

**College of Southern Nevada
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 2023 launch data was pushed back from its previous planned launch in October of 2023 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 CSN.

Generally, students at CSN reported moderate to positive perceptions of their campus leadership. However, most students reported negative perceptions of their campus leaders' abilities to protect their students. Additionally, most students reported that CSN would be somewhat likely to perform specific reporting behaviors.

When asked how likely the college would fairly treat the accused and the resulting investigation, participants largely agreed that CSN would most likely engage in these behaviors. However, most students were neutral when asked if power-based violence was a problem at CSN. 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. 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. Three participants indicated that they have witnessed these situations, and those students either told someone of authority about the situation, lost the opportunity to intervene when considering whether to take action, or did not take action at all.

Regarding their own experiences, most participants indicated that consent questions did not apply to them. When they did apply, only 12% 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 40% of students reported engaging in consent communication during sexual encounters. However, overall, students at CSN 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 CSN 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

CSN 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 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

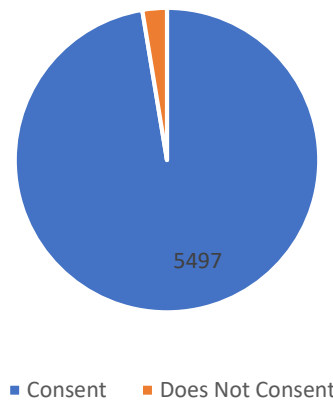
The items in the power-based violence survey were mostly adapted from previous sexual assault surveys conducted at three other Nevada institutions (UNR, GBC, and WNC). All items were approved by NSHE prior to launching the survey. Each institution provided the research team with a contact list of both 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 954 students who completed this survey at CSN.

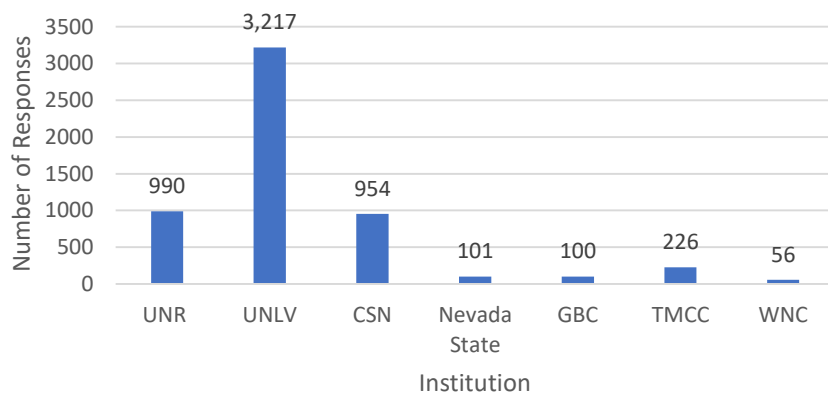
Figure 1. Completed Surveys



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

Figure 2. Responses by Institution

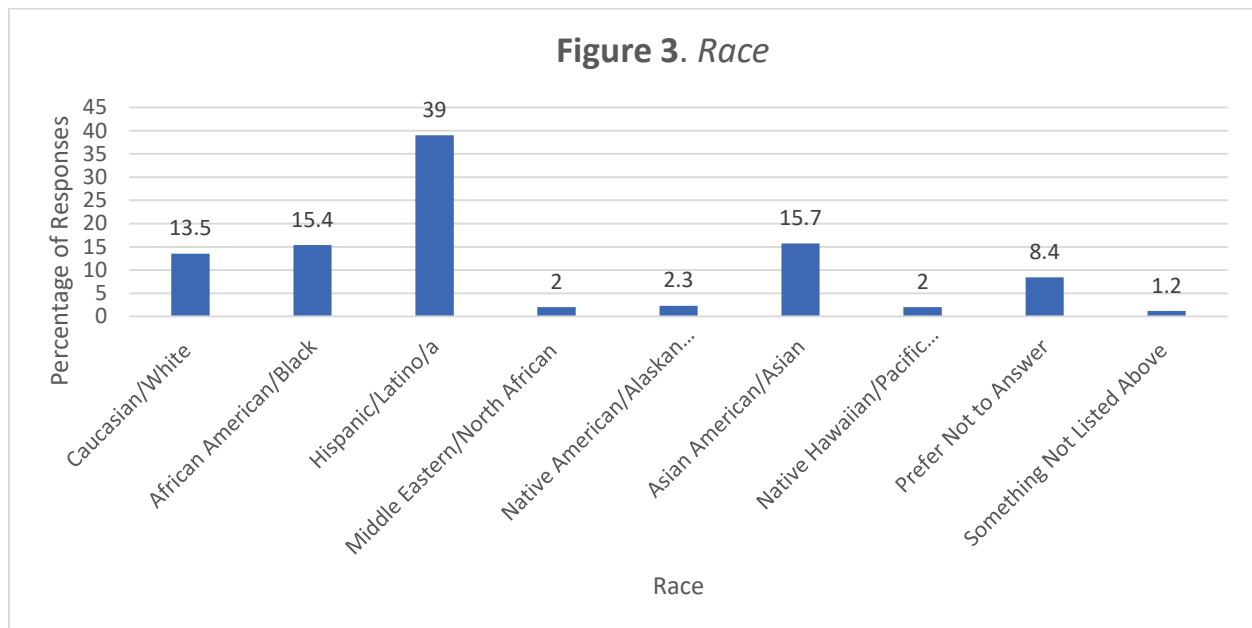


³ This survey was launched just 5 days before the tragic shooting deaths of UNLV professors in Las Vegas on December 6, 2023. This historical event likely contributed to the greater response rate from this institution compared to all other institutions given the title of the survey.

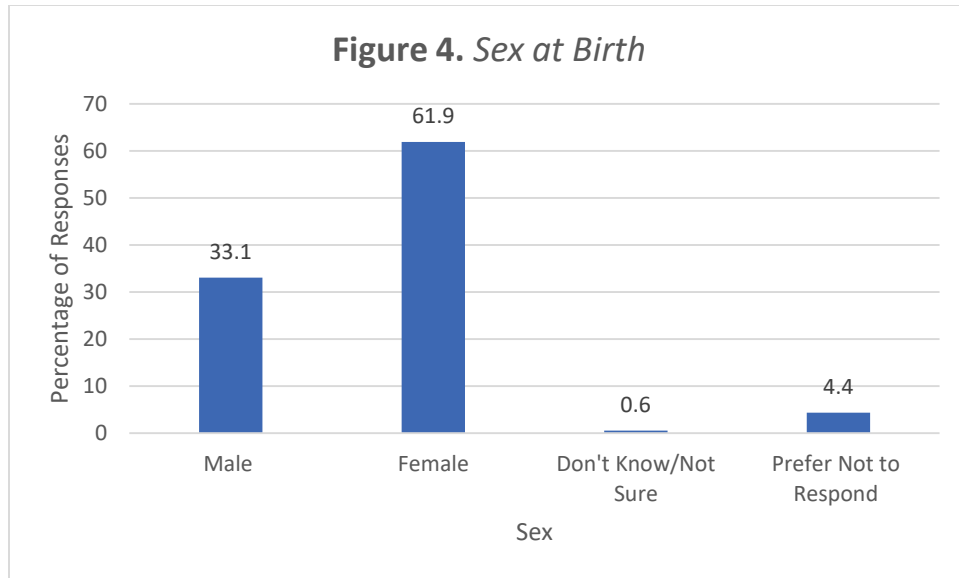
Socio-Demographics

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

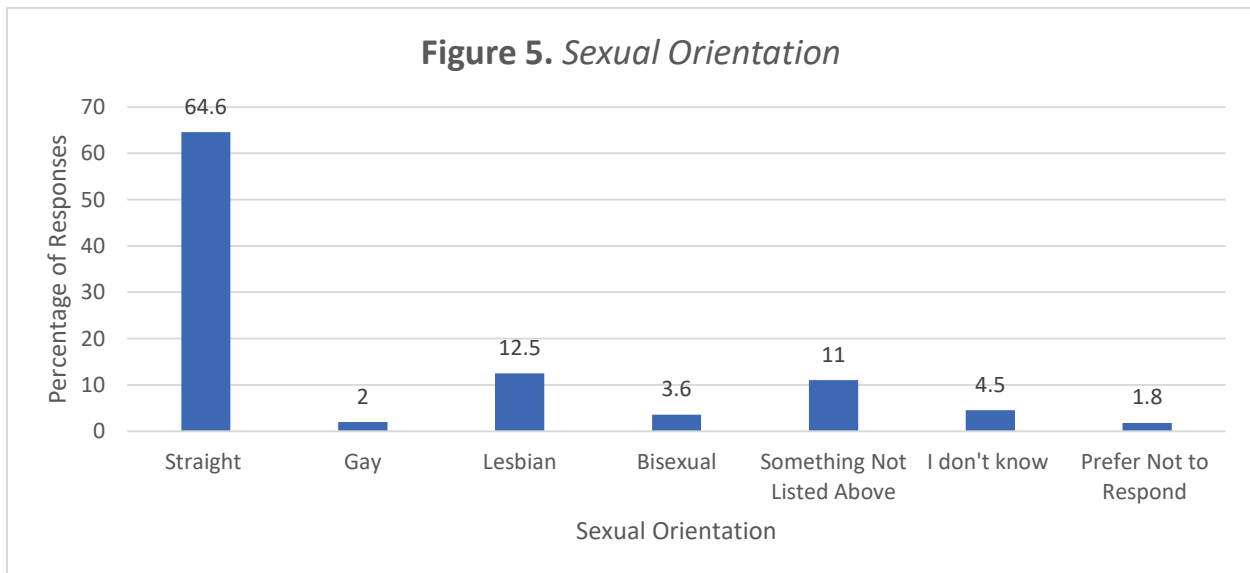
Race. Most of the CSN students who responded identified as Hispanic/Latino/a (39%), Asian American/Asian (15.7%), and African American (15.4%). Examples of other races that respondents identified as include Burmese, Portuguese, Sri Lankan, and Myanmar. See Figure 3 for more specific frequencies.



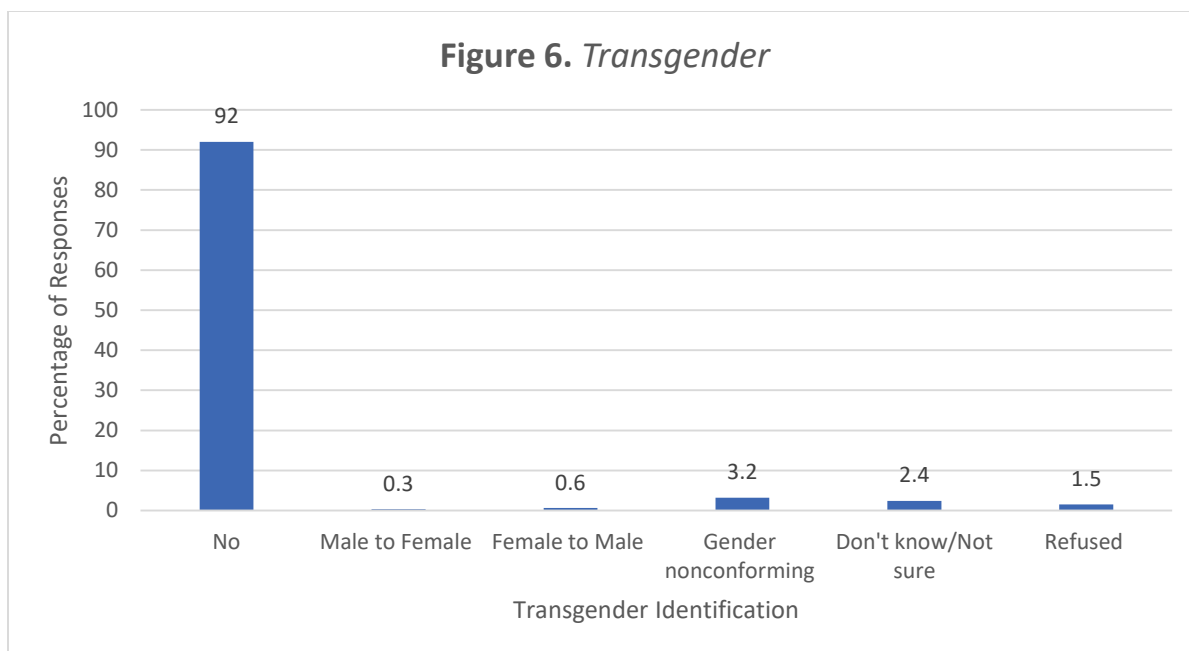
Sex. Most respondents at CSN identified as Female (61.9%; see Figure 4 on the next page).



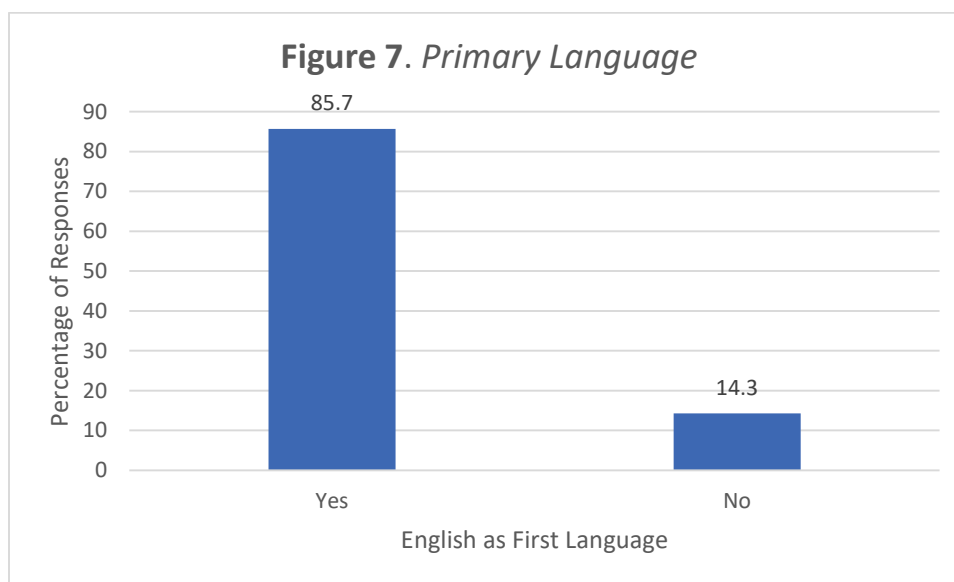
Sexual Orientation. Most respondents identified as Straight (64.6%), and 12.5% of students identified as Lesbian or Gay (2%); see Figure 5). Some examples of other sexual orientations that respondents identified as include asexual, pansexual, queer, and demisexual.



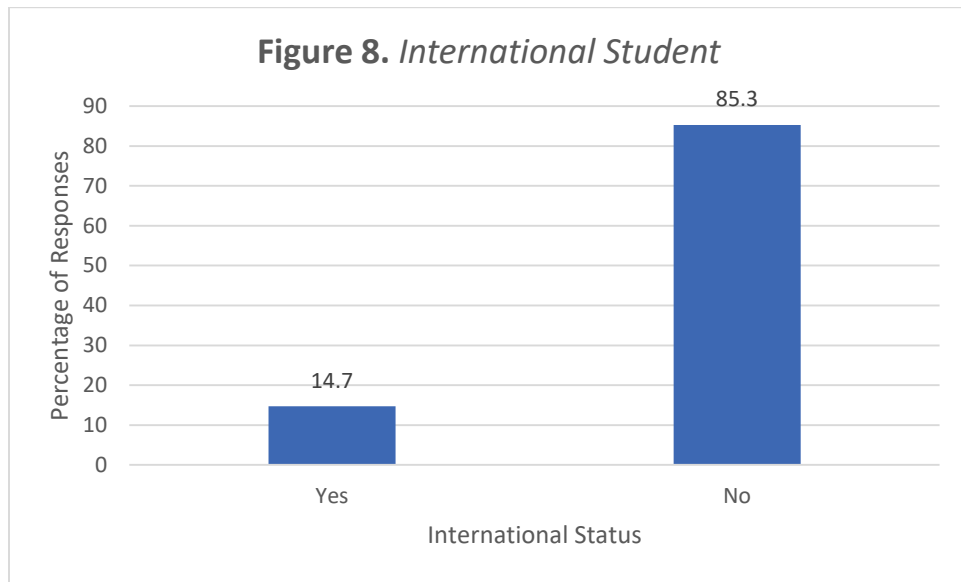
Transgender. When asked if they consider themselves to be transgender, most CSN students answered “No” (92%). There was a small percentage of students who identified as transgender, gender nonconforming (3.2%). See Figure 6 for more specific percentages.



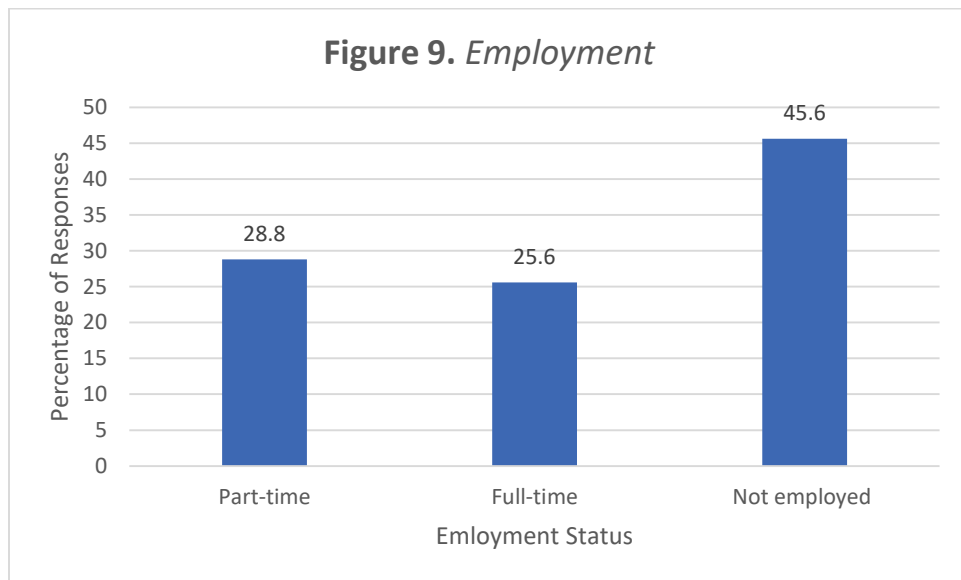
Primary Language. When asked if English was their primary language, 85.7% of CSN students answered “Yes.” It is important to note that there were 285 CSN respondents who did not answer this question. Of the students who answered “No,” examples of their first languages include Arabic, Amharic, Burmese, Chinese, French, Japanese, Russian, Serbian, Spanish, and Tagalog. See Figure 7 for more specific percentages.



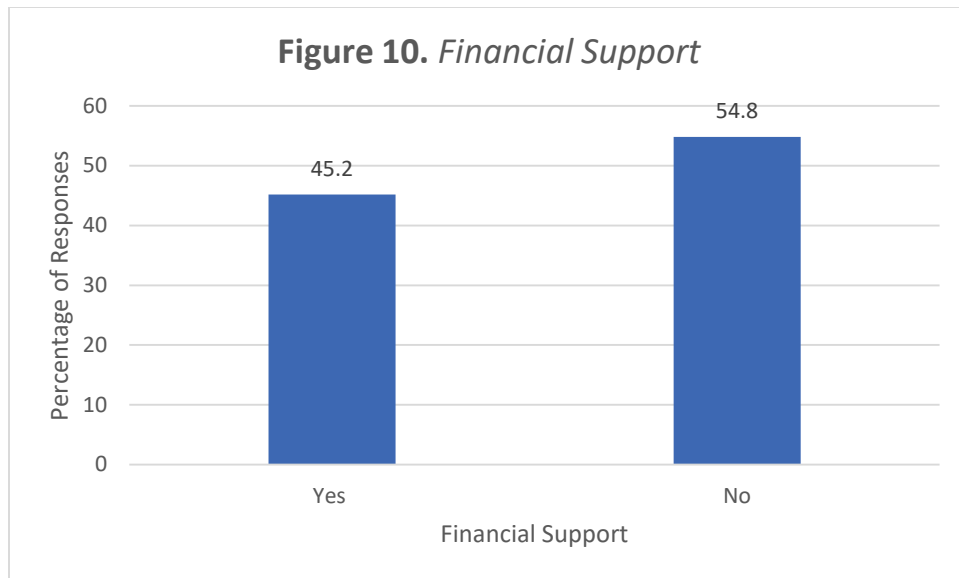
International Student. Students were asked if they were either an international student or exchange student. There was a small percentage of respondents who are international or exchange students (14.7%; see Figure 8).



Employment. Students were asked if they are currently employed while attending school. Almost half of the students are not employed (45.6%), but the other half of the students who responded are either employed part-time or full-time (54.4%; see Figure 9).



Financial Support. Students were asked if they are receiving financial support from their parents or someone else other than financial aid. A majority of students do not receive outside financial support (54.8%; see Figure 10).



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 CSN 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 CSN 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 CSN 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 CSN 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 CSN 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 CSN 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 CSN 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 CSN 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 CSN 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. 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 CSN students’ 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, CSN 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.*

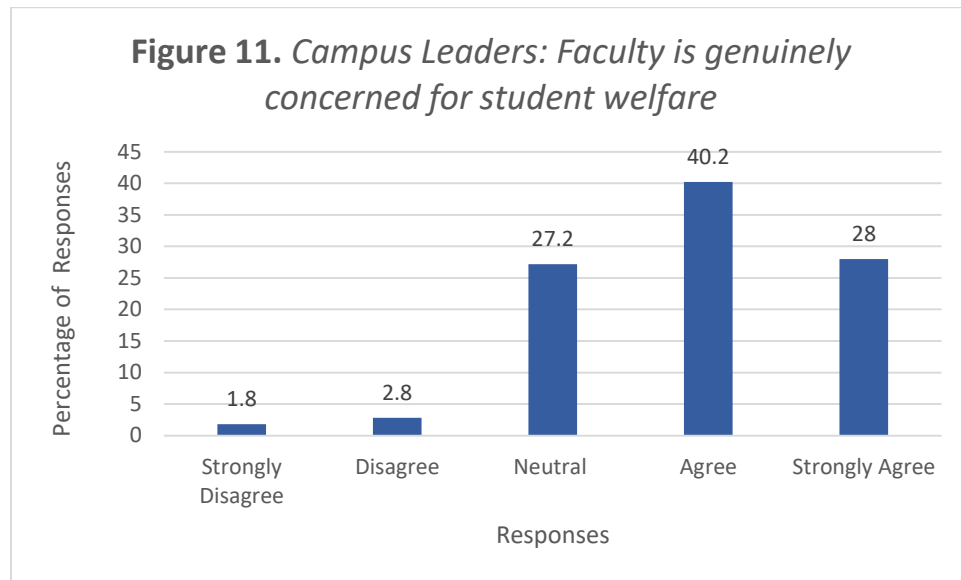
Results

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

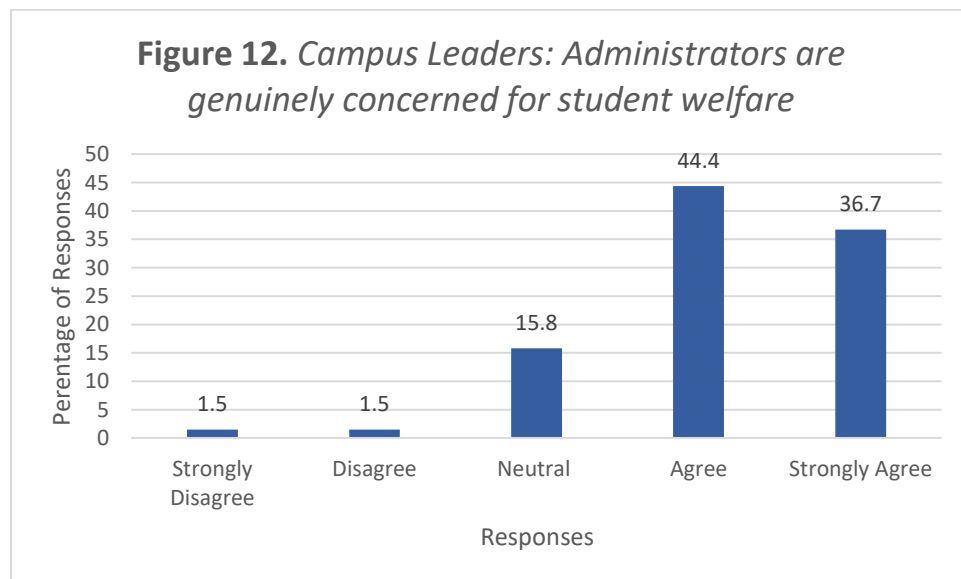
Perceptions of Campus Leaders

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*).

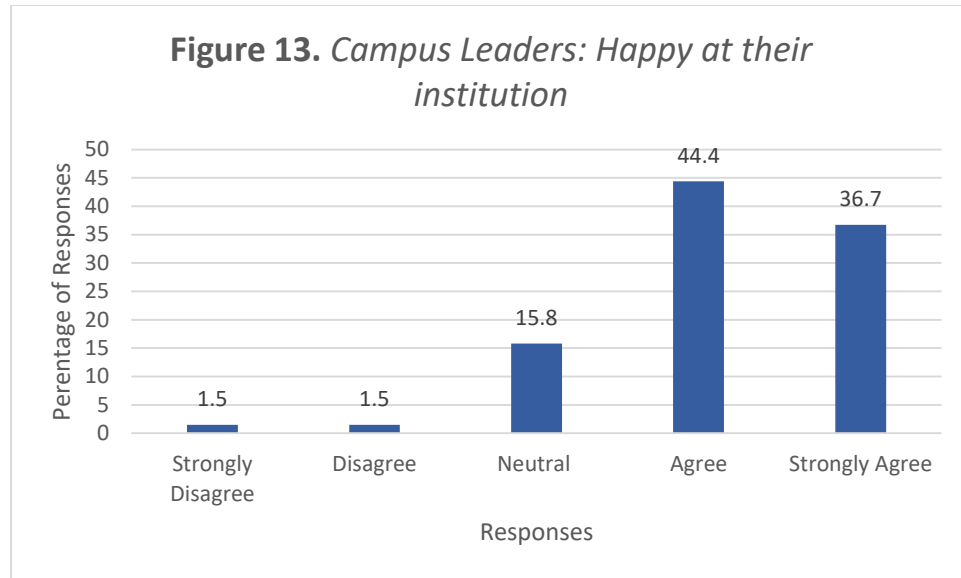
Most students reported that the faculty were genuinely concerned about their welfare. Most students reported that they “Agree” (40.2%), but there was a proportion of students who “Strongly Agree” (28%) with that statement (see Figure 11).



