percentages.



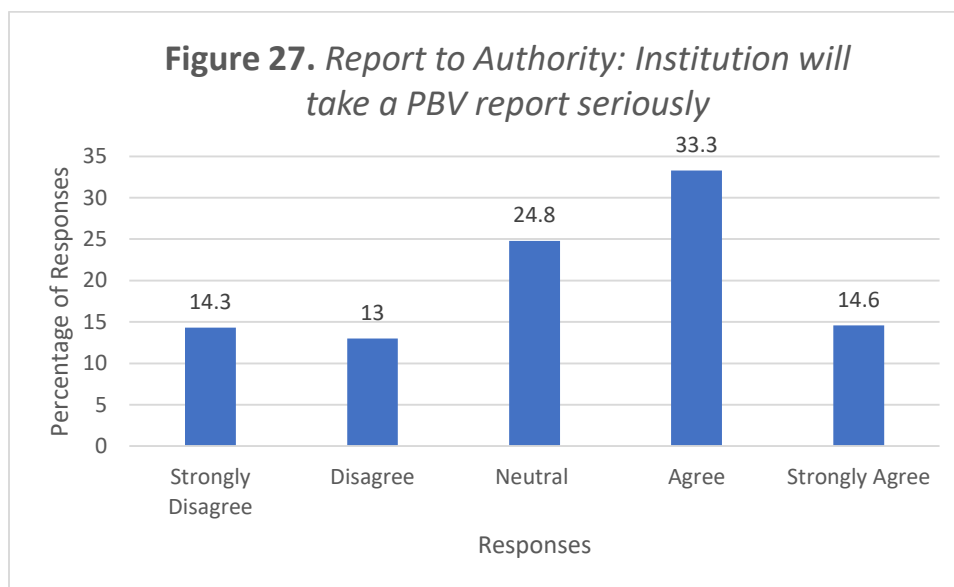
Aside from frequencies, answers provided on the 5-point Likert scale were averaged to create composite scores for each item on the scale. Overall, students at UNR generally reported negative perceptions of their campus leader’s specific behaviors, $M=2.96$, $SD=0.82$; see Figure 26.



Reporting to Authorities

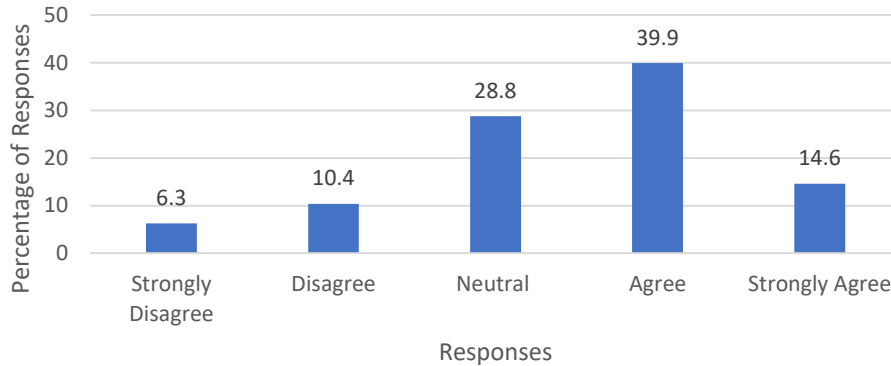
Students were asked about the likelihood of specific behaviors happening when reporting a power-based violence incident at their campus. Responses were answered on a 5-point Likert scale from 1 (*Not at all likely*) to 5 (*Extremely likely*).

When asked if UNR would take a power-based violence report seriously, most students reported that they “Agree” (33.3%) or “Strongly Agree” (14.6%) with that statement. However, slightly less students reported that they either “Strongly Disagree” or “Disagree” that UNR will take a power-based violence report seriously (27.3%; see Figure 27).



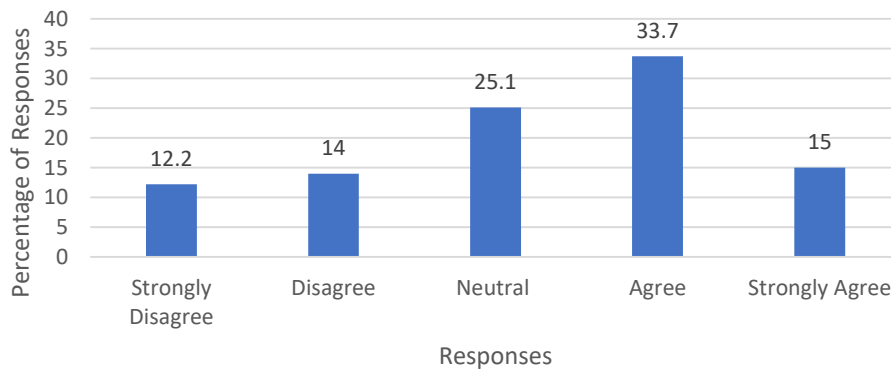
Students were asked to rate their disagreement or agreement on the statement: The power-based violence report would only be accessible to those who are privy to the information. More than half of UNR students reported that that they “Agree” (39.9%) or “Strongly Agree” (14.6%; see Figure 28 on the next page).

Figure 28. *Report to Authority: PBV report only accessible to those who are privy to the information*

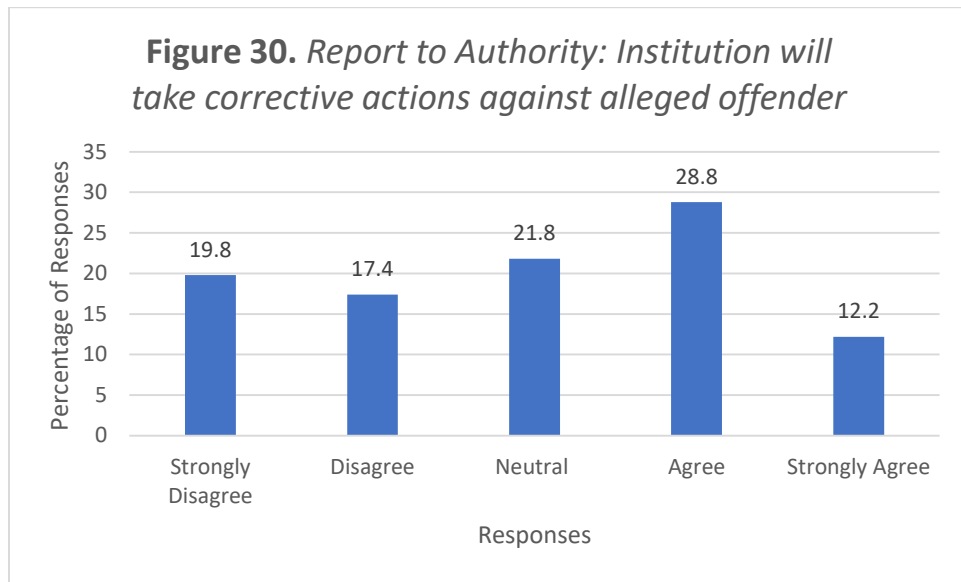


Almost half of students at UNR agree (48.7%) that their institutions would take the necessary steps to protect the person who made a power-based violence report (33.7%). However, there were a proportion of students who do not believe that UNR will take the necessary steps to protect the person making the power-based violence report (26.2%). See Figure 29 for more specific percentages.

Figure 29. *Report to Authority: Institution will take necessary steps to protect the person making the PBV report*



Students were asked to rate their disagreement or agreement about whether UNR will take corrective action against the alleged offender of power-based violence. The responses were approximately equally distributed across the responses. Most students at UNR agreed with that statement (41%); but only a slightly less percentage (37.2%) disagreed with that statement (see Figure 30 on the next page for specific percentages).

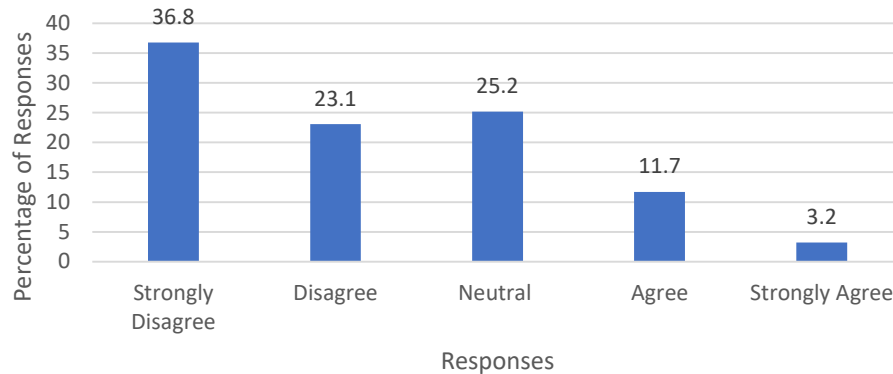


Similarly, when students were asked if their institution would take the steps to protect the person making the report from retaliation, many UNR students either “Strongly Disagree” or “Disagree” (32.3%). However, other students either reported that they “Agree” or “Strongly Agree” with that statement (40.9%; see Figure 31).



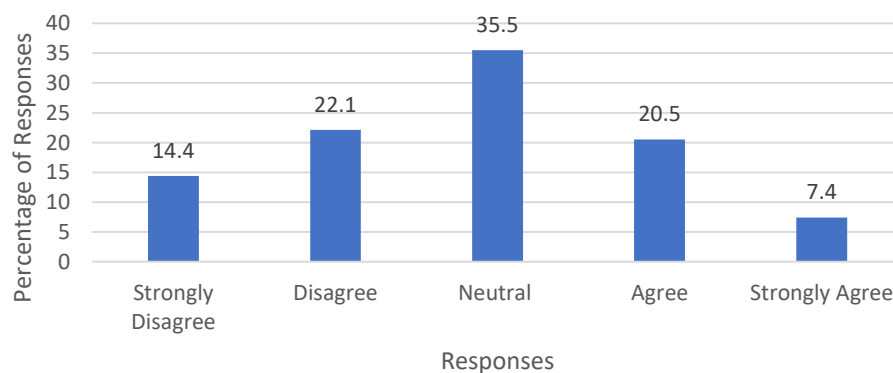
Students were asked if other students would label the person making the report as a troublemaker. More than half of UNR students either “Strongly Disagree” (36.8%) or “Agree” (23.1%) with this statement. In contrast, only a small percentage of students agree that other students would label the person making the report as a troublemaker (14.9%). See Figure 32 on the next page for further percentages.

Figure 32. *Report to Authority: Other students would label the student making the report a troublemaker*



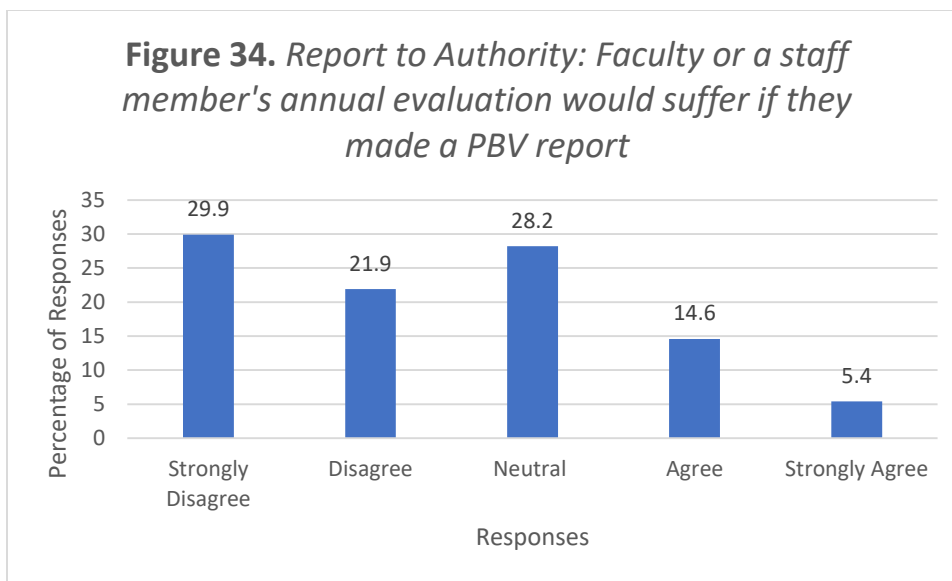
Students were asked to report their disagreement or agreement on whether they thought the alleged offenders, or their associates would retaliate against the report maker. The frequencies of this item were quite varied. Most students responded with “Neutral” (35.5%). However, approximately an equal proportion of students responded with either “Disagree” or “Agree” (22.1%, 20.5%, respectively). See Figure 33 for the full breakdown percentage of responses.

Figure 33. *Report to Authority: Alleged offenders or their associates would retaliate against the report maker*

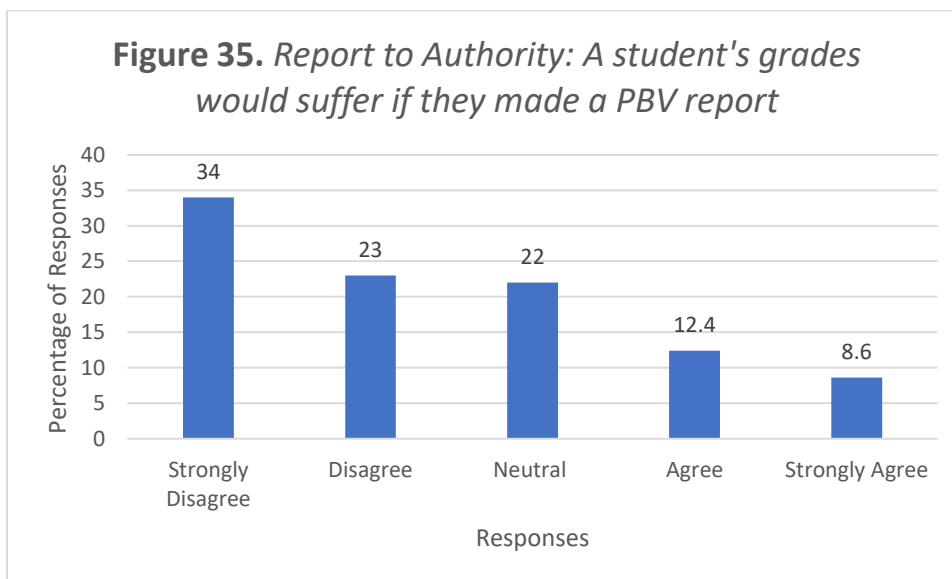


Students were asked to rate their disagreement or agreement on whether a faculty or staff member’s annual evaluation would suffer if they made a power-based violence report. The responses to this item were varied. More than half of UNR students either “Strongly Disagree”

(29.9%) or “Disagree” (21.9%) that faculty or a staff member’s annual evaluation would suffer if they were the one making a power-based violence report. See Figure 34 for percentages.

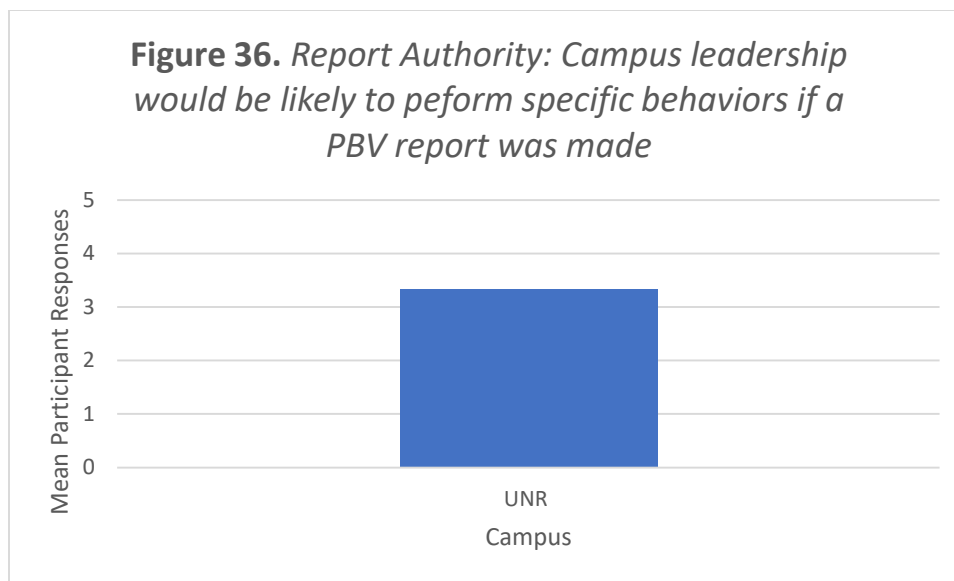


When asked if a student’s grades would suffer if they were to make a power-based violence report, over half of UNR students reported they either “Strongly Disagree” (34%) or “Disagree” (23%). However, slightly less than a quarter of students at UNR reported that they either “Agree” or “Strongly Agree” (21%; see Figure 35).



Aside from frequencies, answers provided on the 5-point Likert scale were averaged to create composite scores for each item on the scale. Overall, students at UNR generally reported slightly positive perceptions of their campus leadership’s ability to perform specific behaviors if

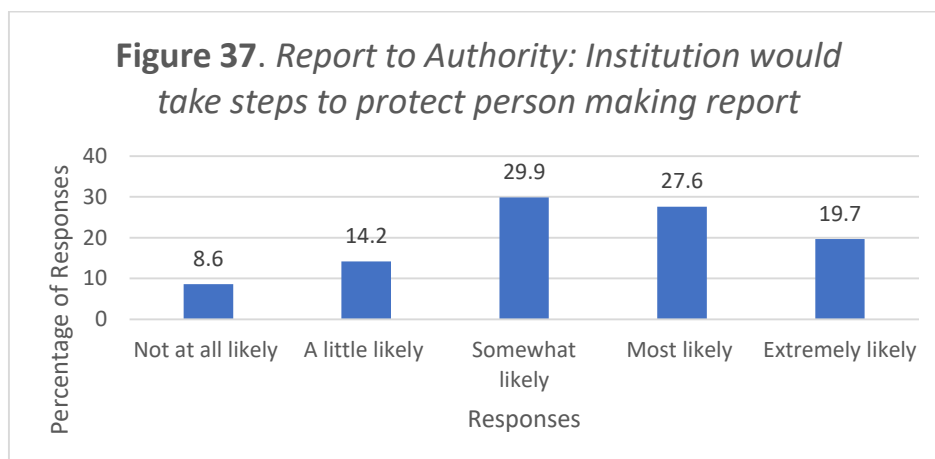
a power-based violence report was made by a student, $M = 3.34$, $SD = 0.86$. See Figure 36 below.



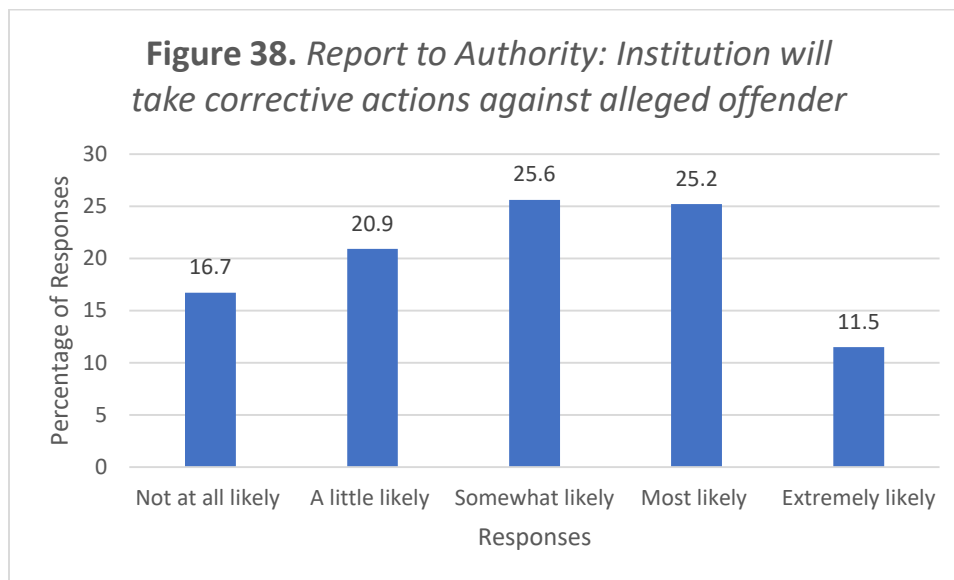
Institution Action of Someone Accused of Power-Based Violence

Students were asked if a student, staff member, or faculty member was formally accused of power-based violence, how likely is it that their institution would protect their reputation, take coercive action, take steps to make sure the investigation was fair, as well as the likelihood that the accused's educational career would suffer. Responses were answered on a 5-point Likert scale from 1 (*Not at all likely*) to 5 (*Extremely likely*).

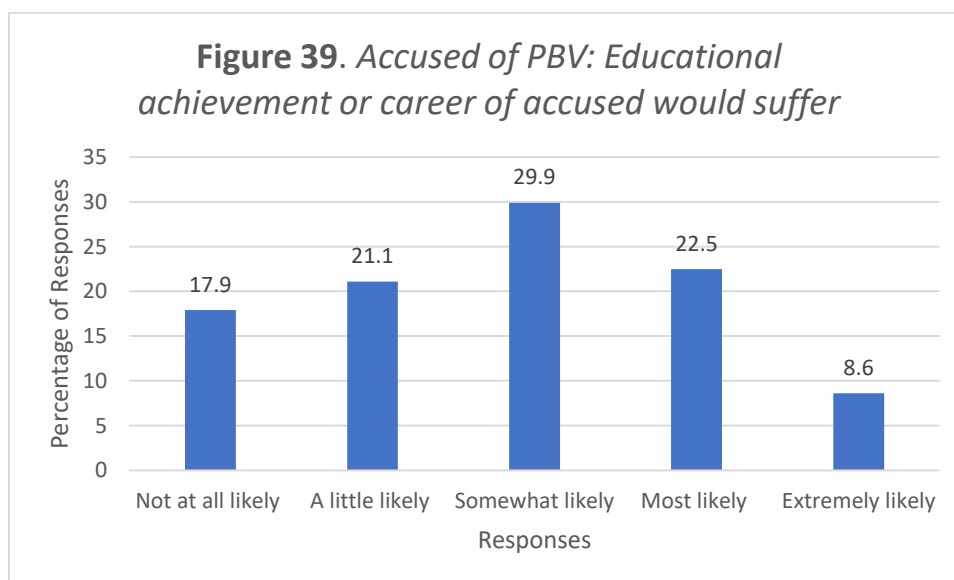
Students were asked if their institutions would take steps to protect the reputation of someone accused of power-based violence. Most students either responded with “Most Likely” or “Extremely Likely” (47.3%; see Figure 37).



Similarly, when students were asked if their campus would take coercive action against the accused, approximately half of the students responded with “Somewhat Likely” (25.6%) or “Most Likely” (25.2%). Additionally, many other students responded with “Not at all Likely” (16.7%) or “A Little Likely” (20.9%; see Figure 38).

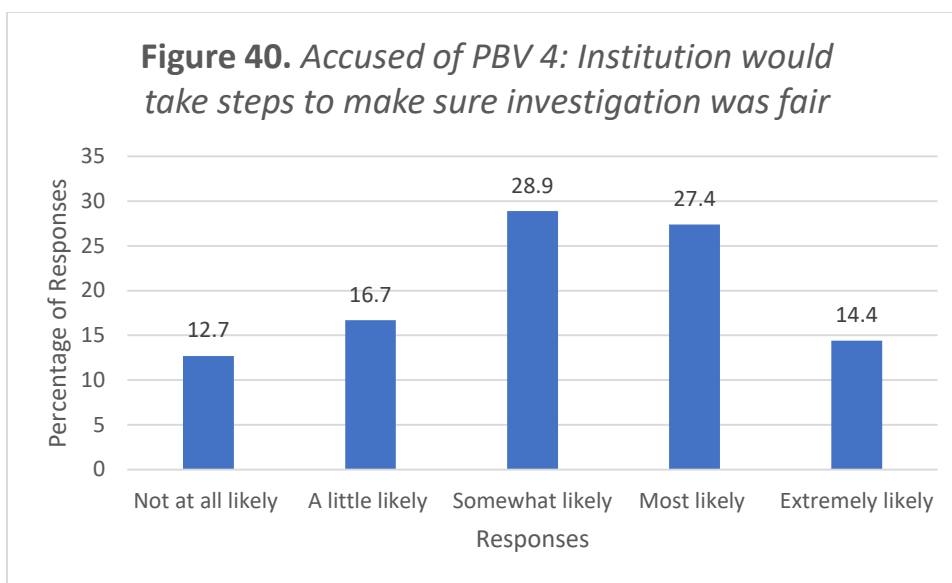


Students were asked if they disagreed or agreed that the educational achievement or career of the accused would suffer. Many students wither responded with “Somewhat Likely” (29.9%) or “Most Likely” (22.5%; see Figure 39).

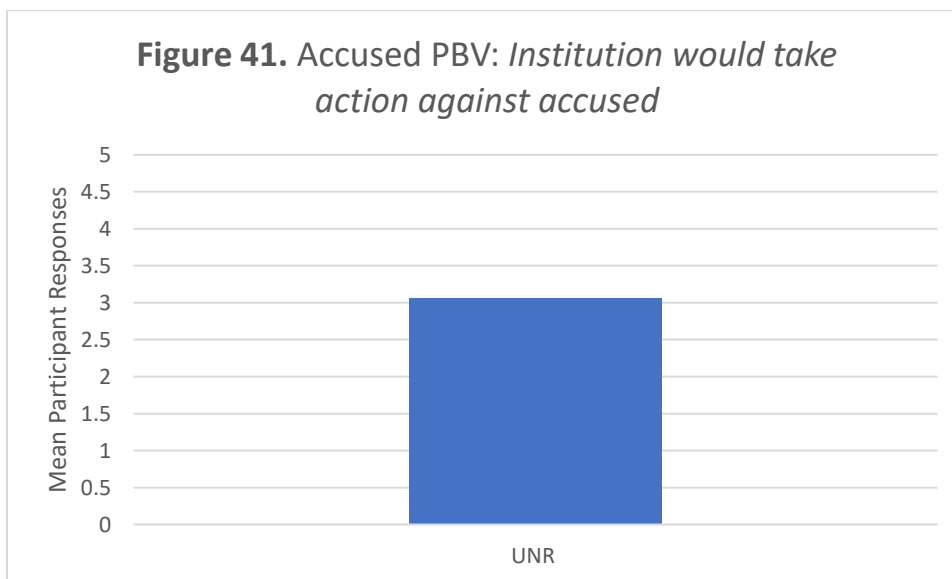


Lastly, students were asked if their institution would take steps to make sure the investigation was fair. Many UNR students responded with either “Somewhat Likely” (28.9%)

or “Most Likely” (27.4%). However, many students also responded with either “Not at all Likely” (12.7%) or “A Little Likely” (16.7%). See Figure 40 for more specific percentages.



Aside from frequencies, answers provided on the 5-point Likert scale were averaged to create composite scores for each item on the scale. Overall, students at UNR generally reported that UNR would somewhat be likely take action against a person accused of power-based violence, ($M = 3.07$, $SD = 0.87$). These means can be viewed in Figure 41.

