

The Bad & The Ugly

The truth about campus sexual assault in the United States of America

By Simone

2018-2019

INDEX

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	3
INTRODUCTION	4
THESIS	4
OBJECTIVES	4
JUSTIFICATION	4
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	5
Theoretical research:	6
DEFINITIONS	6
HISTORY OF CAMPUS SEXUAL ASSAULT	7
ABOUT CAMPUS SEXUAL ASSAULT	11
ABOUT HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE USA	13
COLLEGE, BUSINESS AND PUBLIC IMAGE	14
SPORTS AND FRATERNITIES	16
Practical research:	21
THE SURVEY	21
THE INTERVIEWS	22
CONCLUSIONS	26
PERSONAL OPINION	26
FINAL CONCLUSION	27
WORKS CITED	29
ADDENDUM	34
INTERVIEWS 1, 2 & 3	34
4TH INTERVIEW	45
THE SURVEY	50

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my very great appreciation to my teacher in Lewisville High School for the class Speech and Debate and friend, Sally Squibb. She helped me with the idea of the project and to find passion in all things I do.

Also, I would like to give my special thanks to everyone that collaborated in this project: from my friends who answered the the survey and spread it around, to the four amazing woman who decided this project was worth their thoughts and experiences, and opened up and taught me so much in the interviews.

I can not forget how thankful I am for teacher for giving me immense independence in the creation of this research paper.

Finally, my acknowledgements would not be complete without giving thanks to my family for giving their opinion and keeping up with my project.

INTRODUCTION

THESIS

After watching a documentary about sexual abuse in college campuses the United States of America, I got into thinking why this problem is so frequent. Living there, one of the things I noticed the most, was the intense effect of consumerism. So, I came up with the hypothesis: **The frequency in sexual abuse in college campuses in the U.S.A. is directly connected with capitalism.**

OBJECTIVES

With this project, I have a series of objectives that are not only about the issue I chose to research and learn about, but also about my writing and language skills. My goals are to:

- Fully understand campus sexual assault in the United States of America;
- Discover the size of the issue;
- Discover if it, in fact, is related to the capitalist system and mindset of the country and its citizens as I speculate;
- Have a broader knowledge of the issue itself and adjunct acquisitions through the creation of this project;
- Learn the research project style;
- Put into practice the research skills I have learned these past years;
- Exemplify the improvement in my English usage through this very large project.

JUSTIFICATION

After spending a year in the United States of America, in Lewisville, Texas, I came to realize massive differences in the mentality regarding sexual abuse. I chose to focus on the way American college campuses treat sexual abuse. Even though I only spent one calendar year in America, I learnt that treatment varies with age, gender, knowledge, and cultural origin. For starters, sexual abuse is an overwhelmingly vast subject. To explore the depths of it as a whole might be impossible! Secondly, I now have a personal responsibility to explain the pervasive nature of rape culture in higher education as most of us will soon face this moment of our lives. Finally, during my stay in the U.S., I was taking a class called

Speech and Debate in which we watched a documentary, *The Hunting Ground* about sexual abuse in college campuses that really shocked me, and I found it really interesting. The interest piqued my desire to dig more deeply into the subject and give this horrendous abuse more visibility. I chose the title *The Bad and the Ugly* because one day I was half way through this project and I just could not get over the fact that the more I wrote, the uglier the issue felt to be. It reminded me of the movie title *The Good, the Bad and the Ugly* except I just could not find any good in it.

I have to clarify that I am aware that most of this research project is focused on sexual abuse from men to women even though I fully understand there are also male victims, I realized even just sexual assault on campus is so broad I had to really specify what I wanted this project to explain.