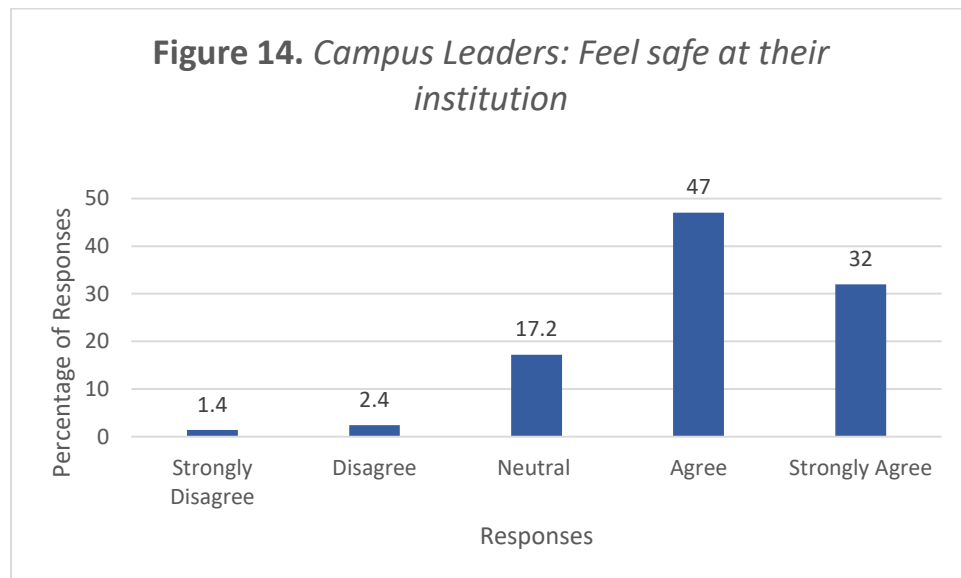
Students were asked if they believed that CSN administrators are genuinely concerned about their welfare. Almost half of the students “Agree” with that statement (44.4%) and “Strongly Agree” (36.7%). However, there were 15.8% of students who remained neutral (see Figure 12).



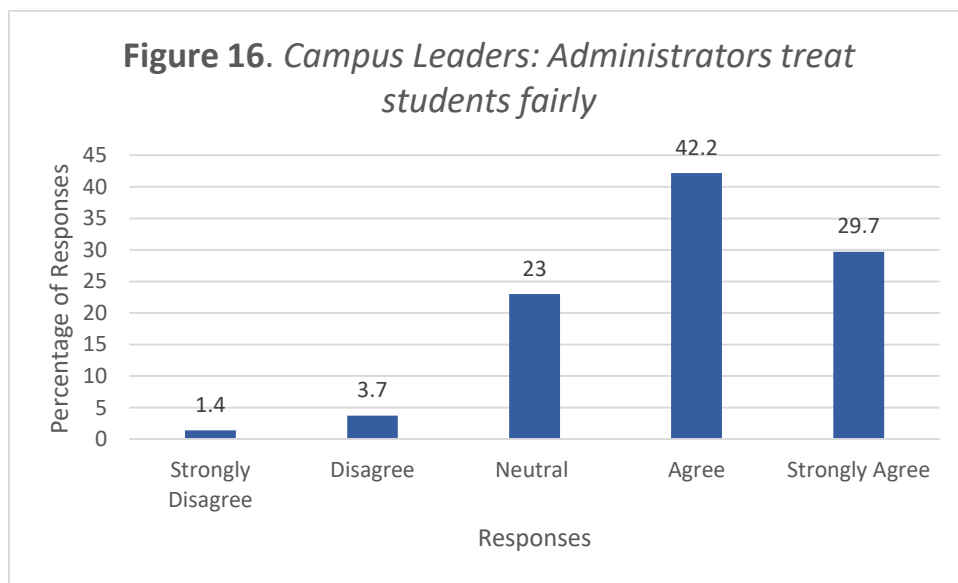
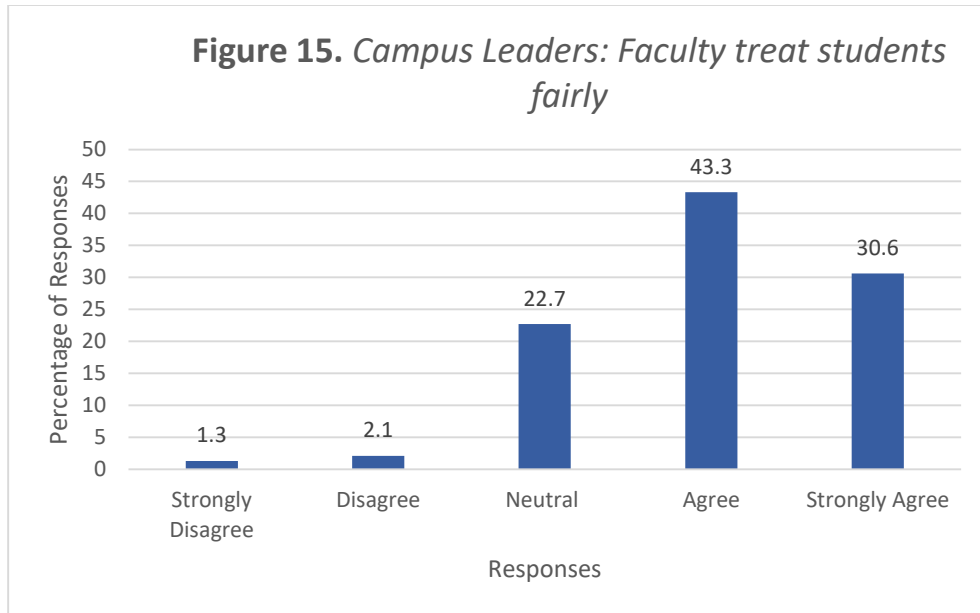
When asked if students were happy at CSN, most students reported that they “Agree” or “Strongly Agree.” Slightly less than half of students “Agree” (44.4%) and 36.7% “Strongly Agree” to that statement. However, there is a proportion of students who remained neutral (15.8%; see Figure 13).



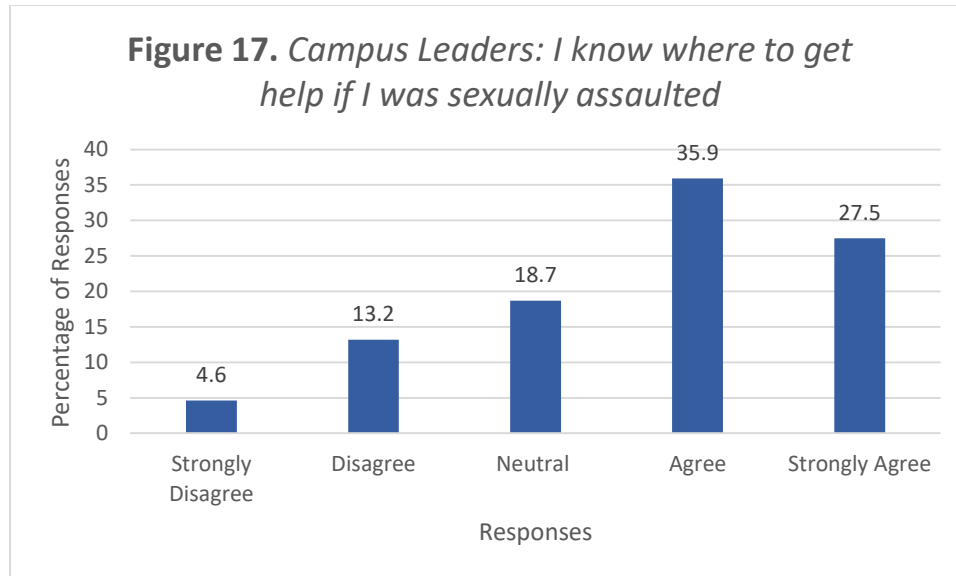
Similarly, CSN students were asked if they felt safe on their campuses. A majority of students either “Agreed” or “Strongly Agreed” that they felt safe on their campus (79%). Only a small percentage of students either “Disagree” or “Strongly Disagree” to that statement (1.4% and 2.4%, respectively). See Figure 14 for more specific frequencies.



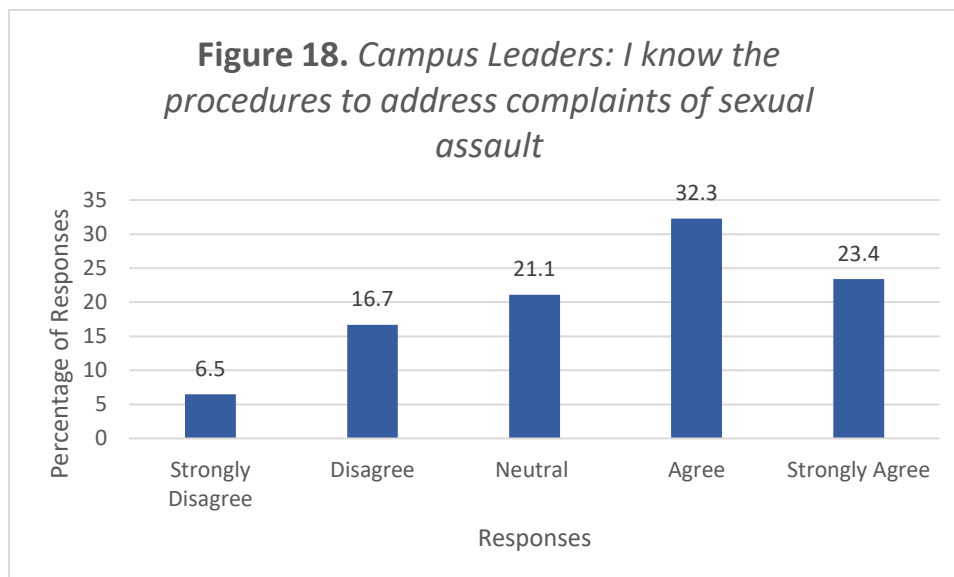
Students were asked to rate their agreement on whether faculty and administrators treat students fairly. Most CSN students reported that they “Agree” that both faculty and administrators treat students fairly (43.3% and 42.4%, respectively). To see the frequencies separated by faculty and administrators, see Figures 15 and 16, respectively.



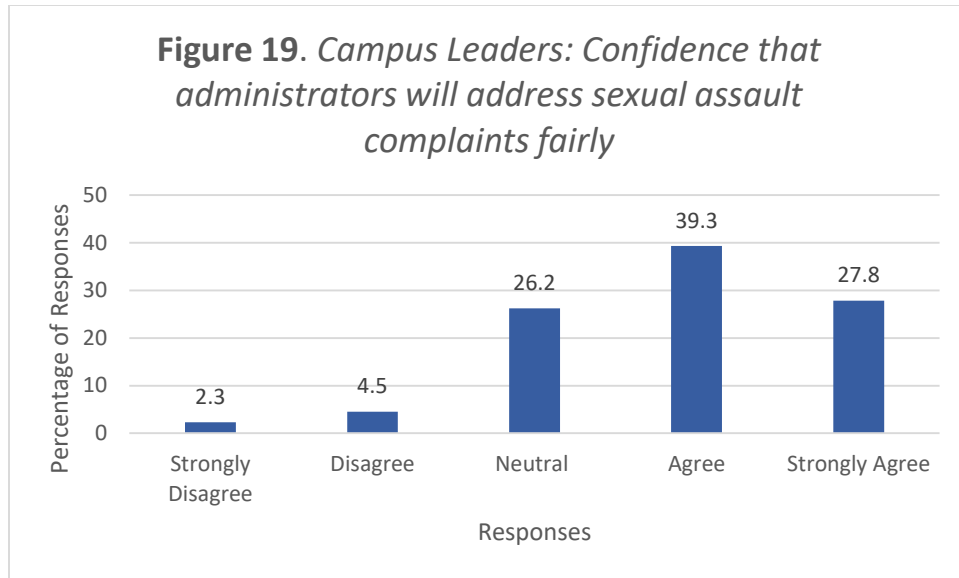
When asked whether CSN students know where to get help if they were sexually assaulted, there was a small proportion of students who reported that they “Strongly Disagree” (4.6%), and 13.2% of students “Disagree.” However, there were many students who reported that they “Agree,” (35.9%) and “Strongly Agree” (27.5%; see Figure 17 on the next page).



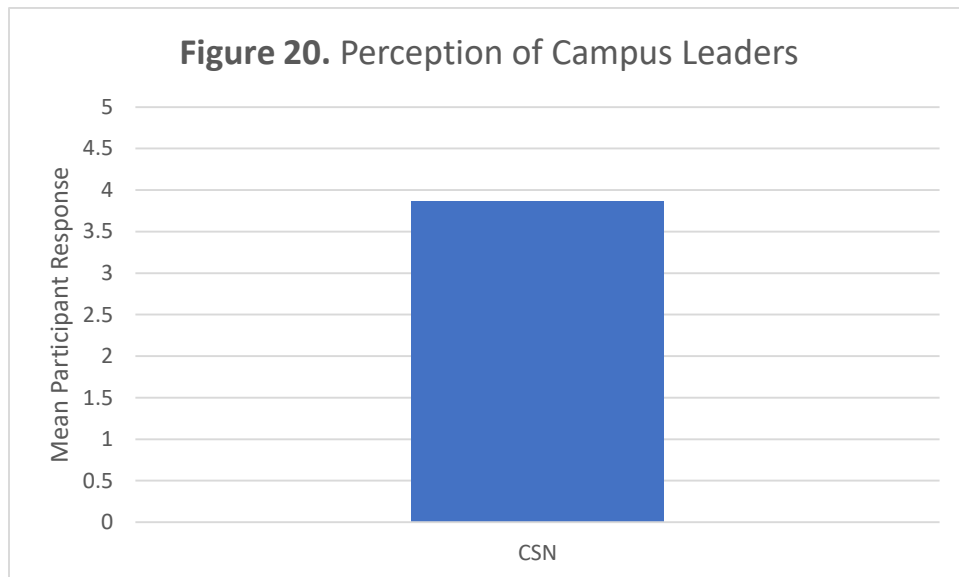
Furthermore, a few CSN students reported that they “Strongly Disagree,” (6.5%), and an even larger proportion of students reported that they “Disagree” when asked if they know the procedures to address complaints of sexual assault (16.7%; see Figure 18).



Most CSN students reported that they either “Agree” or “Strongly Agree” that they have confidence in their administrators addressing sexual assault complaints fairly (39.3% and 27.8%, respectively; 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 CSN reported positive perceptions of their campus leaders, $M=3.87$, $SD=0.74$.

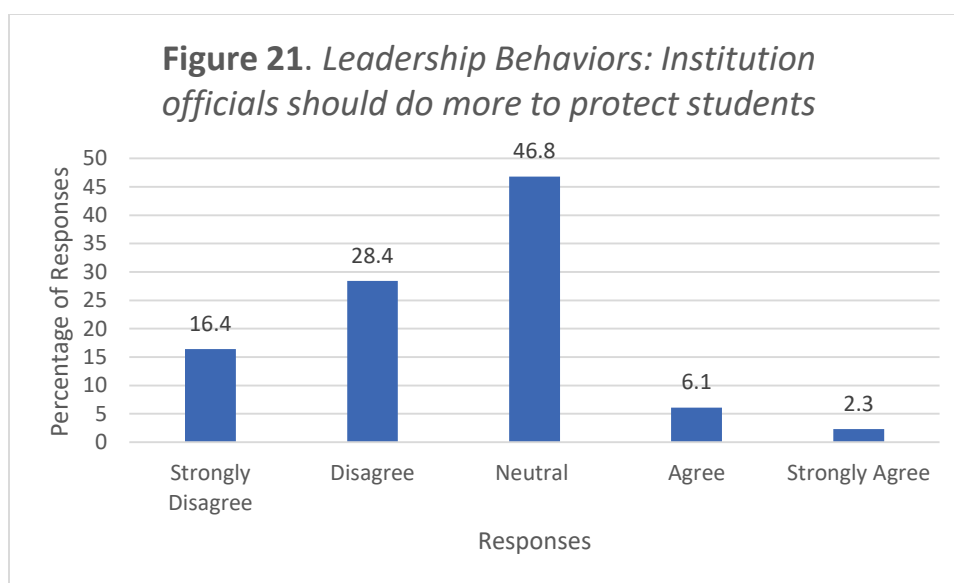


Perceptions of Specific Behaviors of Campus Leaders

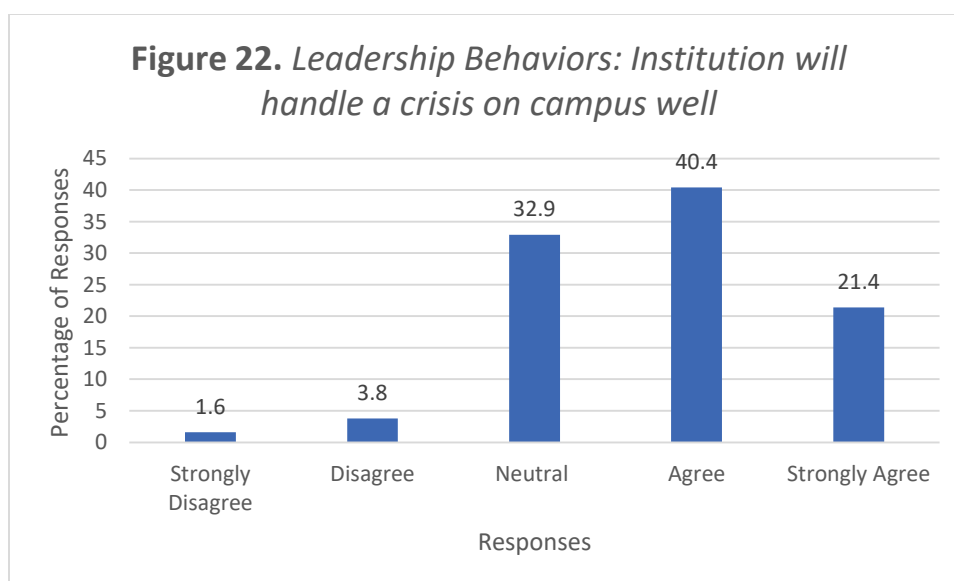
Students were asked to report their agreement on statements about specific behaviors of campus leadership at CSN on a 5-point Likert scale from 1 (*Strongly Disagree*) to 5 (*Strongly Agree*).

When CSN students were asked if campus officials should do more to protect students, most students at all institutions responded with a “Neutral” response (46.8%). However, many

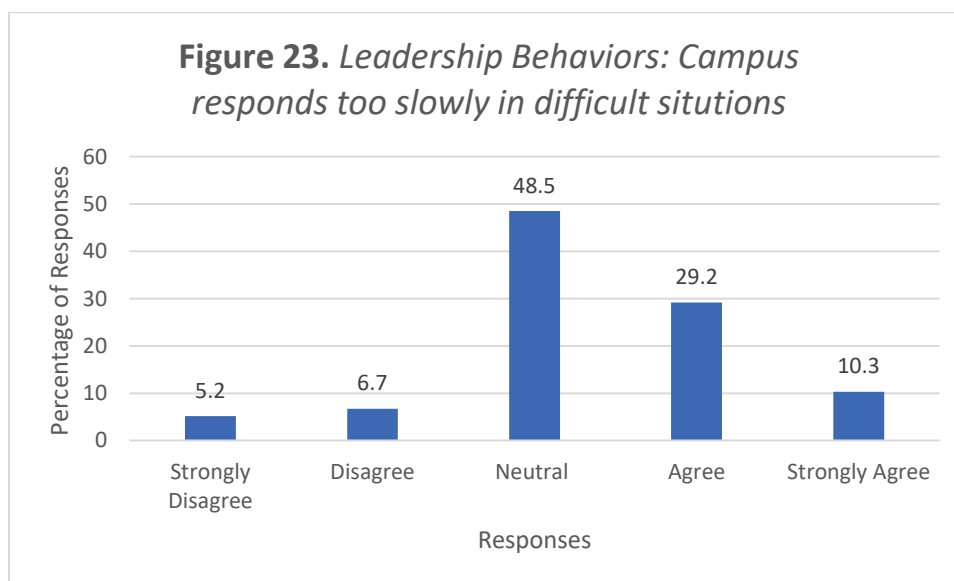
students reported that they “Strongly Disagree” (16.4%) and “Disagree” with that statement (28.4%; see Figure 21).



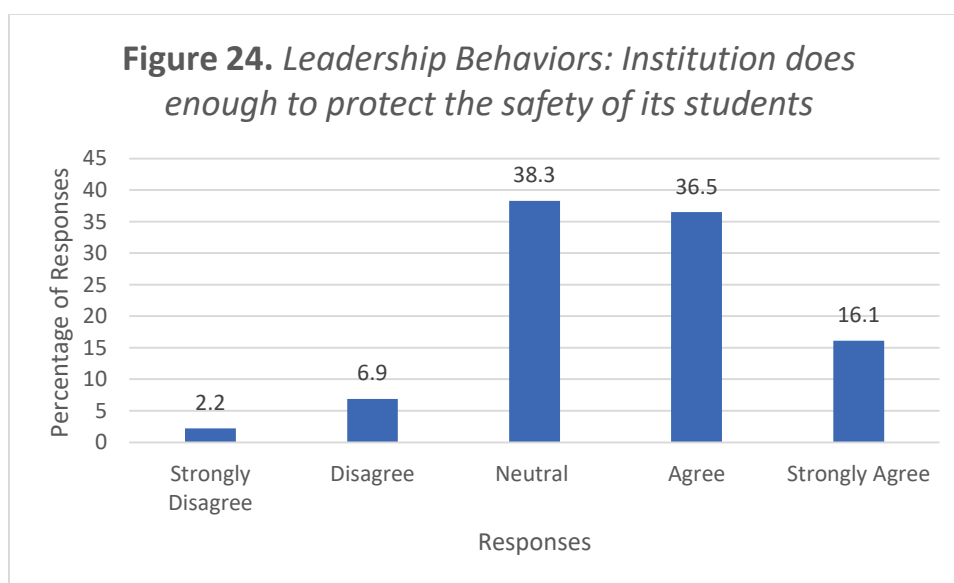
When students were asked if their institutions would handle a crisis on campus well, many CSN students responded with either a “Neutral” response (32.9%) or “Agree” response (40.4%; see Figure 22).



When asked if CSN responded too slowly in difficult situations, approximately half of the students responded with a “Neutral” response (48.5%). Many other students “Agree” that their respective campuses did respond too slowly (29.2%). To see exact numbers, see Figure 23.

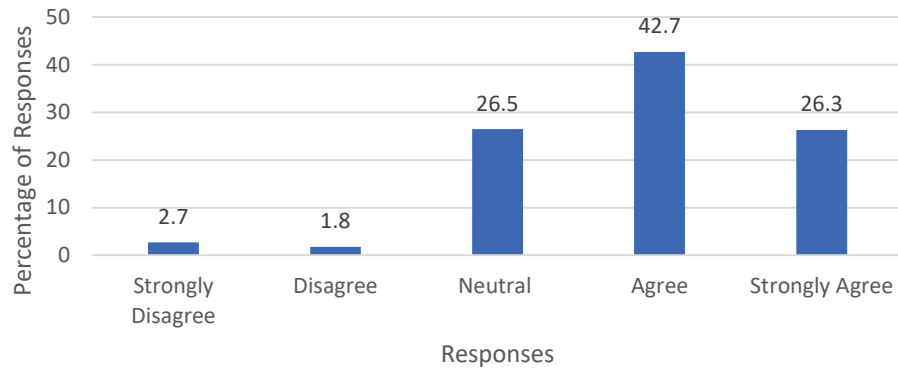


When asked if CSN does enough to protect the safety of its students, many students either responded with “Neutral” (38.3%) or “Agree” (36.5%; see Figure 24).



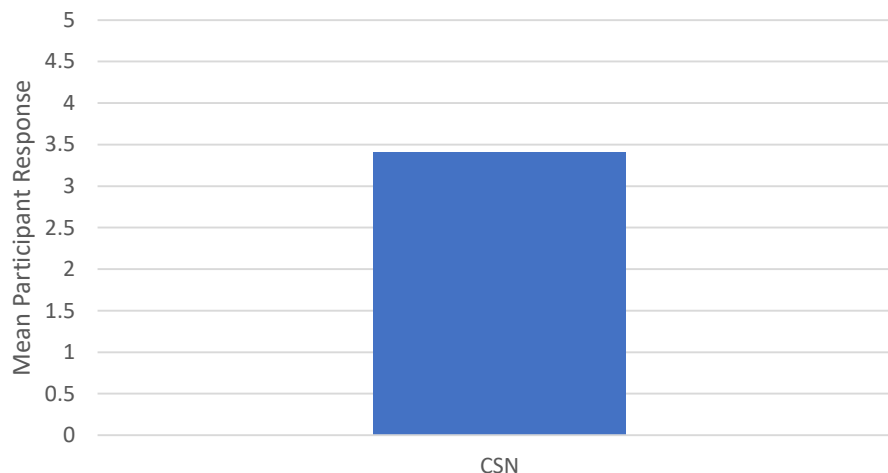
Most students “Agreed” (42.7%) or “Strongly Agreed” (26.3%) that CSN has a good support system in place for students to visit when they are going through difficult times. Approximately 25% of CSN students reported that they are “Neutral” with that statement (see Figure 25).

Figure 25. Leadership Behaviors: Institution has a good support system for students going through difficult times



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 CSN generally reported positive perceptions of their campus leaders' specific behaviors, $M=3.41$, $SD=0.58$.

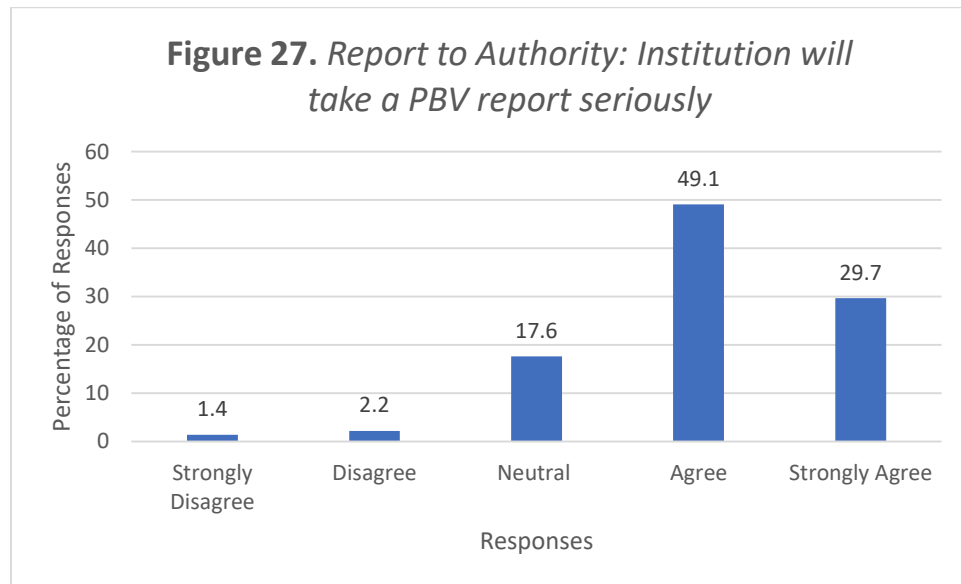
Figure 26. Perception of Leadership Behaviors



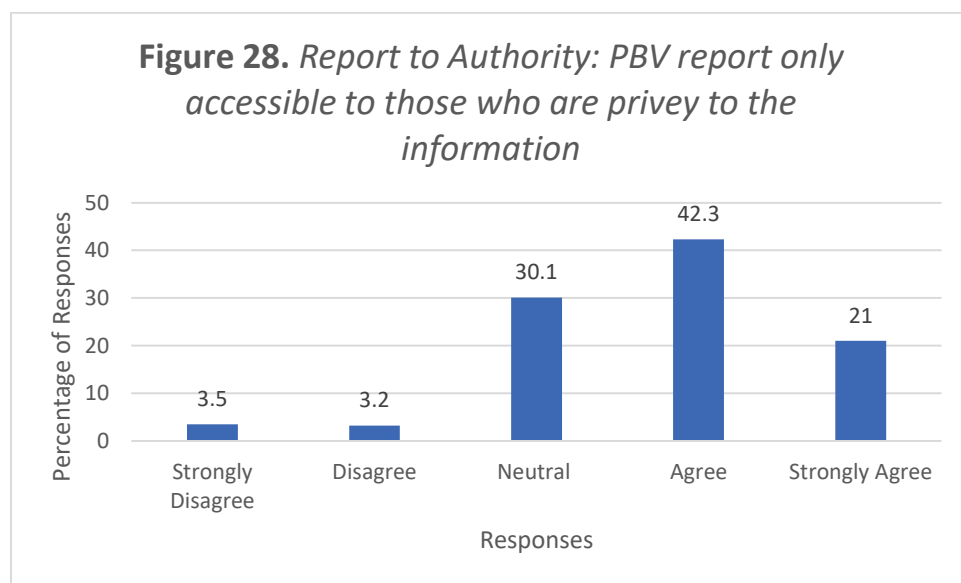
Reporting to Authorities

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

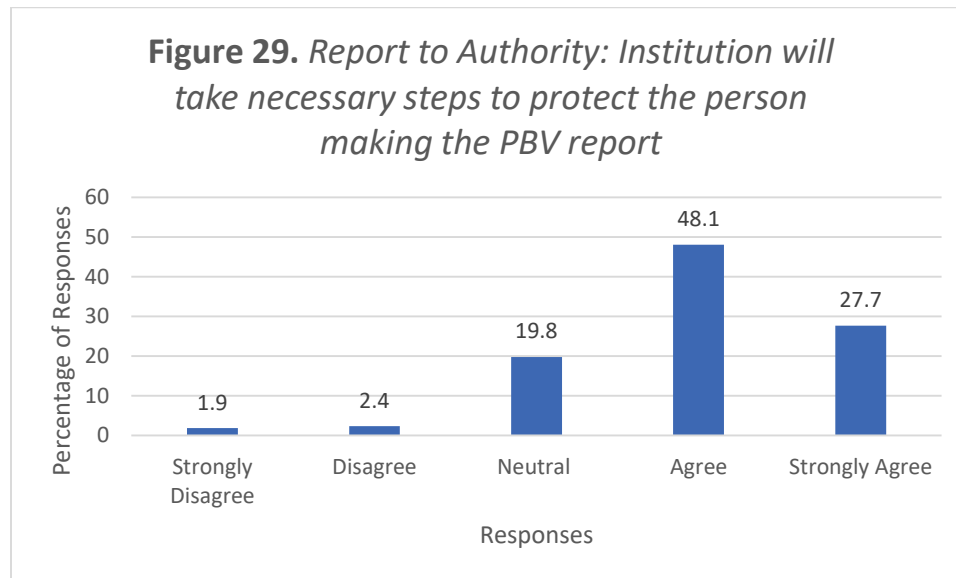
When asked if CSN would take a power-based violence report seriously, most students at reported that they “Agree” with that statement (49.1%). However, there was a proportion of students who responded with “Neutral” (17.6%; see Figure 27).



