Sexual Assault Policies on College Campuses: A Beginning Look at Which Policies Influence

Reports of Sexual Assault at Institutions of Higher Education

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It is easy to recognize that sexual assault on college campuses is still an issue today. Just look at the most recent sexual assault cases that have garnered national media attention. For every sexual assault that reaches the mainstream media, there are hundreds of cases that never even get reported. Sexual assault on college campuses is a pervasive problem and continues to be a huge, largely unaddressed issue. In a given year, around 35.3 attempted or completed rape incidents occur for every 1,000 students enrolled at an institution of higher education (Fisher et al. 2000). For a medium sized student body population of 10,000 students, that could mean around 350 attempted or completed rapes every single academic year. Using this data, between a fifth and a quarter of all women enrolled in colleges and universities are estimated to be victims of sexual assault (Fisher et al. 2000). Despite the prevalence of sexual assault, it remains one of the most underreported crimes with 65 percent of sexual assaults going unreported (Langton et al.). Simply looking at the raw data, however, colleges and universities generally have very few, if any, reported sexual crimes each year. For example, at two of the largest universities, official reports of sexual assault are exceedingly low. At Arizona State University, there were a total of 54 sexual assaults reported on all four campus locations from 2009-2011; there are a total of 72,254 students enrolled ("The Campus Safety and Security Data Cutting Tool", Arizona State University). At the University of Central Florida, 23 sexual assaults were reported from sixteen campuses from 2009-2011; there are a total of 54,465 students enrolled ("The Campus Safety and Security Data Cutting Tool", University of Central Florida). If sexual assault is taking place on college campuses at such a high rate, more research should be devoted to learning more about the issue and how to make college campuses a safer place.

This study aims to address the fact that while sexual assault is gaining more national attention, there is still much more work to be done on college campuses, at the public policy

level, and in the research field. There is a gap in the literature when it comes to looking at sexual assault on college campuses, and specifically sexual assault policies. Past studies have helped to identify what factors make students more at-risk for sexual assault and what type of prevention and education programs can help make students more aware. Other studies have looked at how institutions of higher education can work to make sure they are in compliance with federal law when it comes to sexual assault, which includes making a sexual assault policy available to the students and the public. No studies, however, have taken the next step to look at what specific policy recommendations can help to increase sexual assault reports. Sexual assault policies can be rewritten and revised. If there are policies that are more helpful than others in increasing reports, this is something that needs to be known and used by all institutions.

This study builds a database of the sexual assault policies for the top 100 most populous four-year universities in the United States. The policies were each coded for a total of 15 components that previous research showed are important for complying with federal law and providing resources for survivors of sexual assault. Then, sexual assault crimes reported on campus from 2009-2011 were collected for each university. While the results showed that there are many other factors important in making reports of sexual assaults, this study takes the first step in understanding how we can help to increase reports of sexual assault.

Sexual Assault on College Campuses

Much research has already been devoted to learning more about why sexual assault occurs so frequently on college campuses. Scholars have studied in great detail the risk factors associated with sexual assault, strongly focused on what makes college women at risk of sexual assault. The prevalence of sexual assault can be linked to many factors unique to college campus

cultures and the views that college students are likely to hold. With sexual assault there is no stereotypical victim. Nearly every woman on a college campus is at risk. A 1996 study of female students at a large, urban university found that "average" sexual assault, "took place when participants were 20 years old, by a steady dating partner, in the man's house" (Abbey et al. 1996, 162). In fact, most sexual assaults in college are done by an acquaintance, making it even more difficult for students to recognize that it is considered sexual assault (Adams-Curtis et a. 2004). Also prevalent on college campuses is adherence to and belief in traditional gender roles and rape myths (Abbey 2002; Testa et al. 1996). These beliefs can lead to more sexual assaults when men are always expected to initiate sex and women are always supposed to reciprocate (Abbey 2002) or when a woman drinking alcohol is seen as always sexually available (Testa et al. 1996). In conjunction with traditional gender roles, there are situations in which both men and women will say that forced sex is acceptable, such as when a woman has led a man on or when a man and a woman have gone out on a date together (Abbey 2002).

There are also situational factors that make college students more likely to face sexual assault. Students who have more romantic partners are more likely to be victims of sexual assault, as statistically they are exposed to more situations that could lead to assault (Abbey et al. 1996; Franklin 2002). Additionally, the relationship between sexual assault and membership in a sorority or fraternity on campus has shown to be positive as well—students associated with a Greek organization are more likely to be victims of a sexual assault than students who are not in a Greek organizaiton (Franklin 2002). Even when women in sororities admit to knowing that drinking alcohol makes them specific targets of sexual assaults in the settings of fraternity parties (Abbey 2002), they are still more likely to be victims of sexual assault (Franklin 2002).

It is nearly impossible to study sexual assault on college campuses without also looking at the connection to drug use and alcohol consumption. There is a high positive relationship between alcohol consumption and sexual assault, which means that statistically, alcohol use does increase the likelihood of a sexual assault (Abbey 2002; Testa et al. 1996; Beynon 2008). Important to note though, is that only two percent of sexual assault cases involving drug or alcohol use included covert use of the drug (e.g. slipping alcohol or another drug into a drink undetected), and instead the victim had voluntarily been partaking ("Beynon et al. 2008). Of sexual assaults that do involve alcohol use, nearly half involve one or both members under the influence of alcohol (Abbey et al. 1996). College students are also much more likely to be in setting where alcohol is being consumed such as at bars, parties, and dates (Testa et al. 1996). The introduction of alcohol into a social setting makes it much more likely that actions or words will be misperceived, which can lead to men believing that women want sex when that is not the case (Abbey et al. 1996). Even if a woman tried to resist a sexual assault, alcohol can limit her ability to use physical force (Abbey 2002; Testa et al. 1996).

Following this body of literature is a whole list of suggestions for helping to decrease the risk-factors associated with sexual assault. One suggestion includes combining sexual assault prevention programs with substance use programs, since assaults so frequently occur in conjunction with alcohol use (Abbey et al. 1996; Abbey 2002). Additionally, programming that teaches students about miscommunication has been suggested to help both men and women understand that their words and actions can easily be misunderstood (Abbey et al. 1996; Franklin 2002). It is recommended that prevention and education programs also start earlier than college, possibly as early as middle school (Abbey 2002; Testa et al. 1996). When it comes to the prevention programs that are already in place on college campuses, many of these programs

revolve around changing students' attitudes about sexual assault, gender roles, and rape myths. While some programs may help to change students' attitudes, there is no supporting evidence to show that these programs help to decrease the rate of sexual assault (Yeater et al. 1999). These studies paint a better pictures of what kind of education and prevention programs could be most helpful in addressing sexual assault. There is no doubt that these programs have an incredibly valuable role on college campuses as well as within sexual assault policies.

This research focuses instead on policies in particular instead of prevention programs because there has already been extensive research done on what makes students most vulnerable to sexual assault and what can help address that. A good sexual assault policy can be extremely extensive and cover a wide range of topics including prevention and education programs. Understanding what makes a better sexual assault policy can be monumental in changing the culture of sexual assault on college campuses and making them safer places.

The Clery Act

One of the most important federal policies for sexual assault on college campuses has been the Clery Act. The origins of the modern Clery Act began in Pennsylvania, which passed the first law in 1988 requiring institutions of higher education to make crime statistics public after the rape and torture of Jeanne Anne Clery, a student at Lehigh University (Fisher et al. 2002). Two years later, Congress passed federal legislation on the same topic, calling it the Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act of 1990. In 1998 the most notable amendments were made to the legislation, which was then referred to as Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Fisher et al. 2002). The Clery Act now requires that all institutions of higher education that receive federal funding publish an annual

security report including crime statistics that occur on campus or areas adjacent to the campus; make public a daily crime log; issue warnings about crimes to the campus community; report all statistics to the Department of Education annually; have a response and notification system for emergencies; make public an annual fire safety report; and have policies for missing students ("The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting"). While amendments have been passed in 1992, 1998, 2000, and 2008 to further clarify and expand the Clery Act, federal requirements can be understandably confusing. The overall effectiveness of the Clery Act has been questioned by many who doubt that the original goals of the Act are being met.