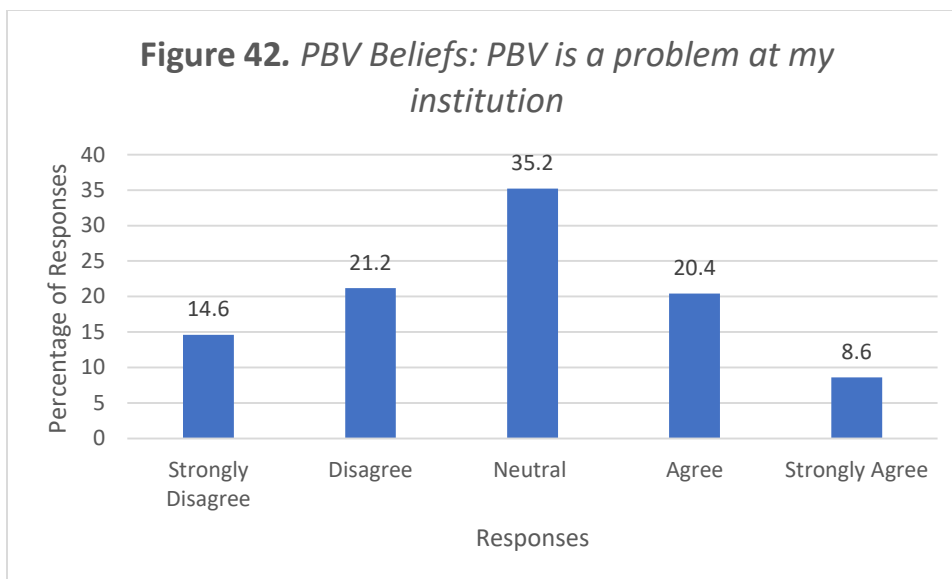


General Power-Based Violence Beliefs

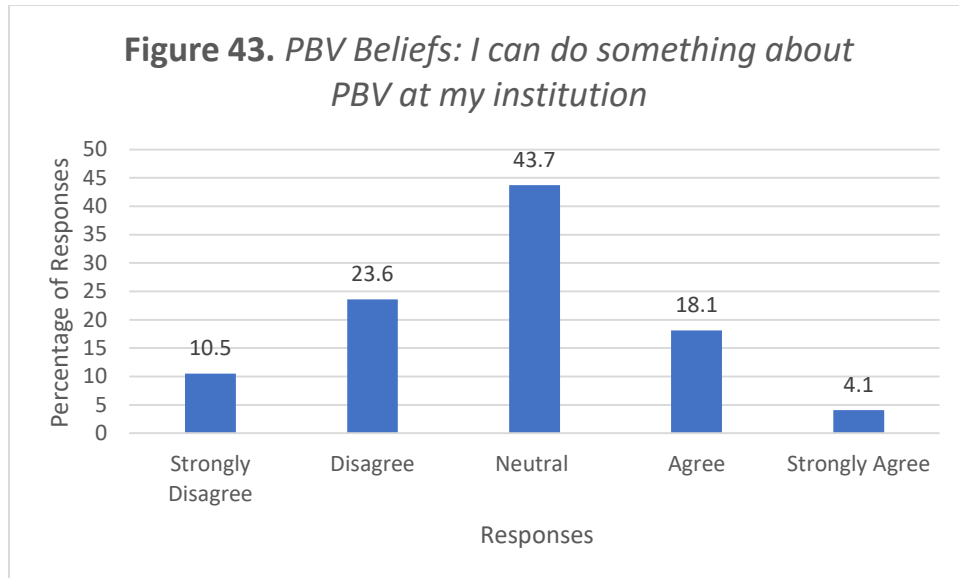
Students were asked the extent to which they agree or disagree with statements about their own personal beliefs about power-based violence at their institution (e.g., Power-based

violence is a problem at my school; I think I can do something about power-based violence at my school; There isn't much need for me to think about power-based violence at my school). Responses were answered on a 5-point Likert scale from 1 (*Strongly Disagree*) to 5 (*Strongly Agree*).

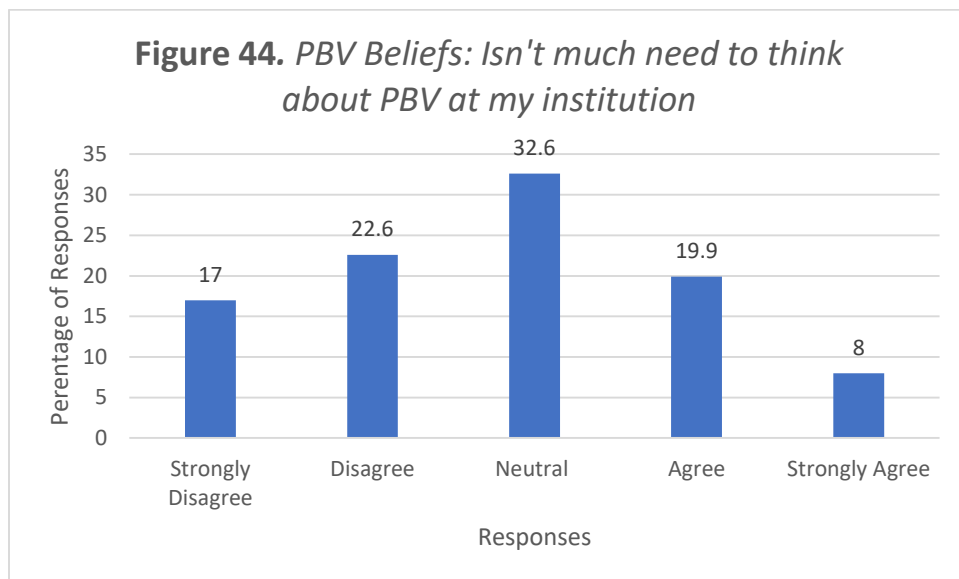
Students were asked if power-based violence is a problem at UNR. Most students responded with a “Neutral” response (35.2%), and an almost equal percentage (35.8%) responded with “Strongly Disagree” or “Disagree.” However, close to one-third of UNR students either “Agree” or “Strongly Agree” that power-based violence is a problem at UNR (29%). See Figure 42 for a further breakdown of responses.



Additionally, students were asked if they thought that they could do something about power-based violence at UNR. Most students responded with “Neutral” (43.7%), and another one-third of students disagreed (34.1%) with this statement. However, there was a small proportion of students who believe that they can do something about power-based violence at UNR (22.2%). See Figure 43 on the next page for response breakdowns.



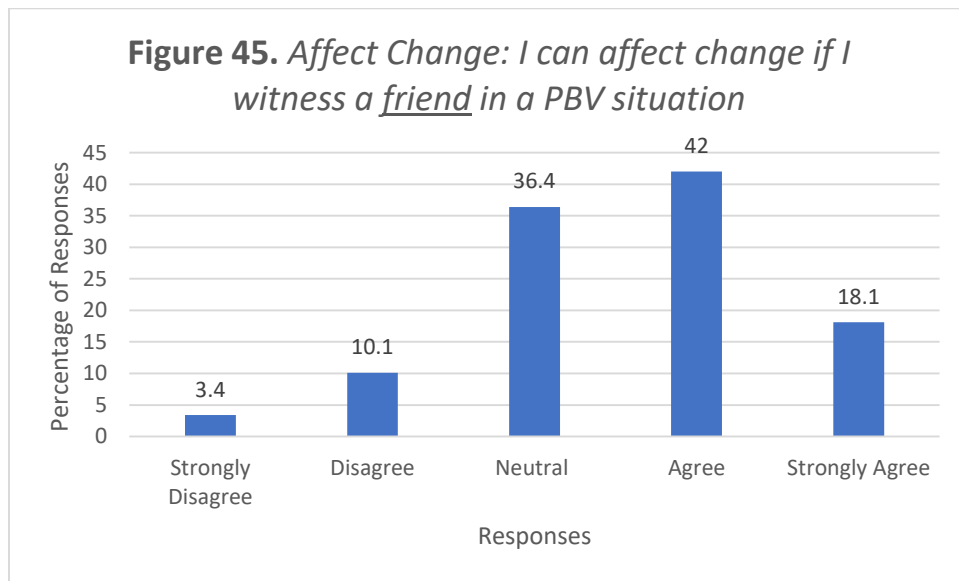
Lastly, students were asked to rate their disagreement or agreement with the following statement: “There isn’t much need for me to think about power-based violence at my school.” Most students responded with a “Neutral” Response (32.6%). However, more than one-third of students also disagreed (39.6%). Only a small proportion of students responded in agreement (19.9%). See Figure 44 for specific percentages.



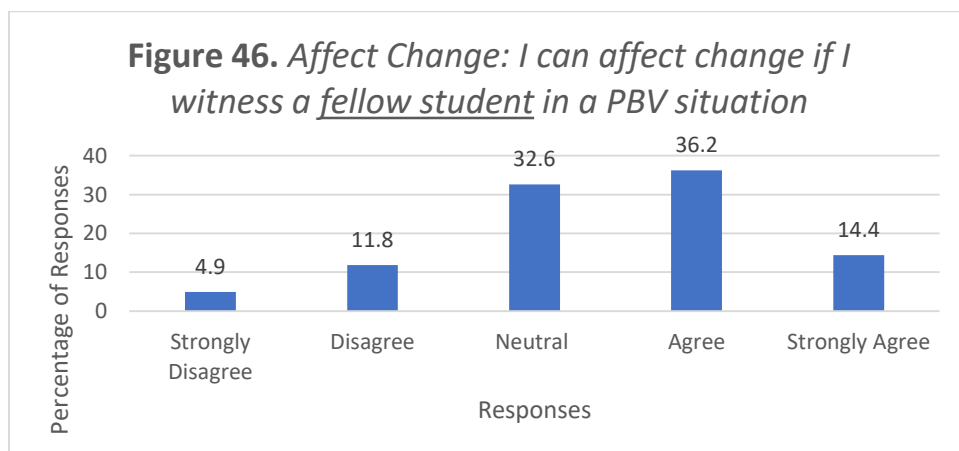
Affected Change in a Power-Based Violence Situation

Students were asked to rate their agreement or disagreement about whether they could affect change if they witnessed a power-based violence situation involving a friend or fellow student on a 5-point Likert scale from 1 (*Strongly Disagree*) to 5 (*Strongly Agree*).

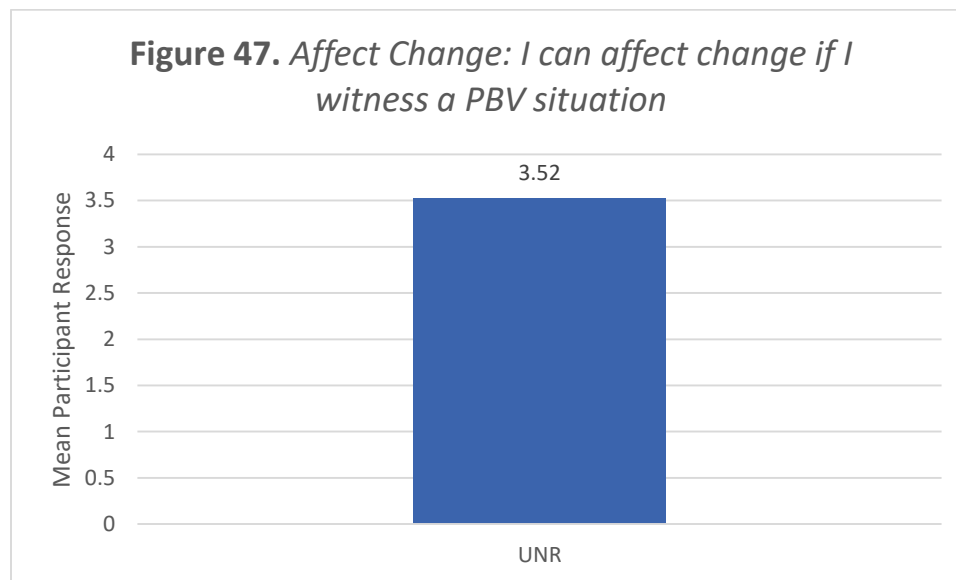
Students were asked if they disagreed or agreed with the following statement: “I can affect change if I witness a power-based violence situation. For example, if I see a **friend** involved in a power-based violence situation on campus, I would feel comfortable intervening in a safe way.” More than half of UNR students (60.1%) responded that they agree or strongly agree they would feel comfortable intervening in a safe way if their friend was involved in such a situation. See Figure 45 for more specific percentages.



In addition, students were asked if they agreed or disagreed with the following statement: “I can affect change if I witness a power-based violence situation. For example, if I see a **fellow student** involved in a power-based violence situation on campus, I would feel comfortable intervening in a safe way.” Like the previous item about a friend, more than half of UNR students responded that they agree or strongly agree (50.6%) that they could intervene safely. See Figure 46.



Aside from frequencies, answers provided on the 5-point Likert scale were averaged to create composite scores for each item on the scale. Generally, students at UNR reported neutral to positive perceptions of their abilities to affect change if they witnessed a power-based violence situation, $M = 3.52$, $SD = 0.98$.



Involvement in Power-Based Violence Programs

Students indicated their levels of interest and/or involvement in programs that promote power-based violence prevention with a binary “Yes” or “No.”

Approximately a third of students at UNR reported that “Yes,” they have interest in attending power-based violence prevention programs (35.6%). Additionally, there was a small percentage of students who have attended power-based prevention programs in the past or are currently involved (15.7%). See Figures 48 and 49 on the next page for a visual representation of response percentages.

Figure 48. *Interested in attending PBV prevention programs*

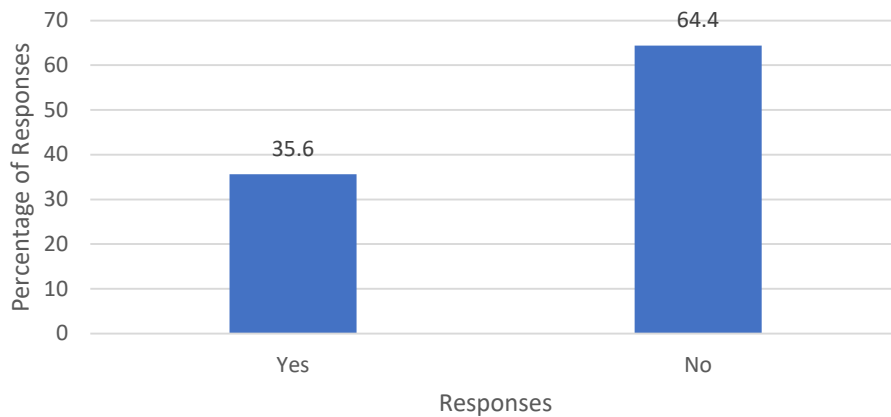
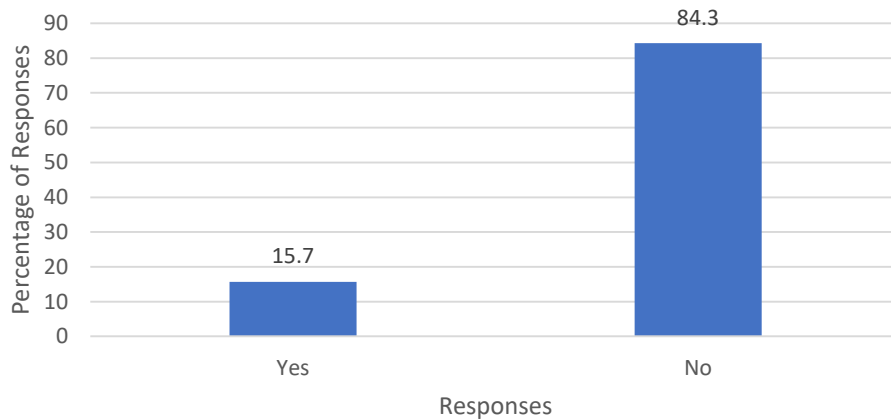


Figure 49. *Current or Past Involvement in PBV prevention programs*

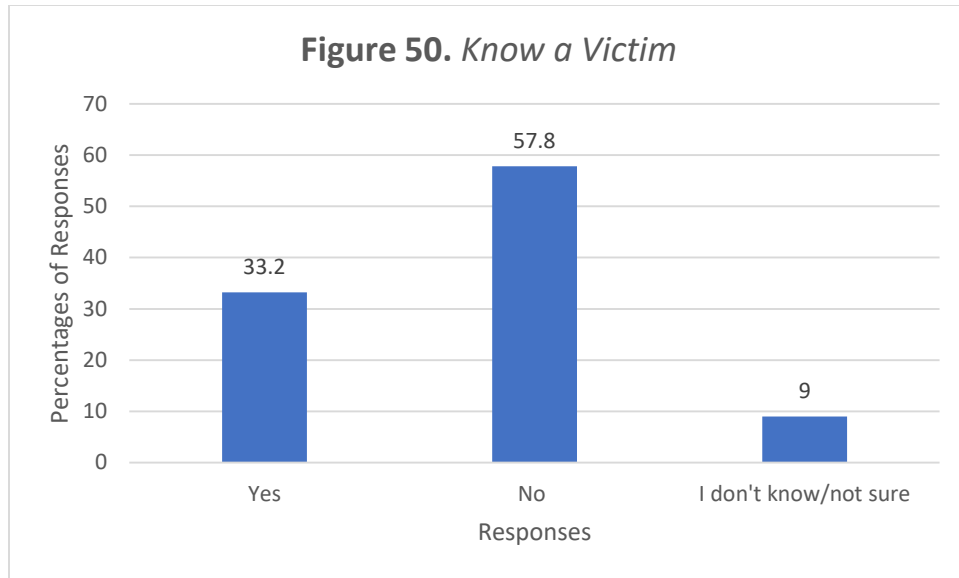


Reporting Observations

Knowing a Victim

Student participants reported whether they knew of a friend or acquaintance who was a victim of unwanted sexual experiences.

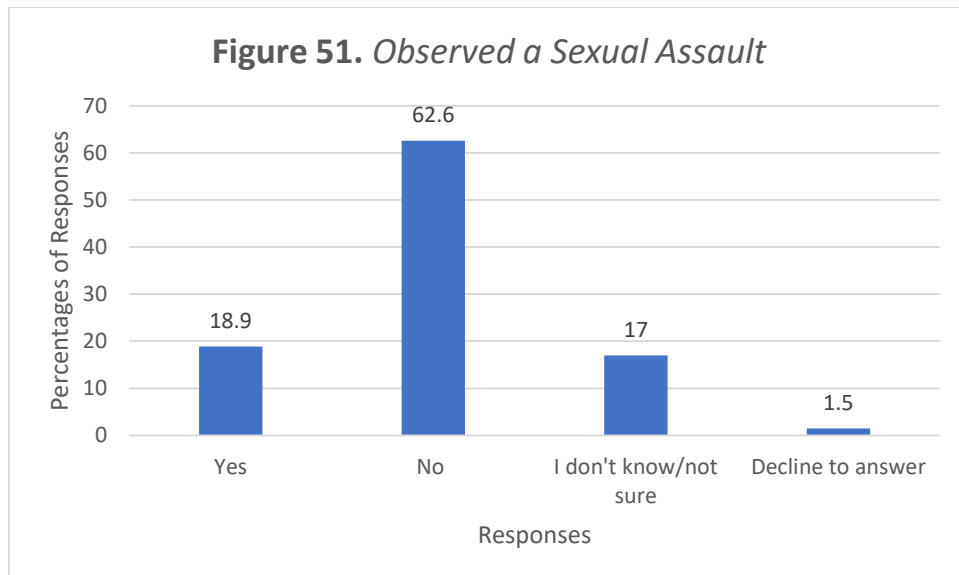
Approximately a third of students at UNR indicated that knew a friend of acquaintance who was a victim of an unwanted sexual experience (33.2%), and slightly more than half of students reported that that they did not know someone who was a victim of unwanted sexual experiences (57.7%). The rest of participants indicated that they were unsure if they knew anyone who had been victimized (9%). See Figure 50 on the next page.



Observing Sexual Assault

Participants were asked to indicate whether they have observed a situation they believed was or could have led to sexual assault while attending their institution.

Most students at UNR reported that “No,” they have not observed a situation that they believed was or could have led to sexual assault while attending UNR (62.6%); however, there was a small proportion of students who did respond with “Yes” (18.9%). The rest of the responses were either “Not Sure” or “Decline to Respond” (see Figure 51).



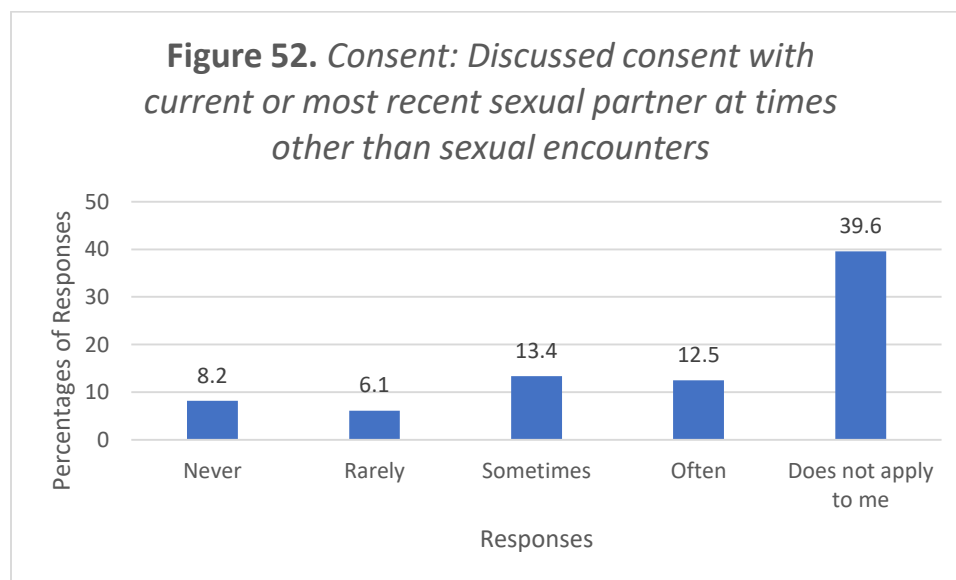
Response to Sexual Assault

When students indicated that they might have observed a situation that could have potentially led to sexual assault, participants were asked to indicate their behaviors that followed. They answered all that applied. Of those who responded ($n = 48$), 6.3% reported that they separated the people involved in the situation. Some participants indicated that they asked the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help (18.8%). A very small proportion of students reported that they confronted the person who appeared to cause the situation (2.1%). Instead of confrontation, many participants created a distraction to cause people to disengage from the situation (12.5%). A small proportion of students either asked others to help diffuse the situation (4.2%), or told an authoritative figure about the situation (8.3%). Almost a quarter of participants reported that they assessed the situation but deemed it unsafe to intervene (22.9%) or lost the opportunity to intervene (16.7%). Lastly, 8.3% of participants indicated that they decided not to act.

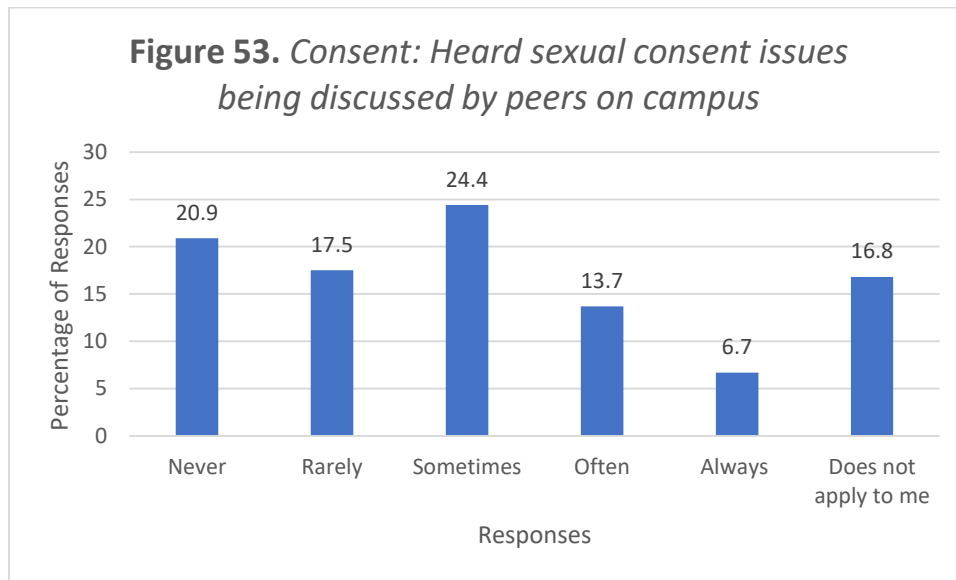
Consent

Participants were asked to indicate their personal experiences and history regarding consent with sexual partners. Their answers were provided on a 5-point Likert scale, with 1 indicating “Never” and 5 indicating “Always.” Participants also had the opportunity to indicate that the item did not apply to them. Frequency calculations included all six answers. Overall, most students indicated that these items did not apply to them. The individual items are broken down by the institution below.

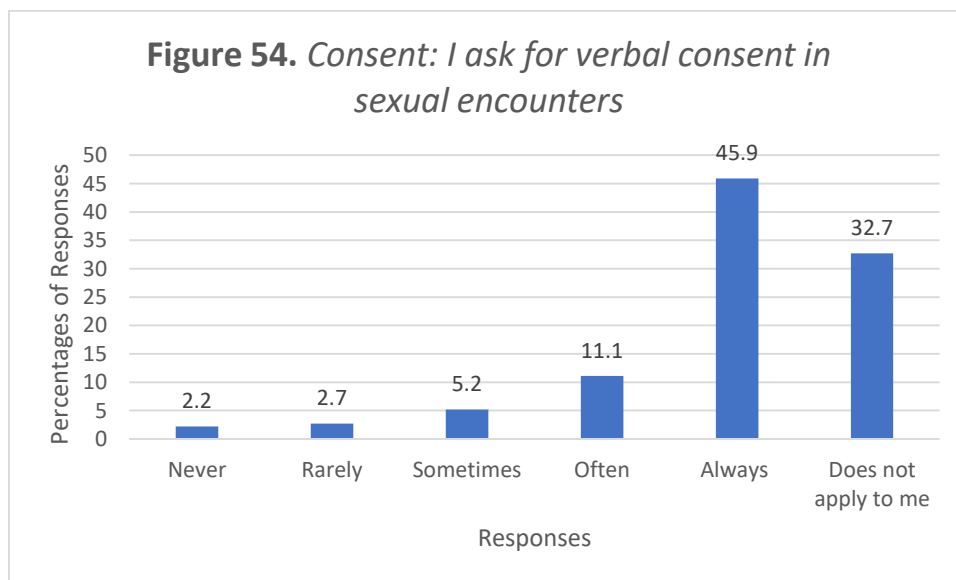
Participants were asked to rate the extent to which they have “discussed sexual consent issues with [their] current or most recent partner.” The most common response was “Sometimes” (13.4%) or “Often” (12.5%), aside from “Does Not Apply to Me.” See Figure 52.



Students were asked if they have heard sexual consent issues being discussed by their peers at UNR. The responses were varied. Most participants responded “Sometimes” (24.4%). However, there were many students who either have “Never” (20.9%) or “Rarely” (17.5%) hear about these issues on campus. This breakdown can be seen in Figure 53.