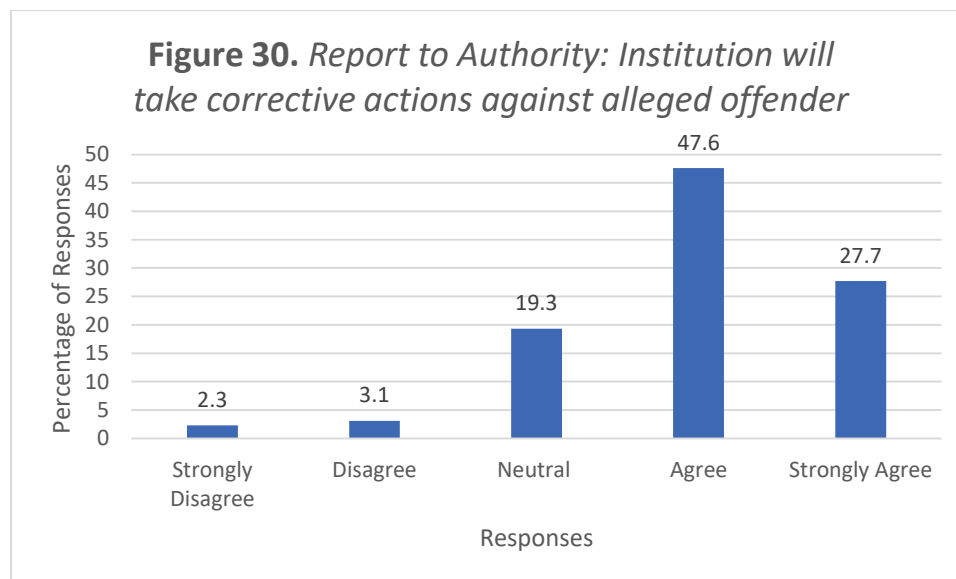
CSN students were asked to rate their agreement on the statement: The power-based violence report would only be accessible to those who are privy to the information. Most students either reported the responses “Neutral,” (30.1%) “Agree,” (42.3%) or “Strongly Agree” (21%; see Figure 28).



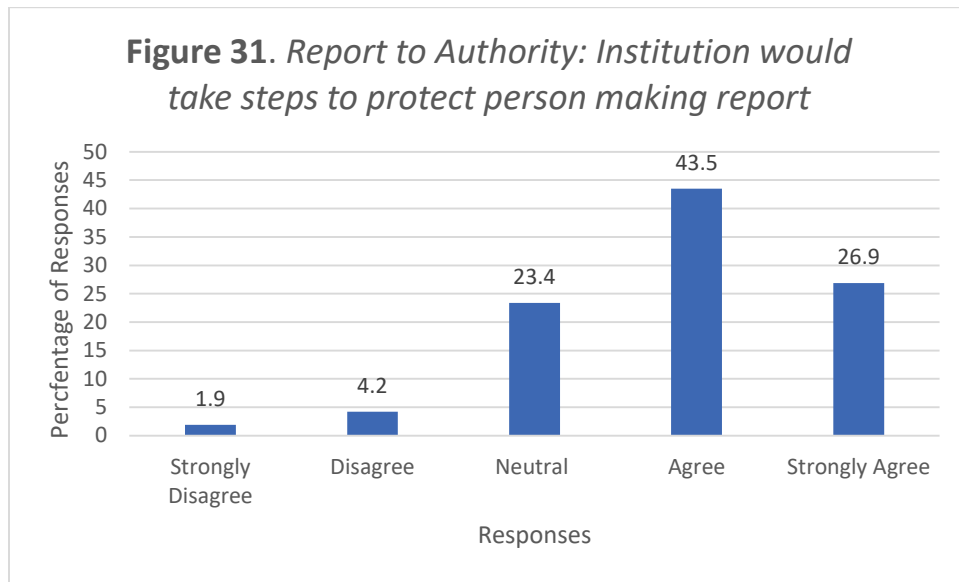
Almost half of CSN respondents “Agree” that CSN would take the necessary steps to protect the person who made a power-based violence report (48.1%). See Figure 29 for more specific frequencies.



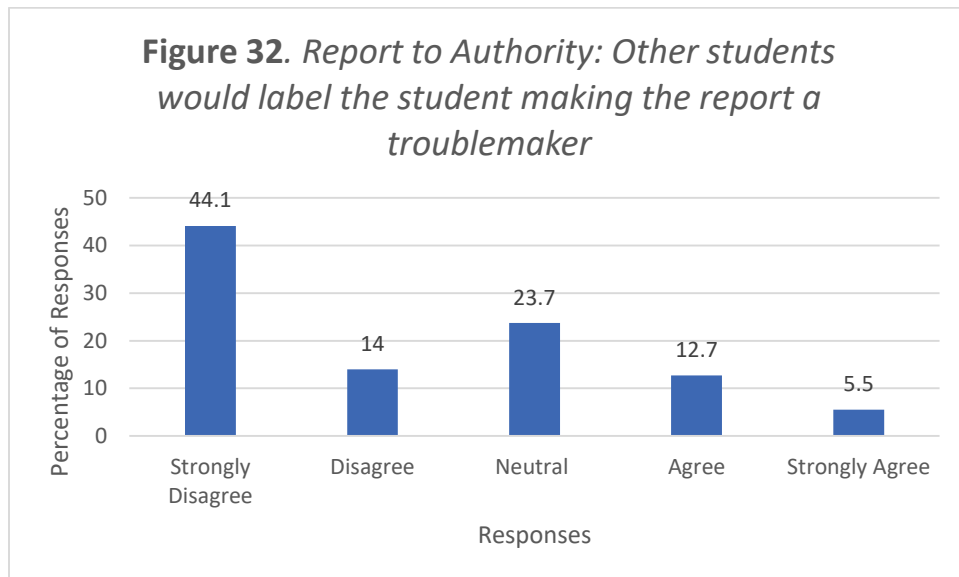
Most students reported that they “Agree” that CSN officials would take corrective actions against the alleged offender (47.6%; see Figure 30).



Students were asked if CSN would take the steps to protect the person making the report from retaliation. A large proportion of students “Agree” (43.5%) or “Strongly Agree” (26.9%) to that statement, and 23.4% of students responded with a “Neutral” response (see Figure 31 on the next page).

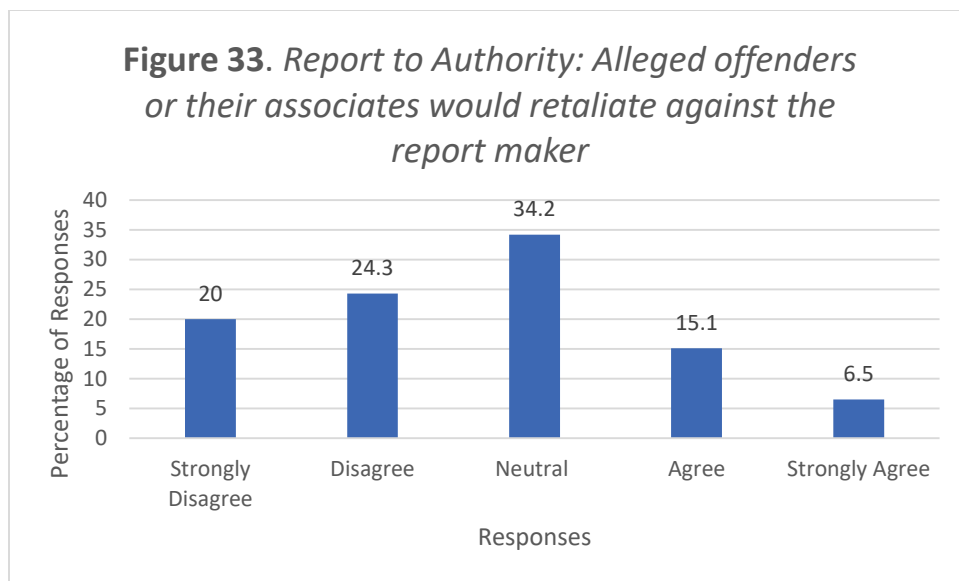


Students were asked if other students would label the person making the report as a troublemaker. Most CSN students “Strongly Disagree” with that statement (44.1%). However, there were some student students who either “Agree” or “Strongly Agree” (18.2%) to the statement. See Figure 32 for further percentages.

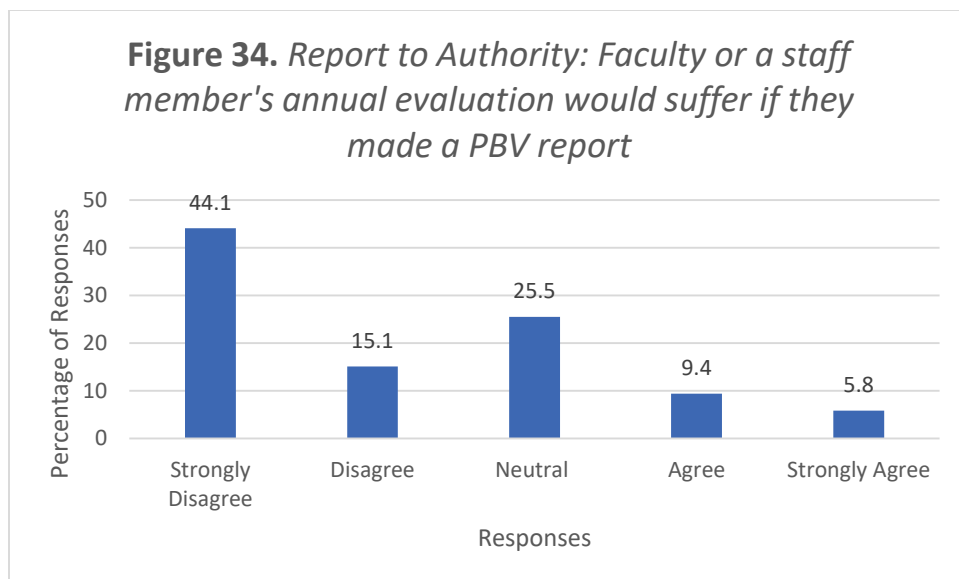


Students were asked to report their agreement or disagreement on whether they thought the alleged offenders or their associates would retaliate against the report maker. The frequencies of this item were quite varied. More than one-third of CSN students responded with a “Neutral” response (34.2%). However, there was a small proportion of students who “Agree” (15.1%) or

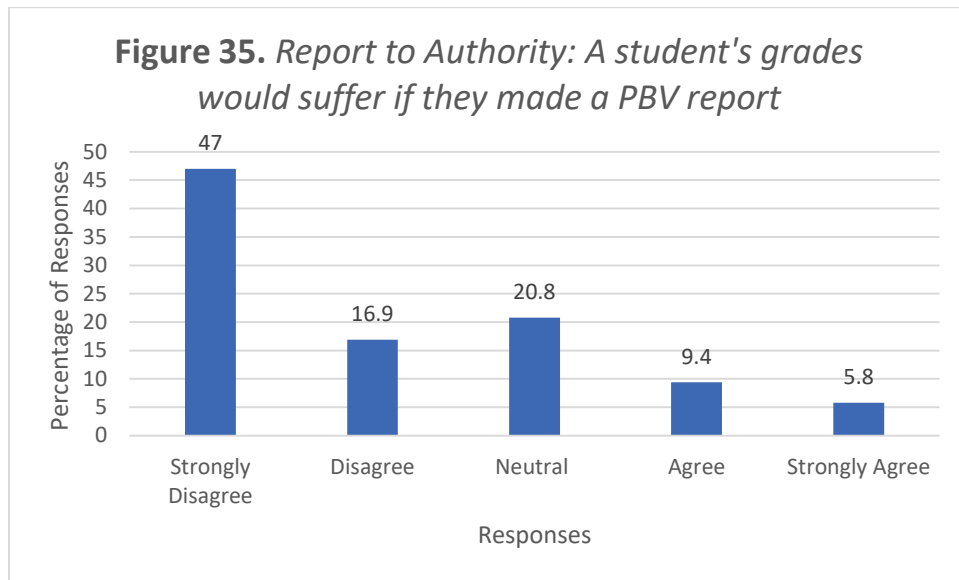
“Strongly Agree” (6.5%) that their offenders would retaliate against the report maker. See Figure 33 below.



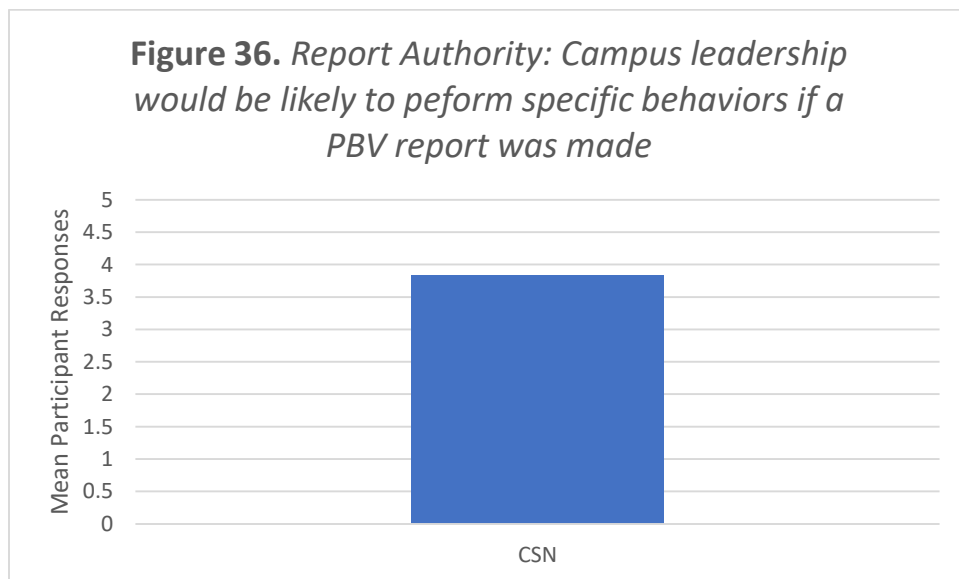
Many CSN students “Disagree” (15.1%) or “Strongly Disagree” (44.1%) that faculty or a staff member’s annual evaluation would suffer if they were the one making a power-based violence report (44.1%). See Figure 34 for more percentages.



When asked if a CSN student’s grades would suffer if they were to make a power-based violence report, nearly two-thirds of students “Strongly Disagreed” (47%) or “Disagreed” (16.9%) with the statement. Although, a small proportion of students either “Agreed” or “Strongly Agreed” to the statement, 9.4% and 5.8% respectively (see Figure 35 below).



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 CSN generally reported positive perceptions of their campus leadership's ability to perform specific behaviors if a power-based violence report was made by a student, $M=3.83$, $SD=0.66$.



Institution Action of Someone Accused of Power-Based Violence

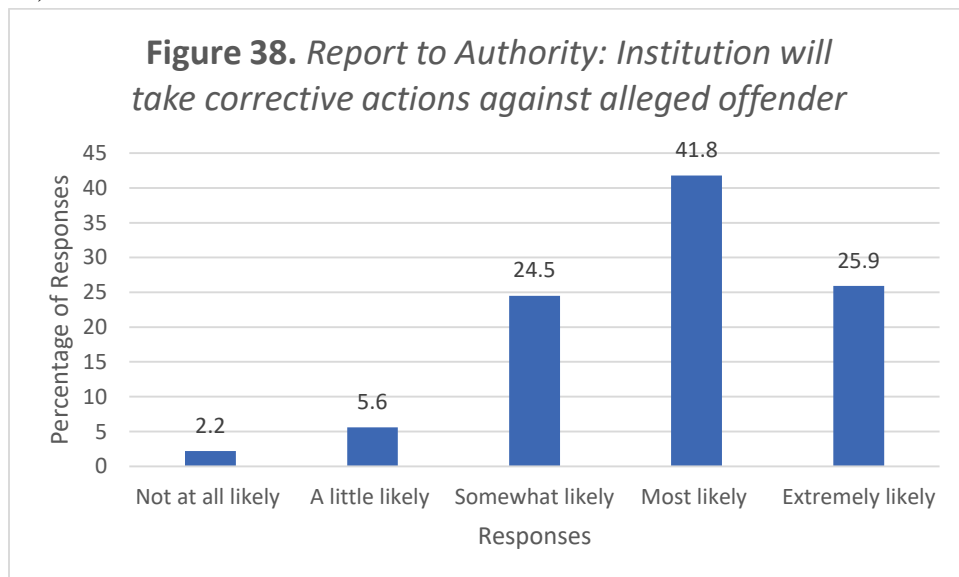
Students were asked if a student, staff member, or faculty member was formally accused of power-based violence, how likely is it that CSN would protect their reputation, take coercive action, take steps to make sure the investigation was fair, as well as the likelihood that the

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*).

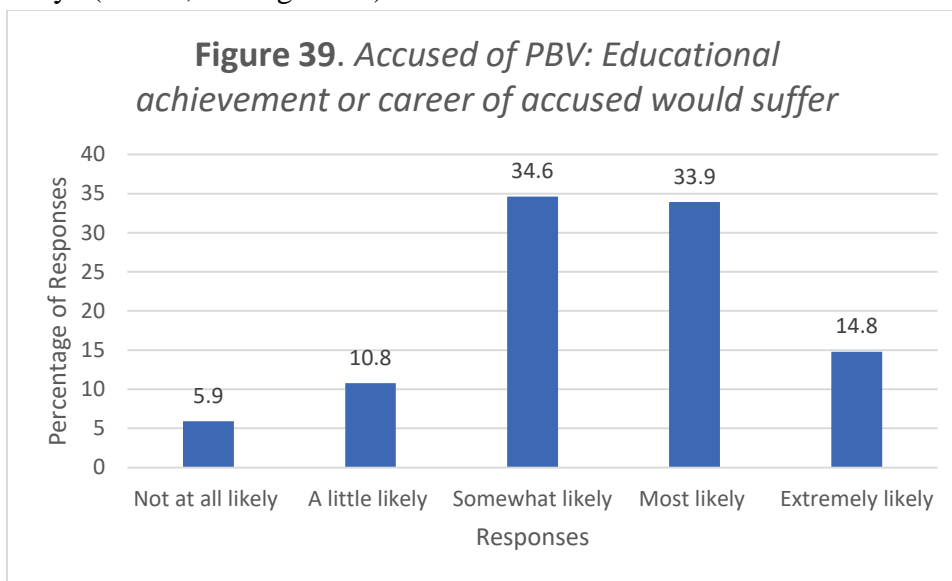
Students were asked if CSN would take steps to protect the reputation of someone accused of power-based violence. Most students either responded with “Most Likely” (33.8%) or “Somewhat Likely” (28.2%; see Figure 37).



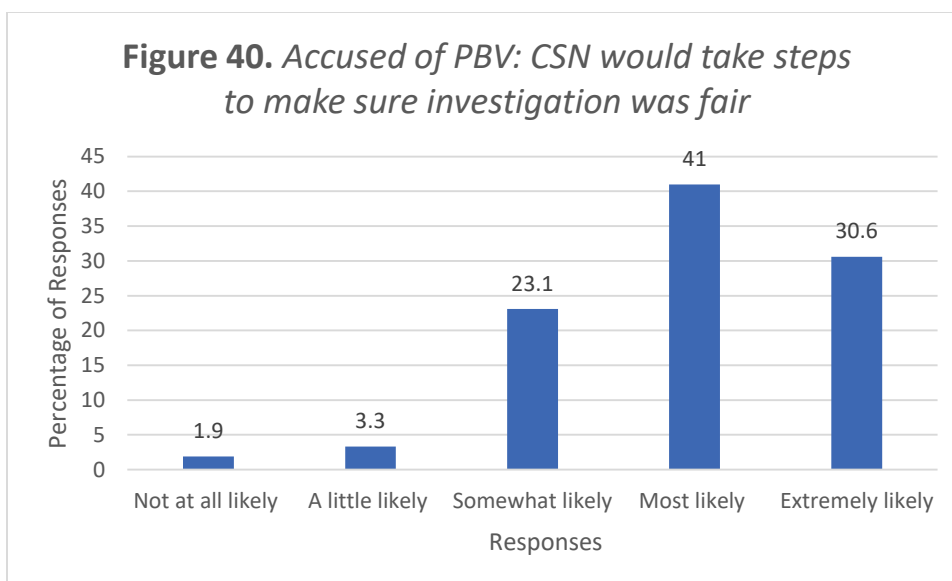
Conversely, when CSN students were asked if their campus would take corrective action against the accused, most students responded with “Most Likely” (41.8%). Many students also responded with “Somewhat Likely” (24.5%) and “Extremely Likely” (25.9%; see Figure 38).



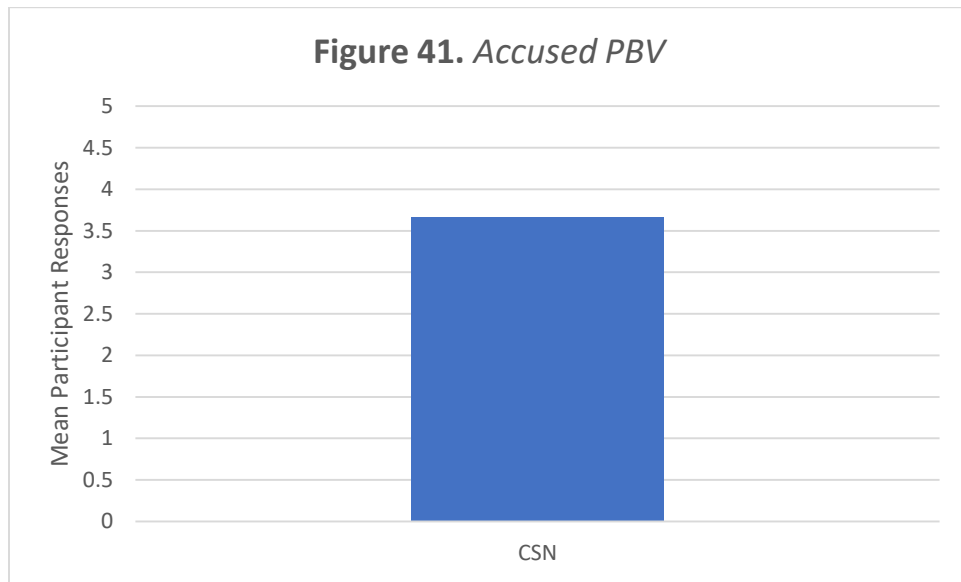
Students were asked how likely the educational achievement or career of the accused would suffer. Most CSN students responded to this statement with “Somewhat Likely” (34.6%) or “Most Likely” (33.9%; see Figure 39).



Lastly, students were asked if their institution would take steps to make sure the investigation was fair. More than two-thirds of CSN survey participants responded with either “Most Likely” or “Extremely Likely” (71.6%; see Figure 40).



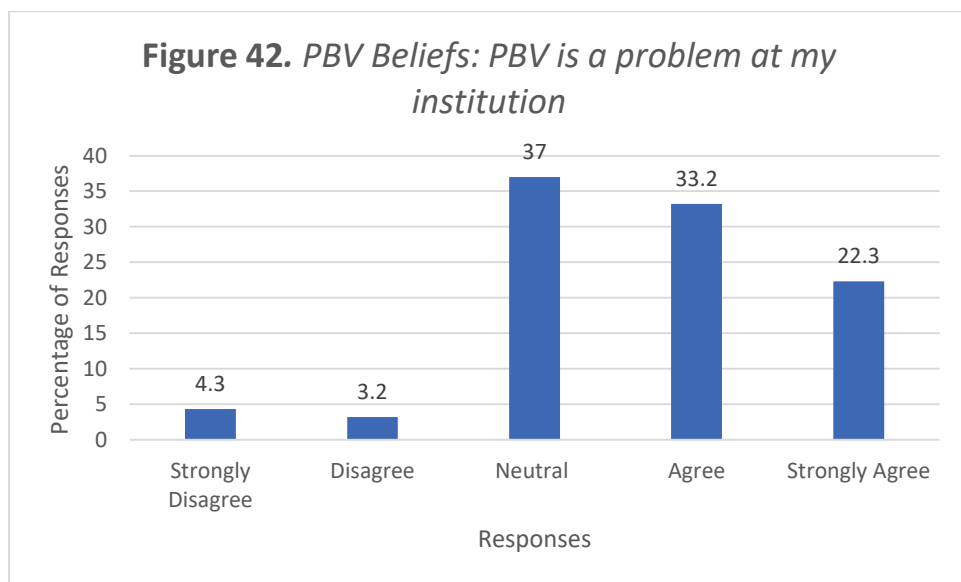
Aside from frequencies, answers provided on the 5-point Likert scale were averaged to create composite scores for each item on the scale. Overall, students at CSN generally reported that CSN would somewhat to most likely take action against a person accused of power-based violence, $M=3.66$, $SD=0.72$.