The research shows, and general sentiment reflects the fact that, many institutions of higher education are confused about how they should best be complying with the Clery Act (Gregory et al. 2002). The major goal of the Clery act was to give students and their parents an accurate picture of what crime was taking place on campus and how the institution was responding (Fisher et al. 2002). Looking into how institutions and professionals in the education field themselves feel about the Clery Act, research finds that the law still lacks a clearly understandable and uniform way that crimes should be collected and reported (Gregory et al. 2002). If each institution is failing to report and collect crime statistics in the same way, the Clery Act is not providing students, parents, and community members with an accurate representation of crime occurring on college campuses nationwide.

Past Studies: What Makes an Effective Sexual Assault Policy

Since every institution is required to have an official policy on sexual assault, it is worth looking at what types of policies are most effective. There have been many suggestions about how schools can make sure that they have a proactive, up to date sexual assault policy that fits

the needs of federal law. The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is required by law to review the compliance of institutions of higher education with the Clery Act. In 2008, the NIJ published a report with a list of suggestions for how institutions can make sure that they are in compliance (McMahon 2008). The list includes having:

- "A definition of sexual assault that includes verbal and behavioral definitions of consent and sexual assault" to help make sure students fully understand that sexual assault can happen with friends and acquaintances as well;

- "Specifics of a sexual assault policy" including distributing the policy to everyone on campus;

- "Provisions for training" for all students, faculty, and staff;

- "Methods for students to report assault" including maintaining the victim's anonymity and providing protection if the student has been in violation of another school policy such as underage drinking;

- "Prevention efforts and resources for victims" such as forensic and mental health services;

- "Identification of methods/policies that prevent reporting" including testing students' knowledge each year on victim protection services;

- "Encourage victim reporting" by showing strong, visible commitment to helping victims; and

- "Methods of investigating and punishing perpetrators" (McMahon 2008, 364-5).

This is long list and it seems to give colleges and universities solid suggestions for how to move forward. However, the suggestions are still vague and open to much interpretation for how institutions should implement them.

Another organization that has worked to give colleges and universities concrete steps to staying proactive against sexual assault is Students Active for Ending Rape (SAFER). The organization focuses on student-led initiatives to increase awareness about current sexual assault policies and what makes better policies. They list on their website what they believe make the best policies including:

- Student input

- Accessibility

- Due process

- Fairness

- Oversight

- Prevention and education

- Crisis intervention

- Long term counseling

- Community involvement

- Amnesty

- Sexual assault response training ("2009 Policy Database Report").

There are many similarities: both lists include making policies easy to understand and widely available to everyone on campus; both include educating students proactively about what sexual assault includes; both include protections for students from other violations of campus laws such as alcohol consumption; and both state the need to educate staff and faculty about how to best help victims of sexual assault. There are some very big discrepancies between the two lists, however. While the NIJ list is designed to make sure that institutions stay in compliance with federal law, the SAFER list is designed to make sure that the best possible support and

resources is provided for everyone. Are there differences between those two goals? The two lists seem to imply that there are. SAFER's list gives some key services that need to be provided to victims of sexual assault: 24/7 crisis support, availability and financial assistance with medical and mental health services, and allowing students to actively participate in the forming and reforming of their sexual assault policies on campus. The NIJ list is more focused on the macro policy level: testing to see how much students know about policies and creating methods for education and prevention. One list is necessarily better or has better goals in mind, but the lists are clearly coming at the problem of sexual assault policies from two different angles. NIJ is focused on the administration doing what it needs to do to stay out of trouble, while SAFER is focused on giving students the best resources. We can see that the NIJ suggestions don't completely ignore the needs of victims; they still offer support, services and prevention programs. It is simply worth nothing that the needs of different populations on campus, such as the administration and victims, may need to be met in separate ways.

What Do Sexual Assault Policies Look Like Now?

SAFER take the discussion of what makes a good sexual assault policy one step further with the Campus Accountability Project. This project is a database of sexual assault policies uploaded by students or staff from across the country. Knowing that SAFER is more concerned with policies that are best suited to meeting the needs of victims on campus, there are five policy areas that the Campus Accountability Project tests for:

- Is there at least one full-time staff member who only works on sexual assault education and prevention?
- Do survivors have the option to report confidentially or anonymously?

- Does the policy cover sexual assault of a man?

- Does the school provide survivors with crisis services 24 hours a day, every day of

  the school year?

- Is emergency contraception available to survivors in school health centers?

  ("Policies").

Thus, an institution could meet all the requirements of the Campus Accountability Project while

still not being in compliance with federal law. While the database is the first of its kind, there are

also many missing pieces. All information to the database is self-reported by students or staff

from their institutions and many schools have never been uploaded or updated. Thus, the

database gives us a start, but by no means a comprehensive overview of sexual assault policies

that exist today.

In a 2009 report put out by SAFER, they found that most schools were in fact meeting the

most basic requirements of the Clery Act ("2009 Policy Database Report"). From their small

sample, they found that 85 percent of institutions were providing things like 24 hours services to

victims, but when it came to medical resources, institutions were much less likely to provide

services such as STI testing and emergency contraceptive ("2009 Policy Database Report"). This

is a preliminary look at many of the policies that institutions may be lacking or excelling at. The

policies are judged based on these five criteria, but there is no further study as to whether these

specific criteria are helping to increase reports on campuses. There is a need to look further into

the details of sexual assault policies on campuses to see what is working and what is not.

In 2002, possibly the most comprehensive look at sexual assault policies and what institutions of

higher education (IHE) are doing to comply with federal law was conducted by the Education

Development Center, Inc. The project studied 2,438 institutions using nine main criteria for

judging the institution's policy:

- The existence and publication of IHE's and state's definitions of sexual assault

- The existence and publication of IHEs' policies for campus sexual assault

- The individual to whom reports of sexual assault are given most often and the extent to

  which these individuals are trained to respond to the reports

- The on- and off-campus reporting options and procedures (including confidentiality) that

  are articulated to victims of sexual assault

- The resources available on campus and within the community for victims' safety, support,

  and medical treatment and counseling, including how well the resources are articulated to

  sexual assault victims and the campus at large

- Policies and practices that may prevent or discourage reporting of campus sexual assault

- Policies and practices found successful in aiding the report and any ensuing investigation

  or prosecution of a campus sexual assault

- On-campus procedures for investigating, adjudicating and disciplining perpetrators of

  sexual assault

- The types of a procedures for punishment for offenders" (Karjane et al. 2002).

This long list of factors sounds very similar to the NIJ list of how institutions can continue to

stay in compliance with federal law. The findings from this large-scale study show that there is

still a lot of work to do. Nearly three quarters of institutions were not reporting crime statistics in

their Annual Security Reports in compliance with the Clery Act and were not providing sexual

assault response training (Karjane et al. 2002). From these findings, the report provides a list of

recommendations that would help to create sexual assault policies that would be most

comprehensive and meet all requirements for the Clery Act. These recommendations include providing model sexual assault policies, model services for victims, and model education programs to institutions of higher education (Karjane et al. 2002).

What is Being Done?

These three studies of sexual assault policies show that there has been interest in looking at policies and how best to make them comply with the law and fit victims' needs. The federal government has not been blind to these studies either. As we saw, Congress did mandate that the National Institute of Justice now check to see if institutions are complying with federal law. The Department of Education has similarly been amping up its investigation of Clery Act violations in recent years ("Clery Act Reports."). In 2011, the Department of Education issued a Dear Colleague letter giving institutions further steps of how to handle sexual assault violations of Title IX ("Dear Colleague Letter: Sexual Violence") and released a revised handbook to help institutions understand what the new Clery Act amendments require ("The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting"). Even if we believe that more individuals at all levels are paying more attention to sexual assaults on campus, the number of reports on college campuses doesn't reflect that. Sexual assaults are still happening, so the number of reports should be much higher than they actually are. The Clery Act isn't really doing its job if no crimes are actually reported to be made public.