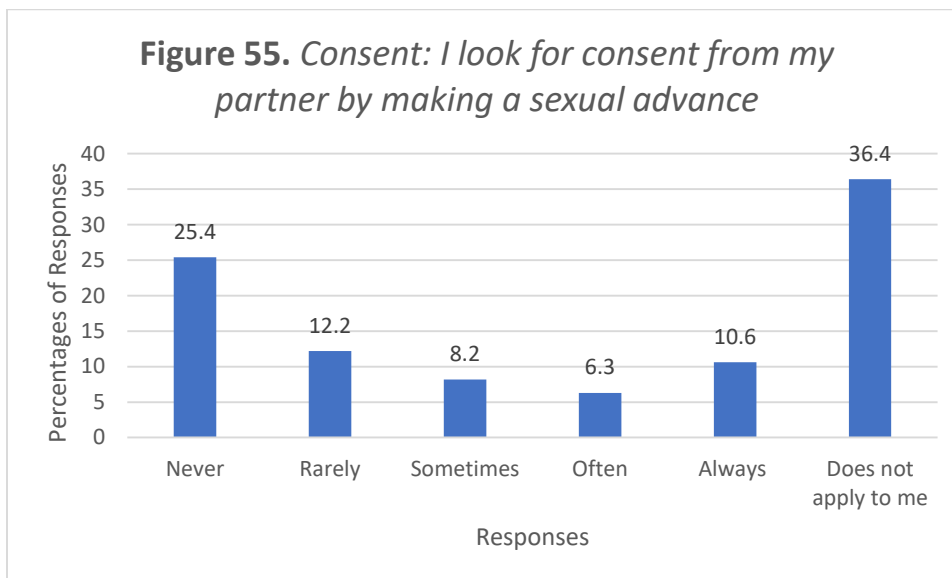


Many participants responded with “Always” (45.9%) to the statement asking for verbal consent in their typical sexual encounters, or they indicated that it did not apply to them. See Figure 54 below.

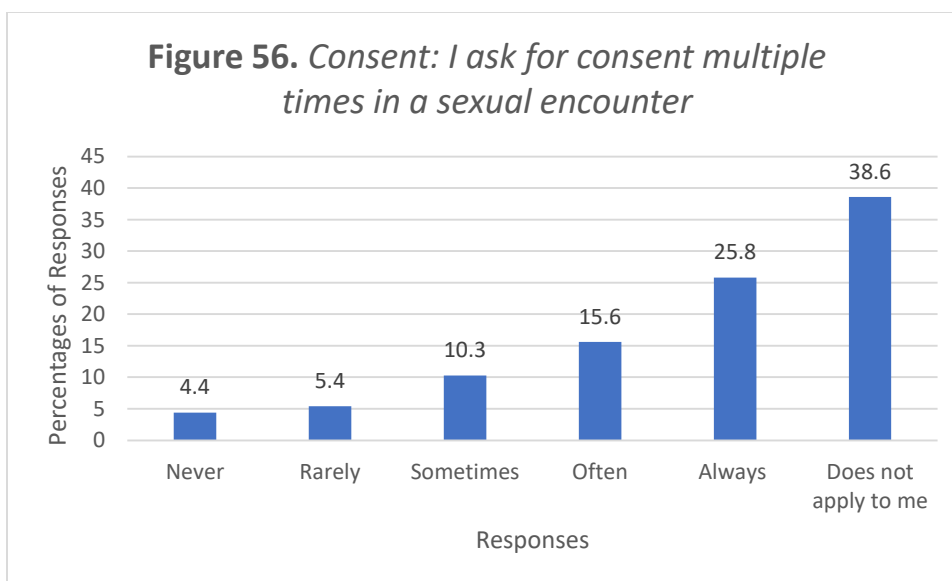


Aside from those who responded that this question “Does Not Apply to Me,” 25.4% of participants responded “Never” when asked if they “look for consent from [their] partner by

making a sexual advance and waiting for [their partner's] reaction" to indicate further action. However, there were some students who responded that they "Always" look for consent by making a sexual advance on their partner (10.6%). See Figure 55 below.

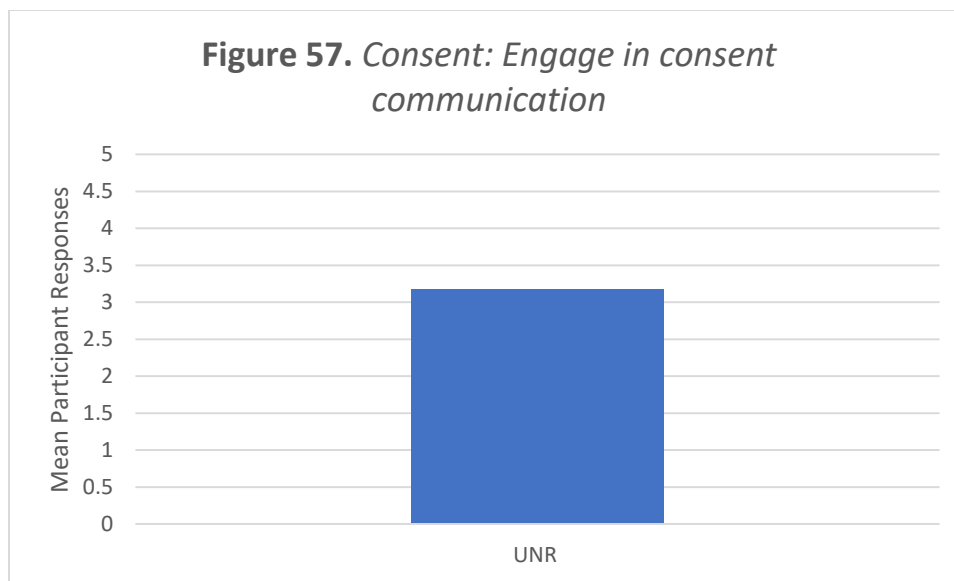


Lastly, participants indicated that they "Always" (25.8%) ask for consent multiple times in a sexual encounter, if the question applied to them (see Figure 56 below).



Aside from frequencies, answers provided on the 5-point Likert scale were averaged to create composite scores for each item on the scale. The last response, "Does Not Apply to Me" was removed from these analyses. Students at UNR generally reported that they sometimes

engage in consent communication with their partners, $M=3.17$, $SD=.98$. To view these means, see Figure 57.

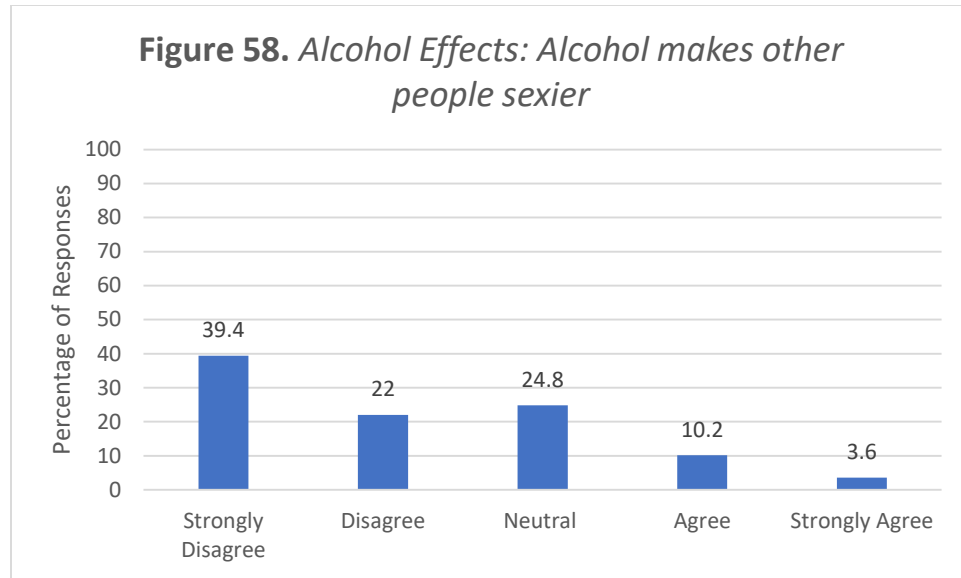


Alcohol and Sexual Opportunities

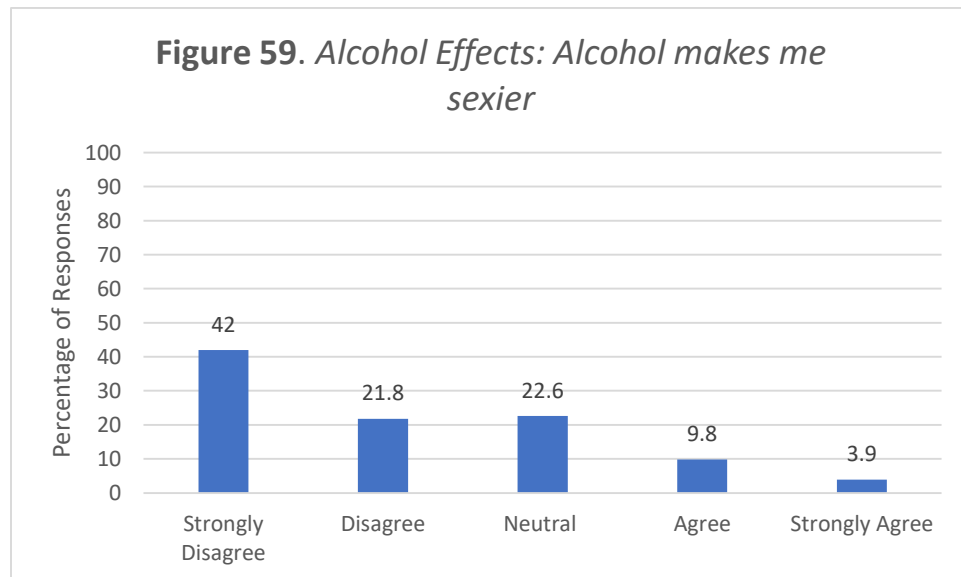
Alcohol Effects

Participants were asked questions regarding the extent to which alcohol makes them and others feel sexier, as well as how well it facilitates sexual opportunities. Responses were provided on a 5-point Likert scale, with 1 indicating “Strongly Disagree” and 5 indicating “Strongly Agree.”

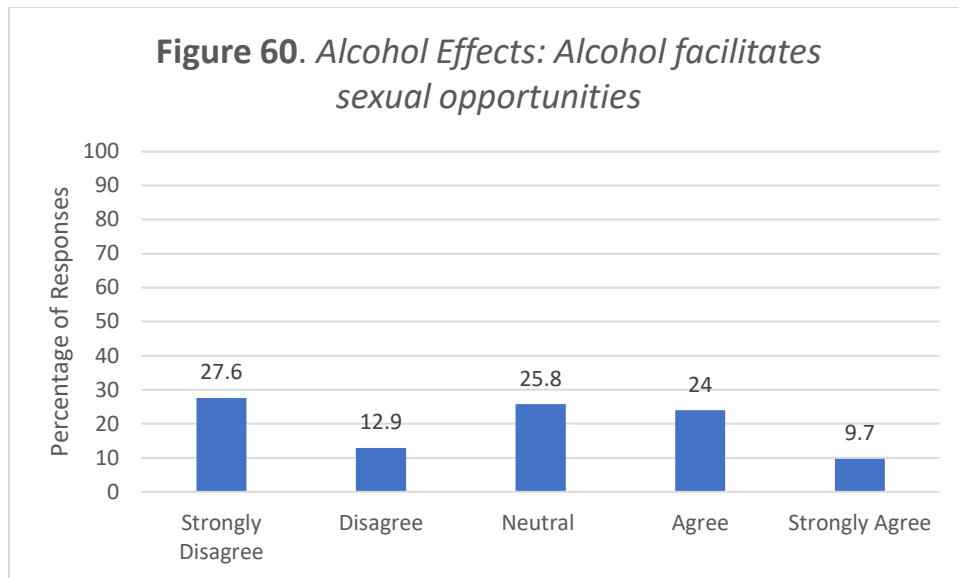
When asked the extent to which alcohol makes other people feel sexier, more than half of UNR participants “Strongly Disagree” (39.4%) or “Disagree” (22%) with this statement. See Figure 58 on the next page.



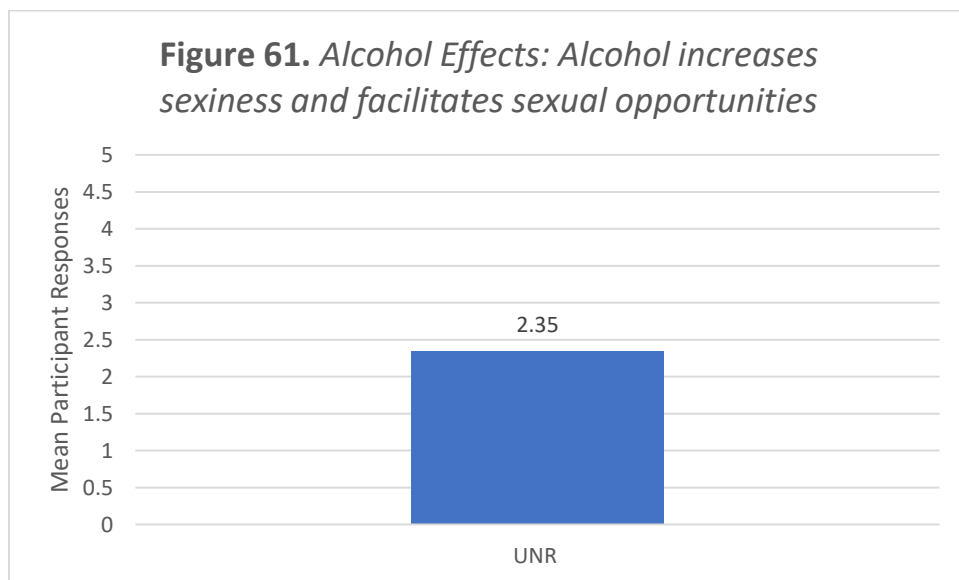
Similarly, more than half of UNR respondents said they “Strongly Disagree” (42%) or “Disagree” (21.8%), that alcohol made them feel sexier. These percentages can be seen in Figure 59.



Lastly, participants were asked the extent to which alcohol facilitates sexual opportunities. The responses to this question were quite varied. Approximately an equal number of students responded with “Strongly Disagree” (27.6%), “Neutral” (25.8%), or “Agree” (24%). See Figure 60 for percentages on the next page.



Aside from frequencies, answers provided on the 5-point Likert scale were averaged to create composite scores for each item on the scale. Generally, students at UNR disagree that alcohol increases sexiness and facilitates sexual opportunities, $M = 2.35$, $SD = 1.02$. See Figure 61 for Means.

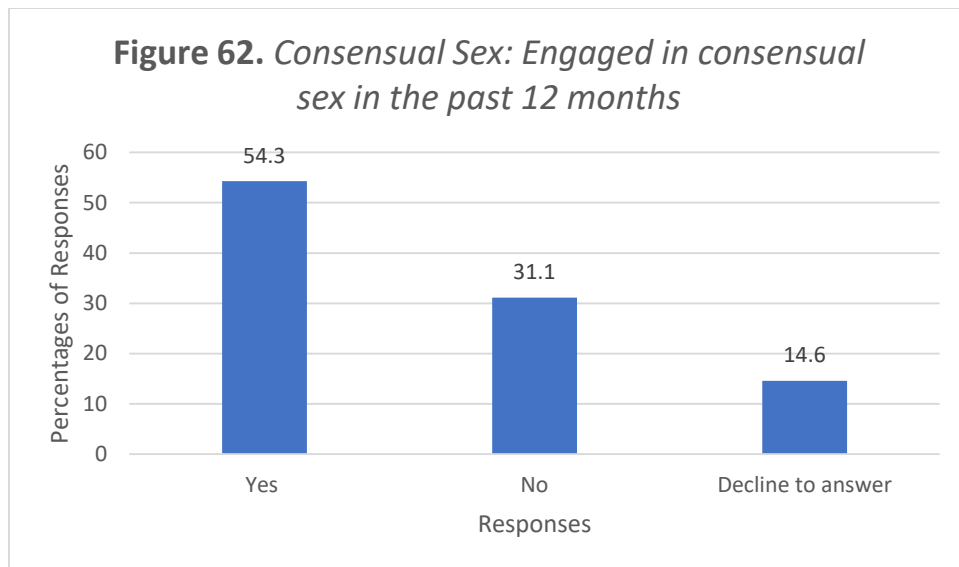


Consensual Sex

Participants were asked to indicate if they had engaged in consensual sex within the past 12 months of taking the survey.

Slightly more than half of participants at UNR indicated “Yes,” they have engaged in consensual sex in the past 12 months (54.3%), and approximately a third of students responded

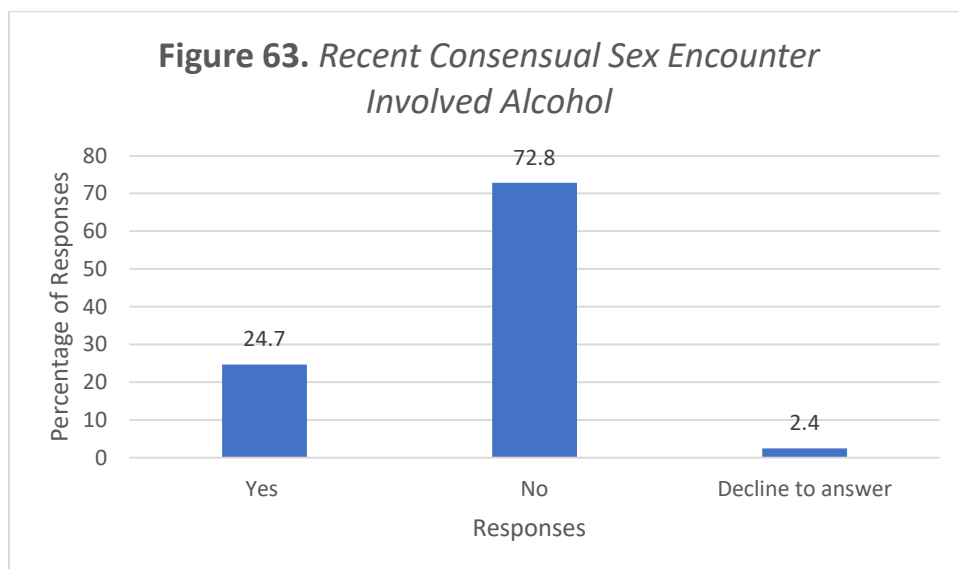
with “No” (31.1%). The rest of the participants who responded declined to answer. These percentages can be seen in Figure 62.



Recent Consensual Sex

Lastly, participants who responded that they had engaged in consensual sex within the past 12 months were asked questions about this experience. Specifically, they indicated if they: 1) drank alcohol, 2) used marijuana, and/or 3) used other recreational drugs (not including prescription medication).

When asked if their most recent consensual encounter involved alcohol, most participants responded “No” (72.8%). More specific percentages can be seen in Figure 63 below.



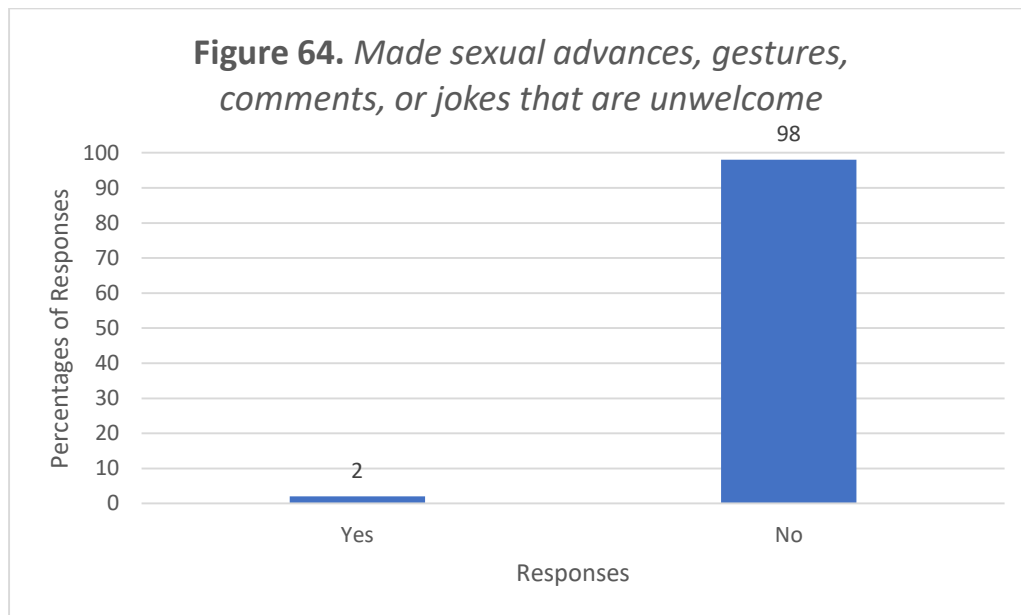
When asked if they used marijuana or recreational drugs, most participants indicated “No” (82.6% and 97.1%, respectively).

Power-Based Violence by Perpetrator

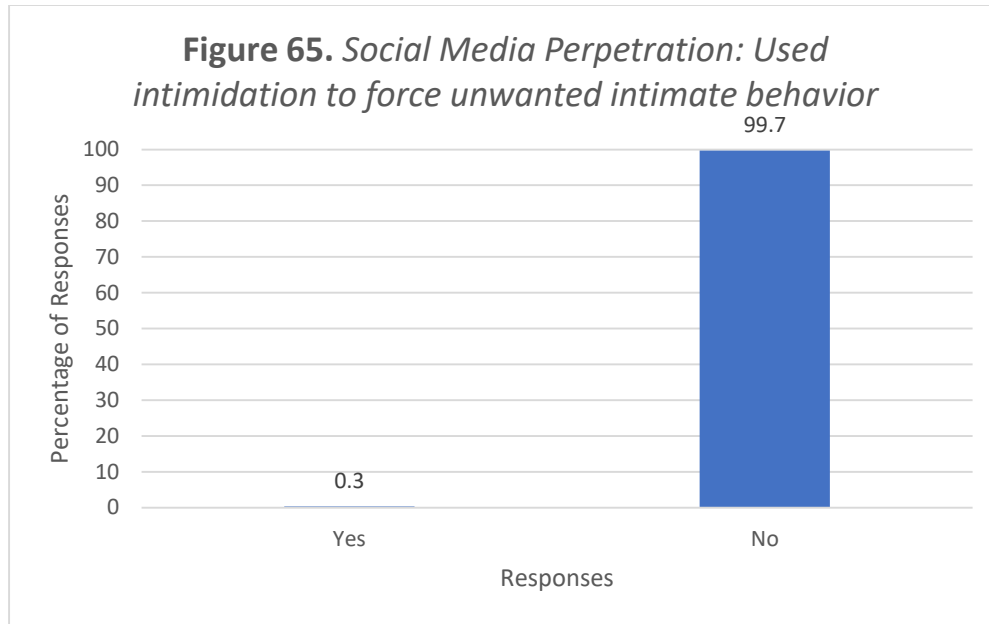
Students asked whether they have perpetrated power-based violence in-person or online or have been a victim of power-based violence in-person or online.

“I have done it.”

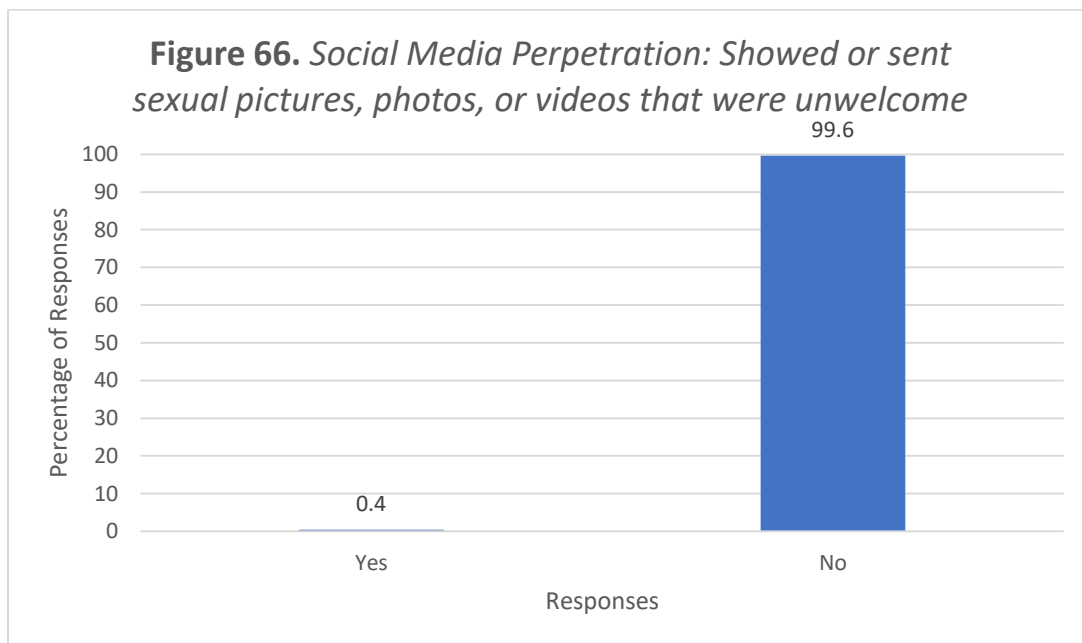
Most students (98%) reported that they have not made sexual advances, gestures, comments, or jokes that were unwelcome (see Figure 64).



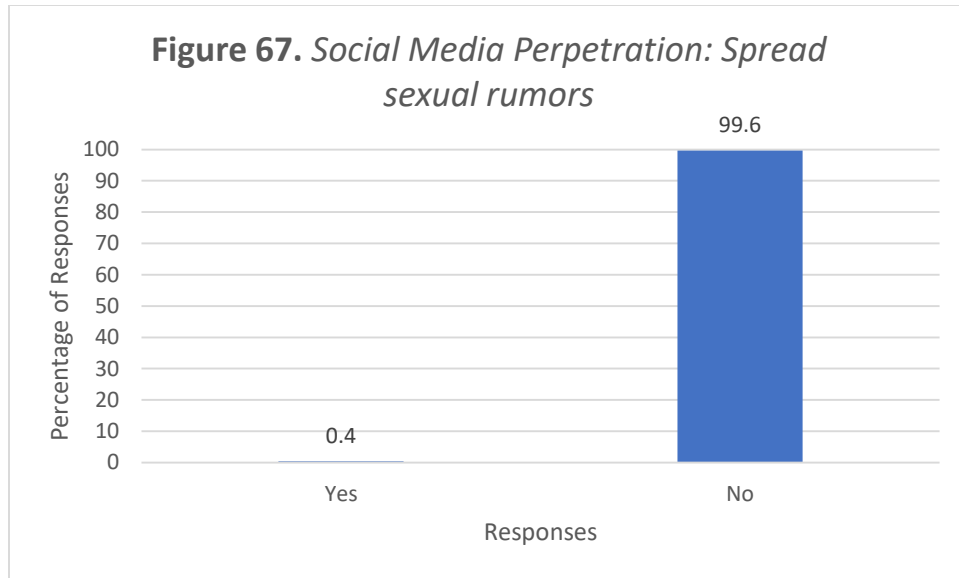
Almost all students at UNR reported that they have not used intimidation to force unwanted intimate behavior (99.7%; see Figure 65 on the next page).