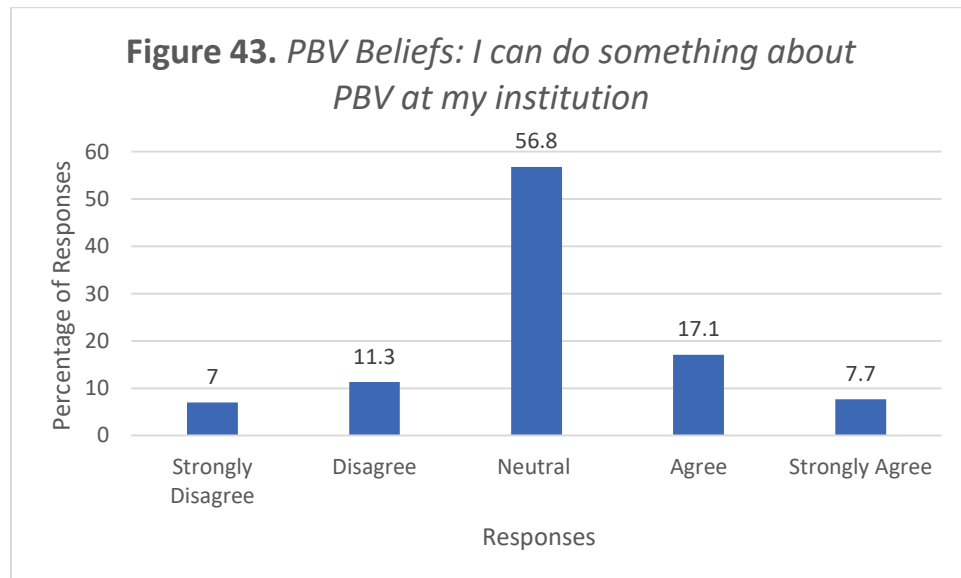
General Power-Based Violence Beliefs

Students were asked the extent to which they agree or disagree with statements about their own personal beliefs about power-based violence at CSN (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*).

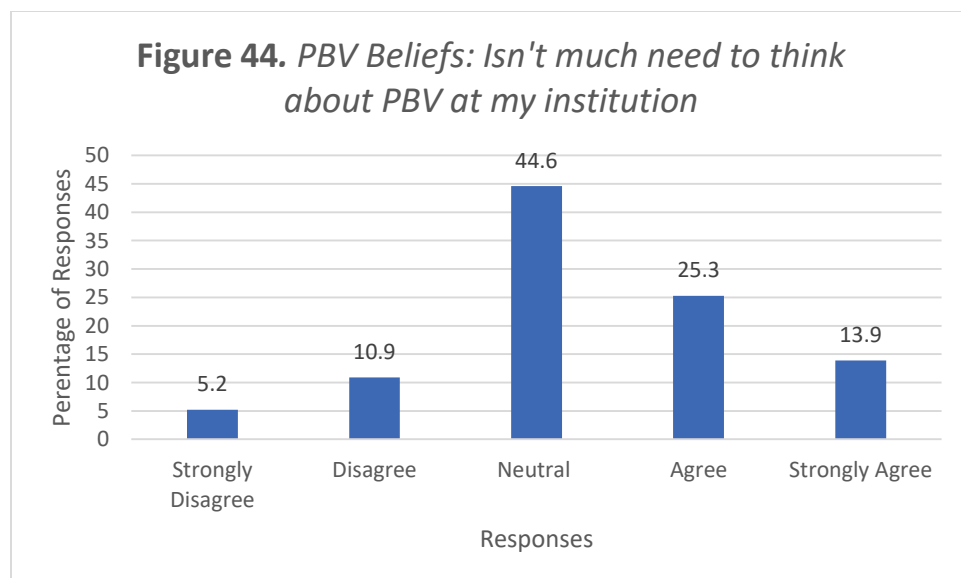
Students were asked if power-based violence is a problem at CSN. A large proportion of students responded with either a “Neutral” (37%), “Agree” (33.2%), or “Strongly Agree” response (22.3%). See Figure 42 for a breakdown of responses.



Additionally, CSN students were asked if they thought that they could do something about power-based violence at their institution. Most students responded with “Neutral” (56.8%). See Figure 43 for response breakdowns.



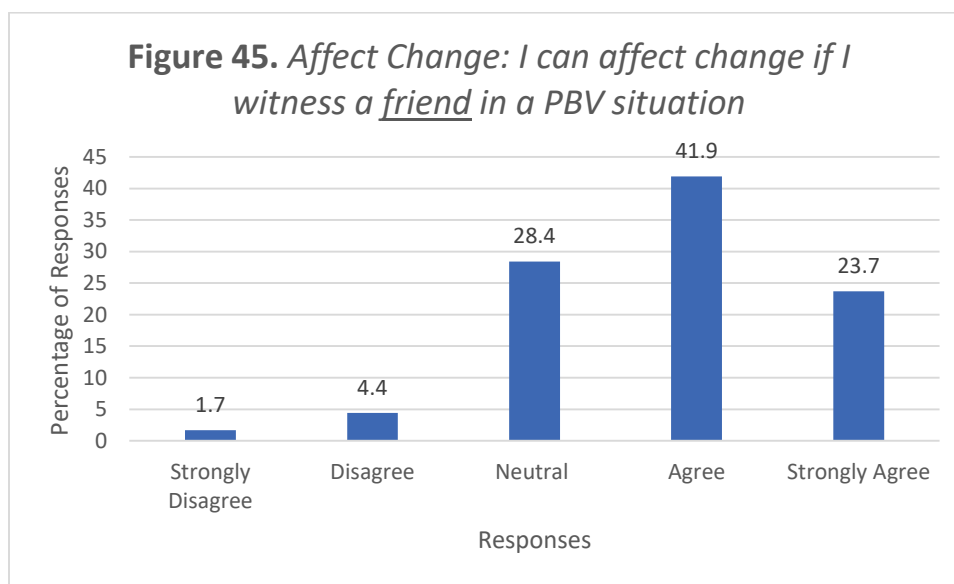
Lastly, students were asked to rate their agreement or disagreement with the following statement: “There isn’t much need for me to think about power-based violence at my school.” Most CSN students responded with a “Neutral” (44.6%). However, more than one-quarter of students who responded with either “Agree” (25.3%) or “Strongly Agree” (13.9%). See Figure 44 for percentages.



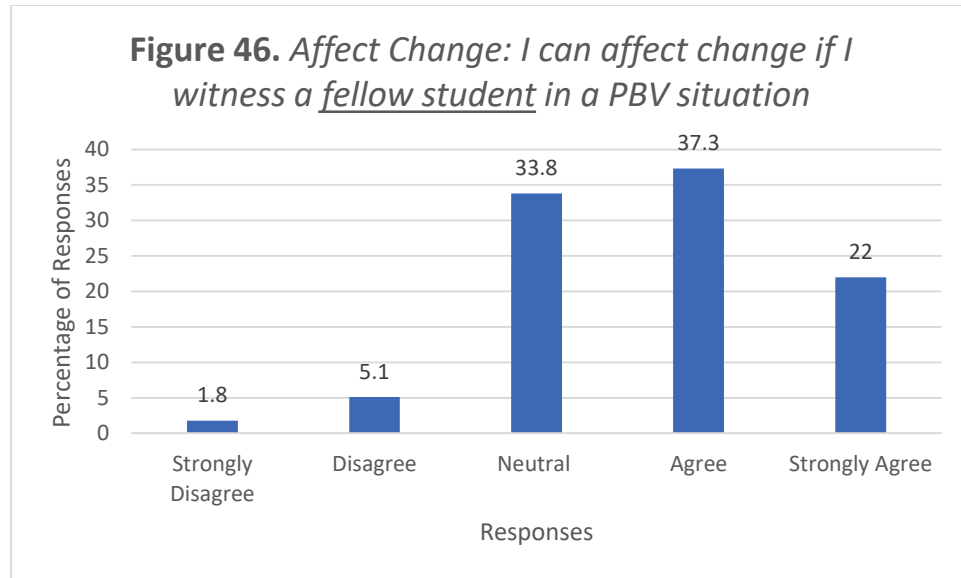
Affected Change in a Power-Based Violence Situation

Students at CSN 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*).

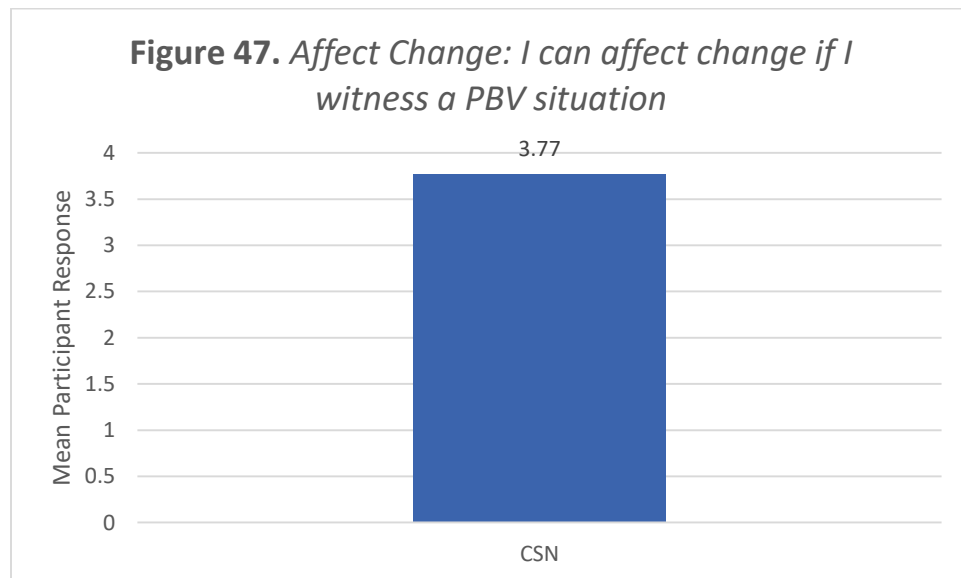
Students were asked if they agreed or disagreed with the following statement: “I can affect change if I witness a power-based violence situation. For example, if I see a *friend* involved in a power-based violence situation on campus, I would feel comfortable intervening in a safe way.” More than half of CSN students responded that they either “Agree” (41.9%) or “Strongly Agree” (23.7%). In addition, many students responded with “Neutral” (28.4%). See Figure 45 for more specific percentages.



In addition, CSN 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, most students responded with “Agree” (37.3%) or “Strongly Agree” (22%). However, there were many students who responded with “Neutral” (33.8%; see Figure 46 on the next page).



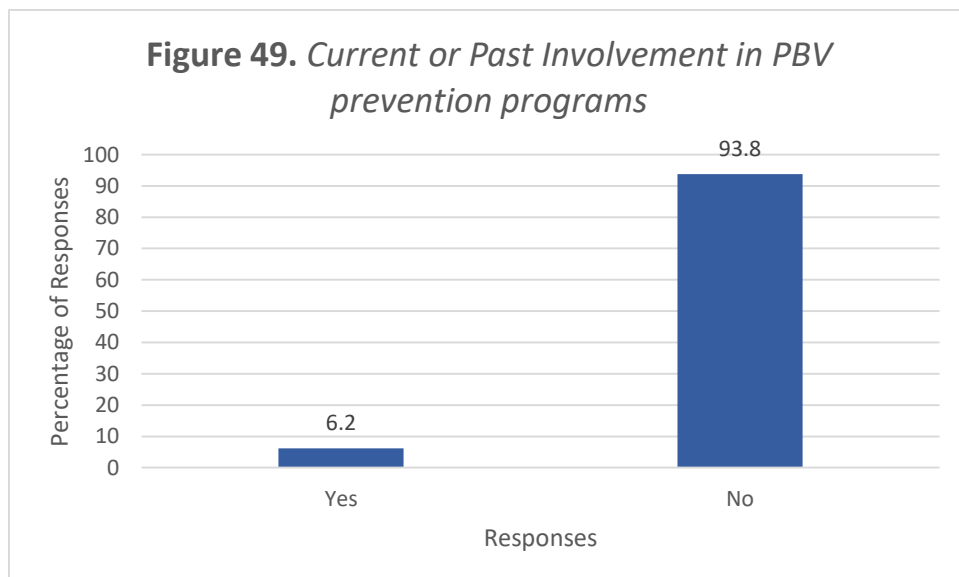
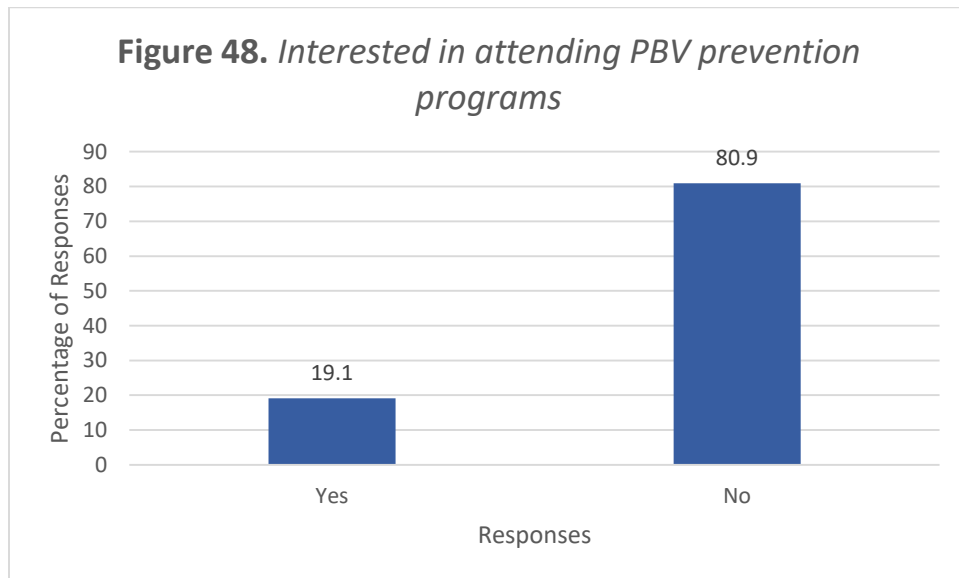
Aside from frequencies, answers provided on the 5-point Likert scale were averaged to create composite scores for each item on the scale. Generally, students at CSN reported positive perceptions of their abilities to affect change if they witnessed a power-based violence situation, $M=3.77$, $SD=0.89$.



Involvement in Power-Based Violence Programs

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

A small proportion of CSN students indicated interest in attending a power-based violence prevention program (19.1%), whereas an even smaller proportion of students reported already being involved (6.2%). See Figures 48 and 49 for response percentages.

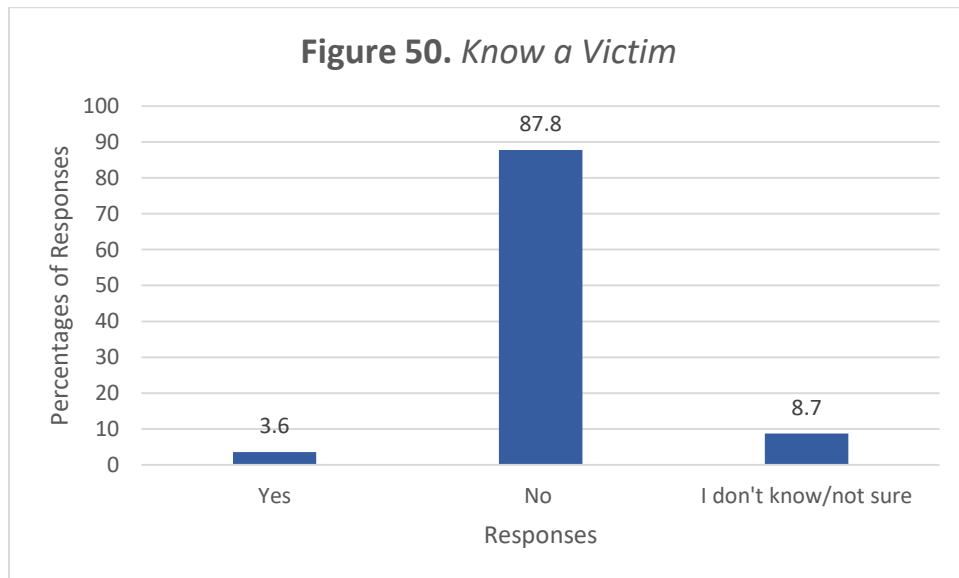


Reporting Observations

Knowing a Victim

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

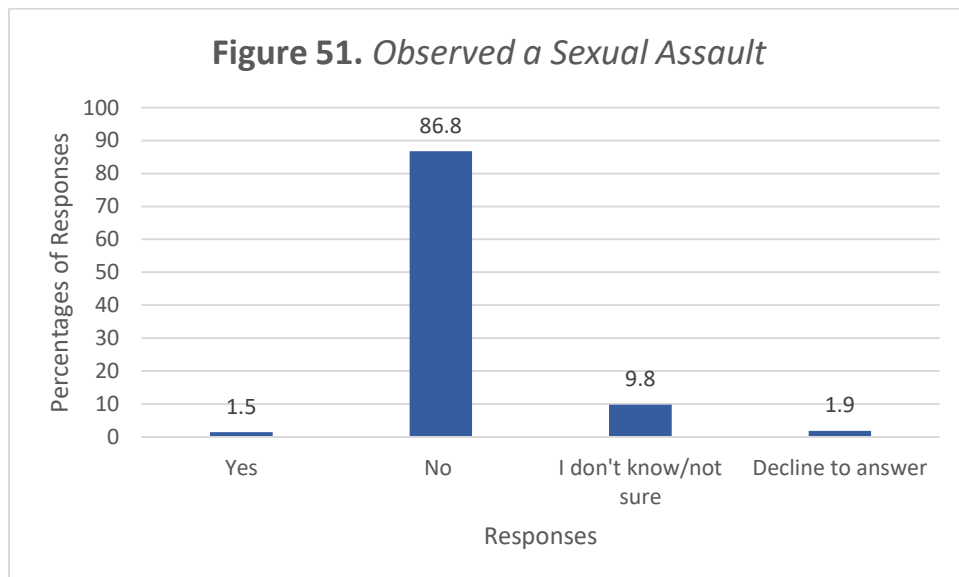
A very small proportion of students at CSN reported “Yes” (3.6%), whereas most students reported “No” (87.8%). The remaining participants indicated that they were unsure if they knew anyone who had been victimized (8.7%; see Figure 50).



Observing Sexual Assault

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

A minority of CSN students reported “Yes” (1.5%), compared to the majority of students (86.8%) who reported “No,” or that they were unsure (9.8%; see Figure 51).



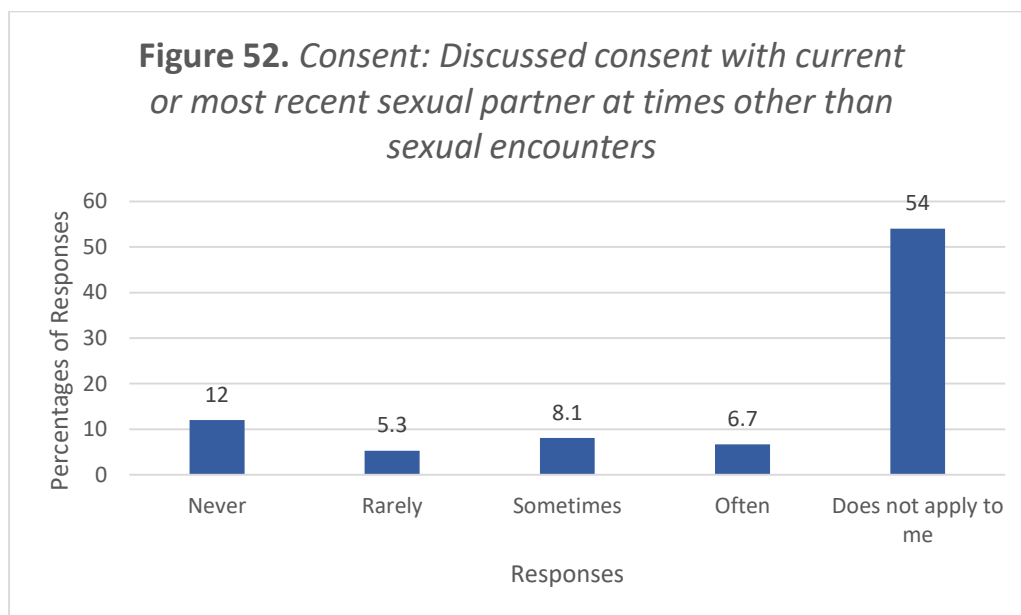
Response to Sexual Assault

When CSN 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 were asked to answer all that applied to them. Only three students responded to this question. One student indicated that they told someone in a position of authority about the situation. The second student indicated that they lost the opportunity to take action when they were considering whether to take action or not. The final student said that they did not take action.

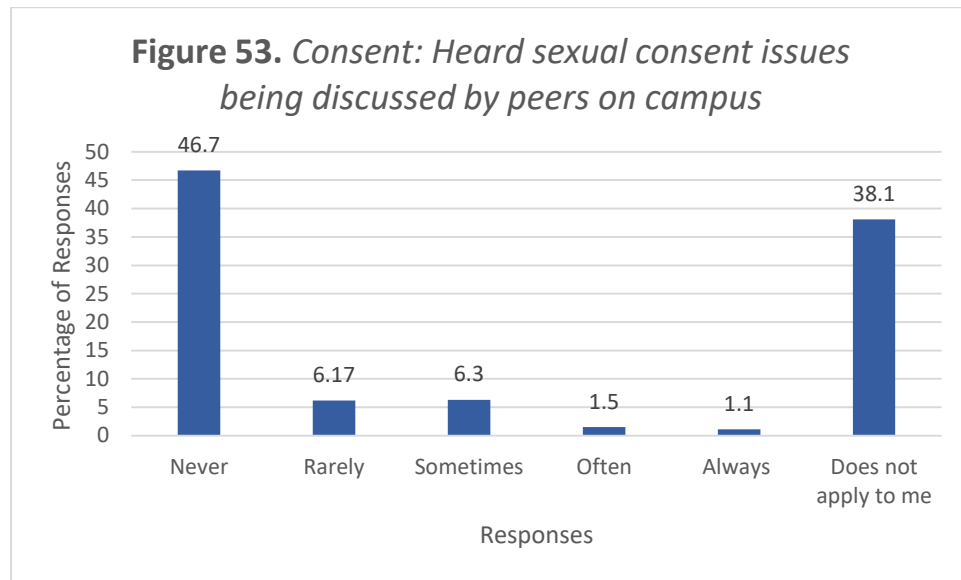
Consent

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.” CSN 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 below.

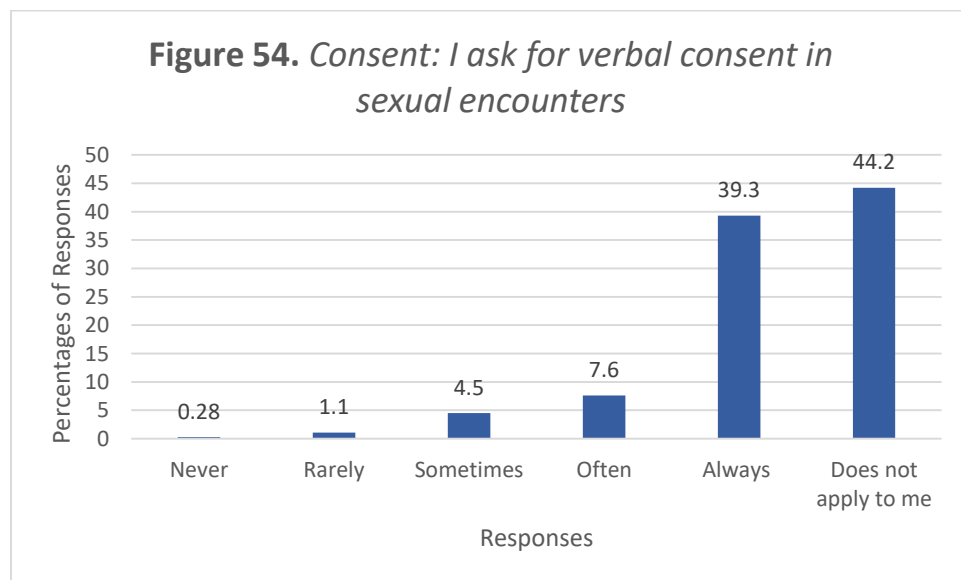
Participants were asked to rate the extent to which they have “discussed sexual consent issues with [their] current or most recent partner.” The most common response was “Does Not Apply to Me” (54%). The next most common answer was that students “Never” discuss sexual consent with their current partner (12%). See Figure 52 for more percentages.



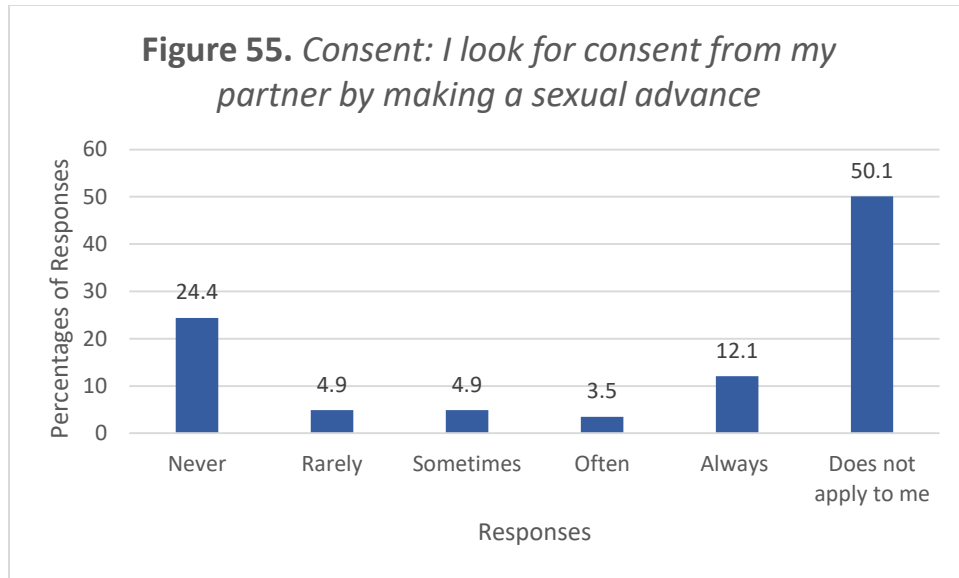
Most CSN participants responded “Never” (46.7%) when asked if they have heard sexual consent issues being discussed by their peers on campus. More specific percentages can be seen in Figure 53 on the next page.



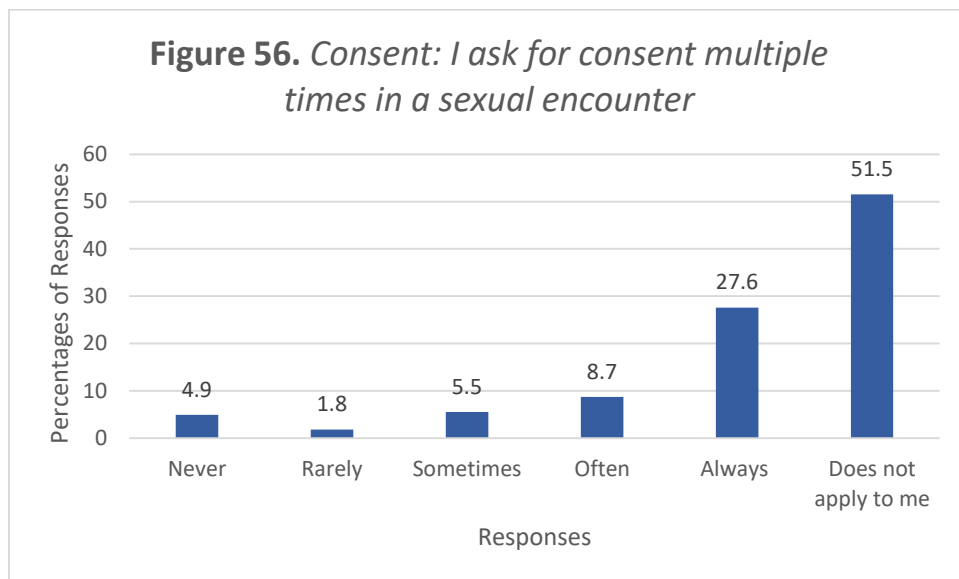
Students were asked if they requested verbal consent in their typical sexual encounters. Most CSN students responded with either “Always” (39.3%) or “Does Not Apply to Me” (44.2%). See Figure 54.