There are many reasons why Clery Act statistics for sexual assaults could be exceedingly low. One of which is confusion over the law. Definitions over sexual assault can vary greatly from school to school, and this could affect what they believe needs to be reported. Who is responsible for reporting can also cloud how many sexual assault get officially recorded;

counselors are generally exempt from reporting sexual assaults on the basis that they have confidentiality under the law ("The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting"). Additionally, the law only requires that sexual assaults that occur on or next to campuses need to be reporting, leaving all assaults that occur in off campus locations, like apartments, undocumented ("Student Media Guide to the Clery Act"). There are other less official reasons for reporting to be so low. Some still argue that schools are deliberately trying to keep their rates of sexual assault low to keep a good reputation (Lombardi). Additionally, many incidents of sexual assault go completely unreported to any school authorities either because students don't want to report or because they don't even know that what happened could be classified as sexual assault. (Adams-Curtis et a. 2004).

Sexual assault on college campuses has recently become quite a hot-button issue as major institutions face press coverage over their poor handling of cases. Even with all the crime data available from the Department of Education, there has been no other study looking at specific aspects of sexual assault policies to see if they help to increase reporting rates. Sexual assault policies on college campuses can include so many different factors in them, and they have the ability to be changed fairly easily. If we can learn what works best, we can provide recommendations for institutions of higher education all across the country.

The research already conducted on this topic would lead us to believe that there are certain factors that can help to make a good sexual assault policy that is in compliance with law and serves the needs of the campus community. These factors would help to increase the reports of sexual assaults in an institution's annual crime statistics report. The factors include: a definition of sexual assault, a clear explanation of the reporting process, giving students amnesty

from other school violations, providing a wide range of physical and mental health services for victims, and providing education and sexual assault prevention programs.

Data

All data used in this analysis was obtained from online, public sources. The U.S. Department of Education's Office of Postsecondary Education makes available online all crime statistics for institutions of higher education that receive Title IV funding. Crime statistics are self-reported by the institutions annually, with available data from academic years 2005 to 2011. As required by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act and the Higher Education Opportunity Act, institutions must submit statistics each year for "criminal offenses," "hate crimes," "arrests," "disciplinary actions," and "fire statistics." For each category, statistics are broken down by four locations: "on campus," "on campus student housing facility," "noncampus," and "public property." This study uses the number of forcible and nonforcible sexual offenses reported from each institution on campus for the years 2009-2011. The three most recent years were used to try and control for any long term changes that might have occurred in relation to sexual assault policies. Additionally, statistics were only used for criminal offenses each year since this study is less focused on whether or not there are follow throughs with arrests or disciplinary actions. Instead, the act of reporting a criminal offense is of greater importance for this research. Beginning with a pool of all four-year public universities, there were a total of 1,253 universities and branches. Many institutions had listed multiple branches, but used the same population for each branch or main campus. For these institutions, the data was combined for each year from all branches. In the cases where each branch reported statistics independent of one another, they were left listed separately. After

combining the branches, there were a total of 696 institutions. The top 100 most populous institutions/branches were used in this study.

For the first part of the data collection, available official sexual assault policies online for each of the 100 institutions was collected. Part of this study was to see how well each institution was in compliance with federal law. Thus, whether or not a policy is available online contributed to how available it is to parents, students, and the community. Additionally, only official policies were used in this part of the study. Some institutions had resources and information listed on a page on the website, but the information was nowhere to be found in an official institutional policy. In other cases, the only mention of sexual assault came in the form of the student conduct code where there was only one sentence stating that sexual misconduct was against school policy. Neither of these cases was taken into consideration when it came to official policies.

The second part of the study aimed to look at what information was available online regarding sexual assault. This portion of the data was again collected from the websites of universities, all publicly available to anyone who has access to the internet. This time, the focus was not on official university policies, but simply on information that was provided online. The information came from a variety of sources: health centers, counseling centers, women's resource centers, or dean of student's pages. Data for both the official institutional policies and the information provided on the websites was coded in exactly the same way as described in the methodology section below.

Methodology

For each of the 100 institutions, the sexual assault policy or sexual assault web pages were found on the website of that institution either through a Google search or through searching

on the website of the institution. For collection of sexual assault policies, only official

institutional policies were used. For collection of website information, however, resources and

general information listed on the institution's website was used, regardless of what department it

was listed under. By looking at sexual assault policies, the study aimed to look at what official

policies the administration was being held to, not simply what individual offices or organization

on a college campus might be working on. Through looking simply at information available

online, the study was able to see what information was widely available to students even if it was

not included in an official policy. For every sexual assault policy and website the following 15

questions were applied with either a yes or no answer for each question.

1. Is the sexual assault policy available online?
2. Does the sexual assault policy provide a definition of sexual assault?
3. Does the sexual assault policy define what consent is?
4. Does the sexual assault policy cover sexual assault of a man?
5. Does the sexual assault policy require sexual assault response or prevention training for anyone on campus?
6. Does the sexual assault policy include who a report can be made to?
7. Does the sexual assault policy make anonymous reporting available?
8. Does the sexual assault policy grant students amnesty when reporting a sexual assault?
9. Does the sexual assault policy discuss resources available to the victims?
10. Does it provide long term counseling?
11. Does it provide 24 hour crisis services?
12. Are medical costs covered for the victim?
13. Is emergency contraception available?
14. Doe the sexual assault policy include methods of investigation perpetrators?
15. Does the sexual assault policy include specific punishments for perpetrators?

If the sexual assault policy was not available online or if I was unable to find it, this does not

mean that the institution does not have a policy. This study was designed in part to see what

information was widely available to anyone looking for information for that institution. The

internet is often the first place someone might look for sexual assault information for their

college or universities. Therefore, this study did not attempt to contact the institutions in any way, but simply to view what information was publicly online and accessible.

For students who may be questioning if they are the victim of sexual assault, definitions are a helpful source of information. This is especially important when it comes to questions of whether a boyfriend or girlfriend can sexually assault their partner or if consent can be given while someone is under the influence of alcohol. Question two does not assess the quality of the definition of sexual assault, but it does code to see if a definition of assault or consent is even available. Some definitions of sexual assault were long and multi-faceted:

> Sexual assault is any involuntary sexual act in which a person is threatened, coerced, or forced to comply against his/her will; Rape is forced sexual intercourse that is perpetrated against the will of a person or when the person is unable to give consent (i.e., unconscious, asleep, or under the influence of alcohol or drugs) and may involve physical violence, coercion, or the threat of harm to the individual; Acquaintance rape involves rape by a non-stranger which could include a friend, acquaintance, family member, neighbor, or co-worker; Date rape involves rape by someone the victim has been or is dating; Gang rape is a rape by more than one person; Sexual battery is any unwanted touching of intimate body parts. ("San Francisco State University's Sexual Assault Policy")

While other definitions were very short: "Sexual Misconduct - sexual contact without consent ranging from forced kissing and touching to forced penetration" ("Virginia Tech Policy Regarding Sexual Assault"). The definitions of consent also varied. For example, Ohio State University gave scenarios and defined consent, effective consent, consent in relationships, and when a person could not legally give consent even if they verbally said so ("Sexual Violence:

Consent"). Louisiana State University did not include a separate definition of consent, but put it in with the definition of sexual misconduct: "A person always retains the right to revoke consent at any time during sexual activities; past sexual activity does not imply ongoing future consent; silence or lack or protest does not necessarily constitute consent; if a person is threatened or physically intimidated, mentally impaired, intoxicated, or drugged, they are not able to give consent" ("Misconduct").

While most policies and websites do not list sexual assault as an incident that occurs explicitly *to* women *by* men, question 2b coded to see if the institution specifically stated that men were sexually assaulted as well. The rationale behind this question is that in many cases, sexual assault is portrayed as a crime that only happens to women, and so male victims often feel unwelcomed or ashamed to admit that they have been sexually assaulted. A policy that openly states that men can be victims and that there are resources to support men as well could hopefully create a more welcoming feeling for men to report sexual assault. Sometimes the mention of men was very brief such as the University of Akron: "Sexual misconduct and sexual assault are serious crimes that can affect men and women, whether gay, straight, transgendered or bisexual" ("Reporting Sexual Misconduct and Sexual Assault"). Other policies went beyond just stating that sexual assault could happen to men: "While most victims of sexual assault are women, some men are also victims. It is important for men to know that male victims at Penn State are accorded the same services as women, including transportation and payment provisions" ("Protocol to Assist Victims of Relationship, Domestic and Sexual Violence").