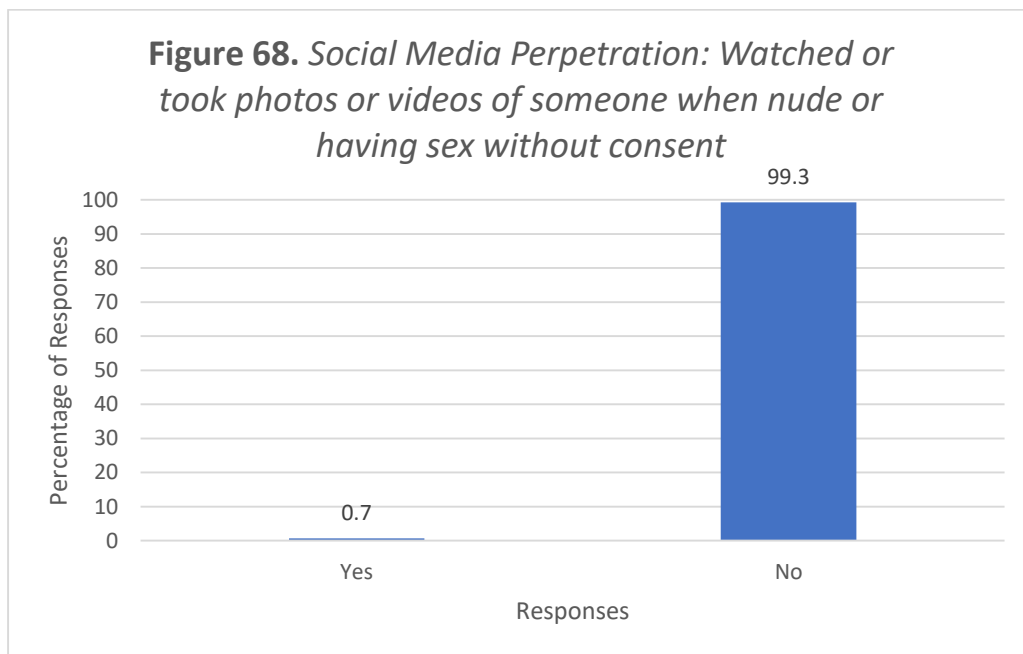
Approximately all students reported that they have not shown or sent sexual pictures, photos, or videos that were unwelcome (99.6%; see Figure 66).



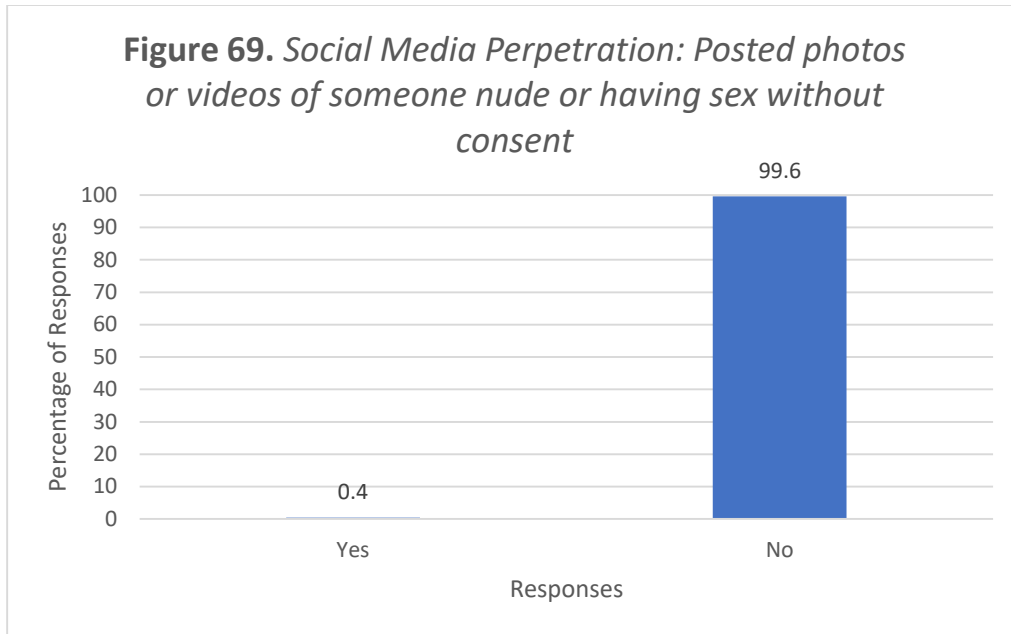
Approximately 99% of UNR students reported that they have not spread sexual rumors about another person (see Figure 67 on the next page).



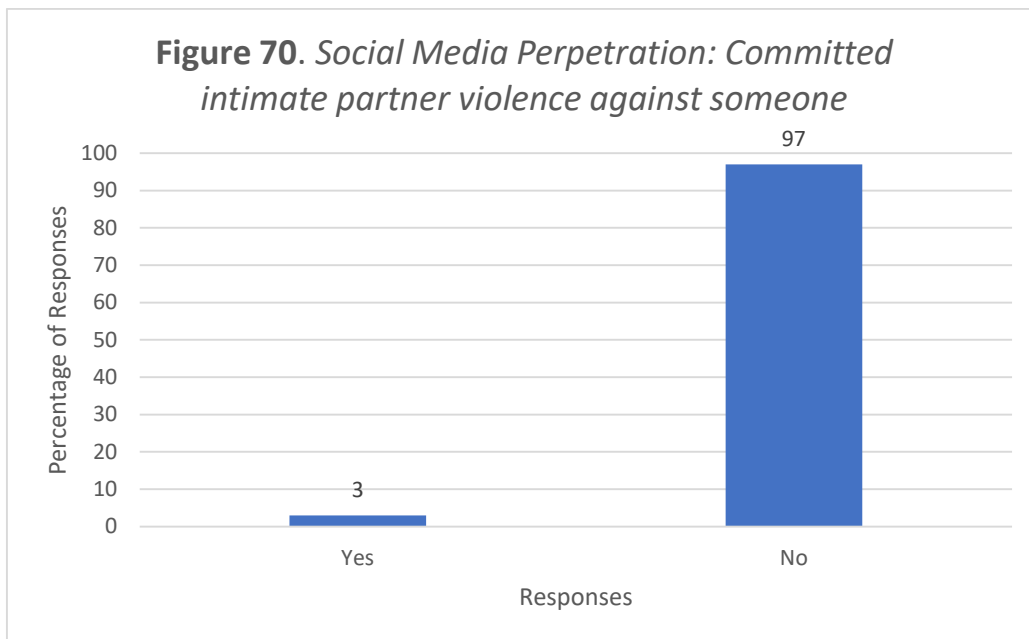
Almost all students at UNR reported that they have not watched or taken photos or videos of someone when they were nude or having sex without consent (99.3%; see Figure 68).



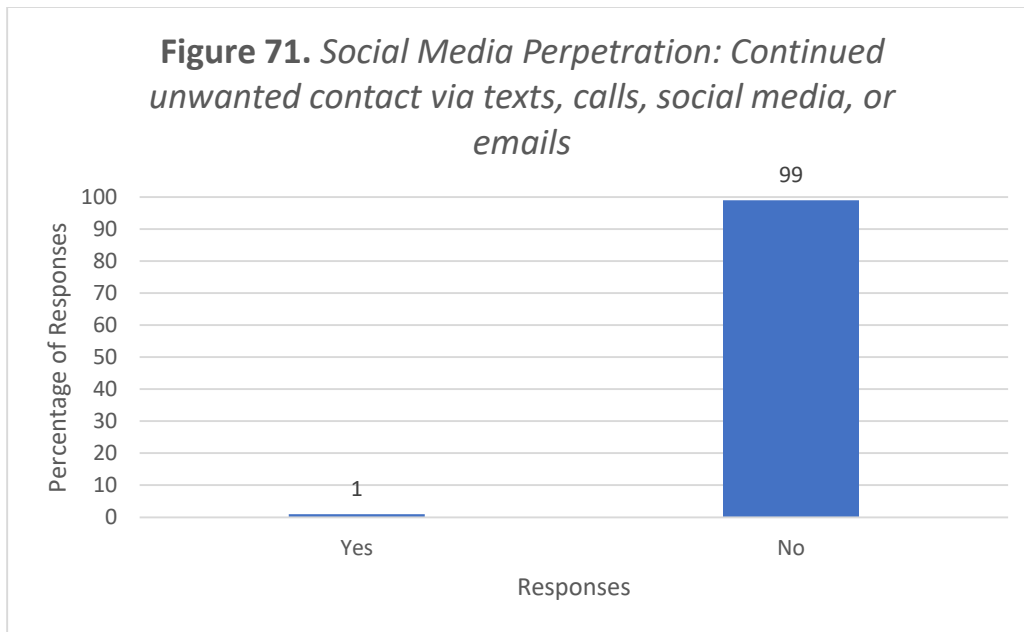
About all UNR students reported that they have not posted photos or videos of someone when they were nude or having sex on social media without consent even if the photos were taken with consent (99.6%; see Figure 69 on the next page).



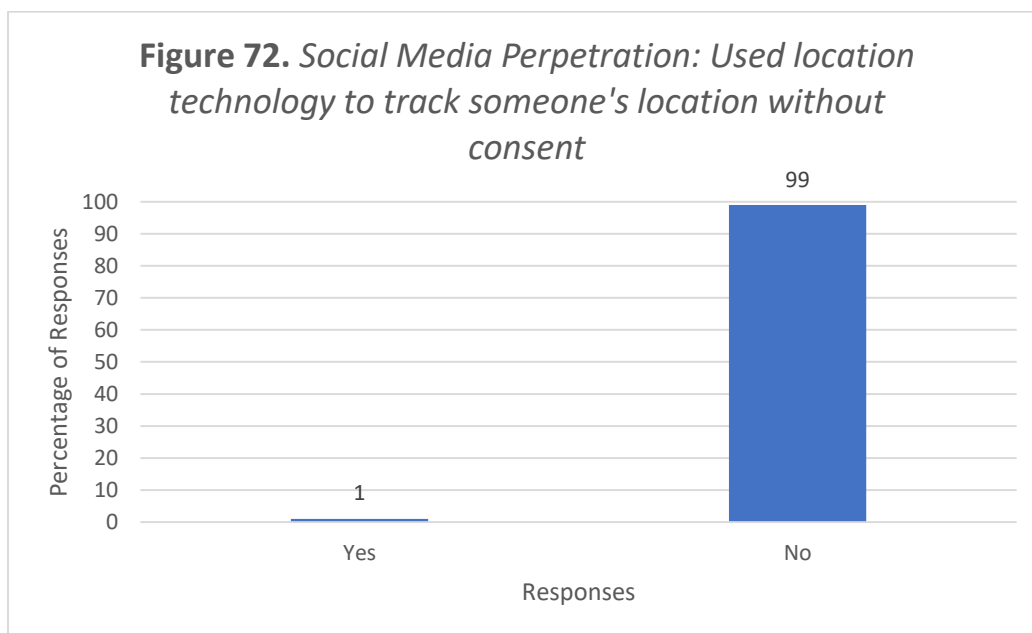
A large majority of students reported that they have not committed intimate partner violence against someone (97%; see Figure 70).



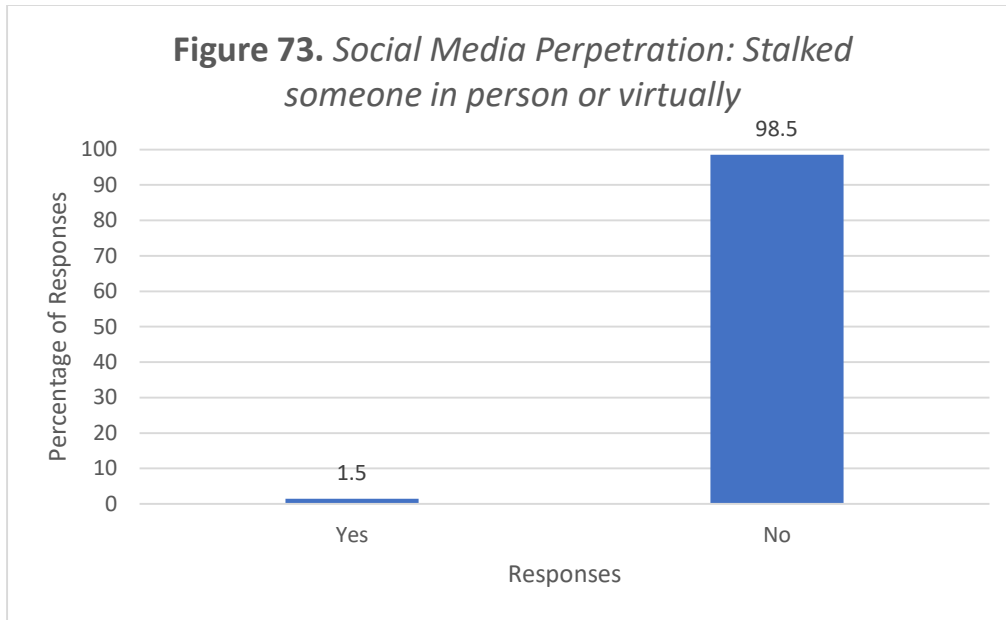
Approximately all students reported that they have not continued unwanted contact via texts, calls, social media, or email (99%; see Figure 71 on the next page).



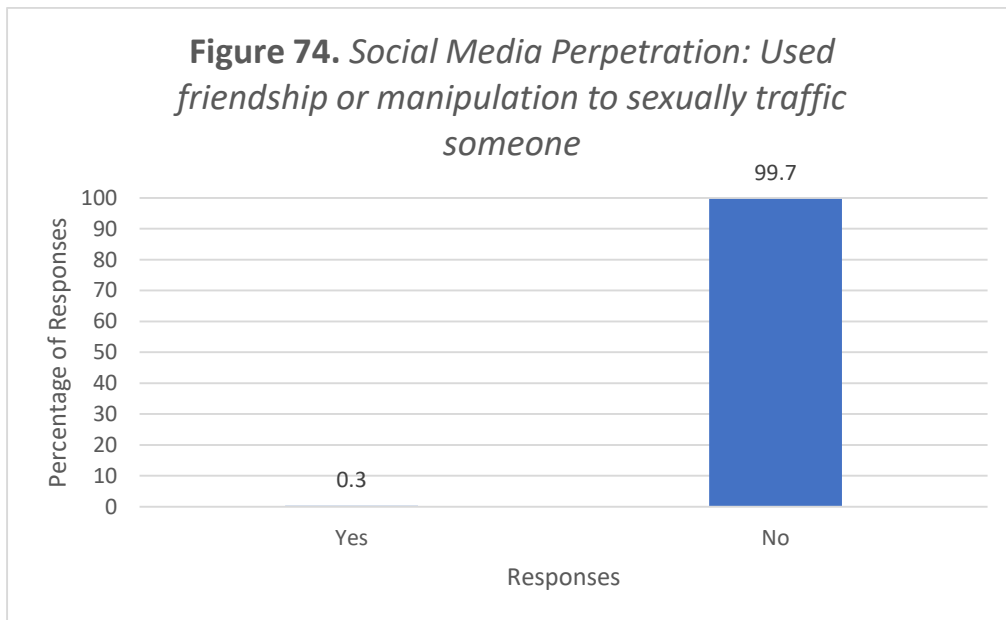
Approximately all students reported that they have not used location technology to track someone's location without consent (99%; see Figure 72).



A large majority of students reported that they have not stalked someone in person or virtually (98.5%; see Figure 73 on the next page).



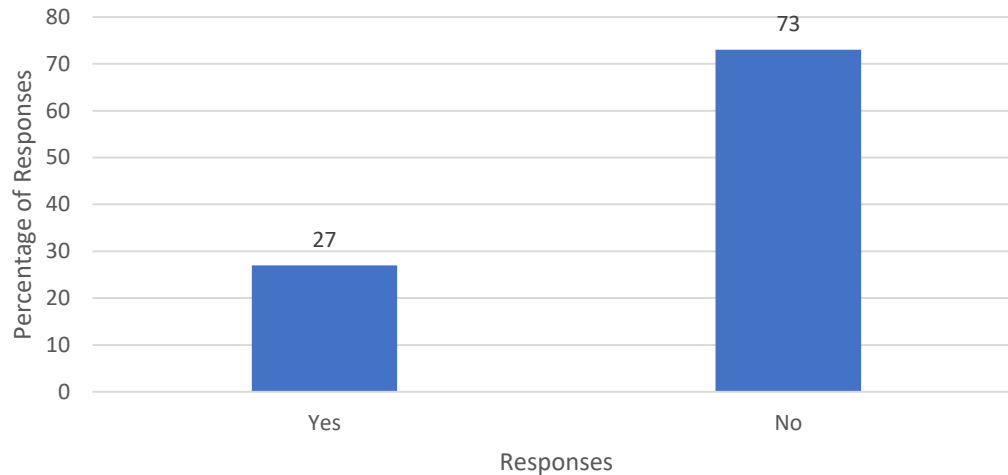
Approximately all students reported that they have not used friendship or manipulation to sexually traffic someone (99.7%; see Figure 74).



“Someone has done it to me.”

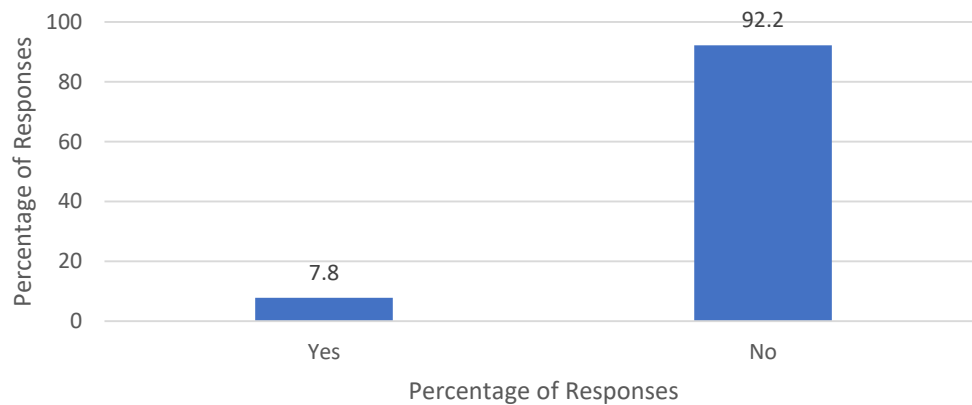
Some students reported that someone else has made sexual advances, gestures, comments, or jokes that were unwelcome (27%). The rest of the students responded that they have not been a victim of this behavior (see Figure 75 on the next page).

Figure 75. *Social Media Victim: Someone else has made sexual advances, gestures, comments, or jokes about me that were unwelcome*



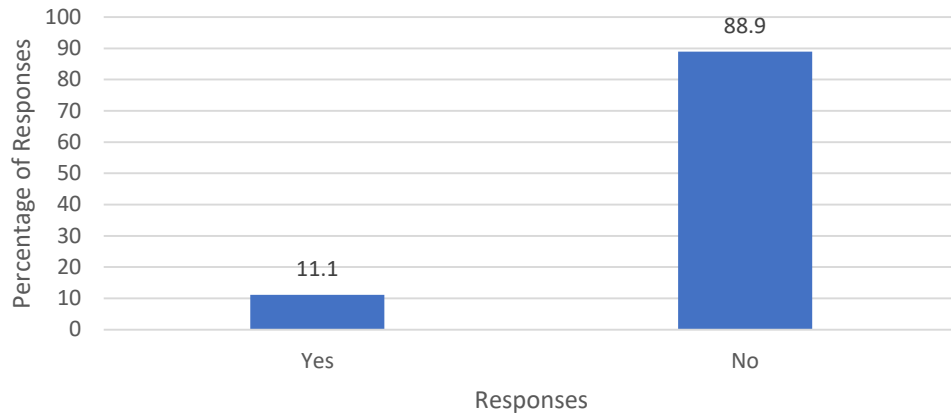
Very few students reported that someone has used intimidation to force unwanted intimate behavior upon them (7.8%; see Figure 76).

Figure 76. *Social Media Victim: Someone has used intimidation to force unwanted intimate behavior upon me*



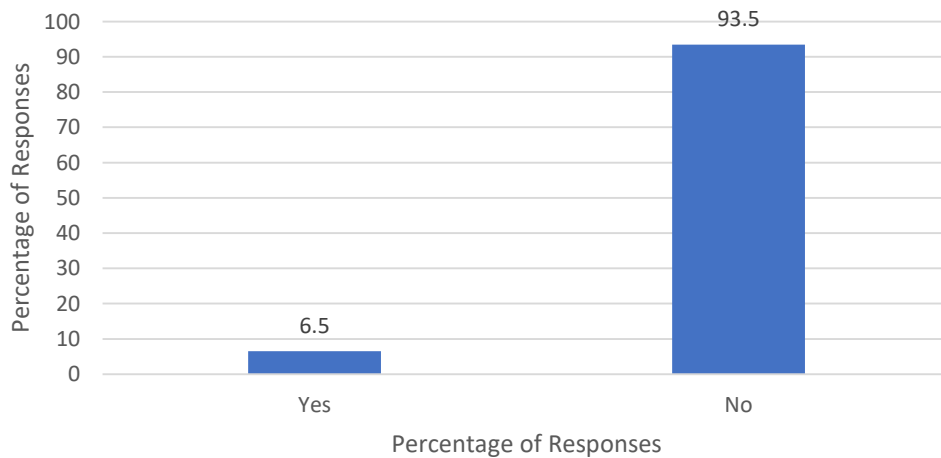
A small proportion of students reported that they showed or sent sexual media (e.g., pictures, photos, videos) that were unwelcome (11.1%). See Figure 77 on the next page for percentages.

Figure 77. Social Media Victim: Someone showed or sent sexual media (e.g., pictures, photos, videos) to me that were unwelcome



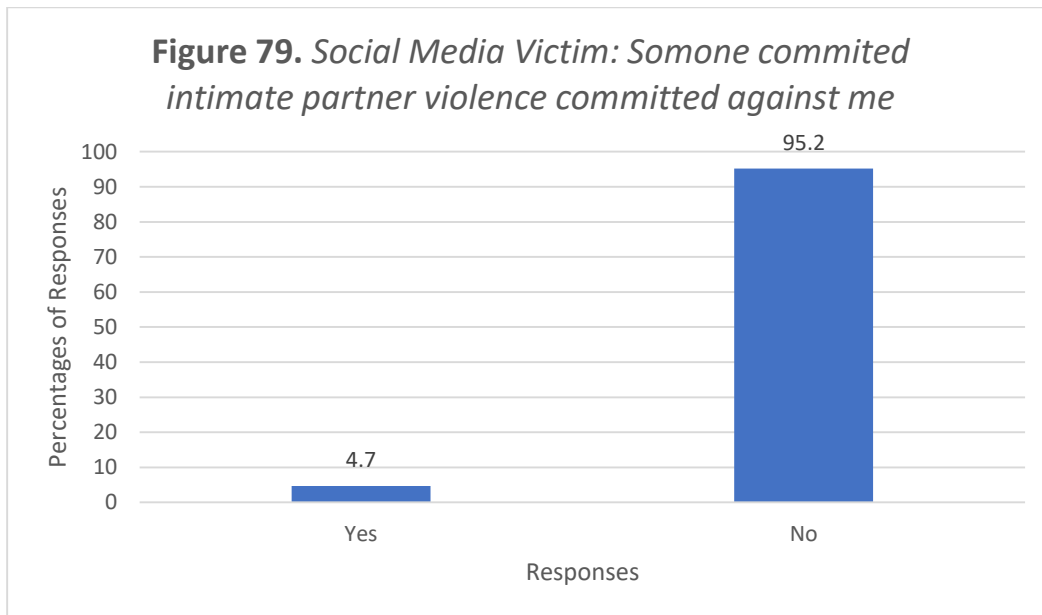
Participants were also asked to indicate if they have ever been the victim of the spreading of sexual rumors. Most participants answered “No” (93.5%), but there were some students who did respond with “Yes” (6.5%). See Figure 78 below for percentages.

Figure 78. Social Media Victim: Someone spread sexual rumors about me

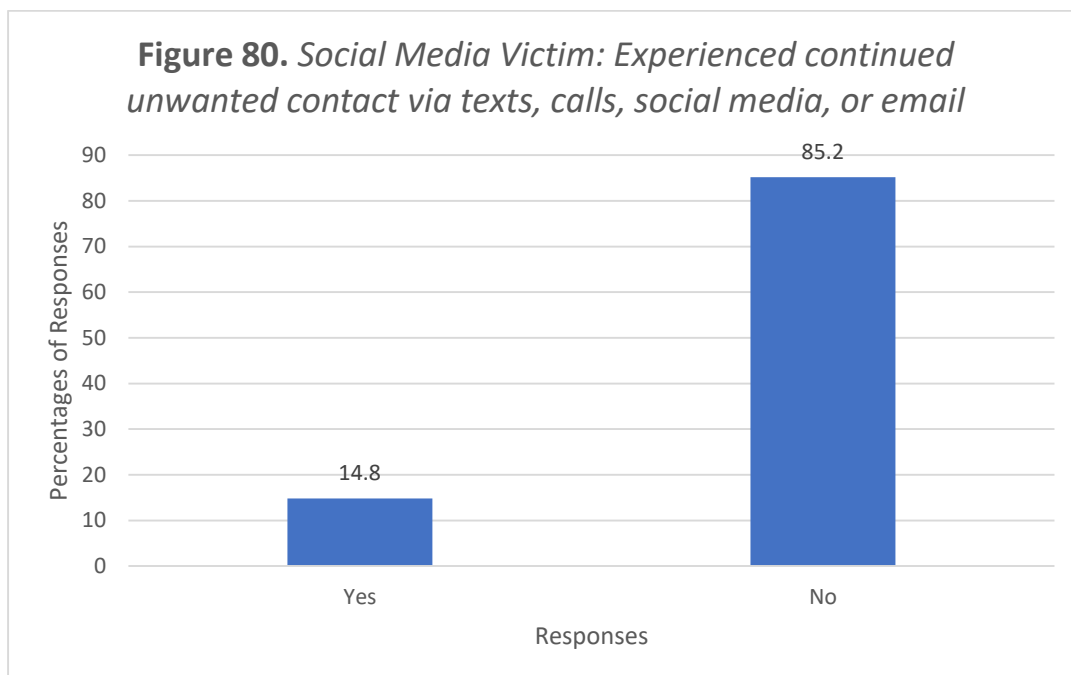


Students were asked if they have been the victim of having photos or videos taken of them when nude or having sex without consent, as well as posted on social media. However, most participants answered “No” to both questions (98.1% and 98.9%, respectively).

Participants were also asked if they had ever had intimate partner violence committed against them. There were very few students who indicated that they have been a victim of intimate partner violence (4.7%). Figure 79 below for percentages of all responses.

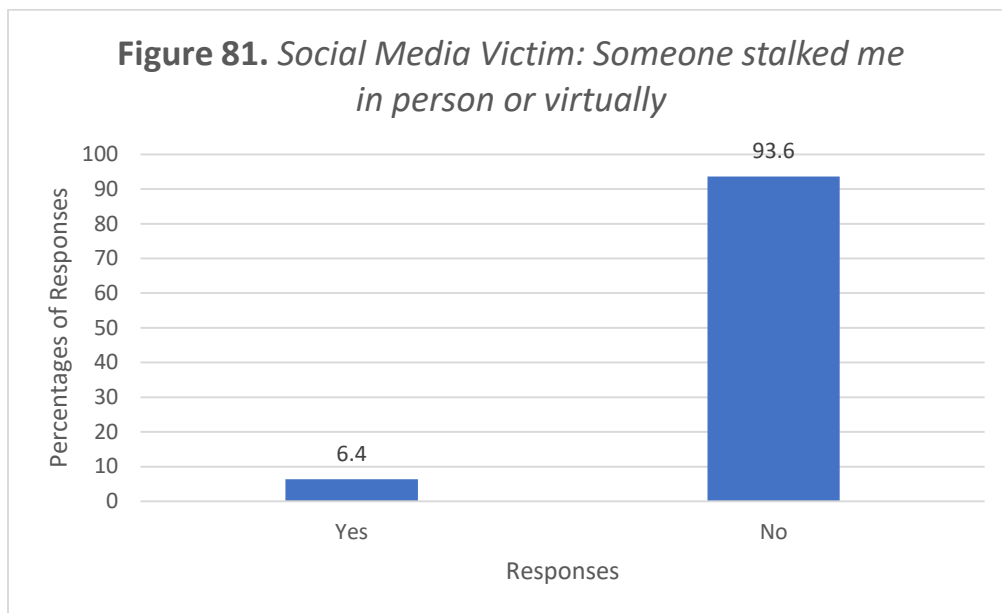


Participants were asked if they experienced continued unwanted contact via texts, calls, social media, or email. Most students indicated that they have not experienced this behavior, but there was a proportion of students who have been victims of unwanted contact (14.8%). Figure 80 shows these percentages below.