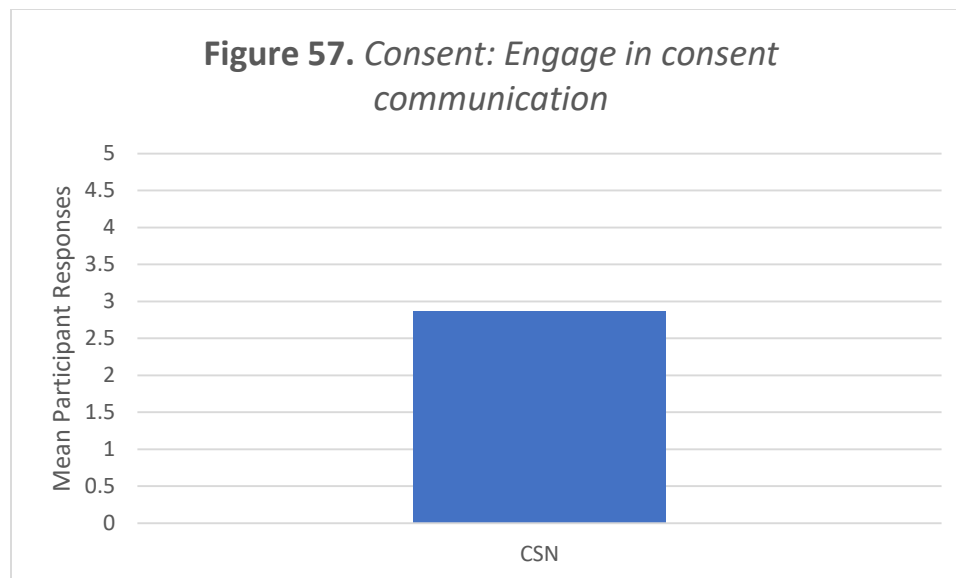
Aside from those who responded that this question “Does Not Apply to Me,” most CSN participants responded “Never” (24.4%) when asked if they “look for consent from [their] partner by making a sexual advance and waiting for [their partner’s] reaction” to indicate further action. See Figure 55 below on the next page.



Lastly, CSN participants indicated that they “Always” (27.6%) 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 CSN generally reported that they sometimes engage in consent communication with their partners, $M=2.87$, $SD=1.19$. To view these means, see Figure 57.

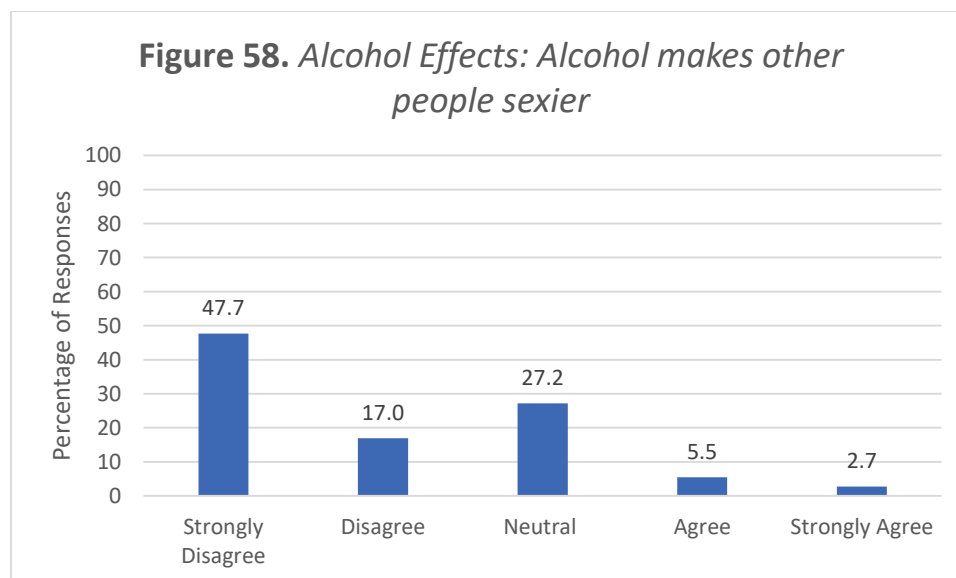


Alcohol and Sexual Opportunities

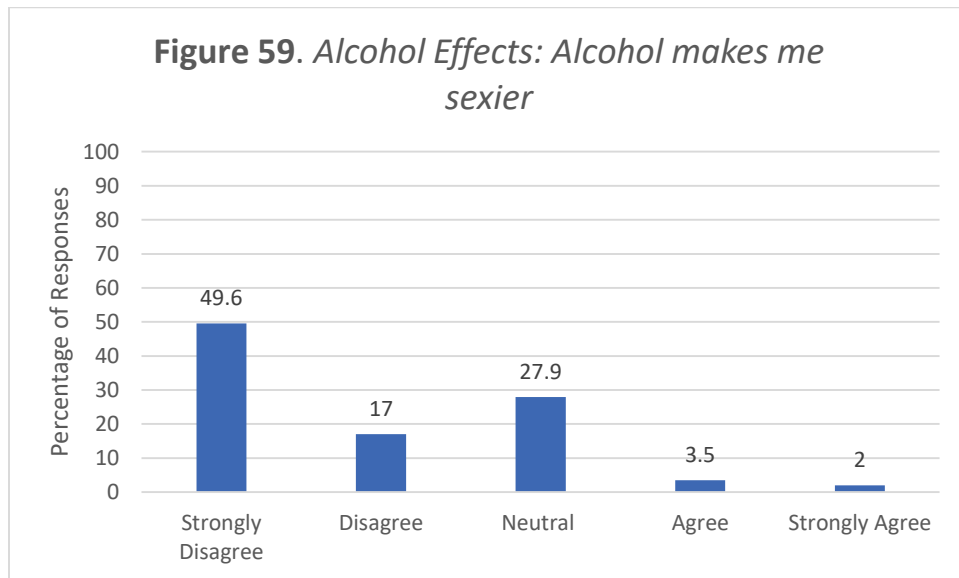
Alcohol Effects

CSN 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.”

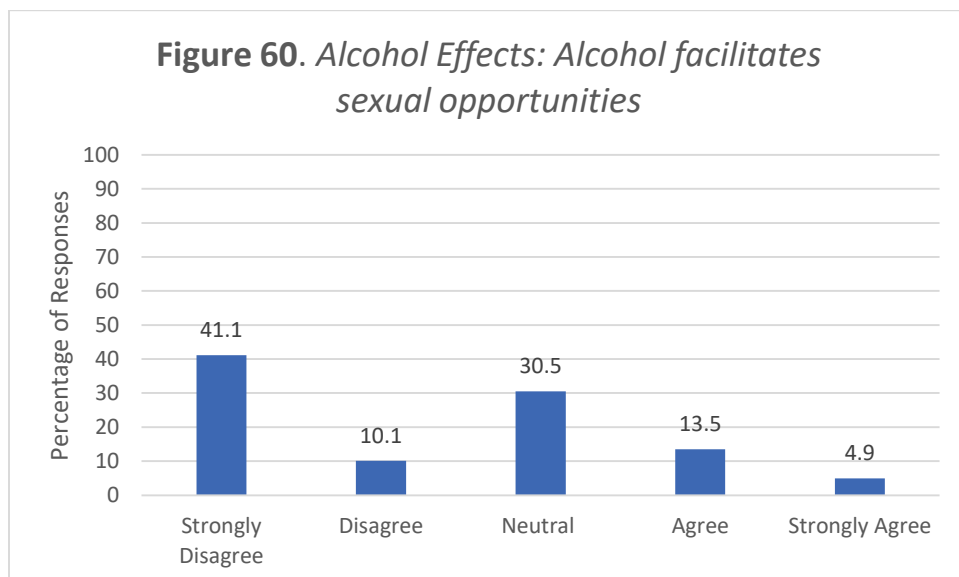
When asked the extent to which alcohol makes other people feel sexier, many participants “Strongly Disagree” (47.7%) or responded that they were “Neutral” on the topic (27.2%; see Figure 58).



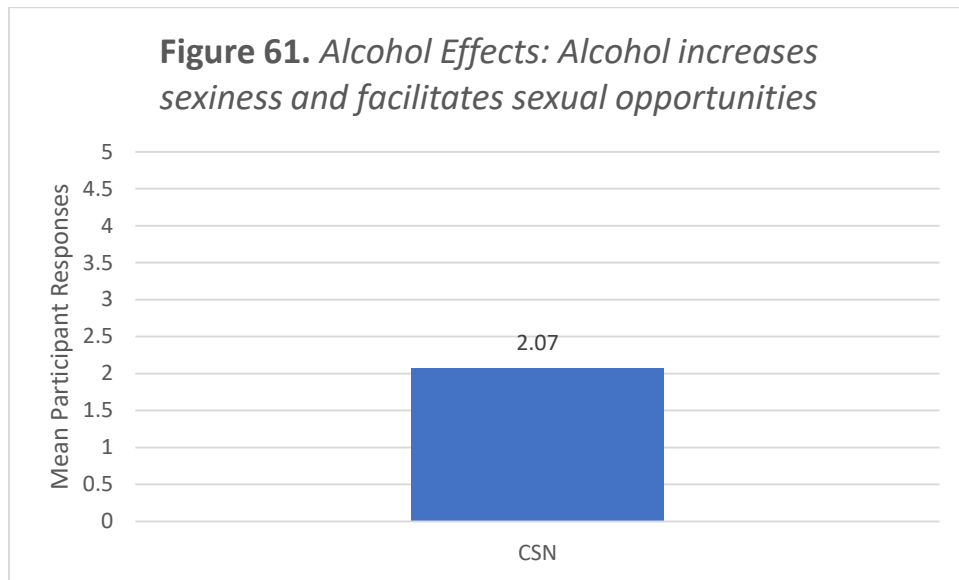
Many CSN participants “Strongly Disagree” (49.6%), were “Neutral” (27.9%), or “Disagree” (17%) that alcohol makes them feel sexier. These percentages can be seen in Figure 59.



Lastly, CSN participants were asked the extent to which alcohol facilitates sexual opportunities. Most participants “Strongly Disagree” (41.1%). However, there were 13.5% of students who did “Agree” with the statement. See Figure 60 for percentages.



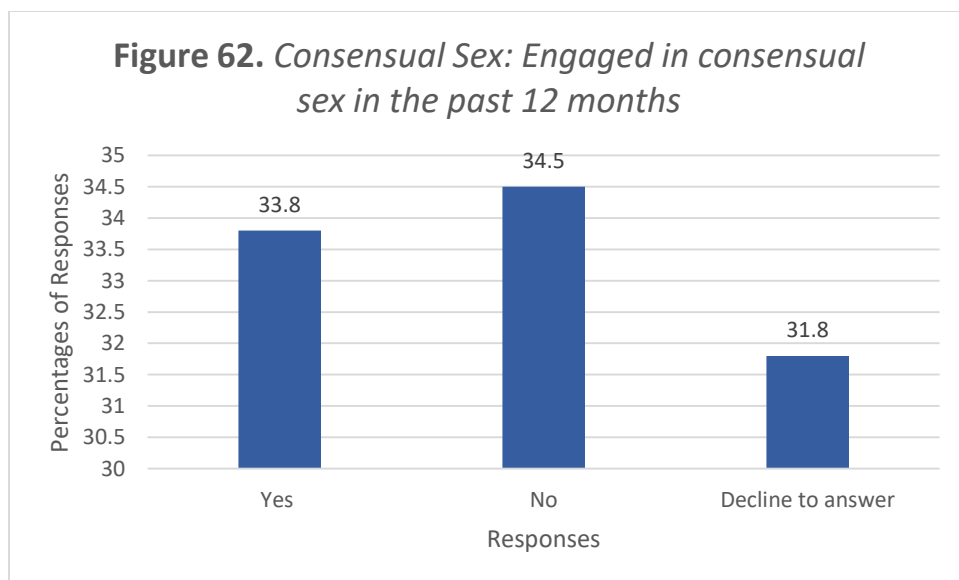
Aside from frequencies, answers provided on the 5-point Likert scale were averaged to create composite scores for each item on the scale. Generally, students at CSN disagree that alcohol increases sexiness and facilitates sexual opportunities, $M = 2.07$, $SD = 0.98$.



Consensual Sex

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

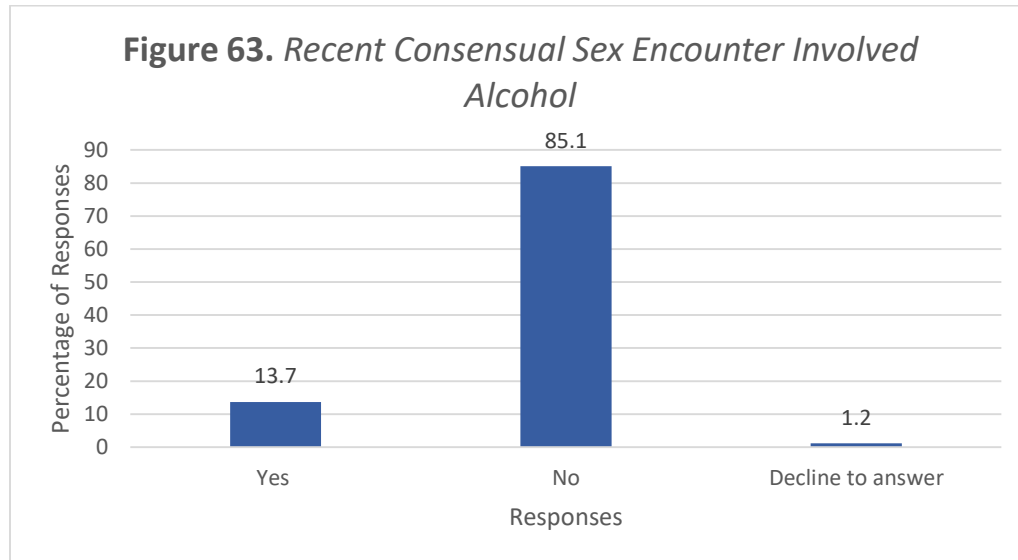
There was a proportion of respondents at CSN who indicated “Yes,” they have engaged in consensual sex in the past 12 months (33.8%). However, there was an almost equal amount of students who responded that “No,” they have not engaged in consensual sex in the past 12 months (34.5%). The rest of the participants who responded declined to answer (31.8%). These percentages can be seen in Figure 62.



Recent Consensual Sex

Lastly, CSN 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” (85.1%). See Figure 63.



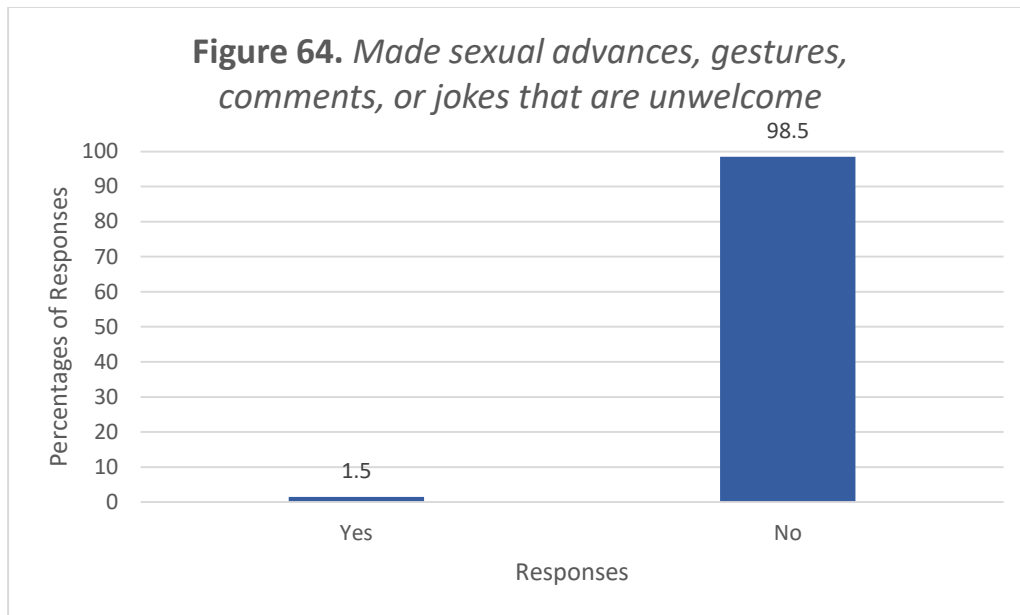
When asked if they used marijuana or recreational drugs, most participants indicated “No” (87.1% and 97.1%, respectively).

Power-Based Violence by Perpetrator

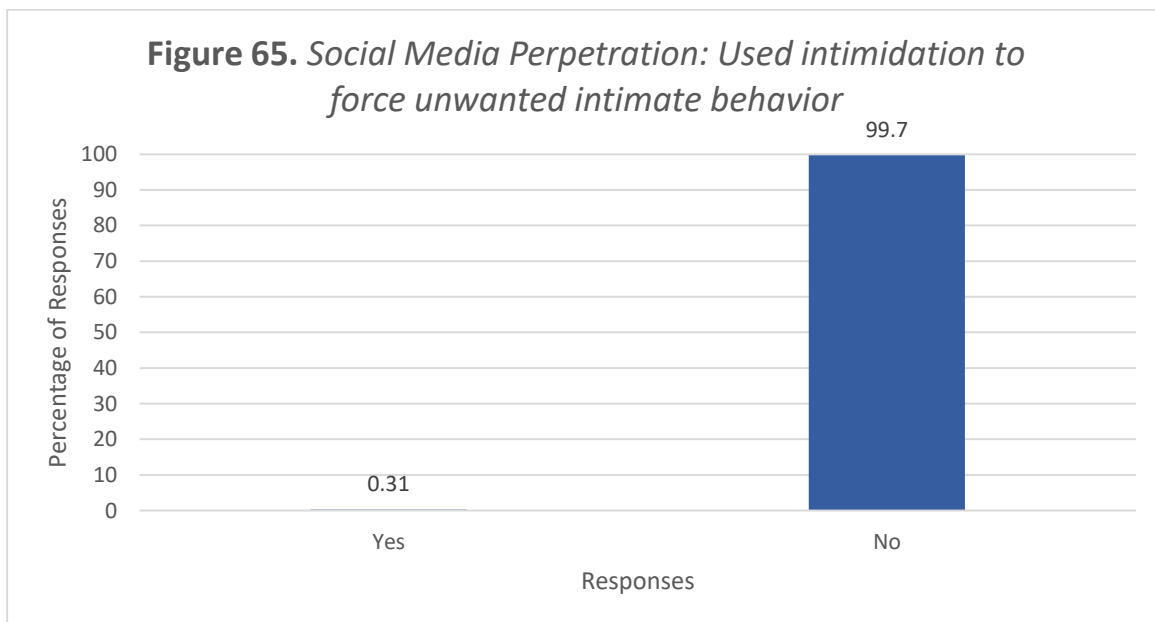
Students at CSN were asked whether they have perpetrated power-based violence in-person or online or have been a victim of power-based violence in-person or online.

“I have done it.”

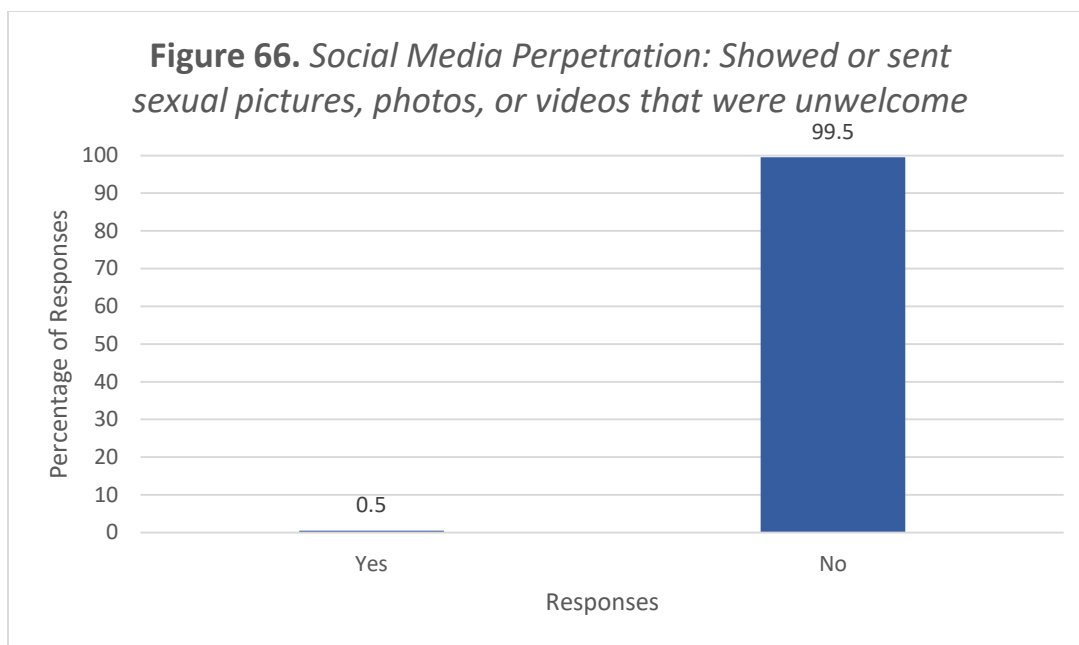
Almost all CSN students reported that they have not made sexual advances, gestures, comments, or jokes that were unwelcome (98.5%; see Figure 64 on the next page).



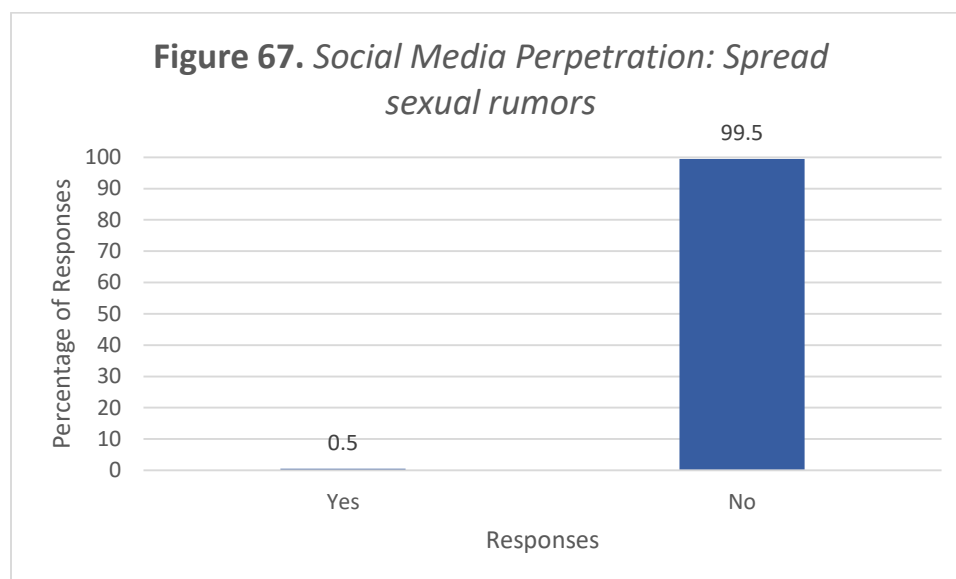
Approximately almost all student-respondents to the survey reported that they have not used intimidation to force unwanted intimate behavior (99.7%; see Figure 65).



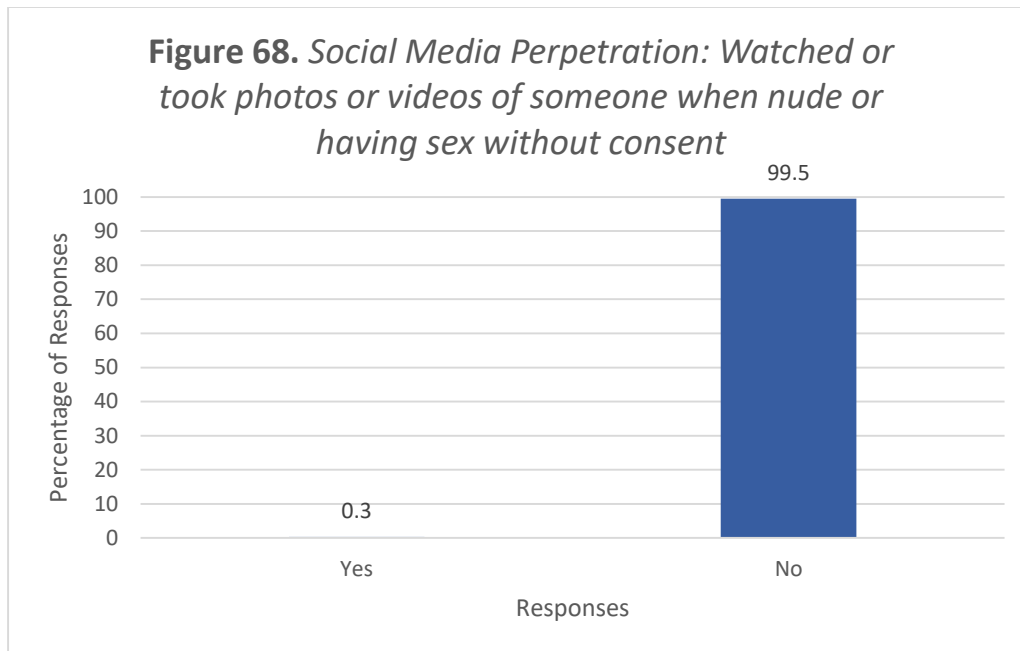
Approximately all students reported that they have not shown or sent sexual pictures, photos, or videos that were unwelcome (99.5%; see Figure 66 on the next page).



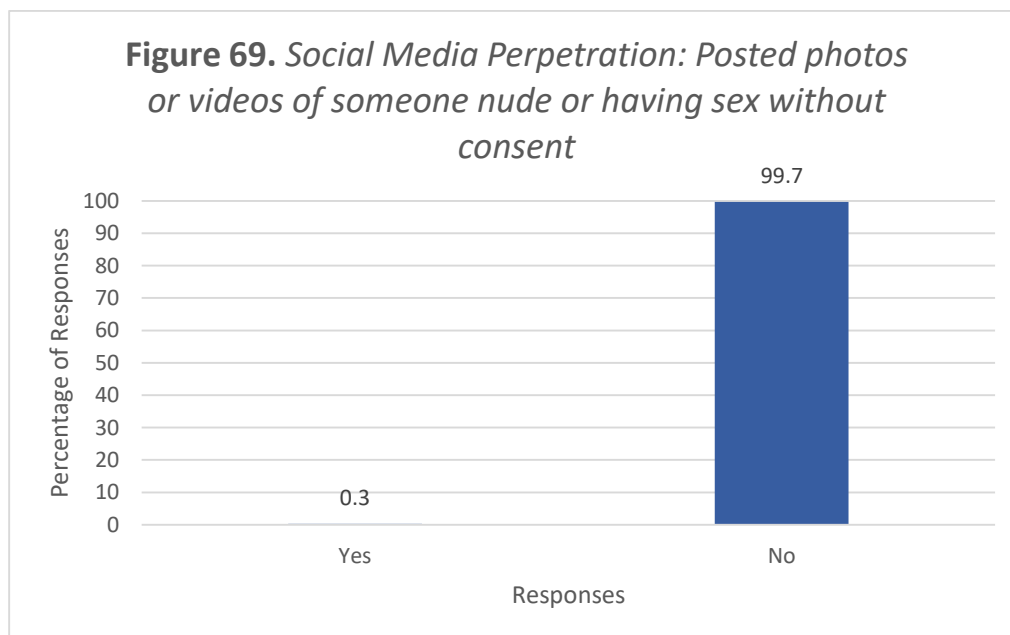
Approximately all students at CSN reported that they have not spread sexual rumors (99.5%; see Figure 67).