Anonymous reporting in question five was coded yes only if the institution specified that a report could be made anonymously, usually through a phone call, online or paper form. This is separate from individuals on campus who may have privileges to speak confidentially with

students. Counselors are one such population that students can speak with about an assault while keeping the crime confidential and not officially reported to the administration. These confidential reports may or may not be reported to the administration when it comes time to report annual crime statistics. Each institution has a different system. Anonymous reporting is different in that a student or faculty member can send in an anonymous report of sexual assault either to the administration or campus police without the student having to speak to anyone. In this case, the statistic is recorded and there is most likely not an investigation into the report. The policy was only coded positive for this question if there was an explanation for how to make an anonymous report.

Question six asked whether or not the institution provided amnesty for students who may be in violation of another policy such as underage drinking or drug use. Some institutions mentioned that the most important thing was getting help and that other violation of the student conduct code would come second. The institution was only coded positively as having an amnesty clause if it specifically stated that victims who report a sexual assault would not be investigated for any other violations. An example from Oregon State University includes: "The university WILL NOT pursue any conduct violation against a survivor for substance use, including alcohol, at the time of sexual assault/harassment if the sexual assault/harassment is reported to Student Conduct and Community Standards or the Office of Equity and Inclusion" ("Sexual Harassment and Violence Policy").

For questions 7a-d, those specific resources were studied specifically to see if they were offered on campus. Many policies mentions local rape crisis centers that offered 24 hour hotlines or local hospital programs or organizations that covered medical costs. However, this question looked to see if there were any on-campus groups or organizations that offered 24 hour hotlines

available to students or any programs that would help students with medical costs and related

needs like emergency contraception.

Results

The top 100 most populous public four-year institutions in this study ranged from

Arizona State University with a population of 72,254 to Old Dominion University with a

population of 24,753. Reports of sexual assault from 2009-2011 ranged from zero to 60 reports.

Figure 1:

Number of Reports	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	6	6.0	6.0
1	3	3.0	9.0
2	3	3.0	12.0
3	1	1.0	13.0
4	1	1.0	14.0
5	1	1.0	15.0
6	2	2.0	17.0
7	4	4.0	21.0
8	6	6.0	27.0
9	6	6.0	33.0
10	5	5.0	38.0
11	1	1.0	39.0
12	6	6.0	45.0
13	5	5.0	50.0
14	4	4.0	54.0
15	4	4.0	58.0
16	3	3.0	61.0
17	5	5.0	66.0
18	3	3.0	69.0
19	4	4.0	73.0
20	2	2.0	75.0
22	1	1.0	76.0
24	3	3.0	79.0
25	2	2.0	81.0
26	1	1.0	82.0
28	2	2.0	84.0
31	2	2.0	86.0
32	1	1.0	87.0
33	1	1.0	88.0
36	2	2.0	90.0

37	1	1.0	91.0
39	1	1.0	92.0
40	1	1.0	93.0
41	2	2.0	95.0
42	1	1.0	96.0
45	1	1.0	97.0
49	1	1.0	98.0
58	1	1.0	99.0
60	1	1.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	

When looking at the overall trend of reports made by the institutions, figure 1 shows that 50 percent of institutions reported 13 sexual assaults or less while 75 percent of institutions reported 20 sexual assaults or less over the three year period.

From previous studies, we know that statistically, the more students on a campus, the more sexual assaults taking place (Fisher et al. 2000). Therefore, as the population of institutions increases, the number of sexual assaults most likely increases as well. However, the data shows that reports are not following this trend. Figure 2 shows a scatter plot of the population of institutions versus the number of reports made from 2009-2011. As we can see, the data does not show a strong correlation between the size of an institution and the number of reports of sexual assault. A large number of institutions tend to have a population of around 30,000 students. However, instead of the institutions all having around the same number of sexual assault reported since they have the same population, they vary greatly from zero all the way to almost 40 reports. While this graph cannot tell us what is affecting how many reports an institutions makes each year, it does show us that not all school are reporting equally.

Figure 2:

Scatterplot of Student Population vs. Number of Reports
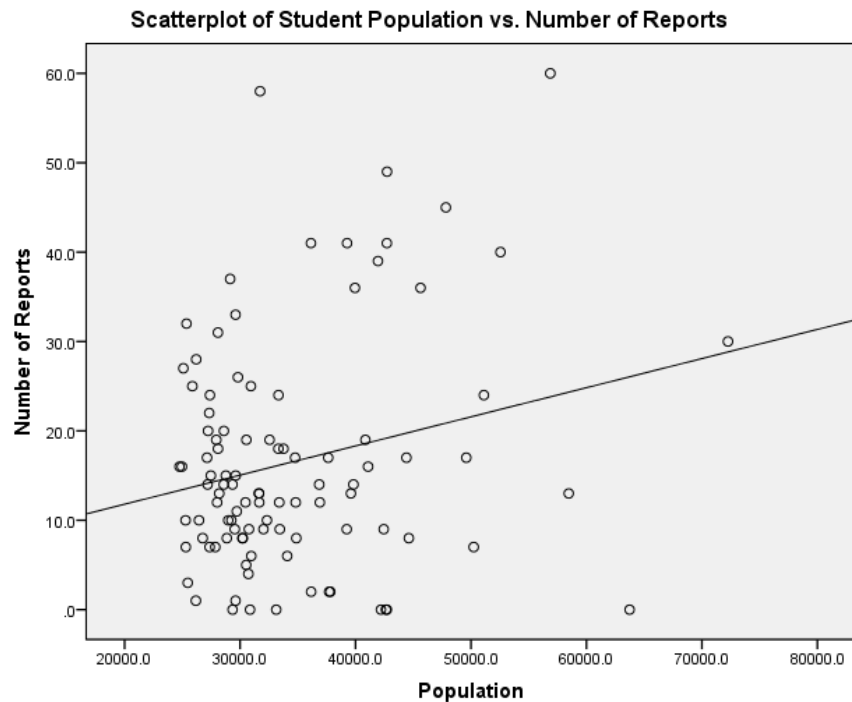
Official Sexual Assault Policies

Of the 100 institutions that data was collected for, 30 did not have their sexual assault

policies listed on their website. It is impossible to conclude that these institutions do not have

sexual assault policies; they were simply not accessible online. Figure 3 shows the percentage of

institutions that included each of the twelve policies specifically coded for. The percentage is

given out of all 100 institutions as well as the percentage of the 70 institutions that had a policy

for each of the twelve categories.

Figure 3:

Policy	Percent of institutions with policy (%)	Percent of 70 institutions with online policy (%)
Define sexual assault?	59	84.3
Define consent?	31	44.3

Men?	10	14.3
Prevention programs?	1	1.4
Who to report to?	46	65.7
Anonymous reports?	16	22.9
Amnesty?	10	14.3
Resources?	43	61.4
Long term counseling?	0	0
24 hour crisis support?	13	18.6
Medical costs?	2	2.9
Emergency contraception?	0	0
Methods of investigation?	16	22.9
Punishment?	22	31.4

Notably, Figure 3 reveals that none of the institutions had either long term counseling or emergency contraception listed as available resources in their policies. It was most common for an institution to define sexual assault in their policy with 59 of institutions giving a definition. While some of the numbers appear to be high, it is important to put them in context.

To give us a general idea of what the data shows us, I looked at the institutions with the most and fewest reports. Six institutions had zero reports over the three year period. Figure 4 shows the policies covered in those six institutions with the fewest reports over the three year period. For each policy, a percentage is given out of the total six schools, and out of the four schools that had their sexual assault policies available online.

Figure 4:

Six Schools with Zero Reports from 2009-2011		
Policy	Percent of 6 schools (%)	Percent of 4 schools with online policy (%)
Available online?	100	100
Define sexual assault?	33	50

Define consent?	0	0
Men?	0	0
Prevention programs?	0	0
Who to report to?	17	25
Anonymous reports?	17	25
Amnesty?	0	0
Resources?	17	25
Long term counseling?	0	0
24 hour crisis support?	17	25
Medical costs?	0	0
Emergency contraception?	0	0
Methods of investigation?	0	0
Punishment?	17	25

There are many categories in which all of the institutions lacked: none provided a definition of consent; covered the assault of men; required any prevention programs; provided amnesty clauses; provided long term counseling, medical costs, or emergency contraception; or listed methods of investigation. Additionally, one on of the six institutions listed who students should report to, allowed for anonymous reports, provided resources, 24 hour crisis support, and listed possible punishments for those accused of sexual assault. The highest statistics came from two of the institutions providing a definition of sexual assault.