Next, participants indicated if they were ever tracked through location technology without giving their consent. Most participants indicated “No” (95.8%).

Students were asked if they had ever been stalked in person or virtually. Although most participants indicated that they had not been stalked, there were a few students who did indicate that they have been a victim of stalking (6.4%). These percentages can be viewed in Figure 81 below.



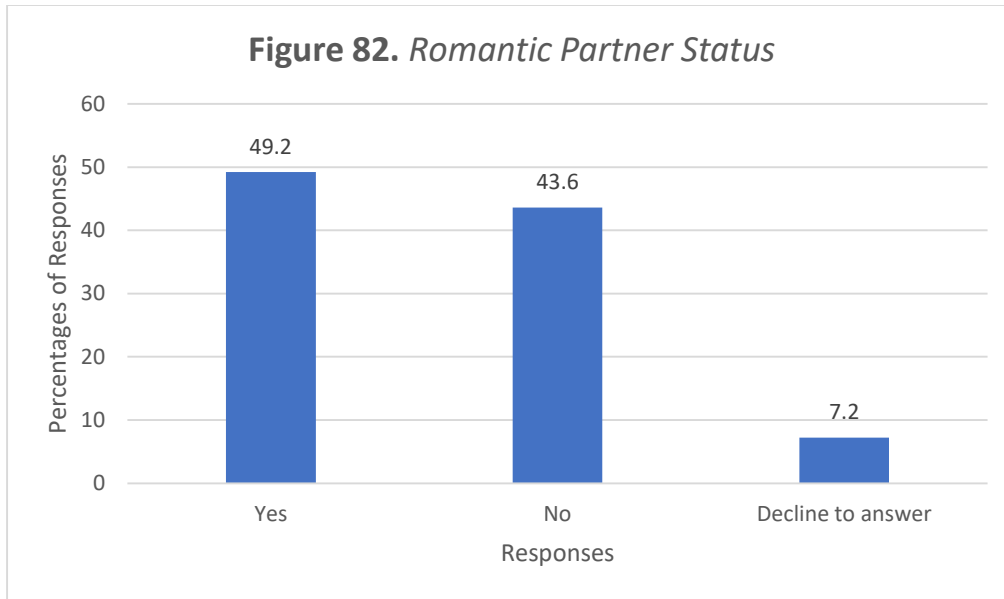
Lastly, participants were asked if they had ever been sexually trafficked by a friend or via manipulation, but most participants indicated “No” (99.1%).

Relationship

Participants were asked questions about their current relationship status, such as describing whether they had a romantic partner or the behaviors they engaged in as a couple.

Romantic Partner Status

Participants were asked to indicate if they had a romantic or intimate partner at the time of taking the survey. Approximately half of UNR students indicated that they currently had a partner (49.2%). The rest of the percentages can be viewed on the next page in Figure 82.



Partner Behaviors

Participants who indicated that they had a current partner in the subsequent question were then asked to report behaviors that they performed against their partner, as well as those actions performed by their partners against themselves, in the past 12 months.

“I did this.” Participants reported whether they performed a set of actions against their partner with either a “Yes” or “No.”

When asked if they showed care to their partner despite a disagreement, most (96.6%) UNR participants indicated “Yes.” Many participants (96%) responded that they usually explain their own side of a disagreement. They also reported that they have suggested compromises to disagreements in the past 12 months (94.9%). Further, they responded that they have mostly told their partner they could work out a problem (96.9%). Similarly, most students indicated that they agreed to try their partner’s solution to a disagreement (94.6%). Lastly, 98.6% claimed that they showed respect for their partner’s feelings about an issue.

“Someone did this to me.” Similarly, participants reported whether the same items from the previous item set were done to them by their partner with either a “Yes” or “No.”

When asked if their partner showed them care despite a disagreement, most (92.2%) participants indicated “Yes.” Many participants responded that their partner usually explains their side of a disagreement (95.7%). Participants reported that their partners mostly suggest compromises to disagreements (90.5%), and 93.9% indicated that their partner has told them they could work out a problem. Further, 89.6% said that their partner agreed to try their solution to a disagreement. Their partners mostly tend to show respect for their feelings about an issue (93.9%), as well.

Interpersonal Violence Reporting

Participants who reported having a partner were asked to report various behaviors that they either perpetrated or experienced in the past twelve months.

“I did this.”

Participants were asked if they had ever insulted or cursed at a partner, as well as if they shouted or yelled at a partner. Most UNR participants indicated “No” to these items (74.8% and 67.2%, respectively). When asked if they had stomped out of their room or living space during a disagreement in the past 12 months, 86.1% reported that they had not. Many participants (79.1%) reported that they did not say something to spite their partner; 98% did not call their partner fat or ugly, and 94.8% did not accuse their partner of being a lousy lover. Participants mostly reported that they did not destroy something belonging to their partner (98.8%), and almost all did not threaten to hit or throw something at their partner (98.8%).

Participants were further questioned about perpetration of more physical interpersonal violence behaviors. When asked if they have (in the past 12 months) thrown something at their partner that could hurt, 99.1% reported “No.” Participants also largely reported that they did not twist their partner’s arm or hair (99.4%), push or shove their partner (97.1%), grab their partner with an intent to harm (99.7%), slap (97.7%) or beat up (99.7%) their partner, hit their partner with an object (99.1%), choke their partner (99.1%), slam their partner against the wall (99.4%), use a knife or gun against their partner (99.7%), or intentionally burn or scald their partner (99.7%).

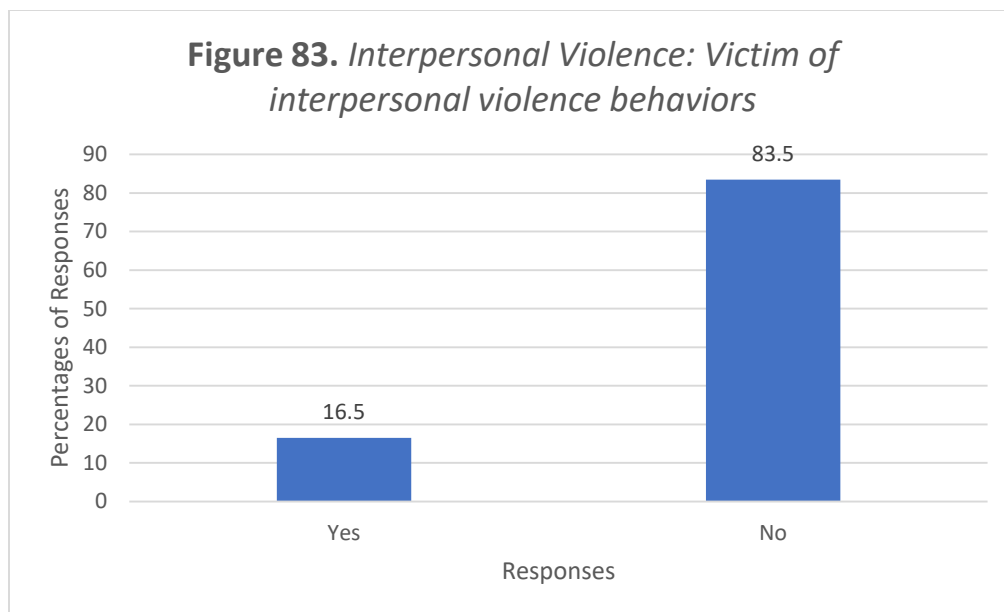
Participants were also asked about perpetration of more sexual interpersonal violence behaviors. Participants reported that they largely did not insist on vaginal, oral, or anal sex when their partner did not want to (but did not use physical force; 98.2%). Further, they did not use verbal threats (99.7%) or physical force to make their partner have vaginal, oral, or anal sex (99.7%).

Lastly, students were asked about physical fights with their partners. The majority reported that, in the past 12 months, they did not inflict a sprain, bruise, or small cut resulting from a fight with their partner (99.4%). Further, all reported that their partners did not feel pain that hurt the next day (100%), pass out from being hit on the head (100%), go to a doctor (100%), need to see a doctor (100%), or have a broken bone (100%) from fights instigated by the participants, themselves.

“Someone did this to me.”

Participants were also asked if they were victims of any of these interpersonal violence behaviors. Generally, when asked if they had been insulted or cursed at, as well as shouted or yelled at, by their partner, UNR participants answered “No” (74.9% and 69.9%, respectively).

Most participants indicated that their partners have not stomped out of their living space during a disagreement (83.5%). See Figure 83 for full percentages below.



Additionally, UNR participants answered that their partner generally did not say things to spite them (78.3%), call them fat or ugly (96.2%), accuse them of being a lousy lover (95%), destroy things that belonged to them (98%), or threaten to hit or throw something at them (96.2%).

Students were also asked to report physical interpersonal violence behaviors that happened to them in the past twelve months. Generally, students indicated that their partner did not throw something at them that hurt (98.3%), twist their arm or hair (97.4%), push or shove them (94.8%), grab them with intent to harm (98.5%), slap (95.9%) or beat them up (98.8%), hit (97.1%) or choke them (97.7%), slam them against a wall (98.3%), use a knife or gun against them (99.4%), or burn or scald the participant on purpose (99.7%).

Participants also reported about sexual interpersonal violence behaviors that they experienced in the past twelve months. Overall, participants reported that their partners largely did not insist on vaginal, oral, or anal sex when they did not want to (without physical force; 91.8%). Further, their partners did not use verbal threats (98.2%) or physical force (98.8%) to make them have vaginal, oral, or anal sex.

Next, they indicated on interpersonal violence behaviors that they might have experienced at the hands of their partner fighting with them. Largely, participants reported that, in the past twelve months, they did not have a sprain, bruise, or small cut resulting from a fight with a partner (98%). They also did not feel physical pain that hurt the next day (98.0%), pass

out from being hit on the head (99.4%), go to a doctor (99.1%), need to see a doctor (99.4%), or have a bone broken from a fight with their partner (99.7%).

Lastly, UNR participants indicated how many times a serious dating or intimate partner has done various violent behaviors toward them during their times as students at their respective campuses. Their answers varied between “None,” “Once,” and “Two or more times.” When asked if their partner scratched or bit them with an intent to do harm, 78.4% participants responded “None,” 1.7% reported “Once,” and 0.9% reported “Two or more times.” Participants mostly indicated that their partners pushed, grabbed, or shoved them with harmful intent none of the time (93.1%), with less participants indicating that it happened two or more times (4.6%) or once (2.3%). Most of their partners did not slam them against a wall or hold them against their will with intent to do harm (95.4%), but some participants answered that it had happened once (1.4%) or two or more times (3.2%).

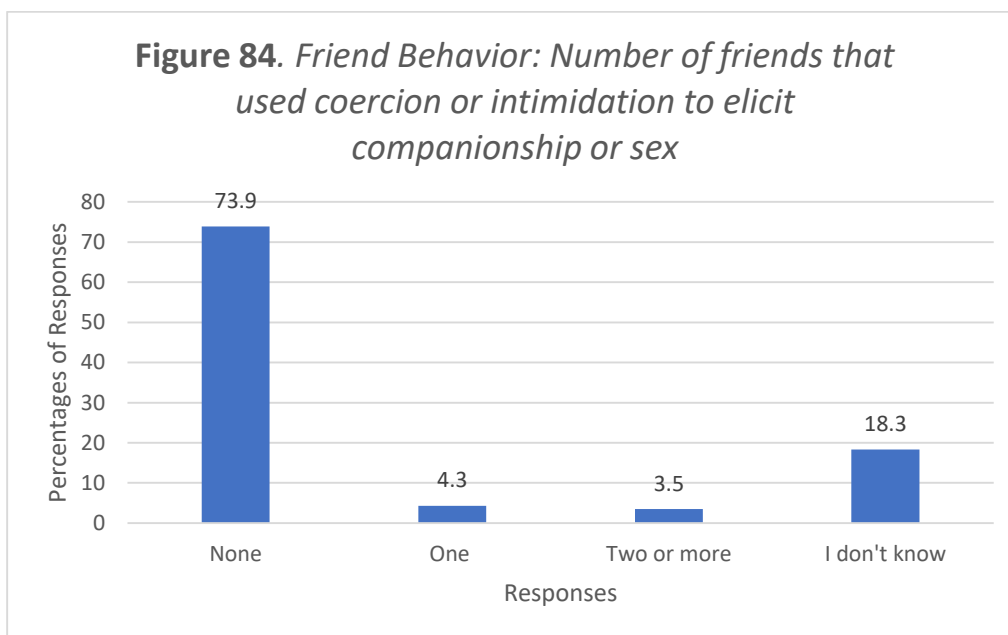
Participants mostly reported that their partners did not physically twist their arm (96.6%; with 2.3% reporting once and 1.1% reporting twice or more) or try to choke them (95.4%; with 3.2% reporting once and 1.4% reporting twice or more). Many participants indicated that their partners did not slap or hit them (96%; whereas 1.7% reported once and 2.3% reported twice or more), as well as throw something at them with the intent to do harm (96.8%; 1.7% reported once, and 1.4% reported twice or more). Almost all participants (99.1%) indicated that their partners did not beat them up, whereas 0.3% said it happened once, and 0.6% said twice or more. Most participants indicated that their partners did not assault them with a knife or gun (98.9%; 0.9% reported that it happened once, whereas 0.3% reported twice or more), or another weapon or object (99.7%, and 0.3% reported that this has happened once to them).

Abuse Norms

This section specifically examined behaviors of UNR participants’ friends, specifically how many of their friends have engaged in interpersonal violence behaviors. They were able to provide the following answers: “None of my friends,” “One friend,” “Two or more friends,” or “I don’t know.”

When asked how many friends had made forceful attempts at sexual activity with a person they were dating, 76.3% of UNR participants claimed that none of their friends did this (with 19.5% reporting that they did not know). Participants largely indicated that none of their friends used physical force (i.e., hitting or beating) with a person they were dating (79.7%), with 17.4% reporting that they did not know. More than half of participants (66.6%) reported that none of their friends insulted their dating partner, cursed at them, and/or withheld affection, with 18.2% reporting that they did not know. Many (80.5%) indicated that none of their friends talked about giving a date alcohol to obtain sex; whereas 15.8% indicated that they did not know. Almost 85% (82.6%) of participants had no friends that blackmailed someone with embarrassing information or media to get sex, and 16.1% said they did not know if their friends did that.

Participants largely reported that none of their friends expected sex when they spent money on a date (76.5%; 17.6% did not know) or expected the participant themselves to have sex with a friend on a date (78.7%; 16% did not know). When asked if their friends had ever stalked someone in person or virtually, most UNR students responded that none of their friends had perpetrated this behavior (73.9%). See Figure 84.

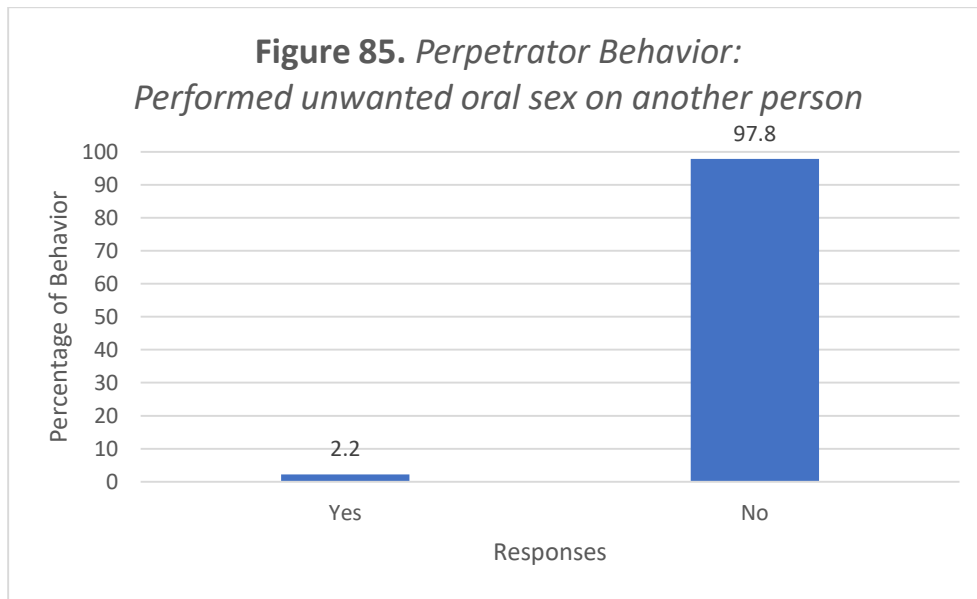


Lastly, participants largely indicated that none of their friends used coercion or intimidation to elicit companionship or sex (80%; 16.4% indicated they did not know).

Perpetrator Behavior

Participants provided information regarding behaviors they might have done to another student while at their respective campuses. Their answers ranged from “Yes, more than once,” “Yes, once,” “No,” or “Unsure.”

Generally, students reported that they have never fondled, kissed, or rubbed against someone else’s body against that person’s wishes (96%). Most participants indicated that they have not removed a person’s clothes against the other person’s wishes while at UNR (98%). Further, most participants reported that they did not ever try (97.9%) or succeed in (97.3%) sexually penetrating someone even though that person did not want it (including putting their finger or an object like a sex toy, bottle, or candle in their vagina or anus). Most participants indicated that they did not try (97.7%) or succeed (97.6%) in forcing someone to give them oral sex when the other person did not want it. Participants were asked if they have performed unwanted oral sex on another person. Most students at UNR responded with “No” (97.9%). See Figure 85 on the next page for full percentages.



For the last item of this scale, many participants indicated that they had never coerced someone into being sexually available to their friends while at their institution (98.3%).

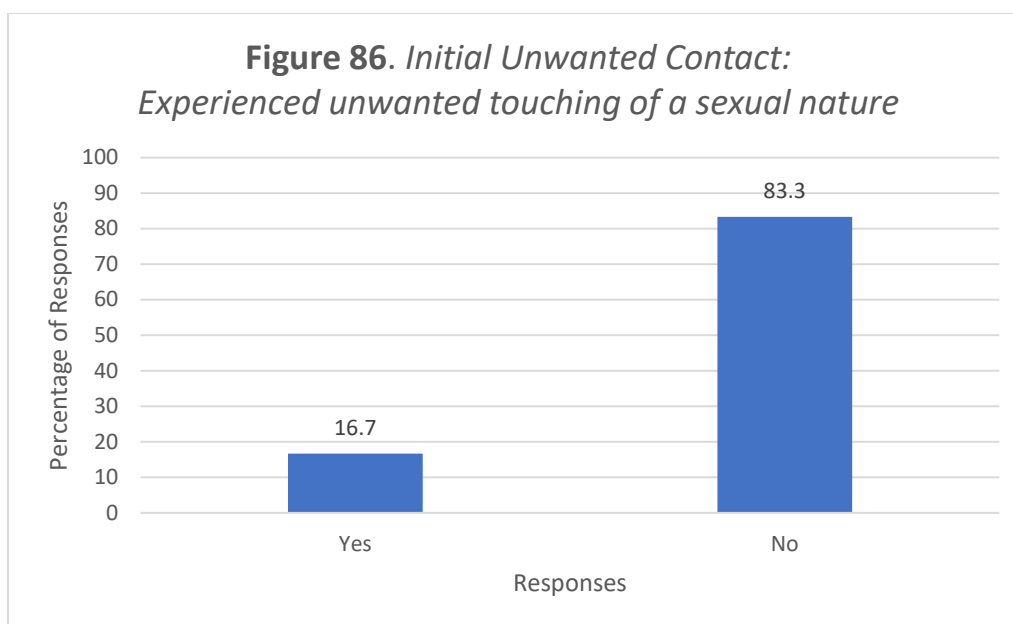
Unwanted Sexual Contact

Participants provided information regarding unwanted sexual contact they have experienced. If they indicated that they had this experience, questions were asked about the encounter(s).

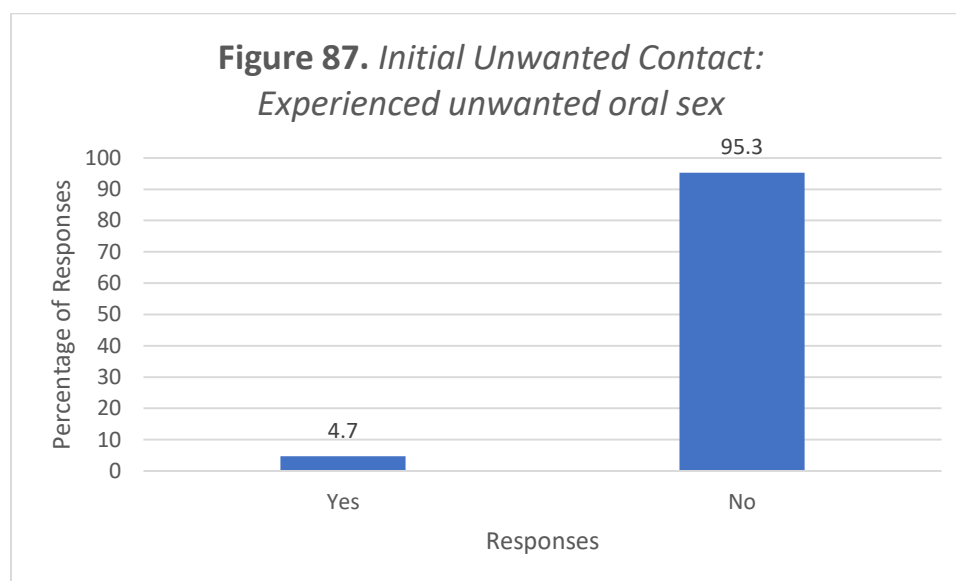
Initial Unwanted Sexual Contact Experiences

Participants were asked about five types of unwanted sexual contact that they might have experienced. They could answer with a “Yes” or “No” to the items. Those who indicated “Yes” to any item were provided with follow-up items.

When asked specifically about unwanted touching of a sexual nature (e.g., kissing, touching of private parts, grabbing, fondling, rubbing up against you in a sexual way, even over clothes), most students responded that this has not happened to them (83.3%). See Figure 86 on the next page for these percentages.

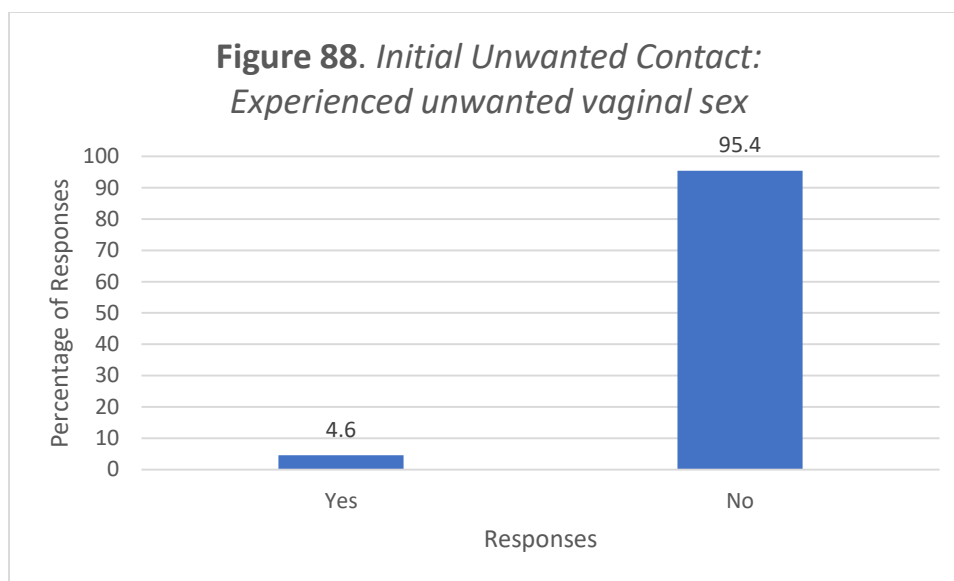


Additionally, students were asked about unwanted oral sex (e.g., someone's mouth or tongue making contact with their genitals, your mouth or tongue making contact with someone else's genitals). Most UNR participants reported that this did not happen to them (95.3%). See Figure 87.

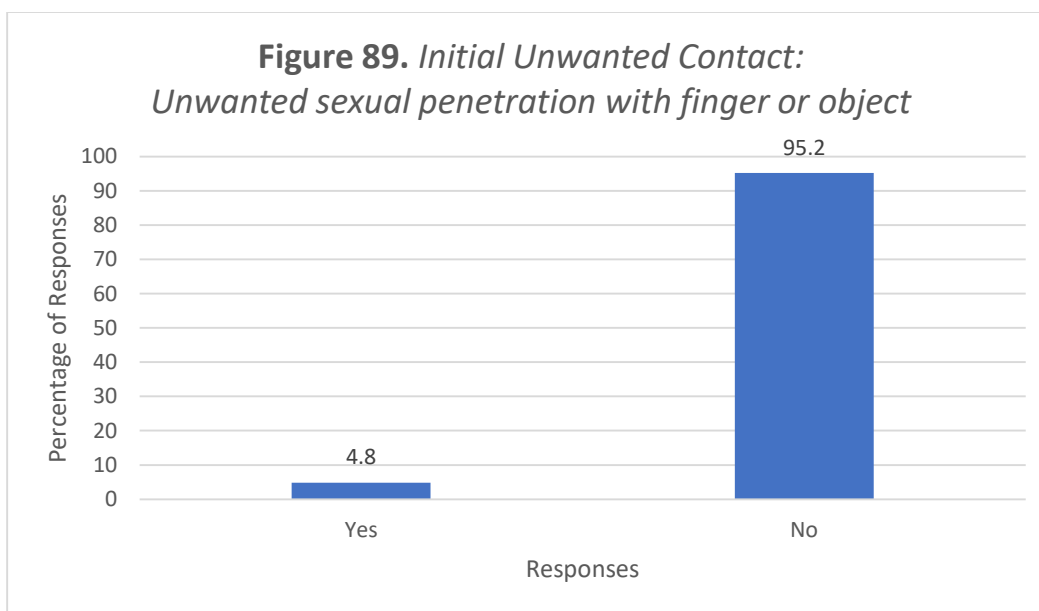


When participants were asked about anal sex (e.g., someone putting their penis in their anus, putting your penis in someone's anus), most participants responded that this has not happened to them (98.2%).