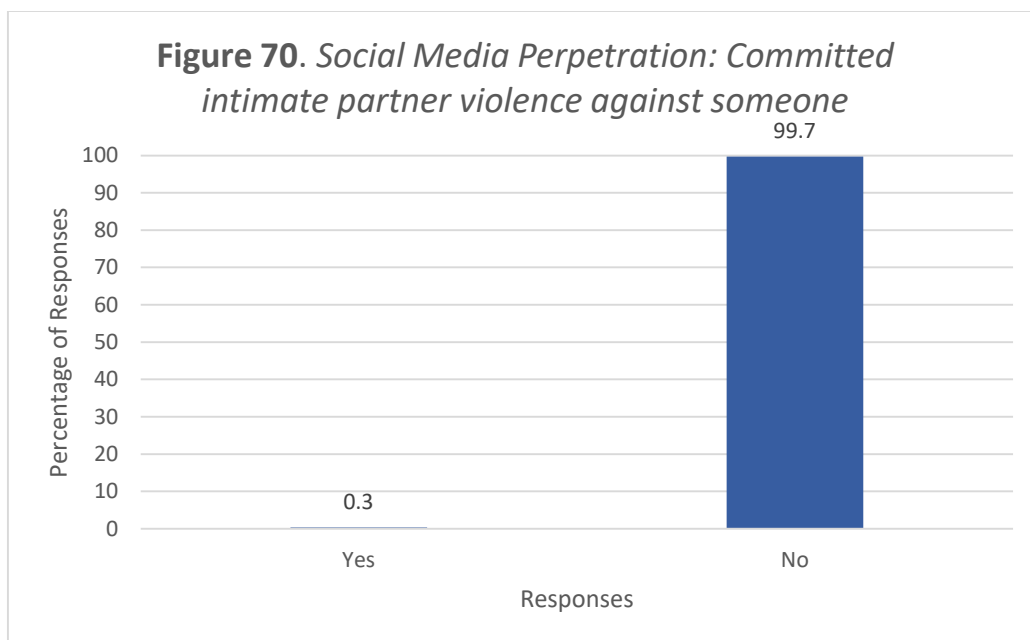
Approximately all students reported that they have not watched or taken photos or videos of someone when they were nude or having sex without consent compared (99.5%; see Figure 68 on the next page).



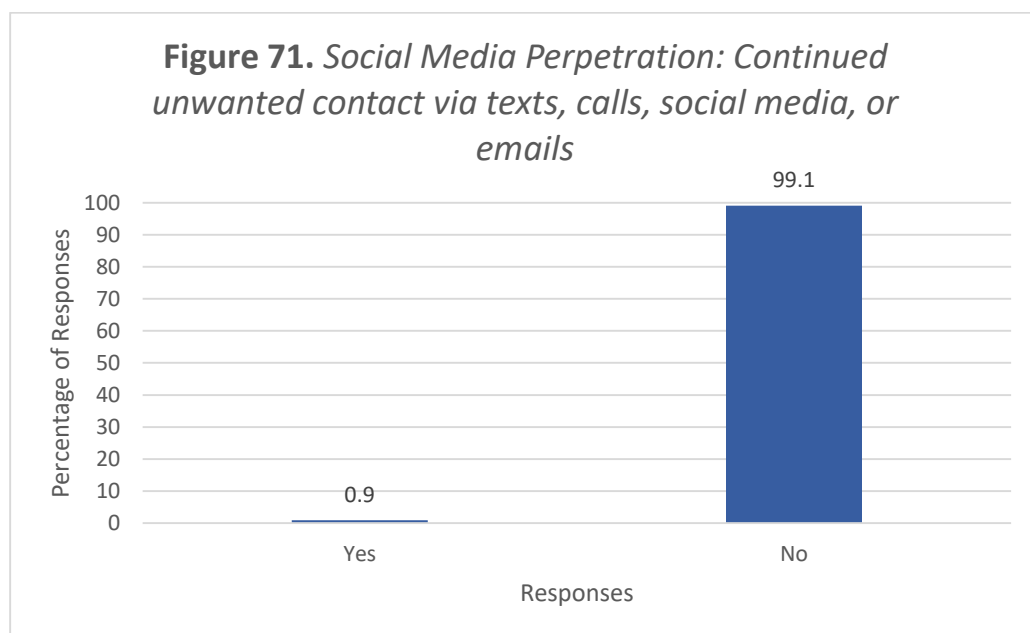
Most (99.7%) CSN students reported that they have not posted pictures or videos of someone who is nude or having sex without their consent (see Figure 69 on the next page).



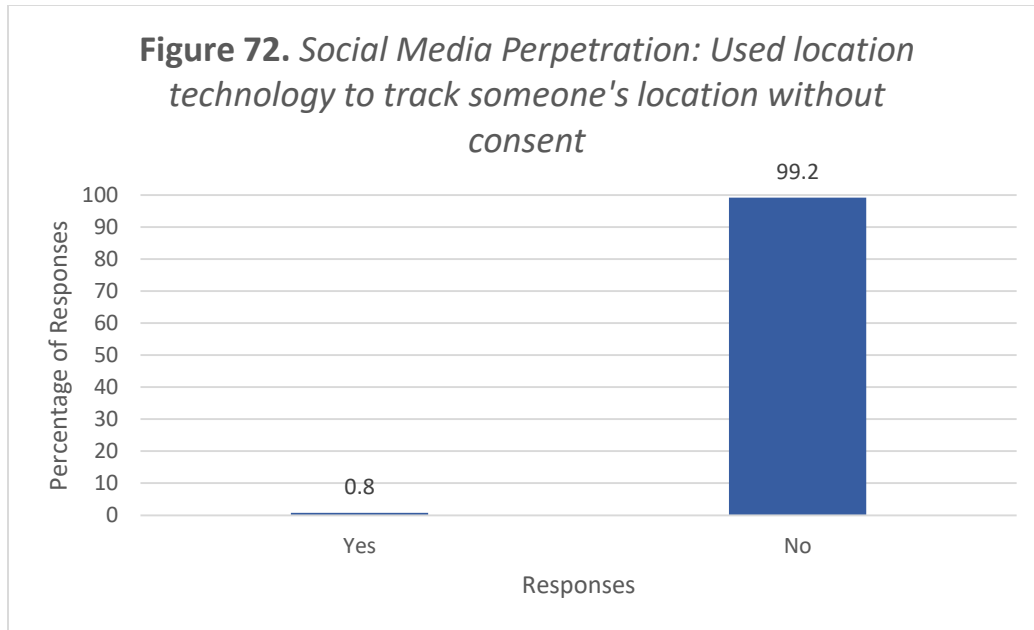
Approximately all students reported that they have not committed intimate partner violence against someone (99.7%; see Figure 70 on the next page).



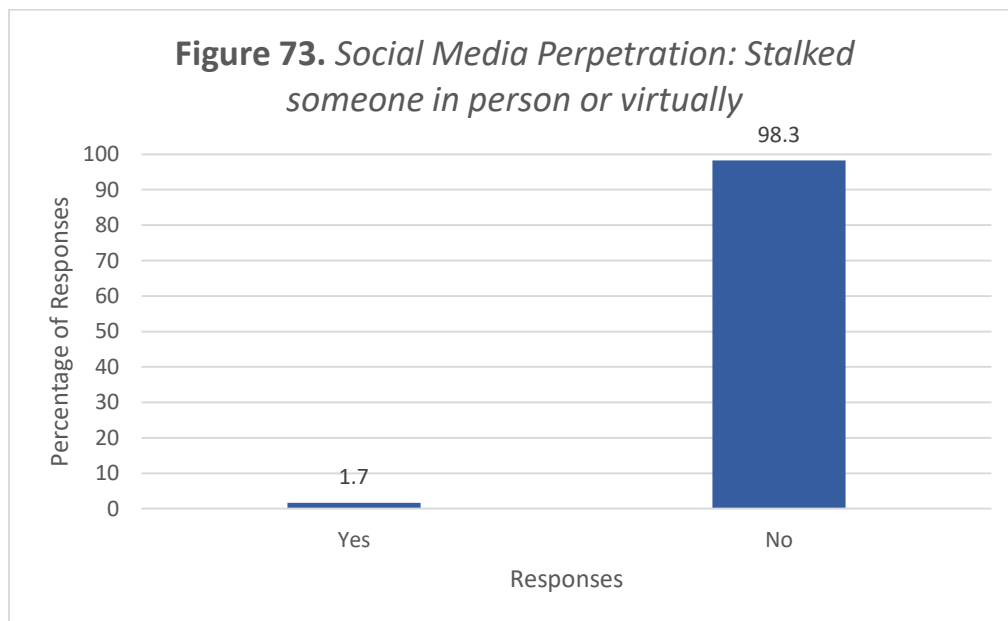
Approximately almost all CSN students reported that they have not continued unwanted contact via texts, calls, social media, or email (99.1%; see Figure 71).



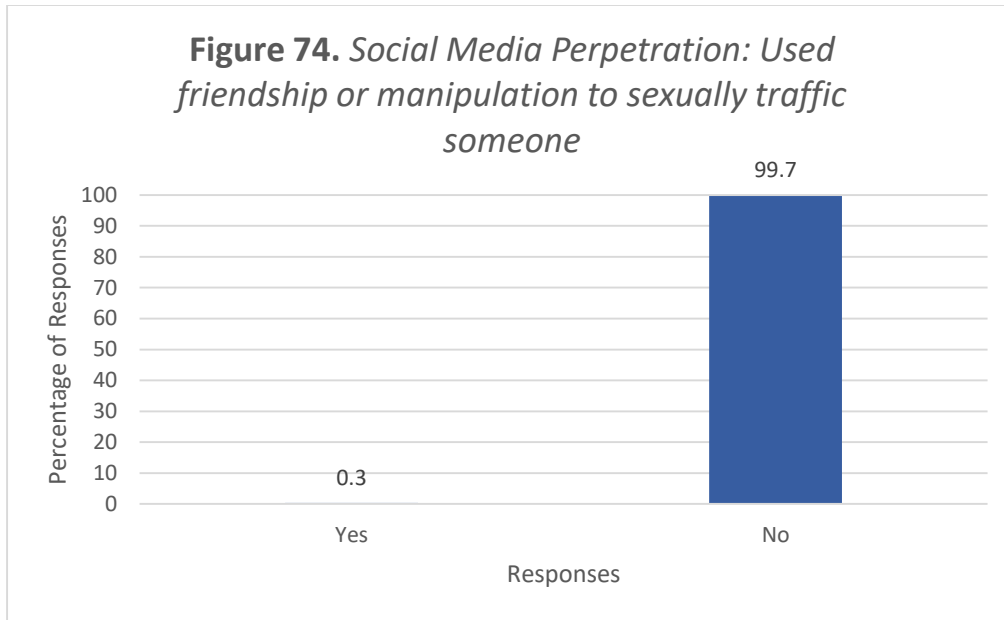
Approximately almost all CSN students reported that they have not used location technology to track someone's location without consent (99.2%; see Figure 72 on the next page).



A very large proportion of students reported that they have not stalked someone in person or virtually (98.3%; see Figure 73).

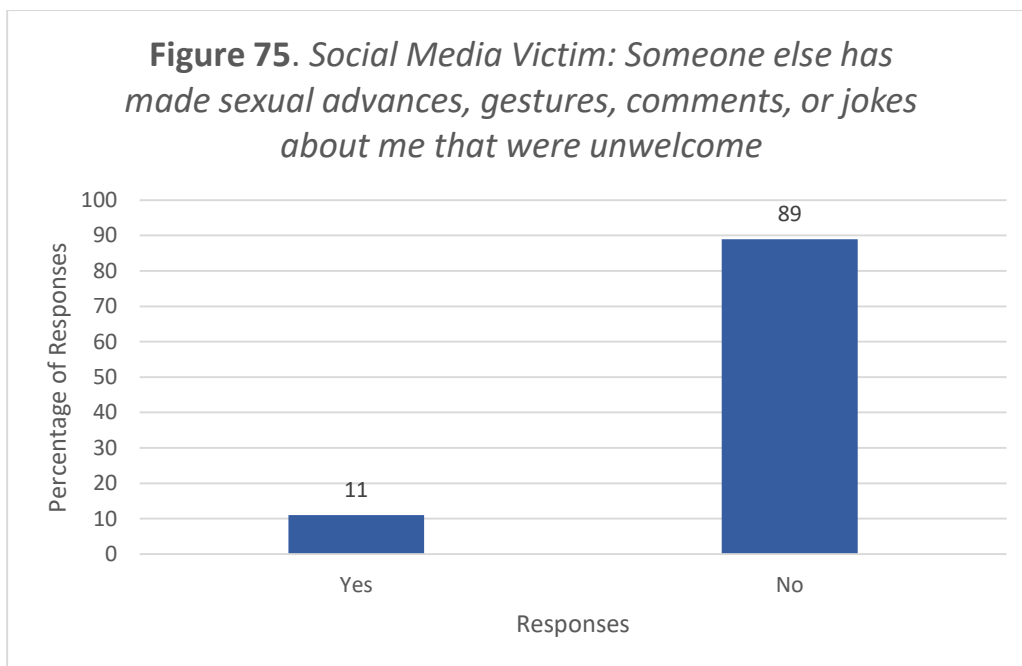


Almost all CSN students reported that they have not used friendship or manipulation to sexually traffic someone (99.7%; see Figure 74 on the next page).

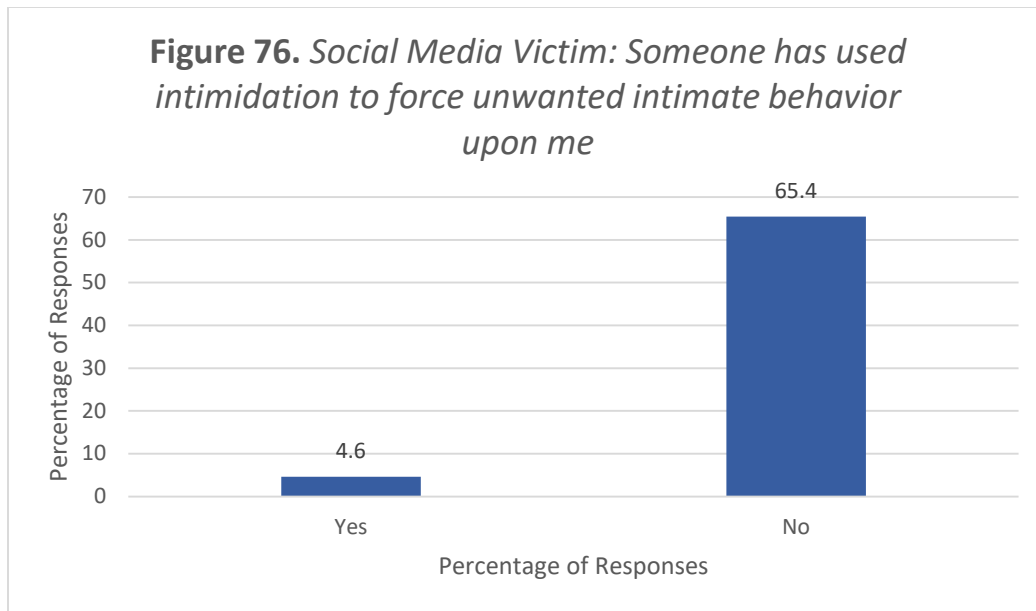


“Someone has done it to me.”

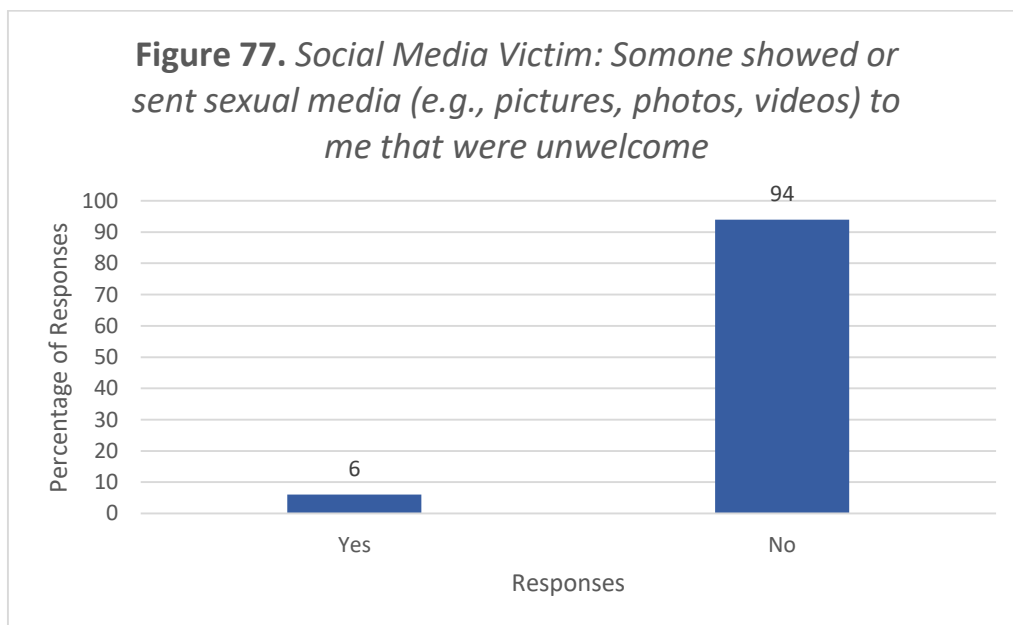
Some CSN students reported that someone else has made sexual advances, gestures, comments, or jokes that were unwelcome toward them (11%; see Figure 75).



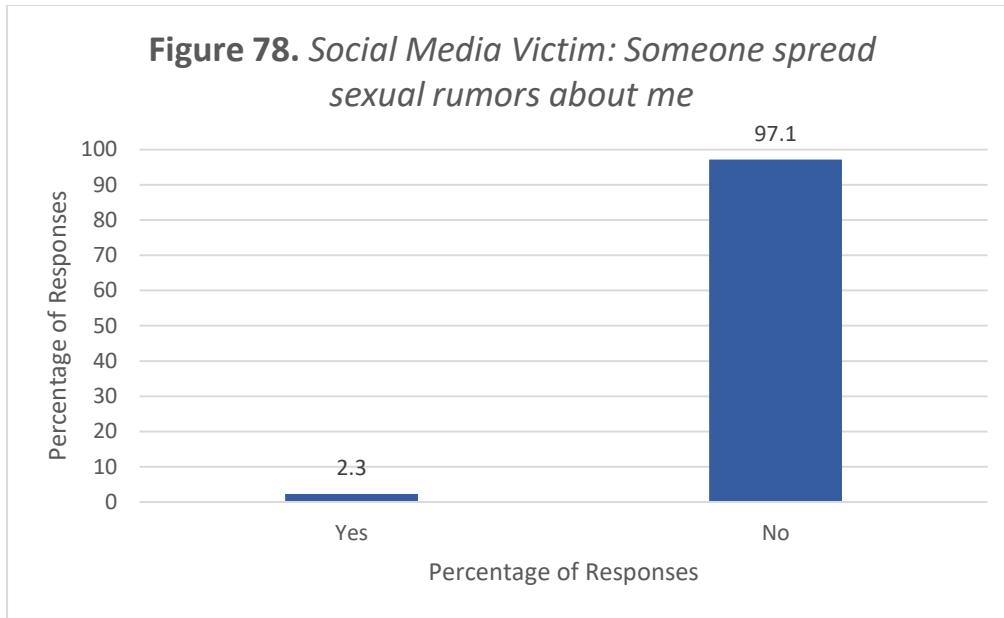
A small proportion of CSN students reported that someone has used intimidation to force unwanted intimate behavior upon them (4.6%; see Figure 76 on the next page).



A small proportion of CSN students reported that they were shown or sent sexual media (e.g., pictures, photos, videos) that were unwelcome (6%). See Figure 77 for percentages.

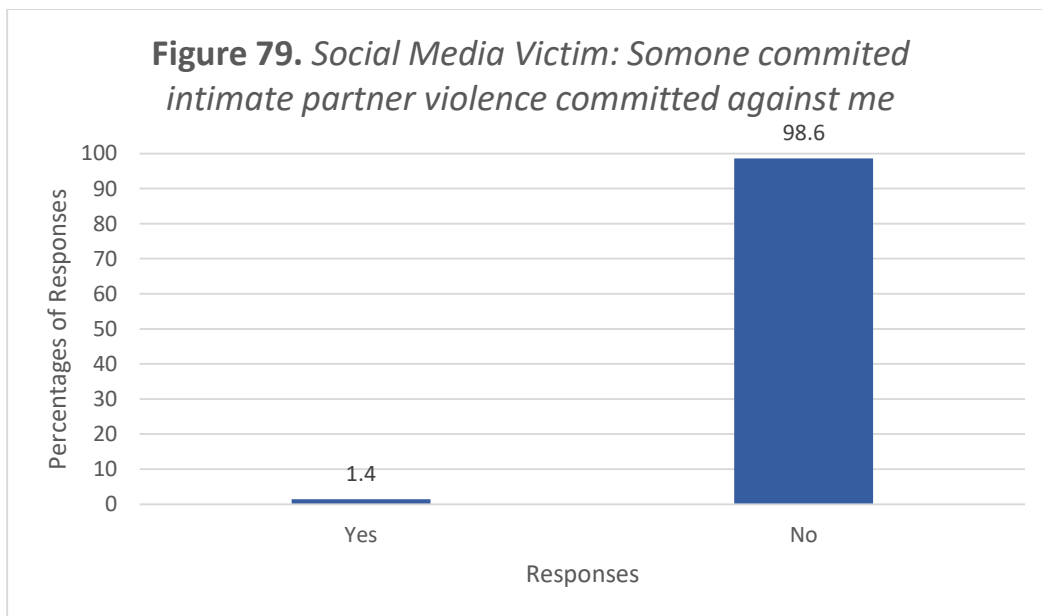


Participants were also asked to indicate if they have ever been the victim of someone else spreading sexual rumors about them. A very small proportion of students at CSN reported being a victim of this type of behavior (2.3%;). See Figure 78 below on the next page for percentages.

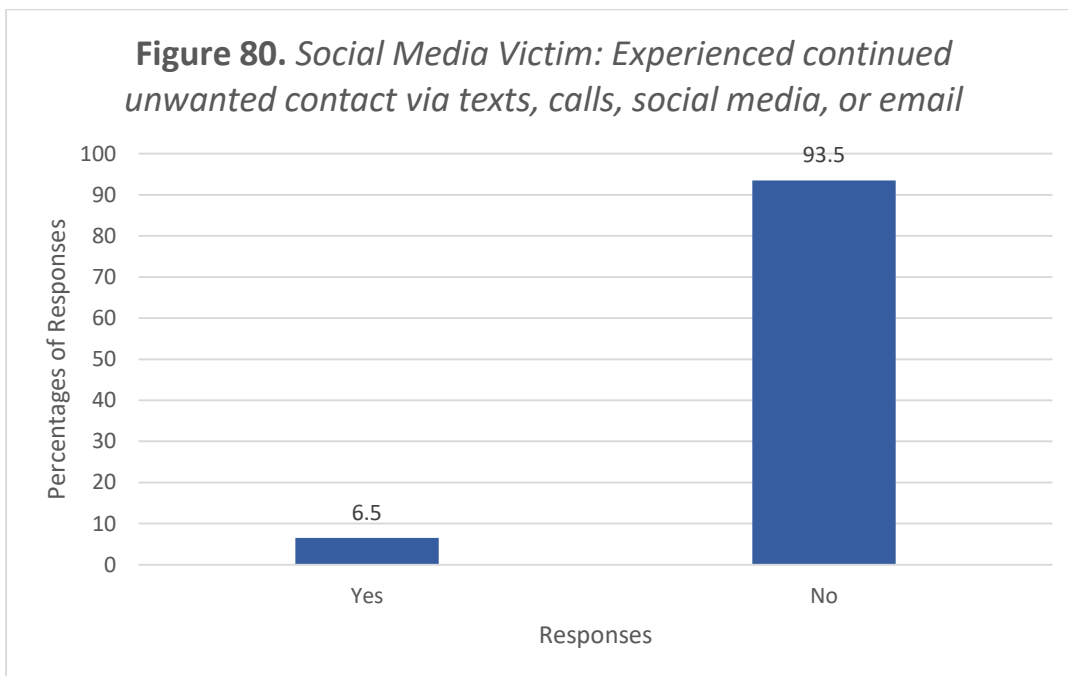


When asked whether they were the victim of having photos or videos taken of them when nude or having sex without consent, as well as posted on social media, most CSN participants answered “No” to both questions (approximately 99%).

Participants were also asked if they had ever had intimate partner violence committed against them. A very small proportion of CSN students reported that this has occurred to them (1.4%). See Figure 79 below for percentages.

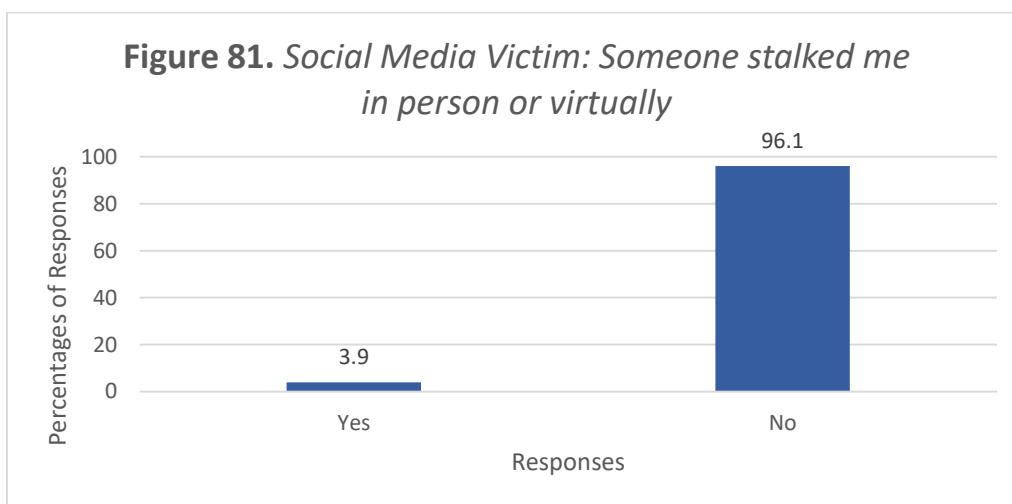


CSN participants were asked if they experienced continued unwanted contact via texts, calls, social media, or email. A small proportion of students reported that they have received these unwanted messages (6.5%). Figure 80 shows these percentages below.



Next, participants indicated if they were ever tracked through location technology without giving their consent. Most participants indicated “No” (97.0%).

When asked if they had ever been stalked in person or virtually, 96.1% of students indicated “No,” they have not been stalked in person or virtually. However, a small percentage of CSN students (3.9%) indicated they had. These percentages can be viewed in Figure 81 below.