Turning to the other end of the spectrum, the top six institutions with the highest reports of sexual assault over the three year period did not necessarily paint a different picture. They ranged from 41 reports to 60 reports. All of their policies were available online. Figure 5 shows

the breakdown of policies available from the institutions with the highest reports of sexual

assault.

Figure 5:

Six Schools with Highest Reports from 2009-2011	
Policy	Percent of Institutions with Policy (%)
Available online?	100
Define sexual assault?	67
Define consent?	50
Men?	0
Prevention programs?	0
Who to report to?	67
Anonymous reports?	0
Amnesty?	0
Resources?	100
Long term counseling?	0
24 hour crisis support?	17
Medical costs?	0
Emergency contraception?	0
Methods of investigation?	50
Punishment?	33

When it came to the schools that had the best record of reporting sexual assaults, it doesn't

appear that high reporting rates are because of stellar sexual assault policies. Notably, all of the

institutions had their policies available online. However, none of the six institutions covered the

assault of men; required prevention programs; allowed for anonymous reports; provided amnesty

clauses; provided long term counseling, medical costs or emergency contraception. It's hard to

say from these comparisons whether there is a real policy difference between schools that report

more sexual assaults and schools that don't report any sexual assaults.

Website Information

When it came to looking only at what information was available on their websites, only

five of the top 100 institutions did not have any information online, a huge decrease from the 30

who did not have official policies available online. Figure 6 provides a break down of how many of the 100 institutions provided the policy on their website.

Figure 6:

Information on Website of Institutions	
Policy	Percent of Institutions with Information (%)
Available online?	95
Define sexual assault?	26
Define consent?	39
Men?	34
Prevention programs?	4
Who to report to?	59
Anonymous reports?	26
Amnesty?	9
Resources?	86
Long term counseling?	0
24 hour crisis support?	19
Medical costs?	4
Emergency contraception?	14
Methods of investigation?	9
Punishment?	20

The numbers for website information appear at first glance to be a bit more positive than the information available through the official school policies. The only category to not be mentioned at all is long-term counseling. One important thing to note from this data is that while 4 institutions did require that prevention programs be implemented for sexual assault, there were another 60 that mentioned sexual assault prevention programs that were offered at the school.

Again, by looking at the six schools with the most and fewest reports we can begin to see if there is any difference in availability of information regarding sexual assault. Of the six institutions with no reports, only one did not have any information about sexual assault on their website. Figure 7 breaks down the information available on the websites for the six institutions with no reports.

Figure 7:

Policy	Percent of Institutions with Information on Website (%)
Available online?	83
Define sexual assault?	17
Define consent?	0
Men?	17
Prevention programs?	0
Who to report to?	33
Anonymous reports?	17
Amnesty?	0
Resources?	67
Long term counseling?	0
24 hour crisis support?	33
Medical costs?	0
Emergency contraception?	0
Methods of investigation?	0
Punishment?	0

Figure 7 shows that while almost all of these institutions had an area on the website dedicated to sexual assault, there wasn't a lot of information portrayed there. Only one institution defined what sexual assault was while only two provided information about who to make a report to. While no institution required prevention programs, 50 percent did mention them.

Turning to the seven institutions with the most reports, all had information about sexual assault available online and the numbers are quite different from the institutions with no reports.

Figure 8:

Policy	Percent of Institutions with Information on Website (%)
Available online?	100
Define sexual assault?	100
Define consent?	17
Men?	83
Prevention programs?	17
Who to report to?	67
Anonymous reports?	0
Amnesty?	0
Resources?	100
Long term counseling?	0
24 hour crisis support?	50
Medical costs?	17
Emergency contraception?	0
Methods of investigation?	0
Punishment?	17

As compared to the institutions with no reports, these numbers tend to be higher as a whole.

While only one institution required a prevention program, there was another four that mentioned

the availability of programs. It could be that having more information available on their websites

is beneficial for increasing the number of reports of sexual assault at an institution.

The final comparison that is helpful in looking at the data complied is a side-by-side

comparison of the official sexual assault policy and the information available on the websites.

While this comparison does not show the differences between each individual institution, it gives

an aggregate level analysis of how the two groups of data vary.

Figure 9:

Policy	Percent of institutions with information in official policy (%)	Percent of institutions with information on website (%)
Available Online?	70	95
Define sexual assault?	59	26
Define consent?	31	39
Men?	10	34
Prevention programs?	1	4
Who to report to?	46	59
Anonymous reports?	16	26
Amnesty?	10	9
Resources?	43	86
Long term counseling?	0	0
24 hour crisis support?	13	19
Medical costs?	2	4
Emergency contraception?	0	14
Methods of investigation?	16	9
Punishment?	22	20

Figure 9 gives us some of the most valuable insights into all of the data available. Right away, its

apparent that it is much more likely for institutions to provide information about sexual assault

on their websites than to provide an official sexual assault policy that is available online.

Interestingly, there are also many categories that are not likely to show up on an institution's

website, but are likely to be in an official policy. For example, more official policies provide

general information like defining sexual assault and providing information like the methods of

investigation that will be used. The websites do appear to provide more information, and while it

may not be strictly related to making a report, do provide more available information for victims

of sexual assault. Fairly significantly, websites were more likely to provide resources for victims of sexual assault, cover the sexual assault of men, provide information about emergency contraception, and provide information about making an anonymous report.

Conclusion

This research project aimed to fill a gap in the literature on sexual assault policies on college campuses. Some work had been done on looking at what colleges were currently including in their policies, but no study had yet looked at whether these policies were increasing the reports of sexual assaults. Reporting sexual assaults on a campus is important. If sexual assaults are not being reported, prospective students, current students, parents, community members, administrators, and policy makers can't know what is really taking place on a college campus. The Clery Act is supposed to give the public an accurate representation of crimes taking place on college campuses so that, as a nation, we can continue to make college campuses the safest place possible for the students attending those institutions. Instead, there is still a lack of transparency. Ideally, sexual assault would be nonexistent on campuses, however, we know that's not the case. National studies continue to show that sexual assault remains one of the most underreported crimes in the United States. Additionally, lawsuits and high-profile media cases are hitting the newsstands weekly exposing colleges and universities that are not taking sexual assault seriously and not protecting or supporting the victims of these crimes. Something needs to change.

Nearly every institution now has an official policy on sexual harassment. The policy is available online with harassment clearly defined, lists of what constitute inappropriate behavior, who to report to, and what the consequences are. When it comes to sexual assault, this is very

much so not the case. Previous studies, particularly those done by the National Institute of Justice, have shown that institutions of higher education are still not meeting the basic requirements of the Clery Act in providing sexual assault policies. If we are to begin addressing what exactly should be included in institutions' sexual assault policies, it is important to know what policies are most effective. In this case, the research focused on what policies and information provided to students would help increase reports of sexual assault. The results from this study prove inconclusive, and there are many reasons for this.

This study did reveal something important. Some institutions are reporting a higher ratio of number of sexual assaults to total student body population than others. While many of the institutions in this study had around 30,000 students, the number of sexual assaults reported over the three year period varied could vary from zero to forty. If all of these institutions are about the same size, they statistically should have around the same number of sexual assaults occurring on campus each year. Some institutions are reporting more sexual assaults than others, and we need to figure out how and why to help the institutions who are not making reports better their records.

When looking at the specific policies that were or were not included in each official sexual assault policy or website, there was not a trend that showed some policies were more important than others in increasing reports of sexual assaults. It did appear that official policies on a whole were better at providing basic information about reporting sexual assault and what the process would be like. The websites with information about sexual assault on the whole were more likely to provide extra information that might be helpful for a victim in accessing services, even if they were not interested in making a report.