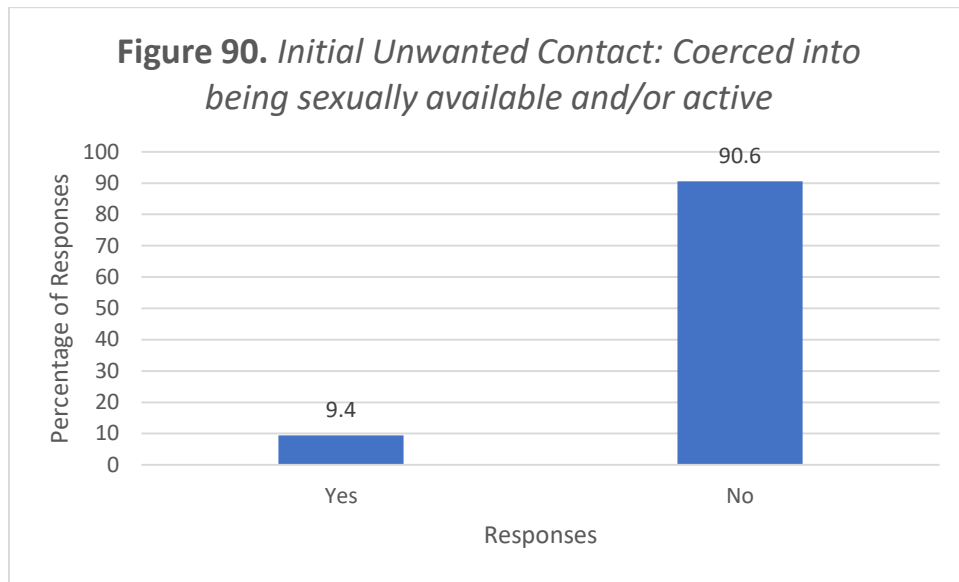
Participants were also asked about vaginal sex (e.g., penis to vagina, vagina to penis). Students largely reported “No” (95.4%). See Figure 88 for percentages.



Students were asked about sexual penetration with a finger or an object (e.g., someone putting their finger or an object like a sex toy, bottle, or candle in your vagina or anus). Most students reported that they have not experienced this (95.2%). See Figure 89 for percentages.



Lastly, participants were asked about being coerced into being sexually available and/or active. There was a small proportion of UNR students who reported that they have experienced this before (9.4%). See Figure 90 on the next page.



Location of Unwanted Contact Occurrence

If participants indicated that they experienced any of the previous unwanted contact behaviors, they were asked to indicate the location of their most recent incident. They largely reported that it occurred in an off-campus location (66.9%), compared to campus dormitories or residence halls (12.5%), other on-campus housing options (e.g., apartments; 11.8%), other on-campus locations (e.g., gym facility; 3.7%) or fraternity or sorority houses (5.1%).

Length of Time

Participants who indicated that they experienced unwanted contact were also asked how long ago the most recent incident of unwanted sexual contact took place. A majority of students answered two or more years ago (prior to Fall 2022; 41.9%), compared to this year (Summer-Fall 2023; 36%) or last academic year (Fall 2022-Spring 2023; 22.1%).

Relationship with Person

Participants indicated which category best described their relationship with the other person involved in the unwanted sexual contact. Most participants indicated that it was either another student at UNR (29.7%), a past romantic partner (15.2%), or an acquaintance or nonromantic friend (14.5%).

Reporting

Participants who experienced unwanted contact were asked to indicate if they had told anyone or reported their unwanted sexual experience. Participants largely did not report their experiences (64.2%).

They were also asked to indicate who they told the incident to. They were allowed to choose all choices that applied. Of those who responded ($n = 13$), 69.2% of participants reported to a friend other than a roommate, 15.4% to a romantic partner (other than one who performed the unwanted contact), 7.7% to a roommate, and 7.7% to campus security or campus police.

Institution Effects

Participants were asked if this most recent unwanted sexual contact affected their schoolwork. Students largely indicated that it did not affect it at all (44.9%). Some participants did, however, indicate that it somewhat affected schoolwork (36.2%) or absolutely affected it (18.8%).

Participants were also asked to indicate if the most recent unwanted sexual contact made them consider leaving their institution or transferring to another institution. Most students responded that it did not at all make them want to leave (76.8%), whereas some considered it somewhat (16.7%) or absolutely wanted to leave (6.5%).

Use Drugs and Alcohol

Participants were asked about potential use of drugs or alcohol during the unwanted sexual encounters. About a quarter of participants reported that the most recent incident involved the other person's use of alcohol (25.8%). Further, 5% of participants indicated that their most recent incident involved the other person's use of drugs. Approximately half of participants (54.2%) indicated that their most recent incident did not involve alcohol or drugs, whereas 15% responded that they did not know.

They were also explicitly asked to indicate if alcohol and drugs were involved with “Yes,” “No,” or “Maybe” responses. When asked if they had been drinking alcohol, most participants responded “No” (67.4%), with 29% indicating “Yes.” They were similarly asked about voluntarily taking drugs, to which most participants responded “No,” (94.2%) or “Yes,” (4.3%). Most participants (91.3%) indicated that they were not given drugs without their consent prior to the incident, with 5.8% indicating “Maybe.”

What Should Institutions Do to Help Students Experiencing Power-Based Violence

Students were given the opportunity to give their opinions about what their campuses should do to help students stay enrolled at their institution when they are experiencing power-based violence. In the larger report with all universities, the students' open-ended responses were thematically coded by two graduate research assistants. The graduate research assistants first examined the data themselves inductively by deriving common themes or codes from the data. The themes or codes that were developed were Support and Resources, Transparency and Accountability, Education and Awareness, Uncertainty, Non-Applicability, or Indifference,

Prevention and Security, and General Satisfaction with the Institution's Procedures. Then, they coded all student responses into the common themes. To see specific quotes please see Appendix D.

Appendix A

Email Letter

Email Subject Line: IMPORTANT: Your Feedback is Needed on Sexual Misconduct and Power-Based Violence.



Dear \${m://FirstName} \${m://LastName},

The Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE) is conducting a student survey about your attitudes, perspectives, and experiences about sensitive topics and possible experiences during your time as a student at \${e://Field/University}. Your input will contribute to efforts to make your campus safer for you and your fellow students and will only take 15-20 minutes to complete.

More specifically, this survey deals with topics of power-based violence, sexual misconduct, and sexual assault.

- **Power-based violence** refers to any form of interpersonal violence intended to pressure, control, intimidate, or harm another person through the assertion of power over the person. This term includes, without limitation, dating violence, domestic violence, family violence, gender-based violence, violence based on sexual orientation or gender identity or expression, sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, stalking, and observing another person who is naked engaging in sexual activity without that person's consent.

This survey is not a reporting tool. If you believe you need the assistance of the team or need to report, you will be provided a list of resources for Title IX, student wellness, or other resources for your institution if applicable at the end of the survey.

All results will be kept confidential and go directly to the Nevada Center for Surveys,

Evaluation, and Statistics. **Do not forward your unique survey link to anyone, as your confidentiality could be compromised.**

If you have any questions or concerns about the survey questions, please email:
PBVsurvey@nshe.nevada.edu

If you have **technical** issues with the survey, please feel free to contact the Nevada Center for Surveys, Evaluations, and Statistics at 1-800-929-9079, Monday-Friday, 9 am to 9 pm, Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, 9 am to 5 pm.

Follow this link to the Survey:

[\\${l://SurveyLink?d=Take the Survey}](#)

Or copy and paste the URL below into your internet browser:

[\\${l://SurveyURL}](#)

Sincerely,

Patty Charlton, NSHE Chancellor

Follow the link to opt out of future emails:

[\\${l://OptOutLink?d=Click here to unsubscribe}](#)

Appendix B Reminder Email Letter



Dear \${m://FirstName} \${m://LastName},

This is a **final** reminder to complete this survey. Please complete this survey by **Tuesday, December 26th at 5pm.**

The Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE) is conducting a student survey about your attitudes, perspectives, and experiences about sensitive topics and possible experiences during your time as a student at \${e://Field/University}. Your input will contribute to efforts to make your campus safer for you and your fellow students and will only take 15-20 minutes to complete.

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If you have **technical** issues with the survey, please feel free to contact the Nevada Center for Surveys, Evaluations, and Statistics at 1-800-929-9079, Monday-Friday, 9 am to 9 pm, Saturdays and Sundays, 9 am to 5 pm.

Follow this link to the Survey:

[\\${1://SurveyLink?d=Take the Survey}](#)

Or copy and paste the URL below into your internet browser:

[\\${1://SurveyURL}](#)

Sincerely,

Patty Charlton, NSHE Chancellor

Follow the link to opt out of future emails:

[\\${1://OptOutLink?d=Click here to unsubscribe}](#)

Appendix C

Power-Based Violence Survey

Consent Page

Thank you for taking time to complete this survey. Your input will contribute to efforts to make a safer Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE). We are interested in your attitudes, perspectives, and experiences about sensitive topics and possible experiences during your time as a student at \${e://Field/University}.

More specifically, this survey deals with topics of power-based violence, sexual misconduct, and sexual assault.

- **Power-based violence** refers to any form of interpersonal violence intended to pressure, control, intimidate, or harm another person through the assertion of power over the person. This term includes, without limitation, dating violence, domestic violence, family violence, gender-based violence, violence based on sexual orientation or gender identity or expression, sexual misconduct, sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, stalking, and observing another person who is naked or engaging in sexual activity without that person's consent.
- **Sexual misconduct** is a subset of power-based violence and is broadly defined as the use of power or control to intimidate or harass another person through unwanted intimate violence. Examples of sexual misconduct include intimate partner violence and stalking. Sexual misconduct occurs in the absence of consent. There are questions in the survey that address sexual misconduct in greater detail.
- **Sexual assault** is a subset of power-based violence and is defined as any sexual activity that happens without consent. There are questions in the survey that address sexual assault in greater detail.

The \${e://Field/University} student wellness team aims to help students, faculty, and staff during difficult times. This survey is not a reporting tool. If you believe you need the assistance of the team or need to report, please contact your institution's Equal Opportunity & Title IX website or student wellness center at the following links:

CSN: [Title IX](#), [Student Wellness Center](#)

GBC: [Title IX](#)

Nevada State University: [Title IX](#), [Student Wellness Center](#)

TMCC: [Title IX](#), [Counseling Center](#)

UNLV: [Title IX](#), [Student Wellness Center](#)

UNR: [Title IX](#), [Student Health and Counseling Services](#)

WNC: [Title IX](#), [Student Wellness Services](#)

This is not a reporting tool. However, if you wish to report an assault, you will also be linked to your Title IX website at the end of the survey.

Please answer honestly. **You can decline to answer any question in the survey.** Be assured that you will not be identified as a participant and your answers will be kept confidential. **Please do not forward your unique survey link to anyone else or your confidentiality will be compromised, and your data can be overwritten.**

You do not have to take this survey in one sitting. Your responses will save as you go. If you have any questions or concerns about the survey questions, please email:
PBVsurvey@nshe.nevada.edu

If you have **technical** issues with the survey, please feel free to contact the Nevada Center for Surveys, Evaluations, and Statistics at 1-800-929-9079, Monday-Friday, 9 am to 9 pm, Saturdays and Sundays, 9 am to 5 pm.

By clicking on the “I consent” box below, you are giving your permission to take the survey, and you are indicating that you are at least 18 years old.

- I consent.
- I do not consent.

1. What is your age? _____
2. Please select your campus from the dropdown menu.
 - a. UNR
 - b. UNLV
 - c. CSN
 - d. Nevada State University
 - e. GBC
 - f. TMCC
 - g. WNC
3. For the current semester (Fall 2023), which option best describes your classes?
 - a. Completely online
 - b. Hybrid (partially online; some classes are online and some are in-person)
 - c. Completely in-person (meeting face-to-face at least once per week)

This section asks questions about your perceptions of your campus leaders.

4. These questions address **your overall perception of campus leaders** at [university]. Your perceptions may or may not be based on your personal experience. **Trust your instincts.** Please tell us the extent to which you disagree or agree with the following statements: (strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, strongly agree)
 - a. I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare.
 - b. I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare.
 - c. I am happy to be at [institution].
 - d. The faculty at this school treats students fairly.
 - e. The administrators at this school treat students fairly.
 - f. I feel safe at [institution].
 - g. If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to get help.
 - h. I know procedures to address complaints of sexual assault.
 - i. I have confidence that administrators will address complaints of sexual assault fairly.
5. These questions address **your perception** of more **specific behaviors** of leadership at [university]. Your perceptions may or may not be based on your personal experience.

Trust your instincts. Please tell us the extent to which you disagree or agree with the following statements: (strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, strongly agree)

- a. [University] officials (administrators, public safety officers should do more to protect students from harm.
 - b. If a crisis happened on campus, [university] would handle it well.
 - c. [University] responds too slowly in difficult situations.
 - d. [University] does enough to protect the safety of students.
 - e. There is a good support system on campus for students going through difficult times.
6. If someone were to report an instance of **power-based violence** to a [university] authority, how likely is it that... (not at all likely, a little likely, somewhat likely, most likely, extremely likely)
- a. [University] would take the report seriously.
 - b. The report would be accessible to **only** those at [University] who are privy to the information.
 - c. [University] would take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report.
 - d. [University] would take corrective action against alleged offender (s).
 - e. [University] would take steps to protect the person making the report from retaliation.
 - f. Students would label the person making the report a troublemaker.
 - g. The alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate against the person making the report.
 - h. A faculty or staff members annual evaluation would suffer if they were the person making the report.
 - i. A student's grades would suffer if they were the person making the report.

These questions address your **perceptions** of **power-based violence** at [University]. **Power-Based Violence** refers to any form of interpersonal violence intended to pressure, control, intimidate, or harm another person through the assertion of power over the person and refers to a

wide range of unwanted behaviors:

Dating Violence

Domestic Violence

Family Violence

Gender-Based Violence

Intimate Partner Violence

Violence based on sexual orientation or gender identity or expression

Sexual Assault (unwanted sexual contact like groping, grabbing, and forced sex),

Sexual Harassment (catcalling, unwanted remarks about physical appearance that are sexual in nature, persistent sexual advances that are unwanted)

Sexual Exploitation (spreading sexual pictures or videos without consent, sex trafficking)

Stalking

Voyeurism (observing another person who is naked engaging in sexual activity without that person's consent)

7. If a student, staff member, or faculty member was **formally accused of power-based violence**, how likely is it that... (not at all likely, a little likely, somewhat likely, most likely, extremely likely)
 - a. [University] would take steps to protect the safety/reputation of the person **accused** of power-based violence during the investigation.
 - b. [University] would take corrective action against the **accused**.
 - c. The educational achievement or career of the **accused** would suffer.
 - d. [University] would take steps to make sure the investigation was fair.
8. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements about power-based violence: (strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, strongly agree)
 - a. **Power-based violence** is a problem at [University].
 - b. I think I can do something about **power-based violence** at [University].
 - c. There isn't much need for me to think about **power-based violence** at [University].
9. The following behaviors could be initiated by someone known or unknown to the recipient, including someone with whom they are in a relationship. Please indicate the

extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements: (strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, strongly agree)

- a. I can affect change if I witness a **power-based violence** situation. For example, if I see a **friend** involved in a power-based violence situation on campus, I would feel comfortable intervening in a safe way.
- b. I can affect change if I witness a **power-based violence** situation. For example, if I see a **fellow student** involved in a power-based violence situation on campus, I would feel comfortable intervening in a safe way.
- c. Please respond to the following statements: (yes or no)
 - i. I would like to attend a program about preventing power-based violence.
 - ii. I have been or am currently involved in ongoing efforts to end power-based violence at [University].

These questions address your perceptions of **reporting power-based violence, specifically sexual misconduct and/or sexual assault**, at [University]. Again, here are the definitions of sexual misconduct and sexual assault, a subset of power-based violence:

Sexual misconduct refers to a wide range of behaviors that are unwanted:

Unwanted remarks about physical appearance related to a sexual nature (e.g., catcalling);

Unwanted conversation with sexual innuendoes;

Persistent sexual advances that are undesired;

Spreading sexual pictures/photos/videos of an individual without consent;

Unwanted touching, rubbing, or groping.

Sexual Assault refers to a range of sexual behaviors that are unwanted and nonconsensual:

Unwanted oral, anal, or vaginal penetration or attempted penetration through force, threat of force, or while unable to give consent due to being incapacitated, passed out, unconscious, blackout drunk, or asleep.

10. Since you've been a student at [University], have you had a friend or acquaintance tell you that they were the victim of an unwanted sexual experience?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. I don't know/Not sure
11. Since you've been a student at [University], have you observed a situation that you believe was, or could have led to, a sexual assault?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. I don't know/Not sure
 - d. Decline to answer

12. You indicated that you observed or may have observed a situation that could have potentially led to sexual assault, how did you respond? **Please select all that apply.**
- a. I separated the people involved in the situation.
 - b. I asked the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help.
 - c. I confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation.
 - d. I created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation.
 - e. I asked others to help diffuse the situation.
 - f. I told someone in a position of authority about the situation.
 - g. I considered intervening in the situation, but I could not safely take any action.
 - h. While considering the situation, I lost the opportunity to take action.
 - i. I decided not to take action.
13. For the following statements, there are no right or wrong responses. Please answer in a way that most accurately describes how you approach consent ranging from Never to Always (Never, rarely, sometimes, often, always, does not apply to me). **Please note there is a "Does Not Apply to Me" option that you may use instead of**

"Never" if you feel that the statement is not applicable to your own personal experiences.

- a. I have discussed sexual consent issues with my current (or most recent) partner at times **other than** during sexual encounters.
- b. I have heard sexual consent issues being discussed by other students on campus.
- c. Typically, I ask for verbal consent, so I know whether or not to continue.
- d. Typically, I look for consent by making a sexual advance and waiting for a reaction, so I know whether or not to continue.
- e. During a sexual encounter, I ask for consent multiple times.

These questions address your perceptions of sex, sexual misconduct, and sexual assault at [University].

14. Please tell us to what extent you disagree or agree that alcohol has the following effects: (strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, strongly agree)

- a. Makes other people sexier.
- b. Makes me sexier.
- c. Facilitates sexual opportunities.

15. Have you had **consensual** sex with someone in the past 12 months?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Decline to answer

16. During the most recent time you had **consensual** sex within the past 12 months, did you... (Yes, no, or not sure)

- a. Drink alcohol?
- b. Use marijuana?
- c. Use other recreational drugs (not including prescriptions)?

These questions address your experience with **power-based violence**.

17. During your time as a student at [University], have you done the following to anyone **in-person or by phone, text message, e-mail, or social media** and/or has anyone done the following to you? **Please remember that all responses are anonymous and will not be reported on the individual-level.** Answer **no** in both columns if

neither you nor your partner have engaged in these behaviors. **To answer this question, please turn your phone sideways or scroll to the right.**

- a. Made sexual advances, gestures, comments, or jokes that were unwelcome.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
- b. Used intimidation to force unwanted intimate behavior.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
- c. Showed or sent sexual pictures, photos, or videos that were unwelcome.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
- d. Spread sexual rumors.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
- e. Watched or took photos or videos of someone when they were nude or having sex without consent.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
- f. Posted photos or videos of someone when they were nude or having sex on social media without consent (even if the photos were taken with consent).
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
- g. Committed intimate partner violence against someone.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
- h. Continued unwanted contact via texts, calls, social media, or email.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
- i. Used location technology to track someone's location without consent.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
- j. Stalked someone in person or virtually.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
- k. Used friendship or manipulation to sexually traffic someone.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)

The next set of questions are about your current relationship status.

18. Do you currently have a romantic or intimate partner?

- a. Yes

- b. No
- c. Decline to answer

19. If you currently have a romantic or intimate partner, have you engaged in any of the following behaviors at least once with **your partner** within the past 12 months? Please answer each behavior in terms of what you have done, as well as what your partner has done to you. Answer **no** in both columns if neither you nor your partner have engaged in these behaviors. **To answer this question, please turn your phone sideways or scroll to the right.**

- a. Showed care to my partner even though we disagreed.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
- b. Explained own side of a disagreement.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
- c. Suggested a compromise to a disagreement.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
- d. Said we could work out a problem.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
- e. Agreed to try partner's solution to a disagreement.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
- f. Showed respect for my partner's feelings about an issue.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)

If you currently have a romantic or intimate partner, the next section addresses your perception of interpersonal violence.

20. Have you engaged in any of the following behaviors **at least once** with your partner within the past 12 months? Please answer each behavior in terms of what you have done as well, as what your partner has done to you. Answer **no** in both columns if

neither you nor your partner have engaged in these behaviors. **To answer this question, please turn your phone sideways or scroll to the right.**

- a. Insulted or cursed at partner.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
 - b. Shouted or yelled at partner.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
 - c. Stomped out of the room or house/apartment during a disagreement.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
 - d. Said something to spite partner.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
 - e. Called partner fat or ugly.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
 - f. Accused partner of being a lousy lover.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
 - g. Destroyed something belonging to the partner.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
 - h. Threatened to hit or throw something at partner.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
21. Have you engaged in any of the following behaviors **at least once** with your partner within the past 12 months? Please answer each behavior in terms of what you have done, as well as what your partner has done to you. Answer **no** in both columns if

neither you nor your partner have engaged in these behaviors. **To answer this question, please turn your phone sideways or scroll to the right.**

- a. Threw something at partner that could hurt.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
- b. Twisted partner's arm or hair.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
- c. Pushed or shoved partner.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
- d. Grabbed partner with intent to harm.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
- e. Slapped partner.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
- f. Beat up partner.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
- g. Hit partner with something.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
- h. Choked partner.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
- i. Slammed partner against wall.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
- j. Used knife or gun on partner.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
- k. Burned or scalded partner on purpose.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)

22. Have you engaged in any of the following behaviors **at least once** with your partner within the past 12 months? Please answer each behavior in terms of what you have done, as well as what your partner has done to you. Answer **no** in both columns if

neither you nor your partner have engaged in these behaviors. **To answer this question, please turn your phone sideways or scroll to the right.**

- a. Insisted on vaginal, oral, or anal sex when my partner did not want to (but did not use physical force).
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
 - b. Used verbal threats to make partner have vaginal, oral, or anal sex.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
 - c. Used physical force to make partner have vaginal, oral, or anal sex.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
23. Have you engaged in any of the following behaviors **at least once** with your partner within the past 12 months? Please answer each behavior in terms of what you have done, as well as what your partner has done to you. Answer **no** in both columns if

neither you nor your partner have engaged in these behaviors. **To answer this question, please turn your phone sideways or scroll to the right.**

- a. Had a sprain, bruise, or small cut because of a fight with partner.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
 - b. Felt physical pain that still hurt the next day because of fight with a partner.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
 - c. Passed out from being hit on the head by my partner in a fight.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
 - d. Went to a doctor because of a fight with a partner.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
 - e. Needed to see a doctor because of a fight but didn't.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
 - f. Had a broken bone from a fight with a partner.
 - i. I did this (yes/no)
 - ii. Someone did this to me (yes/no)
24. How many times has a casual, steady, or serious dating or intimate partner done the following to you with the **intent to harm during your time as a student at [University]**?
- a. Scratched or bit me with an intent to do harm.
 - i. None
 - ii. Once
 - iii. Two or more times
 - b. Pushed, grabbed, or shoved me with an intent to do harm.
 - i. None
 - ii. Once
 - iii. Two or more times
 - c. Slammed me against a wall or held me against my will with intent to do harm.
 - i. None
 - ii. Once
 - iii. Two or more times
 - d. Physically twisted my arm.
 - i. None
 - ii. Once
 - iii. Two or more times
 - e. Tried to choke me.

- i. None
 - ii. Once
 - iii. Two or more times
- f. Slapped or hit me (with a hand or fist) with an intent to do harm.
 - i. None
 - ii. Once
 - iii. Two or more times
- g. Threw something at me with an intent to do harm.
 - i. None
 - ii. Once
 - iii. Two or more times
- h. Beat me up.
 - i. None
 - ii. Once
 - iii. Two or more times
- i. Assaulted me with a knife or gun.
 - i. None
 - ii. Once
 - iii. Two or more times
- j. Assaulted me with another weapon or object (e.g., baseball bat or frying pan).
 - i. None
 - ii. Once
 - iii. Two or more times

This next section is not about you but about your **friends**.

25. How many of your **friends** have done the following?

- a. Made forceful attempts at sexual activity with a person they were dating
 - i. None of my friends
 - ii. One friend
 - iii. Two or more friends
 - iv. I don't know
- b. Ever used physical force, such as hitting or beating, with a person they were dating.
 - i. None of my friends
 - ii. One friend
 - iii. Two or more friends
 - iv. I don't know
- c. Insulted their dating partner, cursed at them, and/or withheld affection.
 - i. None of my friends
 - ii. One friend
 - iii. Two or more friends

- iv. I don't know
- d. Talked about giving a date alcohol to get sex.
 - i. None of my friends
 - ii. One friend
 - iii. Two or more friends
 - iv. I don't know
- e. Blackmailed someone with embarrassing information or photos/videos to get sex.
 - i. None of my friends
 - ii. One friend
 - iii. Two or more friends
 - iv. I don't know
- f. Expected sex when they spent money on a date.
 - i. None of my friends
 - ii. One friend
 - iii. Two or more friends
 - iv. I don't know
- g. Expected you to have sex with a friend on a date.
 - i. None of my friends
 - ii. One friend
 - iii. Two or more friends
 - iv. I don't know
- h. Stalked someone in person or virtually.
 - i. None of my friends
 - ii. One friend
 - iii. Two or more friends
 - iv. I don't know
- i. Used coercion or intimidation to elicit companionship or sex.
 - i. None of my friends
 - ii. One friend
 - iii. Two or more friends
 - iv. I don't know

For these next questions, please answer as honestly as possible and remember your responses are completely confidential and will not be linked back to you. Note that these experiences may have been as a result of your: Catching someone off guard, or ignoring non-verbal cues or looks; Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship or to spread rumors about them, or verbally pressuring them; Showing displeasure, criticizing their sexuality or attractiveness, or getting

angry; Taking advantage of them when they were too drunk, asleep, or out of it; Threatening to physically harm them or someone close to them; Using force, or having a weapon.

26. Have **you** done any of the following to **another student while at [University]**?

- a. I fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against another person's body even though the person didn't want that.
 - i. Yes, more than once
 - ii. Yes, once
 - iii. No
 - iv. Unsure
- b. I removed a person's clothes even though the person didn't want that.
 - i. Yes, more than once
 - ii. Yes, once
 - iii. No
 - iv. Unsure
- c. I tried to sexually penetrate someone even though the person didn't want that (including putting my finger or an object like a sex toy, bottle, or candle in their vagina or anus).
 - i. Yes, more than once
 - ii. Yes, once
 - iii. No
 - iv. Unsure
- d. I sexually penetrated someone even though the person didn't want that (including putting my finger or an object like a sex toy, bottle, or candle in their vagina or anus).
 - i. Yes, more than once
 - ii. Yes, once
 - iii. No
 - iv. Unsure
- e. I tried to make someone give me oral sex even though the person didn't want that.
 - i. Yes, more than once
 - ii. Yes, once
 - iii. No
 - iv. Unsure
- f. I made someone give me oral sex even though the person didn't want that.
 - i. Yes, more than once
 - ii. Yes, once
 - iii. No
 - iv. Unsure

- g. I tried to perform oral sex on someone even though the person didn't want that.
 - i. Yes, more than once
 - ii. Yes, once
 - iii. No
 - iv. Unsure
- h. I performed oral sex on someone even though the person didn't want that.
 - i. Yes, more than once
 - ii. Yes, once
 - iii. No
 - iv. Unsure
- i. I coerced someone into being sexually available to my friends.
 - i. Yes, more than once
 - ii. Yes, once
 - iii. No
 - iv. Unsure

This next section is about **unwanted sexual experiences**. Your answers will be kept confidential. Please answer as honestly as you are comfortable, about your experiences with **unwanted sexual contact** during your time as a student at [University].