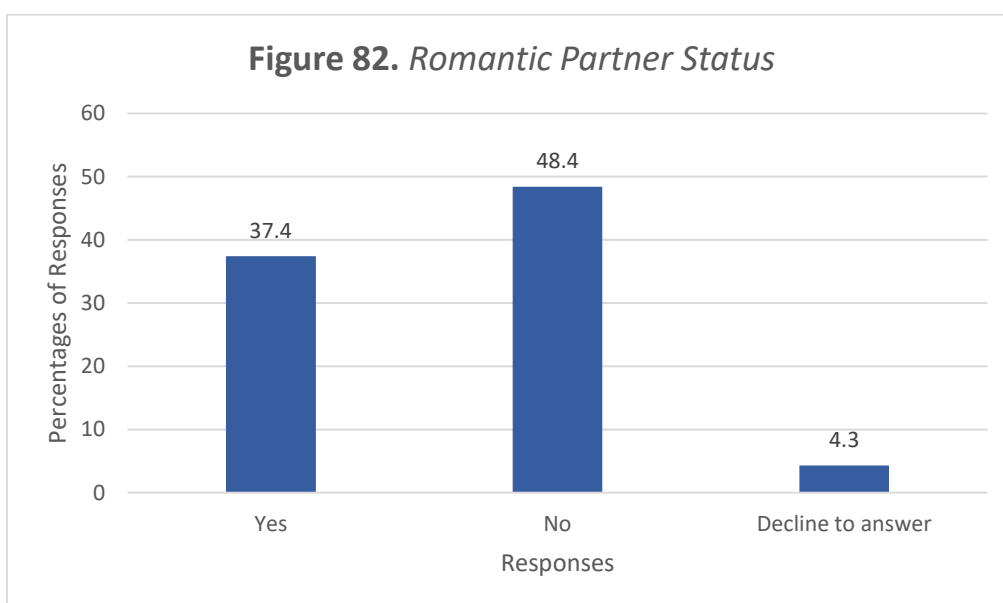
Lastly, participants were asked if they had ever been sexually trafficked by a friend or via manipulation. Most participants indicated “No” (99%).

Relationship

Participants at CSN 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

CSN participants were asked to indicate if they had a romantic or intimate partner at the time of taking the survey. About one-third of students taking the survey responded with “Yes,” they do have a romantic partner (37.4%). The rest of the percentages can be viewed 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 at CSN 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, 93.2% of participants indicated “Yes.” Many participants (92.4%) responded that they usually explain their own side of a disagreement. A majority of students also reported that they have suggested compromises to disagreements in the past 12 months (91.6%). Further, they responded that they have mostly told their partner they could work out a problem (94.4%). Similarly, most indicated

that they agreed to try their partner's solution to a disagreement (92.7%). Lastly, 96.8% 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, 91% of participants indicated “Yes.” Many CSN participants (91%) responded that their partner usually explains their side of a disagreement or suggests compromises to disagreements (89.3%). Additionally, most students indicated that their partner has told them they could work out a problem (93%). Further, a large proportion of students said that they agreed to try their partner's solution to a disagreement (91.4%). Their partners mostly tend to show respect for their feelings about an issue (93.5%), as well.

Interpersonal Violence Reporting

CSN 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.”

Overall trends for this section will be discussed. Participants were asked if they had ever insulted or cursed at a partner, as well as if they shouted or yelled at a partner. A proportion of CSN students responded that “Yes”, they have insulted, cursed or shouted or yelled at their partner, 15% and 23.1% respectively. When asked if they had stomped out of their room or living space during a disagreement in the past 12 months, 10.9% reported that they have. Many participants (85.8%) reported that they did not say something to spite their partner; 98.4% did not call their partner fat or ugly, and 99.2% did not accuse their partner of being a lousy lover. Almost all participants (99.6%) reported that they did not destroy something belonging to their partner or did not threaten to hit or throw something at their partner (99.2%).

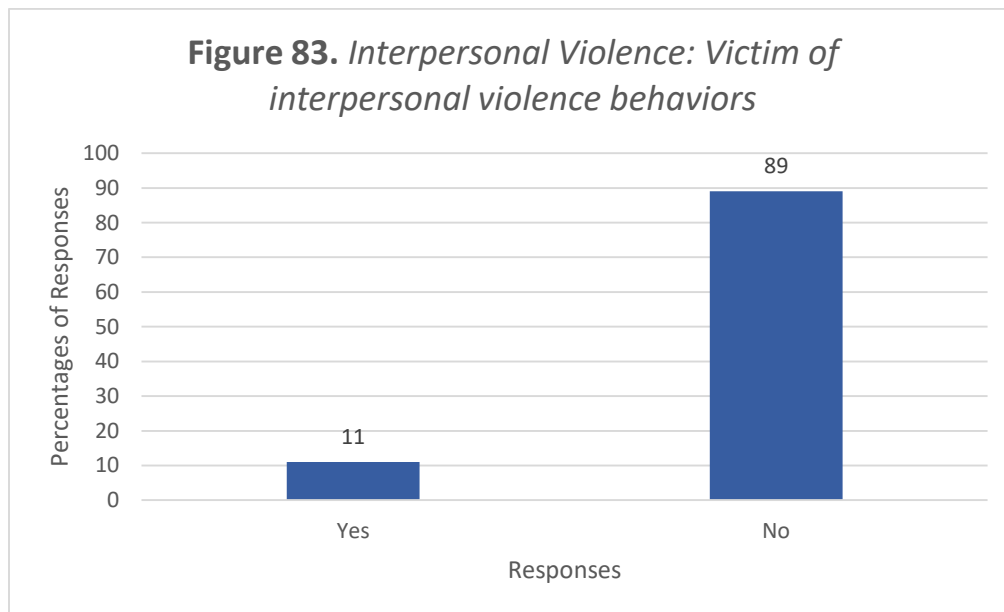
Participants were further questioned about perpetration of more physical interpersonal violence behaviors. When asked if they have (in the past 12 months) thrown something at their partner that could hurt, 81.6% reported “No.” There were some CSN participants who reported that they have twisted their partner's arm or hair (24.5%), pushed or shoved their partner (11%), grabbed their partner with an intent to harm (15.5%), slapped (2.9%) or beat up (5.7%) their partner, hit their partner with an object (0.4%), or choked their partner (0.8%). However, there were no students who indicated that they have slammed their partner against the wall, used a knife or gun against their partner, or intentionally burned or scalded their partner.

CSN participants were also asked about perpetration of more sexual interpersonal violence behaviors. Participants reported that they largely (98.3%) did not insist on vaginal, oral, or anal sex when their partner did not want to. Further, they did not use verbal threats (99.6%) or physical force (100%) to make their partner have vaginal, oral, or anal sex.

When asked about physical fights with their partners, most (98.4%) CSN students reported that, in the past 12 months, they did not inflict a sprain, bruise, or small cut resulting from a fight with their partner. Further, most or all reported that their partners did not feel pain that hurt the next day (98.8%), passed out from being hit on the head (100%), go to a doctor (99.6%), 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, CSN participants answered “No” (81.6% and 75.5%, respectively). Participants largely responded that their partner has not stomped out of their living space during a disagreement (90.0%) and that they were not a victim of interpersonal violence behaviors (89%). See Figure 83 for full percentages below.



Additionally, CSN participants answered that their partner generally did not say things to spite them (84.5%), call them fat or ugly (97.1%), accuse them of being a lousy lover (94.3%), destroy things that belonged to them (97.1%), or threaten to hit or throw something at them (96.7%).

CSN 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 (97.1%), twist their arm or hair (98%), push or shove them (97.1%), grab them with intent to harm (98.8%), slap (97.6%) or beat them up (100%), hit

(99.6%) or choke them (98.8%), slam them against a wall (99.6%), use a knife or gun against them (100%), or burn or scald the participant on purpose (100%).

Participants also reported about sexual interpersonal violence behaviors that they experienced in the past twelve months. Overall, CSN participants reported that their partners largely did not insist on vaginal, oral, or anal sex when they did not want to (without physical force; 95%). Further, their partners did not use verbal threats (99.2%) or physical force (99.6%) to make them have vaginal, oral, or anal sex.

Next, they indicated interpersonal violence behaviors that they might have experienced at the hands of their partner fighting with them. Largely, CSN 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 (99.2%). They also did not feel physical pain that hurt the next day (99.2%), pass out from being hit on the head (100%), go to a doctor (100%), need to see a doctor (100%), or have a bone broken from a fight with their partner (95%).

Lastly, participants indicated how many times a serious dating or intimate partner has done various violent behaviors toward them during their times as students at CSN. 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, 99.2% participants responded “None,” 0% reported “Once,” and 0.8% reported “Two or more times.” Participants mostly indicated that their partners pushed, grabbed, or shoved them with harmful intent none of the time (97.2%), with less participants indicating that it happened two or more times (1.6%) or once (1.2%). Most of their partners did not slam them against a wall or hold them against their will with intent to do harm (98.4%), but some participants answered that it had happened once (0.8%) or two or more times (0.8%).

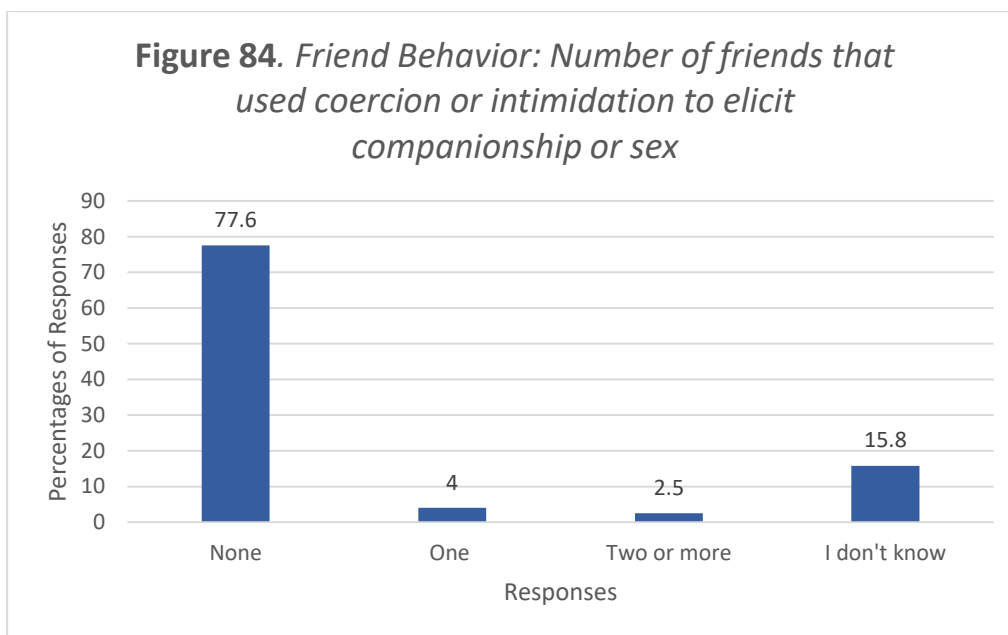
Participants at CSN mostly reported that their partners did not physically twist their arm (98.8%; with 0.4% reporting once and 0.8% reporting twice or more) or try to choke them (98.4%; with 0.8% reporting once and 0.8% reporting twice or more). Many participants indicated that their partners did not slap or hit them (97.2%; whereas 1.6% reported once and 1.2% reported twice or more), as well as throw something at them with the intent to do harm (98.4%; 0.8% reported once, and 0.8% reported twice or more). Almost all participants (99.2%) indicated that their partners did not beat them up, whereas 0.4% said it happened once, and 0.4% said twice or more. Most participants indicated that their partners did not assault them with a knife or gun (99.2%; 0.8% reported that it happened once), or another weapon or object (99.6%; 0.4% reported that this has happened once to them).

Abuse Norms

This section specifically examined behaviors of CSN 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, 80.4% of CSN participants claimed that none of their friends did this (with 17.2% 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 (82.5%), with 10.7% reporting that they did not know. A majority of CSN students reported that none of their friends insulted their dating partner, cursed at them, and/or withheld affection (75.1%), with 16.6% reporting that they did not know. Many (83.9%) indicated that none of their friends talked about giving a date alcohol to obtain sex; whereas 14.7% indicated that they did not know. Most (83.1%) of CSN participants had no friends that blackmailed someone with embarrassing information or media to get sex, and 15.7% 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 (79.6%; 15.6% did not know) or expected the participant themselves to have sex with a friend on a date (82.7%; 14.6% did not know). When asked if their friends had ever stalked someone in person or virtually, more than three-fourths (77.6%) of CSN students indicated that none of their friends have done this, and 15.8% did not know. See Figure 84.

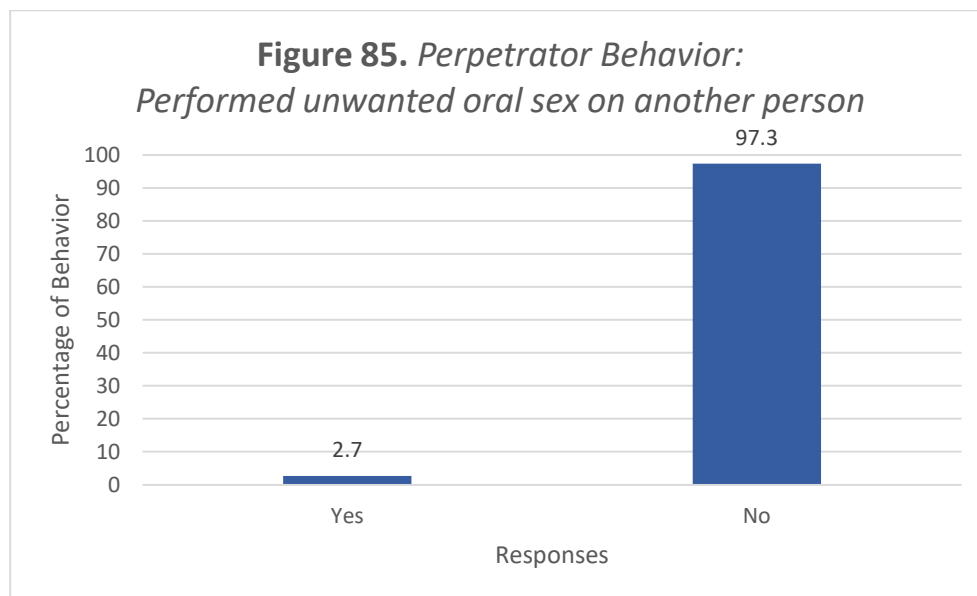


Lastly, participants largely indicated that none of their friends used coercion or intimidation to elicit companionship or sex (81.9%; 16.3% indicated they did not know).

Perpetrator Behavior

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

Generally, CSN students reported that they have never fondled, kissed, or rubbed against someone else’s body against that person’s wishes (96.4%). Most CSN participants (97%) indicated that they have not removed a person’s clothes against the other person’s wishes while at their current institution. Further, most participants reported that they did not ever try (96.9%) or succeed in (96.7%) 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 (96.7%) or succeed (96.8%) in forcing someone to give them oral sex when the other person did not want it. A majority of students indicated that they have not tried to make someone give them oral sex even though the person didn’t want that (97%), but 2.7% of students indicated that they have done this. See Figure 85 on the next page.



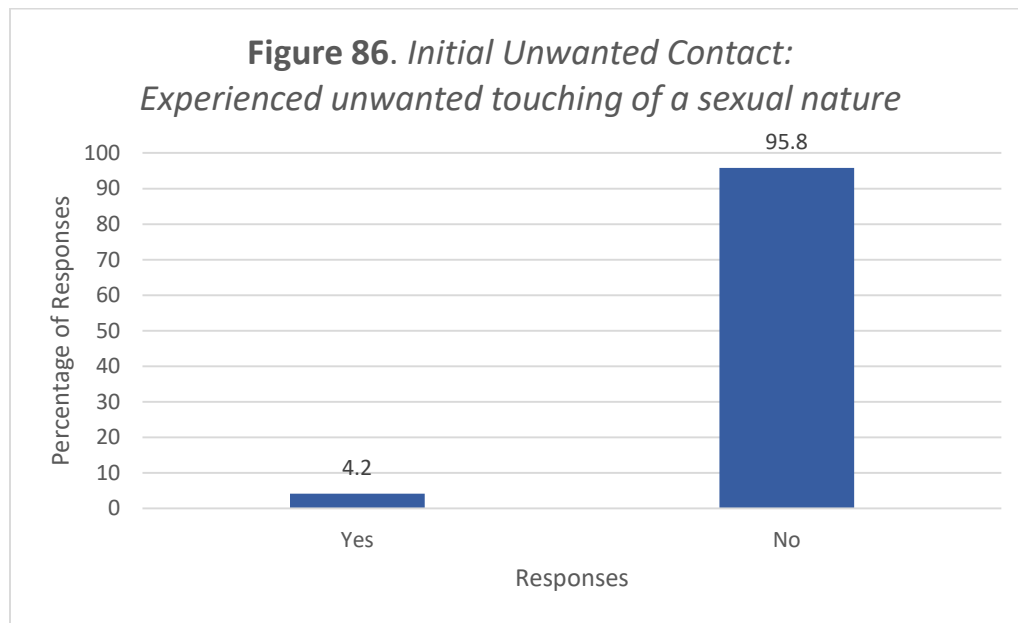
For the last item of this scale, many participants indicated that they had never coerced someone into being sexually available to their friends while at CSN (97%).

Unwanted Sexual Contact

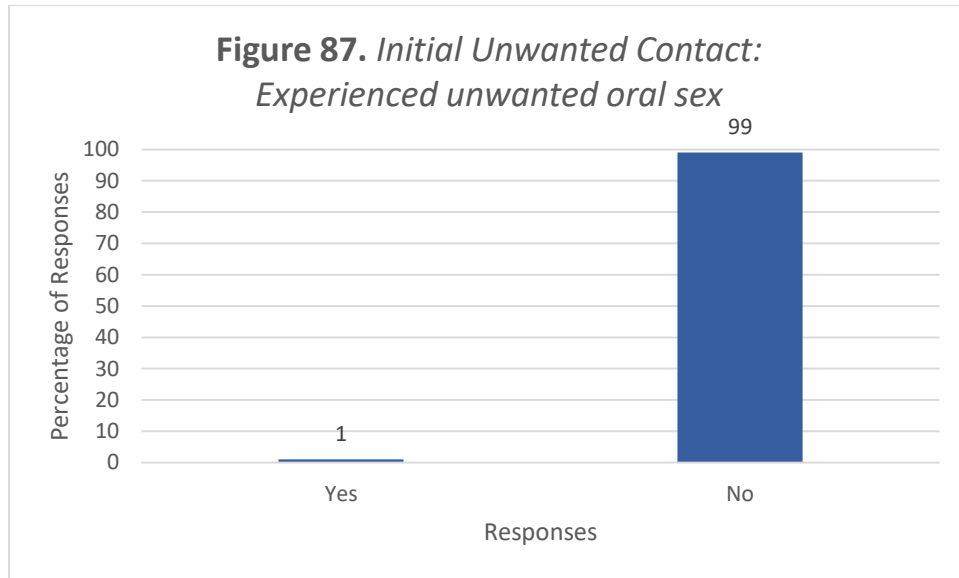
Participants provided information regarding unwanted sexual contact they have experienced at CSN. If they indicated that they had this experience, questions were asked about the encounter(s).

Initial Unwanted Sexual Contact Experiences

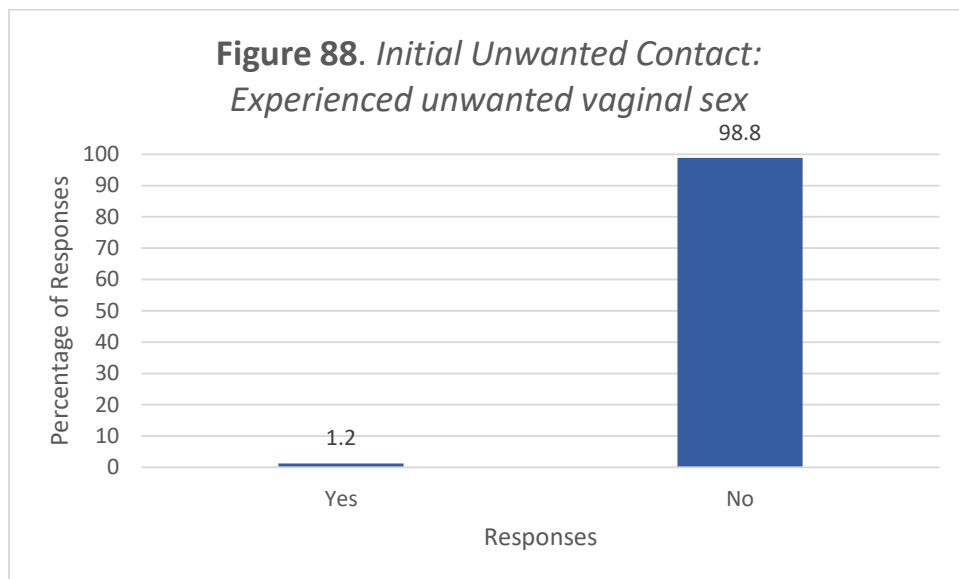
Participants were asked about five types of unwanted sexual contact that they might have experienced. They could answer with a “Yes” or “No” to the items. Those who indicated “Yes” to any item were provided with follow-up items. When asked specifically about unwanted touching of a sexual nature (e.g., kissing, touching of private parts, grabbing, fondling, rubbing up against you in a sexual way, even over clothes), most students at CSN reported that they have not experienced this (95.8%). See Figure 86.



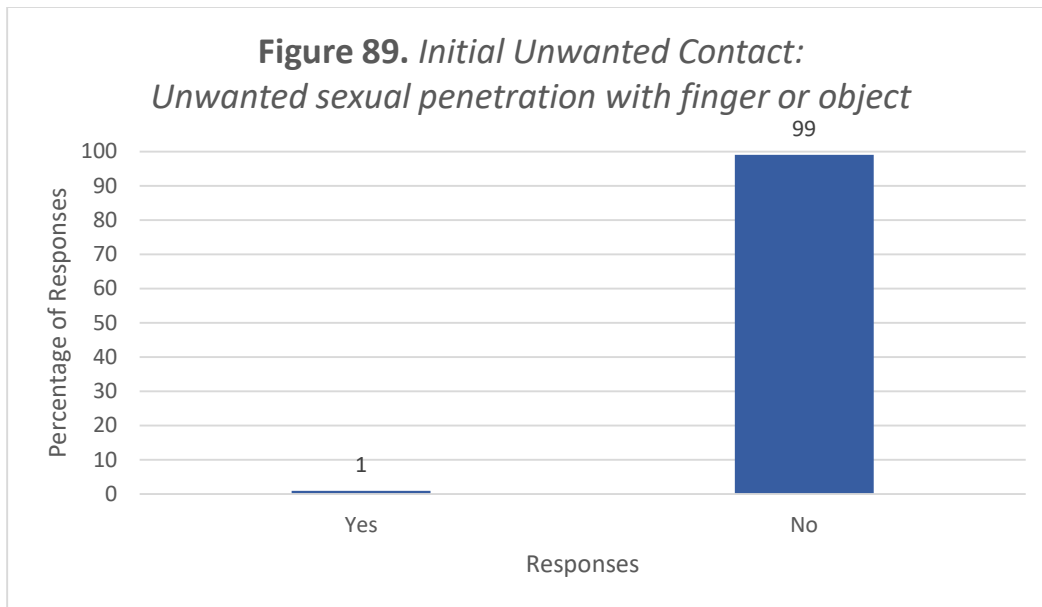
Students were asked if they had experienced unwanted oral sex (e.g., someone’s mouth or tongue making contact with their genitals, your mouth or tongue making contact with someone else’s genitals). Almost all CSN participants reported that this did not happen to them (99%). See Figure 87 on the next page.



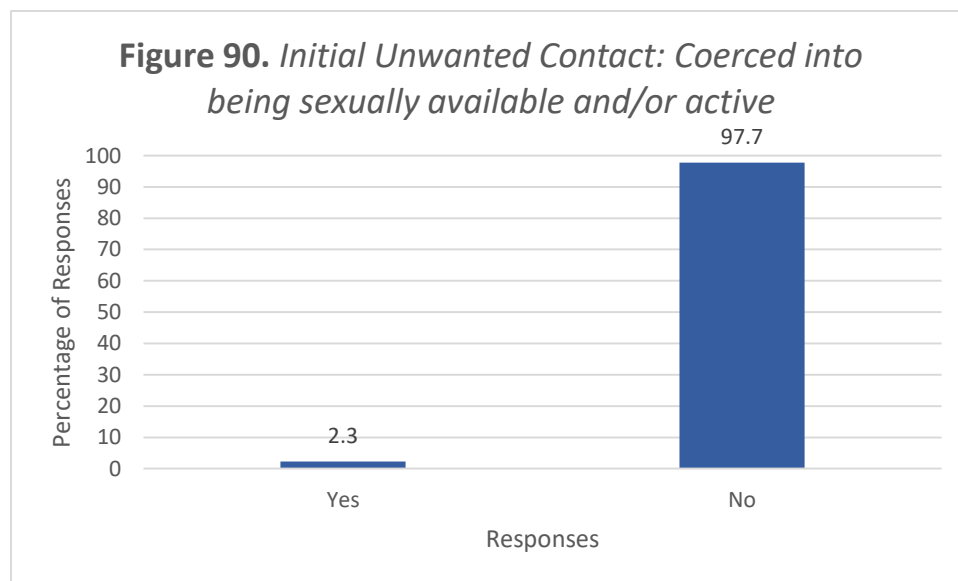
Participants were also asked about unwanted vaginal sex (e.g., penis to vagina, vagina to penis). Almost all CSN students reported “No” (98.8%). See Figure 88 for percentages.



Participants were asked about unwanted 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). Almost all students reported not experiencing this (99%). See Figure 89 on the next page for percentages.



Lastly, participants were asked about being coerced into being sexually available and/or active. A large proportion of students at CSN reported that they have not experienced this behavior (97.7%). See Figure 90.



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. One student (3.2%) reported that this unwanted contact occurred in a campus dormitory or residence hall. Another student (3.2%) reported that the contact occurred at some other on-campus CSN

location, such as the fitness center. Lastly, five students (93.5%) indicated that this unwanted contact occurred off the CSN campus.

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. The largest proportion of CSN students (41.4%; $n=12$) reported that the incident occurred during the Summer 2023 to Fall 2023. Next, there were some CSN students (10.3%; $n=3$) who reported that the incident occurred during Fall 2022 to Spring 2023. Finally, 48.3% ($n=14$) of students reported that the incident occurred prior to Fall 2022.

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 the person was from a casual or first date (13.3%) or a stranger (16.7%).

Reporting

Participants who experienced unwanted contact were asked to indicate if they had told anyone or reported their unwanted sexual experience. Most students (63.3%; $n=19$) indicated that they did not report the incident.

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 ($n = 5$), 20% of respondents told a friend other than their roommate; 40% of respondents told a family member; 20% of respondents told city police or the County Sheriff's office; and 20% responded with "other."

Institution Effects

CSN participants who experienced unwanted sexual contact were also asked if this most recent unwanted sexual contact affected their schoolwork. Most students indicated that it did not affect it at all (62.1%). Some participants did, however, indicate that it somewhat (27.6%) or absolutely (10.3%) affected their schoolwork.

Participants were also asked to indicate if this 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 (86.2%), whereas some considered it somewhat (3.4%) or absolutely wanted to leave (10.3%).

Use Drugs and Alcohol

Participants who experienced unwanted sexual contact were also asked about potential use of drugs or alcohol during the unwanted sexual encounters. Almost 19% of participants

reported that the most recent incident involved the other person's use of alcohol. Approximately half of participants indicated that their most recent incident did not involve alcohol or drugs (51.9%), whereas 29.6% responded that they did not know.