The hypothesis at the beginning of this all was that institutions that provided more information about how to report a sexual assault, more resources, and more information about sexual assault itself would have more reports of sexual assault. That, however, does not seem to be the case. Instead, the schools with zero sexual assaults over three years look very similar to the schools that had between 40-60 reports of sexual assaults over the three years. Schools with the most reports were more likely to provide a bit more information and be more likely to have the policies available, but not overwhelmingly. There is no one or two factors that can be picked out as having influenced the number of reports of sexual assault. On a whole, schools that do not report sexual assaults are providing much of the same information as schools who report many sexual assaults every year.

The results of this study, while unable to prove what does help increase reports of sexual assault, does help us narrow down what could be important. There are many other aspects that can help to influence or hinder the reports of sexual assaults on a college campus, and a limitation of this study is that it could not look at all of the influences or isolate just a few of them. This study does show then that there are influences that are more important than simply information provided to students online. While this study aimed to see if the information provided online or in sexual assault policies could be indicative of the institution's commitment to providing support for the victims of sexual assault that cannot be concluded. There are many other confounding factors that could affect these results. Even if an institution's has a very well designed sexual assault policy, if these policies are never conveyed to the student body population, students may never know what options are available to them. This study cannot know whether or not, or how much, students have been exposed to their institution's policies. There are many additional structures and people on campus that can have large influences over

the culture surrounding sexual assault as well. This study cannot know if there are victim advocates on campus, an office for sexual assault prevention, or student advocacy groups that raise awareness about sexual assault and what influence they could have on reports of sexual assaults. This study cannot know what the reputation of or process is like for judicial offices on campus, and whether or not students trust these offices to make a crime report to them. All in all, there are many other factors that are simultaneously influencing sexual assault and reports of the crime. This study takes the first step in identifying a problem with reports of sexual assault and beginning to understand what influences the reporting process.

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Appendix A:

Database of Sexual Assault Policies

Institution	Size	Available Online ?	Definition of Sexual Assault?	Consent?	Men?	Prevention programs?
Arizona State University	72254	Yes	No	No	No	No
Miami Dade College	63736	No				
University of Central Florida	58465	No				
Ohio State University-Main Campus	56867	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	52557	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
The University of Texas at Austin	51112	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Texas A & M University-College Station	50230	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
University of Florida	49589	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Michigan State University	47825	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Pennsylvania State University-Main Campus	45628	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Florida International University	44616	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	44407	No				
Indiana University-Bloomington	42731	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
University of Michigan-Ann Arbor	42716	Yes	No	No	No	No
University of Maryland-University College	42713	Yes	Yes	No	No	No-but mention
Valencia College	42631	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
University of Washington-Seattle Campus	42444	No				
Broward College	42198	No				
University of Wisconsin-Madison	41946	No				
Florida State University	41087	No				
Purdue University-Main Campus	40849	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Rutgers University-New Brunswick	39950	Yes	No	No	No	No
University of Houston	39820	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
University of South Florida-Main Campus	39596	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
University of California-Los Angeles	39271	Yes	No	No	No	No
University of Arizona	39236	No				
University of North Texas	37818	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
College of Southern Nevada	37717	No				
University of Maryland-College Park	37631	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No-but mention
California State University-Northridge	36911	Yes	Yes	No	No	No-but mention
Temple University	36855	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No-but mention
California State University-Fullerton	36156	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
University of California-Berkeley	36137	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No-but mention

California State University-Long Beach	34870	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
University of Georgia	34816	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No-but mention
North Carolina State University at Raleigh	34767	No				
Texas State University-San Marcos	34087	Yes	Yes	No	No	No-but mention
University of Missouri-Columbia	33762	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
The University of Texas at Arlington	33439	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Utah Valley University	33395	Yes	No	No	No	No
University of Cincinnati-Main Campus	33329	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
George Mason University	33320	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
St Petersburg College	33128	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
University of Colorado Boulder	32558	No				
Texas Tech University	32327	No				
Georgia State University	32022	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
University of California-Davis	31732	Yes	No	No	No	No
University of Utah	31660	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
The University of Alabama	31647	Yes	Yes	No	No	No-but mention
Virginia Commonwealth University	31627	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
The University of Texas at San Antonio	30968	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	30936	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Florida State College at Jacksonville	30863	Yes	No	No	No	No
Wayne State University	30765	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No-but mention
University of South Carolina-Columbia	30721	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
San Diego State University	30541	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Indiana University-Purdue University-Indianapolis	30530	No				
Colorado State University-Fort Collins	30467	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
San Jose State University	30236	No				
The University of Tennessee	30194	No				
University of Iowa	29810	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College	29718	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
West Virginia University	29617	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Iowa State University	29611	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
South Texas College	29604	Yes	No	No	No	No
San Francisco State University	29541	Yes	Yes	No	No	No-but mention
Palm Beach State College	29354	Yes	No	No	No	No
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	29350	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Florida Atlantic University	29246	No				
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	29137	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
University of New Mexico-Main Campus	28977	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

University at Buffalo	28849	No				
University of Pittsburgh-Pittsburgh Campus	28766	No				
University of California-San Diego	28593	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Portland State University	28584	No				
Central Michigan University	28194	No				
University of Illinois at Chicago	28091	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
University of Massachusetts Amherst	28084	No				
California State University-Sacramento	28016	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
University of Kansas	27939	No				
Kent State University at Kent	27855	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
University of Akron Main Campus	27470	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
East Carolina University	27386	No				
University of Nevada-Las Vegas	27364	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No-but mention
Washington State University	27329	No				
University of Kentucky	27226	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
University of California-Irvine	27189	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
University of Oklahoma Norman Campus	27138	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Utah State University	26757	No				
Middle Tennessee State University	26442	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Ohio University-Main Campus	26201	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Troy University	26172	No				
University of Connecticut	25868	Yes	No	No	No	No
Auburn University	25469	No				
Northern Arizona University	25359	No				
Weber State University	25301	No				
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	25277	No				
Western Michigan University	25086	Yes	Yes	No	No	No-but mention
Oregon State University	24962	Yes	No	No	No	No
Old Dominion University	24753	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

Institution	Report to?	Anonymous?	Amnesty?	Resources?	Long term counseling?	24 crisis support?
Arizona State University	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Miami Dade College						
University of Central Florida						
Ohio State University-Main Campus	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
The University of Texas at Austin	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Texas A & M University-College Station	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
University of Florida	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Michigan State University	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Pennsylvania State University-Main Campus	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Florida International University	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign						
Indiana University-Bloomington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
University of Michigan-Ann Arbor	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
University of Maryland-University College	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Valencia College	No	No	No	No	No	No
University of Washington-Seattle Campus						
Broward College						
University of Wisconsin-Madison						
Florida State University						
Purdue University-Main Campus	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Rutgers University-New Brunswick	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
University of Houston	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
University of South Florida-Main Campus	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
University of California-Los Angeles	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
University of Arizona						
University of North Texas	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
College of Southern Nevada						
University of Maryland-College Park	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
California State University-Northridge	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Temple University	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
California State University-Fullerton	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
University of California-Berkeley	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
California State University-Long Beach	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
University of Georgia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
North Carolina State University at Raleigh						
Texas State University-San Marcos	No	No	No	No	No	No
University of Missouri-Columbia	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
The University of Texas at Arlington	No	No	No	No	No	No
Utah Valley University	No	No	No	No	No	No
University of Cincinnati-Main Campus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
George Mason University	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
St Petersburg College	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
University of Colorado Boulder						

Texas Tech University						
Georgia State University	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
University of California-Davis	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
University of Utah	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
The University of Alabama	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Virginia Commonwealth University	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
The University of Texas at San Antonio	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Florida State College at Jacksonville	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Wayne State University	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
University of South Carolina-Columbia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
San Diego State University	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Indiana University-Purdue University-Indianapolis						
Colorado State University-Fort Collins	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
San Jose State University						
The University of Tennessee						
University of Iowa	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College	No	No	No	No	No	No
West Virginia University	No	No	No	No	No	No
Iowa State University	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
South Texas College	Yes	No	No	yes	No	No
San Francisco State University	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Palm Beach State College	No	No	No	No	No	No
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	No	No	No	No	No	No
Florida Atlantic University						
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
University of New Mexico-Main Campus	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
University at Buffalo						
University of Pittsburgh-Pittsburgh Campus						
University of California-San Diego	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Portland State University						
Central Michigan University						
University of Illinois at Chicago	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
University of Massachusetts Amherst						
California State University-Sacramento	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
University of Kansas						
Kent State University at Kent	No	No	Maybe	No	No	No
University of Akron Main Campus	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
East Carolina University						
University of Nevada-Las Vegas	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