27. Has anyone had any of the following types of sexual contact with you that you did not want (without your consent)?

- a. Touching of a sexual nature (kissing, touching of private parts, grabbing, fondling, rubbing up against you in a sexual way, even if it is over your clothes) (Yes/No)
- b. Oral sex (someone's mouth or tongue making contact with your genitals, your mouth or tongue making contact with someone else's genitals) (Yes/No)
- c. Anal sex (someone putting their penis in your anus, putting your penis in someone's anus) (Yes/No)
- d. Vaginal sex (penis to vagina, vagina to penis) (Yes/No)
- e. Sexual penetration with a finger or an object (someone putting their finger or an object like a sex toy, bottle, or candle in your vagina or anus) (Yes/No)
- f. Coerced me into being sexually available and/or active (Yes/No)

For the next set of questions, please think of the **most recent** incident of **unwanted sexual contact** you have had **during your time as a student at [University]**.

28. Where did your **most recent** incident of unwanted sexual contact occur?

- a. Campus dormitory or residence hall
- b. Fraternity or sorority house
- c. Other on-campus housing (e.g., apartments)
- d. Other on-campus location (e.g., fitness center)
- e. Off-campus location

29. How long ago did this **most recent** incident of unwanted sexual contact take place?
- a. This year: Summer 2023-Fall 2023
 - b. Last academic year: Fall 2022-Spring 2023
 - c. Two or more years ago: prior to Fall 2022
30. Which category **best** describes your relationship with the other person involved in the unwanted sexual contact?
- a. Another student at [University]
 - b. A faculty member or instructor at [University]
 - c. A staff member, coworker, or another employee at [University]
 - d. Roommate
 - e. Acquaintance or nonromantic friend
 - f. Current romantic partner
 - g. Ex romantic partner
 - h. Causal or first date
 - i. Coworker or supervisor off campus
 - j. Family member
 - k. Complete stranger
 - l. Other (please specify but do not include names) _____
31. Did you tell anyone or report your **unwanted** sexual experience?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
32. If you did report, who did you tell about the incident? **Please select all that apply.**
- a. Roommate
 - b. Friend other than Roommate
 - c. Family Member
 - d. Romantic Partner (other than the one who did this to you)
 - e. Title IX Officer
 - f. Residence Assistant or Residence Hall Staff (RA)
 - g. Campus Security or Campus Police
 - h. Campus Judiciary
 - i. City Police or County Sheriff's Office
 - j. On campus Medical Personnel or Facility
 - k. Off campus Medical Personnel or Facility
 - l. Faculty or Staff Member
 - m. Other (please specify)
33. Did this most recent **unwanted** sexual contact affect your school work?
- a. Yes, absolutely
 - b. Yes, somewhat
 - c. No, not at all

34. Did the most recent **unwanted** sexual contact make you consider leaving school or transferring to another institution?
- a. Yes, absolutely
 - b. Yes, somewhat
 - c. No, not at all
35. Referring to the **most recent** incident of unwanted sexual contact during your time as a student at [University], did the incident involve... **(Please select all that apply)**.
- a. The other person's use of alcohol
 - b. The other person's use of drugs
 - c. None of the above
 - d. I don't know
36. **Keeping in mind that you are in no way responsible for the unwanted sexual contact that occurred**, even if you had been drinking alcohol or using drugs, please

- answer the following questions, which refer to the **most recent** incident during your time as a student at [University]:
- a. Just prior to the incident, had you been drinking alcohol?
 - i. Yes
 - ii. No
 - iii. Maybe
 - b. Just prior to the incident, had you voluntarily been taking or using any drugs other than alcohol?
 - i. Yes
 - ii. No
 - iii. Maybe
 - c. Just prior to the incident, had you been given a drug without your knowledge or consent?
 - i. Yes
 - ii. No
 - iii. Maybe
37. In your opinion, what should [University] do to help you, or students like you, stay enrolled at the university when experiencing any form of power-based violence?
-
38. What is your race or ethnic origin? **Check all that apply.**
- a. Caucasian/White (e.g., English, German, Irish, Lebanese, Italian)
 - b. African American/Black (e.g., Ethiopian, Haitian, Jamaican, Nigerian, Somali)
 - c. Hispanic/Latino/a (e.g., Argentinian, Mexican, Spanish)
 - d. Middle Eastern/North African (e.g., Afghani, Israeli, Pakistani)
 - e. Native American/Alaskan Native (e.g., Cherokee, Choctaw, Aleut, Eskimo)
 - f. Asian American/Asian (e.g., Chinese, Filipino, Indian, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese)
 - g. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (e.g., Chamorro, Hawaiian, Samoan)
 - h. Prefer not to answer
 - i. Something else not listed above (please specify)
39. What was your sex at birth? Was it male or female?
- a. Male
 - b. Female
 - c. Don't know/Not sure
 - d. Prefer not to respond
40. Which of the following best represents how you think of yourself?
- a. Straight, that is, not gay
 - b. Gay
 - c. Lesbian

- d. Bisexual
 - e. Something else not listed above (please specify)

 - f. I don't know the answer
 - g. Prefer not to respond
41. Do you consider yourself to be transgender?
- a. No
 - b. Yes, Transgender, male-to-female
 - c. Yes, Transgender, female-to-male
 - d. Yes, Transgender, gender nonconforming
 - e. Don't know/Not sure
 - f. Refused
42. Is English your primary language?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
43. If English is not your primary language, what is your primary language?
44. Are you an international student or an exchange student from another country?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
45. Are you currently employed while in school? **Do not include volunteer work.**
- a. Yes, part-time
 - b. Yes, full-time
 - c. No, not employed
46. Are you receiving financial support from your parents or someone other than financial aid from [University]?
- a. Yes
 - b. No

Conclusion

Thank you for participating. Your assessment of power-based violence and campus safety will help us act to make our institution a better place for everyone. There are resources available to you if you need to report sexual misconduct or assault, or if you need support. The [University] student wellness team aims to help students, faculty, and staff during difficult

times. If you believe you need the assistance of the team, please contact your institution's Equal Opportunity & Title IX website or student wellness center at the following links:

CSN: [Title IX](#), [Student Wellness Center](#)

GBC: [Title IX](#)

Nevada State University: [Title IX](#), [Student Wellness Center](#)

TMCC: [Title IX](#), [Counseling Center](#)

UNLV: [Title IX](#), [Student Wellness Center](#)

UNR: [Title IX](#), [Student Health and Counseling Services](#)

WNC: [Title IX](#), [Student Wellness Services](#)

Your responses have not yet been submitted. You must go to the next screen to submit your responses.

FINAL STEP: Please click ">" below to submit your survey responses.

Appendix D

Open-Ended Responses

In your opinion, what should UNR do to help you, or students like you, stay enrolled at the university when experiencing any form of power-based violence?
1. Implement comprehensive training programs for faculty, staff, and students on recognizing and preventing power-based violence.
1. Provide a safe place (staff location or departmental office on campus) for students to report and receive assistance for power-based violence.
Absolutely nothing, you already give out annoying surveys to begin your school year. You cant really do anything to stop this power based violence or sexual assault. You can only do so much without invading others privacy. UNR does enough. Also where the hell are your questions about protecting those accused of sexual assault. an investigation is supposed to be for both sides. Not just one. Some women are crazy and some men are crazy. Accusations can ruin both sides. Be better with your surveys.
Acknowledge that men can also experience unwanted sexual encounters from women. Any claim by women against men is seen as not only legitimate, but more than likely true. Its the opposite for men where it just seems normal for women to make unwanted sexual advances, grope and kiss without consent, but because I'm a man I cant make any such claim and in fact can even receive retribution from the woman who harassed me and my point of view wont even be considered for a second by administration.
Actually allow victims to be heard and believe them instead of making them feel it is their fault. I've had many friends who tried to go to the school because of certain frats drugging girls and they always get turned away. Its DISGUSTING how little victims feel safe here. Sure, I agree to investigate but to automatically write them off is horrible conduct. And let students hear about it to instead of trying to cover it up.
Actually do something about faculty who have a legal case against them for sex trafficking and raping students! Literally actually do something! There is nothing being done and its concerning. UNR is more worried about their football programs leadership than having a professor rape and harass foreign exchange students
Actually do something about it
Actually fire or expel people or at least put them on leave.
Actually investigate reports brought forth. I made a report about my professor who is the head of the XXX department who currently is intentionally giving me poor grades due to a general dislike of me. He gives me assignments that are unfair. Yells at me. Retaliate if I have to miss a class. Ignores my requests for help or attempts to talk about what's going on. I have no help or anyone monitoring my situation.
Actually make resources accessible and inform students about the resources available. Also make it clear students will be believed.
Actually prosecute the people that have been accused and not just sweep it under the rug. UNR also needs to make it easier to voice concerns about superiors abusing their power, both in sexual and non-sexual ways.
Actually punish the people responsible.

Actually take action and stop framing the title 9 program as something helpful and ethical to students/faculty. Every freshman has to take a mandatory title 9 course/class • that is a joke and no one takes seriously. Its seen as something that needs to be done to fulfill a credit and nothing else beyond that. I've heard and learned throughout many academic institutions that if a sexual assault occurred on campus, to NEVER go to the school but to the police. If I went through the school, they would try to do everything to make themselves look the best and ethical. I considered UNRs title 9 resources to be something I could trust if I needed to. I felt comfortable they would try to help me. However, after recent allegations my view on the program is destroyed and I really don't want anything to do the higher levels of UNR.
Actually take it seriously. The situation that happened recently was handled extremely poorly, and no action was taken. From what I hear, the professor accused is still a highly respected employee at UNR.
Aggressively investigate incidents. More police presence. I rarely see officers walking or biking around the campus. Most of the time I see officers is when they are driving around the campus, which is also important.
Allow an anonymous hotline to receive help
Allow students time to heal with no monetary or transcript consequences.
Allow voices/experiences to be heard confidentially with the decision on whether to proceed with further action if desired. This process should be well supported, with individuals trained in active listening and with strong knowledge on power-based violence and survivors of sexual assault.
As a whole, I would like to see the university take a more flexible approach to attendance and due dates - understanding that many of us have physical or mental struggles as well as experiences like these which may impact our lives in ways that cannot always be predicted. We don't always want to share the worst of our experiences and would like to be treated as trusted adults so that when we tell our professors we are having a personal challenge we are trusted and allowed accommodations without needing to reveal our very personal experiences in order to be granted compassion and flexibility.
ask students. at least twice a semester. Also how will the student be sure they will be protected by you?
Awareness
Awareness efforts.
be aware of the signs and to say something if you see something
Be better at investigating. Give more serious punishments. Help protect any potential victims through protection.
Be careful who you trust and be smart about it.
be fair about the situation and make sure justice is served
Be honest about the situations that occur at school and do something about it. Although you may help one there are many that have not been helped and feel alone.
Be open to giving support, resources, and don't victim blame. Hold people accountable, don't force a student to report it if they aren't comfortable with it yet, just be there to listen and support. A slap to the wrist or a talk isn't enough to the perpetrators.

Be open-minded is something what would help students who feel voice less and powerless ,stay enrolled . People tend not to say anything because they weren't in a position to speak up ,people didn't care to hear what they had to say , or nobody took them seriously. So by actually considering what people are saying would make a big impact on how that person feels and how other going through similar issues feel .
Be proactive in not just telling people how to report violence, but how to avoid perpetrating it and what it looks like.
Be transparent
Believe the victim and take it seriously
Believe victim testimonies and fire calculator/remove them from campus for engaging in sexual assault and power based violence
Better support groups
By providing more channels for seeking help.
Care, especially staff at the health center
Change the bureaucratic response to troubles happening in campus life.
Clear cut ways on how to properly handle the situation and take cases into serious consideration is all I ask for
Conduct regular surveys
Conduct workshops, have more availability for counseling/ be able to make appointments ahead of time.
Continue to ensure that power-based violence is not tolerated in any form.
Continue to make resources available and implement fair, yet just consequences for offenders and continue to spread information about resources available etc.
Continue to require the completion of the Title IX module
Continue with awareness programs and promote / market "care and concern" without judgement so voices are heard and action is taken
Continued support
Continuously in for students that resources are available.
Create an easier system to report
Create more awareness.
Create, or maintain, an easy-to-use reporting line and a comprehensive set of actions to take once a report has been made.
Deal with the abuse caused by XXX, and hold higher level professors to the same standards regarding sexual abuse and power based violence as everyone else is expected to adhere to. Covering up a case like this is utterly embarrassing for the school and higher level faculty, and me and many other students who I have discussed this case with agree that it is shameful, harmful, and unsafe to let something this depraved and heinous to go on behind closed doors, and allow foreign students to get manipulated by people such as XXX. It is not possible to prevent anything of the sort from ever happening again, but it is absolutely possible to not cover the situation up and try and obscure it from public eyes.
Demonstrate accountability by fairly investigating those accused/accusing others of power-based violence, AND follow through with the legal and administrative consequences if the investigation concludes that someone assaulted somebody else. Students and lower level employees like myself believe that they can file a report and will have their info protected, but

there's doubt that anything will actually come of such reports. Perhaps give anonymous examples of when the university followed through on consequences, with past cases?
Do better for the people who make reports. There should be repercussions for the accused if an investigation finds them guilty, and you shouldn't make victims feel like liars.
Do the right thing
Don't experience violence
Educate students with a full semester of required training.
Emphasize access to therapy service
Empower students to locate the resources related to this issue.
Encourage faculty to take extreme seriousness with sexual and nonsexual harassment reports. I have heard far too many stories about my classmates making a report and then being further victimized by the faculty for making such a report. The culture has become "if somebody harasses you, don't tell the faculty, because they won't believe you and will only make it worse". None of the accusers ever received repercussions.
Encourage people to speak out if they have experienced it.
Encourage safety and respect among all people, regardless of position, authority or student status
Ensure anonymity when requested, or perhaps by default unless otherwise expressed by the victim of power-based violence. Guarantee protection from retaliation and if the accused, or anyone in connection with the accused, is reported to have made attempts to retaliate in any form, the university will swiftly take action in order to protect the reporter/victim.
Ensure confidentiality and consequences for the perpetrator (if related to unr)
Ensure that people accused of power-based violence are immediately prevented from contacting or accessing their accusers. Improve the Title IX process, primarily by hiring more staff to process cases. Educate all international students on CLEAR and ACCESSIBLE channels for reporting and self-advocacy, and institute stronger protections for students here on educational or work visas who may be less inclined to report power-based violence.
Ensure that resources are accessible and appealing to use, such as therapy and financial assistance if needed.
Ensure that the perpetrator of said power-based violence has absolutely no opportunity to perform it again. They should fire anybody that abuses their power in that way and ensure that any similar matters would be handled that way in order to prove to their students that they care more about them.
Everyone should know they will be held accountable if they do anything bad. Let everyone know about the resources to help them if anything happens to them.
Exemplify solidarity and ensure safe environment by removing people accused to sexual misconduct immediately instead of asking or waiting for the victim to prove the charges.
exemptions for class work after an assault with an option to complete any courses the following semester. quick title ix response to reports and efficient investigations. the university taking ownership for past mistakes and missteps. more diverse administrators and leaders. we cannot expect mostly men, who are highly privileged, to respond to these issues in ways that center the survivor.
expel offenders and actually investigate cases of sexual assault. offenders do not learn from punishments such as "suspension".

Explain and promote your resources.
Few of the last questions did allow for none at all. Or none refer to me. That is why I didn't answer a few pages.
Find the facts before taking sides
Fire all the staff that covered up power based violence. All staffers involved should be fired for their negligence and failure to protect their students from sexual assault. Our president has made zero efforts to show that they care. Our title 9 office has done nothing to show that they care. These people don't care about these issues so they should not work these jobs if they will willingly ignore issues as serious as this.
Fire XXX to set a precedent for what should happen to sexual predators.
Fire XXX, release files to TITLE IX victims, release Title IX and sexual assault statistics. Prevent retaliation against those who speak out. Educate international students, especially grad students, on their rights and what the Title IX office is. Publicly apologize for failing their students and choosing profit over education.
Firing or suspending the individual who propagated the violence.. creating a safe environment.
fix Title 9, disclose the statistics & cases of these incidents, this will help with bringing justice to those sexually assaulted, and with keeping NSHE schools accountable. make Title 9 training mandatory and in person as well
Focus on academics--not pronouns
Follow the current title 9 rules in a fair way (for both the accused and accuser), protecting privacy of both parties before a verdict is reached.
Follow through with Title IX investigations.
Follow up, be communicative. Start by believing the victim and take immediate precautions to remove the accused from situations where they could do more harm. I saw the question on "protecting the reputation of the accused," and I understand innocent until proven guilty, but adjustments should absolutely be made to separate the accused from potential targets while under investigation. It doesn't have to be punitive, just precautionary. Also, protect the victim from retaliation - especially when there's a power imbalance like advisor/student, PI/student worker, etc.
form a unionized graduate student body that will protect international student from professor over-reach
Frequent mandatory trainings, ask students safety levels, evaluate.
From what I know the therapy or mental health counselors could do a more proactive job when interacting with students in any capacity. While what I heard may not be true but I remember a student claiming the counselor suggested a study group when they mentioned being depressed and grades slipping (I don't think a study group would help a depressive episode) I can see this being a similar approach taken by them when dealing with other issues such as power-based violence.
Get all; the information promptly before it can be erased and make an informed decision within a 1 - 2 week period
Get more staff to Title IX, be more transparent about general information about this office & state of unr i.e. how many cases & of what nature (no details) but so we can get basic information about the types of issues this office is experiencing. As well as general training on how to handle situations. training on canvas alone is not very helpful.
Give a support system

Give out any advice to know what they can do or what we can do to feel safe on campus.
Give students access to mental health resources (extra counseling, for example).
Give students an anonymous way to speak up about issues within their department. Have the departments be more in control of the programs and have meetings with the students to discuss these issues.
Give them support
Have a better system in place for students to report sexual harassment and violence rather than the title nine office. The title nine office is complete submissive towards sexual violence/harassment/assault. The fact that questions about the victim having consumed drugs or alcohol are on this survey is also a little concerning.
Have a plan and awareness of the situation that is currently going on and ensure that they will take precautions and action if needed.
Have a reporting system that takes consequence action against the accused if there's proof rather than a slap on the wrist.
Have better security in places like the parking lot, like cameras. Possibly more blue boxes around campus. When a claim is made against faculty it should be taken seriously and it should be expected that they can't keep attending/teaching at the University until the issue is resolved completely (not just when the victim gets bullied into retracting the claim).
Have better transparency, service, and prompt investigations at Title IX. The quality of the service is terrible and the staff's are not sensitive nor train to deal with power-based violence at all.
Have compassion for people in all walks of life. That is something really lacking at this university. With the students and ESPECIALLY the staff. As a mother and student I feel like there is not a lot of compassion for my situation.
Have meetings that are mandatory and more visibility on campus. Many people drinking at parties and walking home late at night, is not safe. They should feel safe enough to report. If a person does report they have to fear retaliation. Students often feel they "asked "for whatever happens. More needs to be talked about in a real way to all students to create awareness and comfortability
Have more awareness courses available in person and prevention out reach during the semester
Have outreach groups or power based violence meetings
Have programs that support the victim
Have regular seminars on how to prevent sexual based violence
Have resources available and be willing to listen. It helps to feel supported and heard.
Have thorough investigations of their professors.
he University of Nevada, Reno (UNR) should prioritize creating a supportive environment for students facing power-based violence. Here are some steps they could take:
Help get justice and help make sure I am safe and supported.
Help students in need.
Hire qualified and experienced staff rather than have grad students teach 90% or courses. Do thorough investigations into reports of power-based violence.
Hold aggressors accountable. Provide off campus mental health services

How does an institution built on patriarchy and colonialism enact ideologies and practices that are outside of the scope of colonialism and patriarchy? Hire more women, more nonwhite people, land back, create cultural centers specific to students, stop wasting money on athletics and police forces that aren't trained in de escalation tactics, listen to victims, fire assailants or unenroll them. The campus is unsafe because its built by institutions that thrive on violence. This survey wont do anything because NSHE and UNR don't care and wont do anything about it because even though the students are lining pockets of higher ups, how do we compete with racist, homo/transphobic, misogynistic donors who control where their funds go on campus and what goes on, on campus?
I am fine
I am not sure, this is a complicated issue, UNR can start by creating events and free discussions on power-based violence to raise awareness and support amongst the students, since most students especially those that live off campus are not as aware of power-based violence in the university.
I am not sure. Holding faculty accountable is a start; they are the models for students.
I am not sure. I am an online student.
I am ok with feedback
I believe they keep doing what they are doing because they can only do so much to help.
I believe they should enforce therapy and therapy groups to help others who have had these experiences to speak out on their issue and not be afraid.
I do not believe that enrollment should be prioritized when serious matters such as this occur. There are more dire priorities in these cases.
I do not know because I nor any one I know has been involved in this before.
I don't have an issue with it but being more aware wouldn't hurt.
I don't know and that's not really my job to fix issues for them. People should be fixing these problems for people like me who have been harassed and assaulted more times than they can count and are depressed, exhausted, traumatized, and literally have mental setbacks from the sheer level of trauma that they have been through. My case is extreme in the sheer number of issues, but I don't know a single woman who has not been harassed or assaulted at least once. There is currently no way to guarantee safety if one chooses to report an incident, and it is often safer not to. Universities are notorious for siding with the accused which is why I believe there seems to be little of this problem at unr; because nobody feels safe reporting, or confident that things will be handled correctly, so there are few statistics on the true pervasiveness of this issue. Men are dangerous and are aware of the inherent power they have over women, just physically, let alone in other ways. About 80% of the men Ie had in my life have abused me sexually and in other ways. Start cutting off their hands or dicks or something, idk. Thats kind of a joke and kind of not. On top of going through all this myself, I have to hear about it from my girlfriends which is utterly heartbreaking. Suffice to say, I feel completely hopeless about this improving.
I don't know. In my situation, I tried to stay in school full-time following an incident of dating violence (which I reported to Title XI), but this probably wasn't the right call because I ended up failing nearly every class. In none of my Title XI meetings do I remember anything mentioned about the possibility of taking a lighter course load while maintaining scholarships with credit limits, or the option to temporarily leave and come back to the university. I continued struggling for a full academic year before deciding to take a year away from UNR.

Coming back, I started doing better. But I wish the option had been presented to me that I could pause my enrollment if I needed time to recover.
I don't know. I wish I could afford housing so I could leave my relationship but I can't. So I deal with it.
I don't think anything will help. There will always be corrupt deans, faculty, and administrators. As long as I've been here, every incident has been easy to cover up. Therefore, it will continue until all those faculty, administrators, and supervisors are no longer here on campus.
I feel that UNR should take any and all things that involve threats towards students seriously
I have no additional information to add or share.
I hear a lot of nasty things about the fraternities, but that's about it. They could be just rumors for all I know, I try not to get involved in that scene
I just feel there needs to be more protection to students on campus with power-based violence.
I see this more as a me issue, not a UNR issue. I like that UNR can provide support/ resources, but ultimately it comes down to my responsibility.
I think a check and balance measure should be created. A professor should not be allowed to retaliate and do nasty things to their students. For instance, I am a victim of retaliation by a professor and the professor keeps doing this because he feels he can always get away with it. Professors are not God, the earlier the professors know this the better for them. My advisor is doing mean things and it is sad that the whole department knows about it but so far nothing has been done about it. He insults students at will through email and every other platform available. He doesn't have respect for peoples time and effort. He is a nasty person that deserves to be suspended by the university. I think suspending people like him will allow others who have this tendency of assaulting students to sit tight. Nobody should be immune to suspension.
I think allowing students to take time off from school without negative impacts (allowing them to stay in university housing until they find another option, allowing them to take more than a year off without having to reapply, etc.) would help a lot. Giving them academic accommodations like the DRC does for students with disabilities would also help.
I think everyone needs to be educated better
I think some of these questions are not ideal for a general public even though its meant for those above 18 years. The questions even expose people mind to what is against their belief.
I think that they should pay more attention to students and that they really care us and help us to the best of their abilities.
I think the best thing is to try and help the student who had been hurt.
I think the University is doing well in this area. They should focus instead on protecting Jewish students against antisemitism and in condemning antisemitism on campus and in America.

I think there are many falsely accused innocent people and the university should have some sort of program to help innocent people being accused of sexual assault so their academic career is not ruined. Happened to a friend of mine and now they want to leave the university because false accusations and rumors have been spread and they are utterly humiliated. Of course a true victim needs support, but individuals who are being falsely accused need just as much of support. Their life could be completely ruined for something they did not even do.
I think UNR does a great job with communicating and providing various available resources.
I think UNR has genuinely provided enough resources and adequate support. I feel like, speaking for me, I just did not really seek out support and dealt with it through isolation, which I know is very maladaptive. Had I wanted to, I could have sought resources and counseling maybe there could be a bigger push of reminding students that these resources are available? I think just continuing to advocate for victims of power-based violence will ensure an enrollment in the university.
I think UNR should continue to open dialogue with students and make them feel comfortable to seek help if they experience power-based violence. It is essential that UNR screen staff appropriately before hire and take accusations seriously.
I think UNR should not focus on protecting those accused on power-based violence, even if they are tenured faculty. UNR should be more responsive to concerns of safety.
i wish they would do something and work with the police. I'm sick of seeing my rapist go to his classes and I freeze up every time. it's been two years and both UNR and sparks PD have done nothing except show me that they would rather let a boy finish out his college career than have justice for me.
I'm not sure what options are available besides the help that already exists on campus.
I'm not sure. Its hard when people like me don't report.
I'm unsure how to combat it but I believe giving the students more opportunities to speak might help
I'm worried about grad students. Undergrads are in a precarious situation because they're paying and are often in financial need, but graduate students are especially imperiled because they're employees of the university (without commensurate pay) and thus can be held accountable but not protected enough that they have job security. Foreign graduate students can also be threatened with deportation, and all graduate students have fewer peers to whom they can turn for help.
Id say that UNR should continue to support students who have experienced any form of power-based violence. To do this, continue to have resources and people available for victims of power-based violence to access.
Ideally, remove those who harm others. However, UNR is not going to do that. Less ideally, at least conduct an investigation and hold those who violated others responsible. However, UNR has too many rules and regulations that prevent the investigators from seeking justice for victims because UNR cares more about the accused person's rights than the rights of the victims. At least, listen to the victims and allow them to speak instead of keeping their mouths shut by using FERPA or Privacy Act.
If someone feels unsafe on campus they will leave 9 out of 10 times.
If someone makes a report make sure the person has no way of getting harmed by the accused

I'm not sure if this is already done, but allowing someone to report without feeling embarrassed, ensure that both parties are heard and that the incident did happen, take proper actions to give appropriate consequences to the person who is reported, and prioritize the safety of the victim. Also ensure that the incident hadn't occurred to others.
I'm not sure, I haven't run into any of these problems. Or anyone who had these types of problems. I think the schools doing fine.
Immediate and fair action on such report.
Improve Title IX reporting and take action to deliver justice for victims
improve your counseling/mental health services
In my opinion UNR is doing great in protecting and assisting his students.
In my opinion, UNR has helped students like me stay enrolled at the university when experiencing any form of power-based violence.
Increase awareness
Increase responsiveness of title IX systems. Even for discrimination cases, the office is slow at best and does nothing at worse. To help the case, the resources need to be more reliable or people won't use them
Increase security at night.
Increased transparency. The new title IX dashboard is good but it should not stop there. When an incident occurs on campus there should be an immediate clear action taken; getting an email from the president with scripted lines of sympathy and a few links to the counseling center on campus does not do anything.
Information.
Investigate and address the staff involved.
Investigate and hold accountable all perpetrators who engage in power based violence.
Investigate every allegation to the fullest extent.
Invite speakers to talk about power based issue during classes
Issues of power-based violence need to be addressed immediately, once they have been reported. Whoever has reported the incident needs to be provided with all reasonable services to feel safe (or safe enough) on campus while the incident is actively investigated, and there should be procedures in place to monitor the safety (physical, mental/emotional, and academic) of the student if the person accused of misconduct is UNR staff or faculty.
It shouldn't matter whether professors have tenure or bring in a lot of money for UNR. If they are creating an unsafe environment for students and engaging in unwanted behaviour with students then they should be ousted instead of being allowed to continue their abuse of power.
It's not impossible, but I'm a very unlikely victim of both sexual and power-based violence, mostly because I'm an gigantic, older, happily married man with a family and enough life experience to know how power-based violence works and avoid being trapped.
Just advocate
Just be honest, fair, and equal involving all parties and students, and do not hide information or statistics. Make sure to provide correct consequences for anyone who committed a power based violence act.
just be there ig
Just be there to help, and show support to those who have been affected or are going through something of this sort.
Just focus on school.