They were also explicitly asked to indicate if any alcohol and drugs were involved in this unwanted sexual contact with a "Yes," "No," or "Maybe" response. When asked if they had been drinking alcohol during this unwanted sexual contact, most participants responded "No" (71%), but 25.8% did indicate "Yes". They were similarly asked about voluntarily taking drugs during their unwanted sexual encounter, to which most participants responded "No," (93.5%), with a small proportion responding with a "Yes," (3.2%). Most participants (87.1%) indicated that they were not given drugs without their consent prior to the incident, with 6.5% indicating "Yes," and 6.5% 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 codes, 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.

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 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.

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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 member's 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 is 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 is 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?
- This year: Summer 2023-Fall 2023
 - Last academic year: Fall 2022-Spring 2023
 - 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?
- Another student at [University]
 - A faculty member or instructor at [University]
 - A staff member, coworker, or another employee at [University]
 - Roommate
 - Acquaintance or nonromantic friend
 - Current romantic partner
 - Ex romantic partner
 - Casual or first date
 - Coworker or supervisor off campus
 - Family member
 - Complete stranger
 - Other (please specify but do not include names) _____
31. Did you tell anyone or report your **unwanted** sexual experience?
- Yes
 - No
32. If you did report, who did you tell about the incident? **Please select all that apply.**
- Roommate
 - Friend other than Roommate
 - Family Member
 - Romantic Partner (other than the one who did this to you)
 - Title IX Officer
 - Residence Assistant or Residence Hall Staff (RA)
 - Campus Security or Campus Police
 - Campus Judiciary
 - City Police or County Sheriff's Office
 - On campus Medical Personnel or Facility
 - Off campus Medical Personnel or Facility
 - Faculty or Staff Member
 - Other (please specify)
33. Did this most recent **unwanted** sexual contact affect your school work?
- Yes, absolutely
 - Yes, somewhat
 - 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 CSN do to help you, or students like you, stay enrolled at the university when experiencing any form of power-based violence?
1. Take those students that reach for help out and put them through a counseling program. (Can be within the schools admin)
actually doing something to stop it from happening.
Address the problem immediately and protect the student.
Always good to have more security and options.
Always maintain the proper authorities to report to should the need arises.
Anonymous communication
Asegurar que personas que abusan de su poder reciban su castigo y nunca regresen a trabajar al campus.
Be available to assist if someone is in a bad situation.
Be genuine help. Don't feel like they cover up something. Not saying this happens at CSN but I feel like some schools in Vegas try to cover up because an authority of power like a school cop was "doing their job" that whole situation is sour to me
Be genuine, honest, and explain all methods of help available for everyone so that those who need it can get it easier
Be kind, gentle, and understanding.
Be more aware of their students
Be more interactive with the students. Build bonds and friendships where the student is comfortable discussing their problems.
Be more open about programs available to students to serve as a reminder
Be more open about this topic to students. I learned terms from this survey I didn't even know of.
Be more receptive to students concerns
Be more vocal about the safety and different forms of action so that students like me feel safe.
Be open, and available, and have a fast-paced process in place for when there is a report of such a situation.
Be reasonable and fair towards everyone involved. Take appropriate action towards that specific situation.
Be there for people who are suffering through power-based violence and punishing the offender(s) as needed.
Be there for their students in every way possible when they need help.
Be vigilant

Be vigilant to any form of power-based violence occurring on campus between students.
becoming more aware
Being in Vegas is like being in a different world altogether. It should start at the core, not the symptom.
Call the cops. Stay out of it.
Conduct awareness campaigns about power-based violence, provide support services, establish confidential reporting systems.
Continue to have classes and surveys about power based violence
continue to keep the campus well monitored, along with making sure that students know where to report any incidents, if they happen
Counseling is the number one thing that will help students that face power-based violence. The victims can receive consolation and support; once the offenders are reported, counseling might also help them repent for their actions and change for the better.
Counseling services could help.
Create a safe and open door environment. Punish people creating the opposite of that.
Create a safe space for anyone to report indecent encounters without judgment or victim shaming.
CSN can have more accessible security on campus during day and night classes.
CSN can help students that are experiencing power-based violence by being more involved. By hiring more diverse candidates as faculty/staff members; thus, will allow more representative people to relate to CSN students. Also, raising the wage of teachers would be a start because we know they're motivated for premium wage. So increasing their wages would increase their cost of actually being there for us in difficult times.
CSN could support the student through their troubles and help them with free therapy and counseling
CSN is doing enough.
CSN needs to stop making excuses for unprofessional, arrogant, rude and pompous professors because their [sic] working colleague or friend. I filed an official complaint in regards to XXX through the proper channels and the department head made excuses about his behavior and how i just am misunderstood. The tone and intent of this person. I am a prior service Veteran and i am not afraid of confrontation or calling someone out for inappropriate behavior. This professor made assumptions about a situation i was experiencing, made unwarranted comments, and proceeded to tell me about their work life that i do not care about. I am disgusted at how CSN handled the situation and will escalate as needed should nothing be done about the issue. In my opinion this professor does not have proper mannerisms or professional etiquette to be teaching students. Also, i am have been the within the first 3 students to turn in an assignment, have gotten As in all the required test and quizzes and i am on the path to get nothing less than an A in the class. So i am not a disgruntled student because i didn't do the work. XXX showed me unprofessional correspondence that i wanted addressed

and it seems to me that the department head instead of rectifying the situation made an attempt to gaslight me into accepting that i misunderstood the situation.
CSN should do everything that they can to protect the student who has been involved in any form of power-based violence. For the person who is performing any form of power-based violence, CSN should give them warnings and if the issue persists, kicking them out.
CSN should find the best solutions on how to help students that are going through power-based violence, make the student feel safe, make them feel as if they are not alone and let them know that everything is going to be ok!
CSN should give students the option to stay enrolled or not, if they have experienced any form of power-based violence.
CSN should keep making the pathways of action clear in case of any incident, and there should be lots of patience, compassion, and understanding.
CSN should keep up the work. I believe that CSN is doing enough in my opinion.
CSN should offer counseling, resources, and a private way to report incidents. Creating a safe and understanding environment for students facing power-based violence is crucial for their well-being and academic success.
CSN should offer specific counseling and support for people that have experienced negative things.
CSN should stop asking this embarrassing surveys to people that they don't know anything about. You have all the analytics so you should know that I am a happily married man with a happy wife. I had to answer some question that I had no idea people even think about doing. If people at CSN really do have that behavior that I had to read about in some of this question I really feel sad.
CSN should take action against those who are performing such acts of power-based violence and treat them the same whether they are staff or students. It feels as if the staff that have been at the school for a long time have special treatment and due to staffing issues are not always held accountable for their actions. I was forced into watching multiple videos in class that did not pertain to anything that would be useful towards passing my licensure exams.
CSN should take orderly action to stop any sort of violence with f compassion and fairness
Difficult question and I am not qualified to answer this question intelligently.
Doing good job
educate people on this kind of thing so they know where to go, and who to tell when something like this happens.
Education and support

Education is important, being a good support system goes a long way. Most people keep certain experiences to themselves, due to fear that people around them won't believe them or simply that they won't get the support they need. Daily check in once in a while, giving helpful recourse should help students like me.
Encourage support systems and set up an accessible system by app or phone number for individuals to ask for security escort to and from anywhere on campus for individuals who are afraid.
Establish Clear Policies, Supportive Resources, Policy Enforcement and Accountability, Crisis Intervention, and Regular Assessments and Feedback.
Everything at CSN feels fine to me.
Everything is being handled well.
Expulsion and suspension for students who are found guilty of such violence.
Follow up with the people of higher power at the school. (President for example)
Follow up with the student and investigation. Provide ongoing mental and emotional support. Protect the student
For one treat it fairly like law enforcement would, listen to both sides and require evidence before punishment. In other words everyone is innocent till proven guilty, not the other way around.
frequent check-ins concerning mental health
Get police involved and actually follow through with caring/ helping after the incident has occurred. Give the individual time with his/her education to recover mentally and emotionally.
Get rid of whoever is committing the power based violence
Get the other person out of the school and the person's life entirely
Get them a therapist and punish the perpetrator(s).
give more help and actually care
Give out resources in emails to students and make it clear that they'll have a safe space to discuss their experiences.
Give them victim the utmost support and respond accordingly to the call. Punish the offender, after thorough investigation, by limiting access to in-person classes and on-campus events.
Handle the situation quietly, unless asked otherwise. Most victims don't want their experiences made to be an example of nor do they wish to be reminded of it as they go on campus. Unless it's become a more significant issue, say a staff/student is abusing more than one victim, or multiple victims step forward, I think it's best to handle these behind closed doors. I would also propose more resources on safe sex and more resources for victims, like hosting webinars and seminars on the topic and having informational pamphlets around the campus. Have as much information available as possible so someone can quickly learn about consent and safe sex.
Hard to do much really

Have a fair investigation and make sure both parties are respected.
have a place to go to talk confidentially with someone whether they want to pursue legal action or not
Have a robust system to prosecute the alleged person as best as possible
Have a sound wave therapy like Tibetan singing bowl
Have a trustworthy source to rely on to help you.
Have an easy to use app to report or to reach out to any departments.
Have an emergency hotline and emergency buttons around campus.
Have an open no judgment discussion for students who truly want to be involved, but only a few people to discuss misconduct in or outside of school with the tools to report or talk to.
Have counseling and resources available. I think they already do.
Have faster ways to connect to people who can do something
Have not had a problem with this topic at all during my time at CSN. In my opinion, I believe that it should keep the same process that the college has always kept.
Have resources available, not many students know they can get help
Have safe places, where students can be listened to and talked to. Another function of this place would be to allow students to have an available quiet space.
Have someone that can be called if a situation such as power-based violence does occur.
Have them take all online classes until the problem is resolved
Having a support group available on campus for students to feel comfortable going to.
Having lots of support, mental and emotional health resources, and create a culture where students know power based violence will not be tolerated and students are safe to report it.
Having safe people to talk to about the experience and possibly having some sort of support group or resources to help students going through this.
Help and investigate
Help gain trust from students that none of this will happen and will protect them if it happens.
Help student transfer classes, allow them to finish the course off-campus (online). Maintain good support system and check in with the student.
Help students, by talking about available resources.
Help the victims.

Hold more information about power-based violence. I would attend a class on this.
Hold superiors responsible for their actions if they are accused on power-based violence.
Honestly I'm not sure, i definitely think caps should be more available like be opened on the weekends because you just never know when a person may need some extra support
Honestly these questions were very triggering. I am a victim of rape outside of CSN. I believe CSN should have a mandatory sexual conduct orientation for students to attend annually. I believe CSN should have police at every site to ensure the safety of other. I believe I been a victim of institutional racism. Teachers placing their racial ideals upon me when I'm needing help with a class or accommodations with special needs. It's been difficult at CSN because many of the teachers do not like helping me because I am black
i want improvements the school should lock the door don't let everyone in without the badge scanner into the college campus like the private university
I am a remote online student and I rarely go on campus; I believe what CSN is doing for its students right now is perfectly fine, I've never been harmed in any way, the times I went there was perfectly fine and I felt safe.
I am fortunately not having any issues of power-based violence, so this is not effecting my enrollment with CSN.
I am on online student. CSN cannot do anything for me, but thank you.
I believe CSN should show anyone who experiences power-based violence that they are completely supportive of them and to assure them that they are not at fault when something as demoralizing as that happens to them
I do not know, I am only enrolled for my degree and nothing else. Power-based violence does not affect my enrollment status.
I don't know. I've never experienced any power-based violence at CSN or while attending CSN.
I don't know, in my circle, everyone comes and goes, I have yet to experience this sort of misconduct. All I could suggest is spreading awareness about it.
I don't know, I've never had an issue personally. I also have never gone out of my way to hear about a situation, so I have no idea how the accusation and investigation process goes.
I don't know. Power-based violence doesn't really happen near me.
I feel like for students who are in any way experiencing this violence, should be more aware of the help they can receive by speaking up.
I feel safe in this college. I do not feel like I need any help.

I feel that CSN is doing really good with handling this kind of stuff but, I think that maybe they should send out more emails or text asking if anyone needs help.
I feel that the rules they are applying to these violences [sic] is good enough.
I genuinely do not know. I am relatively unaware of these problems at this campus, I don't know anyone who was a victim of abuse or any kind.
I have never experienced power based violence personally, or have seen it occur with any other students or faculty on campus. I like to think that many of the faculty and students I have met all harbor a safe environment for learning. Overall, besides further advocation and discreet handling of events, I am unsure of any way to further negate forms of power-based violence.
I have not deal with any of this.
I have not seen or heard of any power-based violence at CSN.
I have yet to attend college on campus ground, so I don't know much about power-based violence.
I haven't experienced anything sexually with students or staff during my time at CSN, I plan on registering for classes next semester.
I haven't experienced it here, but I have in my life. Being able to help with the memory block as a result of PTSD would help. The memory of the man's face is blocked in my mind so nothing was done about it.
I haven't witnessed or heard of any of these problems at CSN yet.
I pretty much never have any problems with this.
I really don't know. I keep to myself and don't make any interactions with people and just do my work so idk.
i think being there for them is something that will make them safe and protected.
I think CSN is doing a good job at informing students including myself about sexual/power-based violence at my campuses.
I think CSN is doing a great job in every way. I always see school police present making everyone feel safer. I do not experience power-based violence nor have i see anyone at the campus go through that but i am confident that CSN knows how to handle things if that should happen. In light of the new information that came out about UNLV it is my true and heartfelt statement that CSN handle things very well keeping us up to date on information. I think CSN is great.
I think CSN should do everything in their power to keep my fellow peers safe and bring any cause of power-based violence to justice.
I think CSN should keep doing what they already are doing. I do school online so my answer could be biased a little bit.
I think everyone should feel safe and CSN should provide more security concerning this matter.
I think if someone encountered this experience they should express there [sic] concern and also reach out for help if it is too extreme or uncomfortable.

I think just bringing awareness to these sort of issues can cause change and be impactful in general.
I think just to listen to them and help them, out that enough
I think mainly just trying to find all sides of the story and keeping the accused and accuser away from each other during that time. Also guarantee that neither side receives penalties to employment and/or enrollment unless viable evidence is substantiated. Also guarantee the safety and be understanding of other students/faculty/admin/etc who may feel uncomfortable or not want to be around the accused.
I think students should be able to find links to resources more easily. Maybe a link on canvas where all students have access to it.
I think that teachers' performance record and rate of failure or drop-outs should be considered when keeping said teachers on staff. I think that giving students evaluations and surveys give us a voice. I think that if CSN becomes aware of an issue like power asserting instructors, his/her class should be monitored without his/her knowledge, knowing their behavior would improve if they knew they were being watched. Something needs to be done. I thought this school was accredited?
I think the authorities are doing a good job at keeping the issues to the minimum.
I think the number one thing is to ensure the student's safety. CSN, if they don't do this already, should let the victims know what they plan to do to stop the violence. The students will feel a better sense of security and will want to stay enrolled because of this and the effort that they see at CSN.
I think there should be more orientations that are required for students to attend, educating us about consent and power based violence, and give us resources to help.
I think they're doing a good enough job from what I've seen of keeping us safe from power based violence.
I would hope that they would hope that they did everything in their power to help stop any form of violence from continuing.
I would say to continue to make surveys that feels safe to answer.
I would think that CSN should listen to both sides of the power-based violence, in the case that what the whiteness/es [sic] (both civilian and police/security) mistake who was harassing who. That way, they don't mistake the victim for being the culprit of the power-based violence. CSN should also do their best to keep all confidential information private till they know that they have the facts correct, so as to not pin blame on a student/faculty and costing their lively hood. However, these are suggestions coming from someone who has not experienced, nor witnessed, any power-based violence.
I wouldn't know
If a known incident has taken place, ensure that the victim and the accused do not have contact with each other when on campus.
If any form of power-based violence is happening in the campus, we should always report it to the staff. And we should make sure the victim feels safe.

If it does become a problem at the campuses, the faculty should contact the proper authorities to handle the situation in an efficient matter and to assure the safety of the students.
I'm an older adult that takes classes online and does not interact with in class on campus activities. I don't believe that students like myself should be sent a mandatory survey when the questions don't pertain to off campus students.
I'm not sure if this is in the system but I believe keeping the victim's identity is important and can surely help victims speak without the fear of being caught. It would also be great if there is an advisor, guidance, and safety welfare provided for them.
I'm not sure. I have no problem standing up for myself so these things don't happen to me. and I would never do the to another person unless it was very clear it was mutual.
I'm not sure. Therapy
I'm sorry, but this survey does not apply to me. I am 37 years old and have been happily married for 17 years. Also, i do not attempt to befriend anyone at the college. My years of experience in the Air Force have taught me how to identify and intervene in sexual assault or misconduct, and i take it very seriously. It is unfortunate but I understand the need for this survey, and i applaud CSN for making the effort to teach students and protect them.
In my opinion CSN does a great job dealing with power-based violence and should stay the way they are.
In my opinion just keep routing for them because it is hard especially to stay focused on something that can mess up your mental health.
In my opinion, CSN should have robust policies and support systems in place to ensure students who experience any form of power-based violence are able to access the resources and support to stay enrolled at the university. Including counseling services, accommodations for academic work, and flexible scheduling options. Furthermore, CSN should take proactive measures to prevent power-based violence on campus and provide education on the topic to all students, faculty, and staff.
In my opinion, sending out surveys pre, during, and post each semester would help students who are experiencing any form of power-based violence to recognize it and report it. Sending out continuous information pre, during, and post each semester could also help students recognize when they are experiencing any form of power-based violence. Providing supervised and safe environments where students are encouraged to visit for support, to study, and do homework could also help.
Increase the rate of security
Investigate and don't let the accused get into contact or be near the person who reported so they stay safe.
is safe

It would be like reporting a bully at a lower-class school, such as in elementary, middle, and high school: report the problem to one of the trustworthy staff members. The survey showed me the same thing if I were to see a bully come to me, and I would have to report the issue to someone I can trust. However, most of the students here at CSN are adults, and most can handle themselves, but many people, like myself, can have a hard time facing such intimidations that arise whenever they happen. I have been an online student for over three years now, and I have never had any of these problems happen to me since I am always on my computer doing assignments. Therefore, it would not be such a problem to me if I were to experience power-based violence since I do the classes from my house, but it would be a problem for those who take in-person classes and would have to take the safety measures and make sure that they don't end up feeling like the victim in any situation. However, the only time I was at CSN in person was last year, and I never felt that other students were threatening me simply because I hardly knew anyone there. Again, I've been an online student for a while, and I have had no problems with misdeeds by other students since I've been doing classes in my house and hardly interacted with the other students and professors while online.
Its fine how it is right now.
I've never experienced or witnessed any of this violence that's been talked about in this survey.
Just keep talking about it and letting students know that there's always someone available at campus for them to talk to if they ever experience power-based violence.
Just make sure people feel safe and important.
Just make them feel like it's a safe space for them, where they don't have to be fearful of the repercussions of telling on the offending party. And providing the victim with counseling or something so they don't feel alone and like they have to process what happened to them alone. I think it's also really important to believe the victim first before immediately discrediting what they have to say or asking the what they did to illicit such a reaction from their abuser.
Just stay vocal and have a good community!
Keep attention to it
Keep creating programs to help fight this battle.
Keep doing what there [sic] doing
Keep doing what there [sic] doing now.
Keep police on campus anything could happen
keep resources available
Keep students aware of the help that's available.
Keep the talk up about the possibility of power based violences [sic] presence even if people are uncomfortable
Keep the victim away from the abuser in a safe space for a good amount of time while investigations are being enacted and when the situation is resolved the victim can go back to their daily life with the abuser out of their life.
Less surveys
Let it be known that help and support is always readily available
Listen to students

Listen to the person making the complaint and be patient with said person.
Listen to the victim and investigate good.
Make it known that all of this unwanted behavior is planned by the initiator. It is not the victim's fault. The victim is not responsible for the abuse of the initiator.
Make services well known
Make should the perpetrator is charged ASAP.
Make students feel like it's safe to report any of these instances.
Make sure that I have a safe learning environment
Make sure they know they are safe and protected when they report something.
Make sure to be aware of everything and take students concerns seriously.
Make sure to listen to the victim. And make sure to punish the perpetrators.
Make surveys and make sure students are on hands with these power points
Make the campus more safe I guess
Make the information for the reporting process easier to access or spread the awareness of those resources in general
Make them feel safe
Make them feel supported and safe. Confirm anonymity when a student reports.
Maybe we should have classes all online so that there are less of these issues
Mind your business because these questions are uncomfortable and inappropriate.
more information about this (talks)
more resources and genuine helpers
More resources and awareness.
more security in campuses
More security maybe.
Not entirely sure since I have never been a witness or victim to one but I'd say just to make sure the person doing the crime gets their consequences.
Nothing, it does a well enough job but maybe make it more known what to do and where to go when any form of power based violence happens to you.
Nothing... everything is being done correctly based on what I have personally experienced.

Offer a safe place to stay(Temporarily) to retreat to if this is happening like a temporary shelter / asylum for those actively experiencing it. This allows them to put a barrier of distance between the perpetrator and themselves, while being able to focus on class and healing.
Offer compassionate withdraw or temporary accommodations similar to disability accommodations
Offer Counseling / Therapy
Online classes could be an option that allows more leniency towards students who are forgoing the reporting process.
Online only student, so no comment
Personal comforts and emotional Protection are different for every person. Offer clear and open assistance to all, and provide what is selected as needed. Talk more about safety at the campus and make reporting safe.
Personally, I don't believe that this is an issue at CSN but if it was a prevalent issue, CSN could support students by listening to there [sic] claims and taking them seriously.
Please rework your online alert system. In one of CSN's documents about safety online, they direct students to csn.edu/alert, but that link is dead. many website links are dead or expired, which makes it extremely difficult to find information that is relevant and up to date during crisis and when wanting to report issues or seek help. Half of the information that can be found by searching is outdated, dead links, old numbers, etc. This was particularly stressful when seeking info during the UNLV shooting about if anything was happening on my campus.
Post more materials around campus.
Prioritize safety
Professors should also be evaluated not just by students at the end of the semester but also by their unbiased superiors during class/lectures.
Provide a safe space to report such actions or events and provide the help that the person needs.
provide counseling
Provide referrals to counseling and other related services. I believe that CSN is currently doing this..
Provide resources for the person who experienced that violence and make sure to remind them that there are people there for them and that they can feel comfortable going to someone without the fear of getting judged
Provide resources, help, and support.
Provide safety for the victim & justice for the perpetrator. Provide more resources & safe spaces to talk about these issues.
provide steps to safety when reporting.
Provide support and help
Provide them the necessity for them to recover from the experience
Providing lots of resources and support.
Raise awareness via instructional videos

reach out
Reach out to the victim and the person who committed the crime and handle the problem. Some type of discipline such as firing a professor or expelling a student who commits the crime.
Removing the offender from campus by a restraining order.
Respond quickly to a report of power based violence and to resolve the situation fairly.
Seek advice
Send out newsletters and surveys to create awareness on power based violence.
Show or explain the students about the facilities and what's available to them.
Showing that there is mental health help on campus.
Side with the victim FIRST and have caring individuals that empathize.
So far I don't see any kind of issue related to power-based violence
Some professor use their empower Base. They control the grade of the students. Yes, great when it is positive behavior but when it is negative where it will hurt the "grade" of student is not healthy behavior. All professor's [sic] should care for the students. Some professor use their Empower Base to damage or give the student lower grade.
Stay alert with students
Stay involved
Stay open minded and understanding of all situations.
Stay vigilant and attentive to the others around you.
Stay with the victim and protect him/her until the issue is resolved
stop assuming both sides are guilty without an investigation
Stop making students fill out inappropriate surveys that outline their private experiences in their private lives. Just be a school that provides educational opportunities and resources for people that need help. If someone needs help with sexual assault related problems they can visit the student center or their counselor, it's none of your business how often students have sex or in what way. Worst survey I've ever seen. Did they really expect that people would own up to sexually assaulting someone? I don't understand why 90% of this information was even relevant. Disgusting.
Stop presenting us with run on surveys. Ask a few questions and do the analytics from there.
stop sending surveys
Stop the problem before it happens.
Supply various forms of contact and emergency whenever these incidents occur. Should these be addressed, have the law and authority handle the situation if it goes beyond what the campus is capable of doing.
Support
Take accusations seriously while giving accused opportunity to their constitutional rights

Take accusations very seriously. I feel like after the viral Johnny Depp/ Amber Heard court case, people assume that any accuser that comes forward is a liar out to ruin someone's reputation and that's just not true most of the time.
Take action against those who were using their power as leverage.
Take every accusation seriously. Remove the accused student/faculty member until the facts of the matter are resolved.
take it serious.
Take it seriously
Take power-based violence very seriously and try their best to prevent it from happening.
Take the proper corrective action towards the aggressor to demonstrate the schools commitment to providing a safe environment.
Take the situation seriously and handle everything with the upmost care and respect
Take the threat seriously and keep the accused away from the victim.
The administrator at CSN should take action by contacting the police, if they don't do anything about it they should suspend that student from coming to the school. If it's a teacher, the teacher should be fired.
The second they found out about if someone is experiencing power based violence they should take action right away so that it won't get worse later
The staff and faculty members should also be educated on Power-based violence.
The University is doing a good job with the training and knowledge available to students
Therapy and scholarships
There are several resources that will help someone in the event of power-based violence so I am confident there is sufficient help for students and faculty.
There is a large homeless population living on the Charleston campus inside all of the buildings such as B, C, I and K and it is dangerous for our student population, specifically our young female students.
There should be more security
They are doing good as is
They are doing great keeping every one safe.
They should be aware of and provide safe spaces for those displaced or who need refuge from a situation of the sort from the list of misconducts that are generally most common. So I would say they should provide more for the needs of victims, other than that there's nothing else i can think of.
They should continue to do what they've already been doing. There's nothing Id add or change

They should hire more police officers and staffs to make sure that everything is going very fine so we don't have any more bad things happening at CSN.
They should provide information as to where one could find if any form of power-based violence occurs.
They shouldn't do anything more than all that they are currently doing. I feel safe and happy to be enrolled at CSN.
To better support students facing power-based violence and ensure their continued enrollment, CSN should establish a dedicated support office, offering confidential counseling, guidance, and assistance.
to have ways of rapidly reporting such things to authorities and having more cameras in the campuses.
To help, school's should be more aware of their staff and faculty members and their behaviors beforehand, and to make reporting easy, accessible, and guaranteed safety.
Trainings for all students and faculties.
Try
try to implement security measures more often
Unsure, really. I am not in the loop, so I don't know if it's a problem? I know if I am ever in a situation where power-based violence is inflicted on me I have the resources to get the care I need. As a man, I feel it's much easier to reach out. However, that may not be the case for others.
Use an app that is appropriate when needing help
we should try to find a solution to help those people that are in that situation.
Well considering I have an emergency restraining order on a former student that if van will be Ba current student. We need better communication on how to ensure we don't have classes with predators and a ban lust from having the same classes with people that have harmed us. We need our social security number not available to anybody in the school through our student accounts. We also need education on what boundaries are and the signs of power based violence and negotiating to get out of those situations. We also need better resources and on campus jobs that pay livable wages so we can afford safe housing and transportation when an if we need to leave an maintain protection from predators. Housing crisis amongst students is a predators dream men are targeting college students due to our lack of finances, lump sums of cash & predictable schedules. Once we walk off the campus a pimp can hang waiting to assert its control or offer a ride or a place to stay because the colleges have purposely made such scarce.
Whatever you guys are currently doing. It's working perfectly fine from what I've experienced.
When one someone reports something related to this, see it important and carefully investigate it.
who provide the necessary support (talk about sexuality)

Writing this may fall on deaf ears, but the truth remains the same. I can speak in an "academic tone about this" or approach these "ethics" in a vocabularic [sic] manner, but the fact is that if this school could have like many other places in the world, Jesus Christ back in the classroom, that would be the start.

You can have couple classes.