Washington State University						
University of Kentucky	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
University of California-Irvine	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
University of Oklahoma Norman Campus	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Utah State University						
Middle Tennessee State University	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Ohio University-Main Campus	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Troy University						
University of Connecticut	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Auburn University						
Northern Arizona University						
Weber State University						
University of North Carolina at Charlotte						
Western Michigan University	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Oregon State University	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Old Dominion University	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No

Institution	Medical costs?	Emergency contraception?	Investigation?	Punishments?
Arizona State University	No	No	No	No 43
Miami Dade College				
University of Central Florida				
Ohio State University-Main Campus	No	No	Yes	No
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	No	No	No	No
The University of Texas at Austin	No	No	No	No
Texas A & M University-College Station	No	No	No	No
University of Florida	No	No	No	No
Michigan State University	No	No	Yes	Yes
Pennsylvania State University-Main Campus	No	No	No	Yes
Florida International University	No	No	No	No
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign				
Indiana University-Bloomington	No	No	No	No
University of Michigan-Ann Arbor	No	No	No	Yes
University of Maryland-University College	No	No	No	Yes
Valencia College	No	No	No	No
University of Washington-Seattle Campus				
Broward College				
University of Wisconsin-Madison				
Florida State University				
Purdue University-Main Campus	No	No	No	No
Rutgers University-New Brunswick	No	No	Yes	No
University of Houston	No	No	Yes	No
University of South Florida-Main Campus	No	No	No	No
University of California-Los Angeles	No	No	No	No
University of Arizona				
University of North Texas	No	No	No	Yes
College of Southern Nevada				
University of Maryland-College Park	No	No	No	No
California State University-Northridge	No	No	Yes	No
Temple University	No	No	No	Yes
California State University-Fullerton	No	No	No	Yes
University of California-Berkeley	No	No	No	No
California State University-Long Beach	No	No	No	No
University of Georgia	No	No	No	Yes
North Carolina State University at Raleigh				
Texas State University-San Marcos	No	No	No	No
University of Missouri-Columbia	No	No	No	No
The University of Texas at Arlington	No	No	No	No
Utah Valley University	No	No	Yes	No
University of Cincinnati-Main Campus	No	No	Yes	No
George Mason University	No	No	No	No
St Petersburg College	No	No	No	Yes
University of Colorado Boulder				

Texas Tech University				
Georgia State University	No	No	Yes	No
University of California-Davis	No	No	Yes	Yes
University of Utah	No	No	No	No
The University of Alabama	No	No	No	No
Virginia Commonwealth University	No	No	Yes	Yes
The University of Texas at San Antonio	No	No	Yes	Yes
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	No	No	No	No
Florida State College at Jacksonville	No	No	No	No
Wayne State University	No	No	Yes	Yes
University of South Carolina-Columbia	No	No	Yes	Yes
San Diego State University	No	No	No	Yes
Indiana University-Purdue University-Indianapolis				
Colorado State University-Fort Collins	No	No	No	No
San Jose State University				
The University of Tennessee				
University of Iowa	No	No	No	No
Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College	No	No	No	No
West Virginia University	No	No	No	Yes
Iowa State University	No	No	No	No
South Texas College	No	No	No	No
San Francisco State University	No	No	No	No
Palm Beach State College	No	No	No	No
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	No	No	No	No
Florida Atlantic University				
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	Yes	No	Yes	No
University of New Mexico-Main Campus	No	No	No	Yes
University at Buffalo				
University of Pittsburgh-Pittsburgh Campus				
University of California-San Diego	No	No	Yes	No
Portland State University				
Central Michigan University				
University of Illinois at Chicago	No	No	No	No
University of Massachusetts Amherst				
California State University-Sacramento	No	No	No	No
University of Kansas				
Kent State University at Kent	No	No	Yes	Yes
University of Akron Main Campus	No	No	No	Yes
East Carolina University				
University of Nevada-Las Vegas	No	No	No	No
Washington State University				

University of Kentucky	No	No	No	Yes
University of California-Irvine	No	No	No	No
University of Oklahoma Norman Campus	No	No	No	No
Utah State University				
Middle Tennessee State University	No	No	No	Yes
Ohio University-Main Campus	No	No	No	No
Troy University				
University of Connecticut	Yes	No	No	Yes
Auburn University				
Northern Arizona University				
Weber State University				
University of North Carolina at Charlotte				
Western Michigan University	No	No	No	No
Oregon State University	No	No	No	No
Old Dominion University	No	No	No	No

Appendix B:

Database of Sexual Assault Website Information

Institution	Size	Available Online?	Definition of Sexual Assault?	Consent?	Men?	Prevention Programs?
Arizona State University	72254	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Mention
Miami Dade College	63736	No	No	No	No	No
University of Central Florida	58465	No	No	No	No	No
Ohio State University-Main Campus	56867	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mention
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	52557	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Mention
The University of Texas at Austin	51112	Yes	no	No	No	Mention
Texas A & M University-College Station	50230	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
University of Florida	49589	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Michigan State University	47825	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Pennsylvania State University-Main Campus	45628	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Florida International University	44616	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	44407	Yes	Yes	No	No	Mention
Indiana University-Bloomington	42731	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Mention
University of Michigan-Ann Arbor	42716	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Mention
University of Maryland-University College	42713	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Mention
Valencia College	42631	Yes	No	No	No	Mention
University of Washington-Seattle Campus	42444	Yes	No	No	No	Mention
Broward College	42198	Yes	No	No	No	No
University of Wisconsin-Madison	41946	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Mention
Florida State University	41087	Yes	Yes	No	No	Mention
Purdue University-Main Campus	40849	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Rutgers University-New Brunswick	39950	Yes	No	No	Yes	Mention
University of Houston	39820	Yes	No	No	No	Mention
University of South Florida-Main Campus	39596	No	No	No	No	No
University of California-Los Angeles	39271	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
University of Arizona	39236	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Mention
University of North Texas	37818	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
College of Southern Nevada	37717	Yes	Yes	No	No	Mention
University of Maryland-College Park	37631	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Mention
California State University-Northridge	36911	Yes	Yes	No	No	Mention

Temple University	36855	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Mention
California State University-Fullerton	36156	Yes	Yes	No	No	Mention
University of California-Berkeley	36137	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mention
California State University-Long Beach	34870	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mention
University of Georgia	34816	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Mention
North Carolina State University at Raleigh	34767	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Mention
Texas State University-San Marcos	34087	Yes	No	No	No	No
University of Missouri-Columbia	33762	Yes	Yes	No	No	Mention
The University of Texas at Arlington	33439	Yes	No	No	No	Mention
Utah Valley University	33395	No	No	No	No	No
University of Cincinnati-Main Campus	33329	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
George Mason University	33320	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mention
St Petersburg College	33128	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
University of Colorado Boulder	32558	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Mention
Texas Tech University	32327	Yes	Yes	No	No	Mention
Georgia State University	32022	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
University of California-Davis	31732	Yes	Yes	No	No	Mention
University of Utah	31660	Yes	No	No	No	Mention
The University of Alabama	31647	Yes	Yes	No	No	Mention
Virginia Commonwealth University	31627	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Mention
The University of Texas at San Antonio	30968	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	30936	Yes	Yes	No	No	Mention
Florida State College at Jacksonville	30863	Yes	No	No	No	No
Wayne State University	30765	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Mention
University of South Carolina-Columbia	30721	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mention
San Diego State University	30541	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Indiana University-Purdue University-Indianapolis	30530	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Colorado State University-Fort Collins	30467	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
San Jose State University	30236	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Mention
The University of Tennessee	30194	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
University of Iowa	29810	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College	29718	Yes	No	No	No	No
West Virginia University	29617	Yes	No	No	No	Mention
Iowa State University	29611	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
South Texas College	29604	Yes	No	No	No	No
San Francisco State University	29541	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Mention