Just keep the topic on the forefront. This is a new buzzword and awareness for an activity that has previously been normalized.
Just make sure everyone knows where to find information for help (counseling and reporting), which the University already does.
Keep asking about this
Keep everyone safe. They seem to be doing a decent job of it now because I have personally never experienced any of this
Keep programs open
Keep the communication channels clear and bring the culprits to book!
leave me the hell alone.
Listen and believe victims
Listen to our concerns, provide support, and take action! As someone who is currently involved in an investigation, I can confidently say UNR does absolutely nothing to promote the safety of the victims. This already promotes an environment in which students who experience any kind of power-based violence will not feel safe to come forward. Even if they do so and report the event to UNR, the investigation does not proceed at all how it's supposed and how UNR pledges to follow up on it in a "timely" manner as part of their EOTIX policies. The fact that UNR avoided sharing their Title IX statistics when requested by USA Today perfectly illustrates the complete lack of regard toward this issue, making UNR one of the least safe schools for victims and the most safe for predators. There needs to be a complete restructuring of the EOTIX office to hire people who do truly care about making the school a safer place and administration needs to provide unequivocal support to achieve this. Because of UNR's complete inaction when power-based violence gets reported, many of us who do come forward will begin to experience retaliation from those we reported. And guess what - UNR takes retaliation reports about just as seriously as they do reports about power-based violence. No wonder UNR is getting sued left and right. It is in the University's interest to start taking a more active role in addressing power-based violence issues, otherwise they will not only be getting sued, but students will not feel safe to join the UNR community, destroying UNR's reputation (if this isn't happening already). Instead of allocating time and resources toward creating fancy Title IX infographics, how about you start spending time INVESTIGATING and KEEPING VICTIMS ABREAST of all investigative developments REGULARLY?
listen to students' concerns proactively, in order to interfere before things actually happen and not just react, after the fact.
Listen to your students. Investigate XXX case. Give her justice.
Listen, believe, help, prevent.
Look at all the details and ensure thorough investigation. Not jump to conclusions and reprimand false accusations. Also support victims in any way they need.
Maintain Awareness while also respecting the confidentiality of the victims.
Maintain presence and have helpful outlets available.
Make a platform against power based violence known and be supportive.
Make a reporting program where students can report faculty/professors when they are abusing their power. Hold tenured faculty accountable. Don't give tenure to faculty that have reports (if they existed) against them.
Make it more accessible i have no idea where to go if i needed help.

Make sure every victim is heard and every suspect is thoroughly prosecuted.
Make sure victims are heard and feel supported. Address the issues upfront with the university, especially when most of campus knows (or thinks they know) about what happened. I know what allegedly happened at UNR and why this survey was sent out, however I think that UNR should have made a direct statement about the incident. By not doing so I think it both allows the alleged perpetrator to be dragged through the mud in the court of public opinion, and it also makes it seem like UNR didn't take the victim's report seriously.
Make the police more friendly, show them helping the community
make the resources more readily accessible and available. also having more presentations and courses to students.
Make the students actually feel valued and not just another number with a check.
Make therapy an option for free on campus for victims
Make those more vulnerable to power imbalances feel safer
Make us happy
Making sure that the support is there for them such as the counseling center however many students have found the counseling center unhelpful.
Mandatory trainings for faculty and staff are important to protect students, especially grads who are particularly vulnerable to abuse and have no avenue for reporting that abuse in a way that feels satisfying or like it will elicit actual change. A human resources department for graduate students would be helpful for those of us dealing with power-based violence (or power-based harassment, as many of us do). Having investigations conducted externally and preferably NOT by the police (Reno/Sparks PD have repeatedly harassed my queer friends and I do not feel that they keep me safe and I would never call them even if my life was threatened) would also help to make the investigation process feel more like it is about protecting members of the UNR community and less like it is about protecting the university from looking bad.
Maybe hire more people to have more hours for therapy or what they do at the Anex?
Maybe just make the resources available to students more well-known. I had to find out about school resources through a fellow classmate. I wouldn't have gotten assistance otherwise.
Maybe use an anonymous reporting system, like SafeVoice.
Minimize, at all costs, any barriers to reporting such incidents.
More accessible & effective counseling (extremely overbooked, long wait times, sub-par assessment and treatment for IPV). Give students the ability to take leaves of absence or transition to online-only instruction (this may be available, but I have zero idea of how to access it). I've had one professor that was exceedingly professional and kind and helpful when I told them I couldn't complete their course because of domestic violence at home. Thats it. The IPV group counseling thing I saw advertised at the counseling office never even got back to me despite repeated contacts. There should be more education provided for how to recognize abuse of yourself and others, because I am certain it is happening to many, many students and faculty. This school system is staffed by hundreds of excellent, caring faculty members - but still ends up functionally being a soulless bureaucracy that doesn't offer enough resources and then makes us feel ashamed for struggling.
More events should be held to increase the information among the students.
More information about where people can receive help if they have experienced this; and have people there that have gone through the same thing.

Most likely, if adults or people of authority seriously listen to students when they say they were experiencing forms of power- based violence and then did something about it to make sure it didn't happen again, I think the students would feel safer and more likely to stay enrolled, including me.
My department would be really supportive
Need clearer and more publicly-known safety measures for those who are reporting. This also includes academic support, as course work will be on hold after violence and, at times, students feel like that is not an option.
No more title 9
No. Especially when graduate students and faculty are involved, the victim is actively penalized. When undergraduates are involved, administrators offer no real solutions.
Not force me to take surveys like these.
Not keep things a secret, like what happened with XXX
Not protect professors just because they're tenured
Nothing, every thing is fine
Nothing, they are doing absolutely fine.
Offer accommodations with school work
offer counseling
Offer more online courses. If a person wants to continue their education but are traumatized or has ptsd on campus there should be option to switch online.
Offer more seminars on power based violence.
People in authority need to take these cases seriously, even when it's a faculty member. There have been absolutely no repercussions for advisors who engage in inappropriate behavior even after students have come forward. Title IX office needs to communicate with people who file reports and not act put-upon when that's literally their job. Stop protecting tenured professors who engage in sexual assault and misconduct. There are no avenues for students to report sexual misconduct when taking part in research internationally. Professors get away with whatever they want and we're simply told Title IX has no jurisdiction over international events even when both parties involved are with UNR. Reports should also be handled in a timely manner. I shouldn't have to wait an entire year after reporting just to hear back about my case, yet that's the position myself and my cohorts are in. Follow-up with people who file and take retaliation seriously.
Please take victims more seriously. Minor situations have a big impact on someone's mental health. The key to deterrence is stopping things before they happen. People need to be educated on their own needs and what they should pursue and shouldn't pursue.

Power-Based Violence should not even have to be a problem that exists at UNR. People should just do their job as faculty and administrators, be grown adults who take responsibility of their actions, take procedures to ensure corrective action and to just know the basic morals of right and wrong principles. And students should also have better morals and do better at remembering they are at the university to LEARN, not get a sexual harassment/assault charge on their criminal record for their entire lives ahead. There is too many lonely and deprived people at this university that need help but refuse to get it, and there needs to be better resources to convince them to get help. And there are too many power ties and money exchanged within administration to keep secrets covered up. These grown adults are teaching us young adults what "injustice" is in every liberal arts/ GRI class we take, yet they exemplify that they are involved in some kind of injustice themselves. There needs to be more authoritative figures owning up to and addressing the harm or injustice they have done, and for no money to persuade someone's decision to proceed with real corrective action to get rid of injustices on this campus. Treat individuals better and then there can be an exceptional school.
Prevent the person who committed power-based violence from being at the school until the situation is under control and thoroughly investigated. However, it honestly depends on the situation and degree of the violence.
Preventative processes and transparent resources
Promote actions on where and how to report power-based violence as I've never heard of how that process works.
Promote resources that specifically provide support for those who are victims of power-based violence.
Promote the Title IX office more, a lot of students don't know about it.
Protect and listen non judgmentally
Protect person from accused by not allowing contact.
Protect the student from retaliation and any further (direct and indirect) contact with the accused person in power.
Provide a better system for reporting incidents. Protect students from retaliation. Keep victims anonymous. Follow up on incidents and pursue action against perpetrators, no matter their value to the university.
Provide appropriate privacy measures and counseling services
Provide counseling and anonymity
Provide counseling and check-ins.
Provide counseling services. Maybe get rid of Greek life. Past that unsure
Provide free, regular therapy to all students.
provide help to be in a safe position where they can safely continue school and not fear violence.
provide mental support
Provide monthly trainings (even refreshers) to students, collaborate with student organizations (ex. Graduate Student Association), offer more therapy options (ex. Long-term) for students, especially graduate students.
Provide more resources and better training to faculty when it comes to reporting
Provide ongoing support and therapy
Provide resources and support while reminding students that they are available to them.

Provide them with the necessary help whether its opening an investigation or giving the student mental health help.
Providing consistent updates within a timely manner about what actions are being taken. Checking in with students periodically to ensure they still feel supported and that they are doing well.
Publish the TITLE IX records and release them back to the students. FIRE PREDATORS INSTEAD OF PROTECTING THEM!
Punish the people perpetrating the violence.
Punish those charged with these crimes
raise awareness of it and be available/engaged
Rapid investigation of accused perpetrator and immediate action following the conclusion to protect other students from harm
Reach out to the student body and make them aware that Intimate partner violence is not ok.
Reaching out and show students where to find help if needed, show students how to defend themselves from any power based violence
React to reports seriously and efficiently. Pursue the truth and seek just consequences. Also, respect privacy.
Regardless of the professor's tenure, do something about it!!!
Regular check-ins. This was the first time I have been asked these questions directly. Most people do not report harmful incidents because of fear or embarrassment. Reporting would greatly increase if there are more opportunities for victims to report in a safe environment that wouldn't require researching when and where to report. Provide these opportunities without requiring initiation by the victim!
Release Title IX Data, Fire XXX, Fire any other accountable parties (third party witnesses, and/or people who continuously helped to cover this up), Get Rid Of XXX, BE ACCOUNTABLE, go into THROUGH investigations surrounding other departments and allegations, SUPPORT XXX.
Remind students that its not their fault something like this happened and that it is safe to tell someone about the incident and reiterate that their confidentiality will remain intact.
Remove perpetrators and provide additional counseling with trauma specialists that is covered by university would be good. Currently UNR counseling services for students is insufficient to help students who have serious problems and many students cannot afford outside care. A friend had PTSD from being sexually assaulted and UNR counseling sent her away saying they could not help her as her issues were too sever.
Remove physical contact between victims and perpetrators (like making sure they're not in class together), facilitate communication with professors so they know its a serious issue happening to the student, prevent retaliation (like not have the accused use the excuse that they're being bullied to retaliate against the victim)
Remove the offender from campus and ensure they remain off campus and out of the surrounding neighborhoods.
Remove the persons committing the violent acts and have them undergo some type of rehabilitation/remediation.
Remove the source
Report to the violence or counseling services on campus

respond to power based violence. the way unr didn't comment on the most recent cases even thought they involved faculty really makes it seem like they don't care
Restrictions are in place to protect students.
Safety from retaliation
Scholarships
Show support and concern and refer to support services
Show support more than just in Words
show understanding, establish and explain policies that show the goal of UNR to prevent such things
Showing encouragement to report sexual crimes
sometimes power based violence is more than just sexual acts i know of multiple students who are having to do extra forced and unpaid labor as a result of the power dynamics between their status as a student and their labs/advisors etc.
Spread awareness
Spread awareness about similar topic and resources to help
Stop giving us these stupid fucking surveys
Stop protecting accused perpetrators, both students and faculty in positions of power within the university. Listen to what victims want and protect them
Stop the source of this violence before enrolling the student back to make sure they can be safe from such advances
Stop these quizzes because they do nothing except ask the exact same question over and over
Student counseling should be more convenient in terms of the quality of therapy offered and the availability of therapists.
Students can protect themselves and their peers if students were allowed to carry a concealed weapon (with permit) on campus. Everyone has the right to defend themselves by whatever means they find most effective.
support
Support students when they report. Assume that they are telling the truth until proven otherwise. Not trusting that they are telling the truth will not make the student feel more safe and it could even make them regret reporting and encourage them to switch schools.
Take accountability and follow through on their claims to support victims
Take accountability for your professors who have Title IX reports filed on them. Where was the investigation against XXX? Why was he still allowed to teach on campus? Where was XXX's support after coming out with her allegations? Why has UNR kept their sexual misconduct Title IX data a secret and why was XXX'S response to the allegations so dismissive? Allowing all of this continue ENSURES that, institutionally, power-based violence is accepted as the norm at UNR.
Take accusations more seriously and ensure retaliation does not happen to reporters. Provide more support to reporters.
Take action against the abuser.
Take action against the offender to prevent further acts of violence.
Take action and continue to have a healthy yet helpful faculty program in this type of situation.
Take action and fully address the situation. STAND WITH XXX

Take action on reports of sexual misconduct, especially ones with significant evidence (XXX case) Students will feel safer when we know reports of sexual abuse are actually being taken seriously
Take action right away and actually punish the people whom have wronged
Take action! I reached out to title IX about an issue I was having with another student in the department, when I was a graduate student instructor and he was a student in my class. Tittle IX literally told me "unless he does something, like stalking, it is not a title IX issue." I mean, seriously, what the hell kind of response is that?! Why does the institute need me to get hurt before it can take any action?! That is disappointing and frankly disgusting! I also have no faith that even if I am hurt, the university will do anything about it. I only need to look at the recent struggles of XXX for it.
Take active steps to educate and prevent
take complaints seriously
Take direct action and require these processes to happen in a prioritized manner with clear intentions of the timeline. It should be swift and supportive.
Take every situation seriously and do their best to find a quick solution.
Take every situation seriously, and take everything into account from both sides of an accusation
Take immediate action to the perpetrator and offer counseling to victims and those who need it.
Take it seriously when one of their faculty is reported as being the perpetrator of power-based violence. Don't protect the perpetrator and dismiss the victim, it feels like a lot of the talk about this stuff from admin is lip service and they don't actually care in a real scenario.
Take legible action against the perpetrator of the violence including removal from social spaces where the survivor of violence may be and removing them from powerful positions. I do not believe in police intervention, but I think as much social and public action should be taken against the perpetrator of violence to ensure that the survivor of violence is safe without police becoming involved if possible.
Take reports seriously and actually report them to RPD, rather than just saying "we did everything we could", when that clearly wasn't the case. Also, students who are victims of sexual assault should be notified when/if they will be in a class with their abuser, so they have the opportunity to change their class selection ahead of time. Additionally, UNR's attempts to cover up sexual assault allegations against a professor this semester was a show of massive cowardice and shows the university's true priorities.
Take seriously credible accusations, especially those against administrators and senior tenured-faculty. Knowing that Professor XXX has been shielded by the University and is still around and teaching students is a major deterrent for prospective and current students.
Take survivors accounts seriously, no matter who is accused.
TAKE THE REPORTS SERIOUSLY.
Take things more seriously. It is UNR's job to take a stance on power-based violence and sometimes it gets swept under the rug.
Take us seriously. Actually try to help.
TAKE VIOLATIONS AND REPORTS SERIOUSLY.
Taking actions on educating before these events occur

Talk about shame and offer real answers to students. Offer more than 4-5 free counseling sessions. Have a religious/spiritual chaplain in campus who can talk to people who attend church, synagogue, mosque, temple, etc. just because UNR is non-religious doesn't mean that people are non-spiritual or non-religious. A lot of people don't trust secular institutions.
Talk to someone who will listen and care. UNR needs to listen and care (not saying they already don't).
Teach young men not to "nut check" or flick each other's nipples as a joke. Bro culture is the worst. Also, teach people effective strategies for pushing back against stupid ass behavior like that.
telling them that they should not tolerate it and that UNR will solve it
Terminate XXX and other people who participate in power based violence
Terminate the partnership between EO/TIX and TNG Consulting, provide international students Title IX training, commit to respond to Title IX complaints within 72 hours, and release non-confidential Title IX data to the public, as required by federal law, and all case files to complainants by Monday, January 22, 2024.
The accused perpetrator should be placed on leave while an investigation into the matter occurs.
The campus climate could be more welcoming and focus on community, love of learning, and not just on ROI and transactional experiences. UNR feels like a weak community space with a lot of independent actors who are involved in transactional relationships. Somehow this feels like it extends to student safety and connectedness.
The perpetrators should face consequences and provide extensive support to victims.
The primary goal should be to get the facts of the situation and then punish the one who committed the act, whether the punished person falsely accused someone, or the punished person actually committed the act. (hopefully that makes sense)
The resources are very well known and clearly there to help. UNR does a great job displaying and communicating this!
The status quo on campus seems satisfactory, but I guess keep an eye on frat parties because god knows what happens in those...
The study environment should be looked upon. Who are the professors? maybe a middle of age not so much old school. Where the power was used to intimidate a person to not succeed.
The university has to be open to discuss intense issues like this.
The University is well enough prepared in my opinion
The university should continue to persuade and remind those to always come with consent, or else they won't feel safe anymore.
The University should stay the same.
There have been circumstances of posters with threats posted in research buildings targeting specific people and those posting them were allowed to continue to do research in the building.
There is nothing they can do to help people like me who are fully remote living nowhere near campus. If I was a student living near campus then I believe they have supports in place
There needs to be more advertising for counseling and medical services, especially for freshmen who are trying to navigate all of these new changes within their lives.
There needs to be proper contact where these issues can be taken up and the student needs to be protected. I don't even know whom to reach out to when I am facing power based violence.

There should be more open communication about the problems on campus. There was a protest about a professor being sexually involved with a student and no information was presented. Regularly when there are any types of issues they are ignored by UNR, if UNR started caring about any problems I would be more trusting at their handling of more difficult situations.
They just need to have supportive services available
They may already have this, but an open 24 hour line that students can call or text if something is wrong. This would allow students to receive quicker responses if it is an emergency or a very serious situation.
They need Martin Luther King to sing Blank Space by Taylor Swift
They need to keep the victim apprised of the situation as it develops if they report the problem and there should be some way for them to disclose to a peer that help or even file a report for them if they cannot.
They need to listen to both sides of the story. Often times the males are ridiculed or villainized.
They should actually help by getting involved. Unr backs up its professors before even knowing what happened. Honestly very disgusted with Unr.
They should first off listen to the accuser and take their case seriously and respond as soon as possible instead of waiting to respond to reports. They should also hold the accused accountable especially if there is evidence to back up any claims.
They should provide students with more facilities to release their sexuality desires
This is a very difficult question because it gets to the point you are just about FORCED to take sides. Support ONE fully, or support the OTHER fully. Those two types of people can't well be in one area together. I deal with this issue at work, and wish I could go remote as I have with this program. I wish work took this as seriously as UNR does. How can we handle people that act this way? They shouldn't be allowed to chase people off. That's all I know. They don't have the right to override HR/Administrators. I would suggest expulsion, honestly, for school, and firing for work. It's a direct assault, honestly, to the business and to diversity thereof. Random people shouldn't have the right to play dominance to get their way at the expense of others.
This semester it came out that a professor was sexually trafficking international graduate students and abusing them in his own home. UNR has yet even months after to denounce his actions or take any serious steps to do what is right. It is shameful and Sandoval and the board of trustee should be replaced over this, there is no reason to support and protect the culprit especially while harming and not protecting the victims.

This survey is poorly timed and shows a complete disconnect between the administration and the student body. Whether by accident or intent, this survey comes at a time when students are loudly voicing their opinions of how Universities in the state of Nevada, specifically UNR, address sexual assault, and instead of this survey having a heavy focus on what the university is doing it rather implies that sexual assault is only committed by students and is, therefore, is the students responsibility. While, of course, the person who commits sexual assault is the person to blame, UNR is not only complacent in many sexual harassment cases but actively silences victims. The UNR Title IX office has done nothing to support students or faculty, and when they do get around to looking at a case, they almost always side with what looks best for the university, i.e., protecting those in power. UNR has a long history of caring about money and prestige and not the well-being of its students or faculty. This survey is just representative of how Nevada's higher education system's "plan" to reduce sexual harassment is to completely wash its hands of it and instead blame it on students, even though many of the Title IX cases that haven't been looked at are complaints of faculty committing sexual harassment. I sincerely hope that you take a long look at the administrators at UNR and recognize the problem is not with student culture or drugs and alcohol but the Universities disregard for people.

This survey was way too fucking long. Like, obviously way too long? Also this question fucking sucks. What should UNR do to keep enrollment up? Idk, maybe prioritize safety and well being instead of your enrollment brochure numbers.

Title IX is very supportive of this in my experience. I think a huge risk is the dry campus when I lived in the dormitories they would frequently breathalyze students attempting to return to their dorms, in my experience this led to students especially the female students remaining in sketchy situations, parties or whatnot off campus with increasingly drunk frat bros or sketchy men rather than being able to go to their homes as they were scared to get an MIC. This is where I saw the majority of women get assaulted or coerced.

Title IX should properly investigate their cases

To act on the complaints, so that people can feel comfortable to come forward to UNR in his/her time of need!

To discuss more about these to raise awareness.

To help students facing such forms of violence remain enrolled, UNR can consider a range of measures, including creating a safe and supportive environment where victims can report incidents confidentially, providing access to trained counselors or advocates, establishing clear policies and procedures for handling complaints and investigations, and taking steps to educate students and staff about power-based violence and how to prevent it. Additionally, UNR can consider partnering with community organizations or establishing specialized committees to support victims and develop prevention strategies. Ultimately, individuals who have experienced any form of power-based violence must be heard, supported, and empowered to take control of their lives and pursue their education without fear of retaliation or discrimination.

Treat all cases fair

Truly hear every complaint and put people through the right means of justice

Try harder to protect students from the perpetrator, especially if they want to file a formal report. For people I know who have experienced more serious forms of sexual harassment and assault as students, this has been a major deterrent from formally accusing their

attackers/aggressors to prevent future assaults. There should also be more informal options to help students who do not feel comfortable filing a formal report of such incidents.
UNR does a great job of having seminars and events that talk about prevention and awareness for forms of power-based violence
UNR has a serious problem with retaliation from higher up individuals who see themselves as in a power position. Generally, graduate students are worked to death and if any attempt is made to "do the right thing" it has consequences.
UNR has been hit with a high-profile accusation of a professor SA-ing a foreign transfer student (who is now also a professor), and there is no confidence that Title IX has done anything about it for over 10 years. I'd think UNR should at least do something to show that they are competent enough to make actions, or reverse said SA-professor enough to hold an entire department hostage
UNR needs to acknowledge Its direct coverup of a professor being sexually trafficked by a colleague and retaliating against her when she filed reports. TitleIX is not here to protect its students or professors. Acknowledge your failings and take steps to stand up and protect the survivors.
UNR needs to improve its Title IX resources. Myself, and others that I know, have been sexually assaulted without any repercussions for the perpetrator. Additionally, there is a graduate student in my department who was convicted of sex trafficking involving a minor and nothing was done in our department about it. I worry about young incoming students who are unaware of his criminal history and are vulnerable.
UNR NEEDS TO REESTABLISH AN OMBUDSMAN OFFICE. IT IS SIMPLY RIDICULOUS THAT THERE IS NO SUCH OFFICE AT THIS R1 CARNEGIE INSTITUTION. THERE IS NO SAFE PLACE FOR STUDENTS TO TAKE THEIR CONCERNS IN THIS MANNER BECAUSE OF THIS. THE OTHER OPTIONS OFFERED ARE NOT THE SAME AS AN OMBUDSMAN.
UNR needs to replace the Title 9 office staff with people who will cooperate with investigations instead of protecting abusers. A friend of mine left the university because another student raped, beat, and then stalked her on and off campus. She followed all the proper reporting procedures, went to the University for help, and the only people who wanted to help her was University PD. The dean of students interviewed me because I was present during some of the times when the stalker attempted to make in person contact with her. The dean of students took no action against the stalker even though they found that he DID stalk this friend. The Title 9 office, meanwhile, refused to cooperate with the police and instead told my friend to drop her case against the other student because it's going to "ruin his education" and "he doesn't deserve that." This is not unsubstantiated, either. He was arrested and charged with assault and battery and STILL the University leadership wouldn't do anything.
UNR needs to stop protecting bad people just because they have tenure and are revered as a professional and/or scholar, especially in the College of Business.
UNR pretends to care. Some faculty might care but the rest pretend to care to look like they are doing the right thing. Hire professionals and make decisions on what's best not what is the most profitable.
UNR should do a bit more to help students AND staff. Recently, a staff member sexually assaulted another staff member and UNR did not do anything.

UNR should ensure steps to remove students from classes/research labs from the accused presence without any consequence to the students academic or career life.
UNR should fully support that student with all necessary steps to protect that student.
UNR should have security on campus with mandatory body cameras during the day in more secluded areas of campus. Especially at night. UNR should also respond and act quicker in reported sexual assault cases.
UNR should implement more safety procedures and uphold an environment that makes power-based violence not allowed.
UNR should investigation situations like these.
UNR should make it more obvious where the title 9 office is. Also having security at Evans park to prevent rape cases among students at what has been deemed date-rape park.
UNR should offer both mental and physical help.
UNR should offer the necessary support to victims of power-based violence.
UNR should show active support to the victim of the situation and look for potential signs of power-based violence. They should protect the victim and offer resources to them. In the end, UNR should also create a space that it is okay to report incidents and that people experiencing power-based violence can ask for help.
UNR should take allegations of sexual assault more seriously. Additionally, not enough is being done to prevent students and the surrounding community from trafficking. I have heard plenty of rumors of professors making comments or participating in a sexual nature with students and other faculty. While rumors, are just that, a rumor. The integrity of the university is not purely based in fact, but with what students have to say. DO MORE, and BE BETTER.
UNR should take reports of power-based violence seriously and remove perpetrators of power-based violence. Investigations should be conducted thoroughly but quickly. UNR should have a zero-tolerance policy for power-based violence.
UNR wouldn't admit anything and they would keep the person who is in power, without acknowledged anything.
Update Title IXs archaic language and procedures. Offer more psychological support for survivors.
Use justice in their investigations.
What any reasonable person would consider the bare minimum - e.g. separating and protecting the reporter from the alleged aggressor. That shouldn't be too hard. And actually responding to reports, not ignoring them or refusing to look into evidence that the reporter provides. Not siding with the person in power even if/when it goes against all evidence, in order protect the reputation of the school. Not doing NOTHING
When a faculty member hears that homework is not turned in due to issues at home, they should address it and provide resources and talk to the student. Offer courtesy time and explore the nature of the issue rather than brush it off sternly and say too bad, points will be taken off regardless. You need to manage your time. It's a horrible response that sends survivors away from learning opportunities. Abusers/Offenders count on this isolation to continue power and control. UNR should utilize any and all means to assist victims including crisis intervention to school deferments.
While there is always room for improvement in the campus safety and health services, I am having trouble visualizing what improvements would look like in practice.