Palm Beach State College	29354	Yes	No	No	No	Mention
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	29350	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Florida Atlantic University	29246	Yes	No	No	No	Mention
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	29137	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Mention
University of New Mexico-Main Campus	28977	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
University at Buffalo	28849	Yes	Yes	No	No	Mention
University of Pittsburgh-Pittsburgh Campus	28766	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Mention
University of California-San Diego	28593	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mention
Portland State University	28584	Yes	No	No	No	No
Central Michigan University	28194	Yes	No	No	No	No
University of Illinois at Chicago	28091	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
University of Massachusetts Amherst	28084	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
California State University-Sacramento	28016	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Mention
University of Kansas	27939	Yes	Yes	No	No	Mention
Kent State University at Kent	27855	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mention
University of Akron Main Campus	27470	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
East Carolina University	27386	No	No	No	No	No
University of Nevada-Las Vegas	27364	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Mention
Washington State University	27329	Yes	No	Yes	No	Mention
University of Kentucky	27226	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Mention
University of California-Irvine	27189	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Mention
University of Oklahoma Norman Campus	27138	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Utah State University	26757	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mention
Middle Tennessee State University	26442	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Ohio University-Main Campus	26201	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Troy University	26172	Yes	Yes	No	No	Mention
University of Connecticut	25868	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mention
Auburn University	25469	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mention
Northern Arizona University	25359	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mention
Weber State University	25301	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	25277	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Mention
Western Michigan University	25086	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Mention
Oregon State University	24962	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Old Dominion University	24753	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Mention

Institution	Report to?	Anonymous?	Amnesty?	Resources?	Long term counseling?	24 crisis support?	Medical costs?
Arizona State University	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Miami Dade College	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
University of Central Florida	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Ohio State University-Main Campus	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
The University of Texas at Austin	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Texas A & M University-College Station	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
University of Florida	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Michigan State University	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Pennsylvania State University-Main Campus	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Florida International University	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Indiana University-Bloomington	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
University of Michigan-Ann Arbor	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
University of Maryland-University College	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Valencia College	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
University of Washington-Seattle Campus	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Broward College	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
University of Wisconsin-Madison	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Florida State University	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Purdue University-Main Campus	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Rutgers University-New Brunswick	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
University of Houston	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
University of South Florida-Main Campus	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
University of California-Los Angeles	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
University of Arizona	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
University of North Texas	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
College of Southern Nevada	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
University of Maryland-College Park	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
California State University-Northridge	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Temple University	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
California State University-Fullerton	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
University of California-Berkeley	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
California State University-Long Beach	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No

University of Georgia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
North Carolina State University at Raleigh	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Texas State University-San Marcos	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
University of Missouri-Columbia	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
The University of Texas at Arlington	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Utah Valley University	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
University of Cincinnati-Main Campus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
George Mason University	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
St Petersburg College	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
University of Colorado Boulder	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Texas Tech University	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Georgia State University	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
University of California-Davis	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
University of Utah	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
The University of Alabama	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Virginia Commonwealth University	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
The University of Texas at San Antonio	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Florida State College at Jacksonville	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Wayne State University	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
University of South Carolina-Columbia	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
San Diego State University	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Indiana University-Purdue University-Indianapolis	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Colorado State University-Fort Collins	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
San Jose State University	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
The University of Tennessee	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
University of Iowa	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
West Virginia University	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Iowa State University	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
South Texas College	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
San Francisco State University	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Palm Beach State College	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Florida Atlantic University	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No

University							
University of New Mexico-Main Campus	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
University at Buffalo	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
University of Pittsburgh-Pittsburgh Campus	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
University of California-San Diego	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Portland State University	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Central Michigan University	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
University of Illinois at Chicago	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
University of Massachusetts Amherst	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
California State University-Sacramento	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
University of Kansas	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Kent State University at Kent	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
University of Akron Main Campus	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
East Carolina University	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
University of Nevada-Las Vegas	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Washington State University	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
University of Kentucky	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
University of California-Irvine	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
University of Oklahoma Norman Campus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Utah State University	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Middle Tennessee State University	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Ohio University-Main Campus	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Troy University	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
University of Connecticut	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Auburn University	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Northern Arizona University	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Weber State University	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Western Michigan University	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Oregon State University	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Old Dominion University	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

Institution	Emergency contraception?	Methods of investigation?	Punishments?
Arizona State University	No	No	No
Miami Dade College	No	No	No
University of Central Florida	No	No	No
Ohio State University-Main Campus	No	No	No
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	No	Yes	No
The University of Texas at Austin	No	No	No
Texas A & M University-College Station	No	No	No
University of Florida	No	No	No
Michigan State University	No	No	Yes
Pennsylvania State University-Main Campus	No	No	No
Florida International University	No	No	No
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	No	No	No
Indiana University-Bloomington	No	No	No
University of Michigan-Ann Arbor	No	No	No
University of Maryland-University College	No	No	No
Valencia College	No	No	No
University of Washington-Seattle Campus	No	No	No
Broward College	No	No	No
University of Wisconsin-Madison	Yes	No	Yes
Florida State University	No	No	No
Purdue University-Main Campus	No	No	No
Rutgers University-New Brunswick	No	No	No
University of Houston	No	No	Yes
University of South Florida-Main Campus	No	No	No
University of California-Los Angeles	No	No	No
University of Arizona	No	No	No
University of North Texas	No	No	Yes
College of Southern Nevada	No	No	Yes
University of Maryland-College Park	No	No	No
California State University-Northridge	No	Yes	Yes
Temple University	No	No	Yes
California State University-Fullerton	Yes	No	Yes
University of California-Berkeley	No	No	No
California State University-Long Beach	No	No	Yes
University of Georgia	No	No	Yes
North Carolina State University at Raleigh	No	No	No
Texas State University-San Marcos	No	No	No
University of Missouri-Columbia	No	Yes	No
The University of Texas at Arlington	No	No	No

Utah Valley University	No	No	No
University of Cincinnati-Main Campus	No	Yes	Yes
George Mason University	No	No	No
St Petersburg College	No	No	Yes
University of Colorado Boulder	Yes	No	No
Texas Tech University	No	No	No
Georgia State University	No	Yes	No
University of California-Davis	No	No	No
University of Utah	No	No	No
The University of Alabama	No	No	No
Virginia Commonwealth University	No	Yes	Yes
The University of Texas at San Antonio	No	No	No
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	No	No	No
Florida State College at Jacksonville	No	No	No
Wayne State University	No	No	No
University of South Carolina-Columbia	No	No	No
San Diego State University	No	No	Yes
Indiana University-Purdue University-Indianapolis	No	No	No
Colorado State University-Fort Collins	No	No	No
San Jose State University	No	No	No
The University of Tennessee	No	No	No
University of Iowa	No	No	No
Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College	No	No	No
West Virginia University	Yes	No	No
Iowa State University	No	No	No
South Texas College	No	No	No
San Francisco State University	No	Yes	No
Palm Beach State College	No	No	No
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	Yes	No	No
Florida Atlantic University	Yes	No	No
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	Yes	No	No
University of New Mexico-Main Campus	No	No	Yes
University at Buffalo	No	No	No
University of Pittsburgh-Pittsburgh Campus	No	No	No
University of California-San Diego	No	No	No
Portland State University	Yes	No	No
Central Michigan University	No	No	No
University of Illinois at Chicago	No	No	No
University of Massachusetts Amherst	No	No	No

California State University-Sacramento	No	No	No
University of Kansas	No	No	Yes
Kent State University at Kent	Yes	No	No
University of Akron Main Campus	Yes	No	No
East Carolina University	No	No	No
University of Nevada-Las Vegas	No	No	No
Washington State University	No	Yes	No
University of Kentucky	No	No	Yes
University of California-Irvine	No	No	Yes
University of Oklahoma Norman Campus	No	No	No
Utah State University	Yes	No	No
Middle Tennessee State University	No	No	Yes
Ohio University-Main Campus	No	No	No
Troy University	No	No	No
University of Connecticut	No	Yes	Yes
Auburn University	No	No	No
Northern Arizona University	Yes	No	No
Weber State University	No	No	No
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	No	No	No
Western Michigan University	Yes	No	No
Oregon State University	Yes	No	No
Old Dominion University	No	No	No