Finally, I want to add a trigger warning for those people that may be sensitive to the subject itself. There is explicit language in the project and it also contains detailed explanation of events some may be susceptible to.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

This project was first created in the United States of America, in Lewisville, Texas. I started by doing an index with the different sections I wanted this research document to have and the different parts of the issue I believed were the most important in the creation of a conclusion for my thesis. After I came back, I first researched the history of campus sexual assault and after gathering some information about both the location this problem takes place and the problem itself, I continued by trying to connect them to money. As soon as I believed I had the right questions to ask to try to have a better understanding of what the facts and events are and what people believe and know about the issue, I created a survey. Next, I spread it around and shared it with my friends back in the U.S.A. I also adapted those questions and created more which I sent to specific people as an interview. I finally summed up all the information I found and everything that I discovered and formulated a conclusion to my thesis. To conclude, I added images and embellished the project as a whole so it would be ready for due day.

PROJECT BODY

Theoretical research:

DEFINITIONS

Before the reading of this research project, I believe it is necessary to understand some terms that will appear in this writing so, these are the definitions of those I thought some people may not be familiar with. The majority of the explanations are from *Merriam-Webster's* dictionary.

- Campus sexual assault: general term for any type of sexual activity that occurs without consent within a college campus.
- Capitalism: an economic system characterized by private or corporate ownership of capital goods, by investments that are determined by private decision, and by prices, production, and the distribution of goods that are determined mainly by competition in a free market rather than by the state.
- Date rape: forcible sexual intercourse by an acquaintance of an individual, during a voluntary social engagement in which the individual did not intend to submit to the sexual advances and resisted the acts by verbal refusals, denials or pleas to stop, and/or physical resistance.
- Feminism: the theory of the political, economic, and social equality of the sexes.
- Fraternity: a men's student organization formed chiefly for social purposes having secret rites and a name consisting of Greek letters
- Freshmen: a first-year student.

- Gang-rape: rape of one person by several attackers in succession.
- Patriarchy a society in which the oldest male is the leader of the family or a society controlled by men in which they use their power to their own advantage.
- Rape: unlawful sexual activity and usually intercourse carried out forcibly or under injury against a person's will or with a person who is beneath a certain age or incapable of valid consent because of a mental illness, mental deficiency, intoxication, unconsciousness, or deception.
- Sex offense: an unwanted sexual act by force or threat.
- Sophomore: a student in the second year at college or a 4-year secondary school.
- Title IX: Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. Title IX protects people from discrimination based on sex in education programs or activities that receive Federal financial assistance. Title IX states that:

No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

HISTORY OF CAMPUS SEXUAL ASSAULT

Sexual assault has been around since the first glimpse of civilization. For this project there is the need to start with some history, some significant events, for the readers to fully understand where and when the problem “started”, how we got to the point we stand today and what has been done or has happened through the years that made the laws and policies we know today. When looking at campus sexual assault, we find the first historical event in February, 1957.

Timeline:

- **February, 1957:** Sociologist Eugene Kanin published one of the first studies about the topic and she named it *Male sex aggression on a university campus* which talked about how men used pressure to exploit women. Eugene and Clifford Kirkpatrick, another distinguished sociologist (In Memoriam Clifford Kirkpatrick 1898–1971, 1), discovered that 20 percent of the 291 sample female college students had experienced “forced attempts at intercourse” (Women’s Studies Encyclopedia, Volume 1, 337)
- **1975:** Susan Brownmiller, an American feminist journalist, author and activist, came up with the term “date rape” in her book *Against Our Will - Men, Women and Rape* (New York City. October 18, 1975) which stands for a dating situation in which an aggressor may press his advantage. Brownmiller wrote that “the typical American rapist might be the boy next door”. She argued that rape was fundamental to the patriarchy because “White men still rule. Emphasis is on the men in that sentence.” (S. Brownmiller, 2013) and that rape is not about violence but male lust.
- **1985:** One of the largest studies at the time about date rape was conducted by Mary Koss, at the time a psychology professor at the University of Ohio: Kent State, and Ms. Magazine in which they surveyed 2,972 male and 3,187 female undergraduates on 32 college campuses that were actively dating and between the ages of 18 and 24 years old, the age range in which rapes most commonly happen.

In this study, it was revealed that one in four women had experienced what’s known as rape or an attempt, 84 percent previously knew their attackers and 57 percent occurred during a date. Also, 8 percent of male students said that they had attempted or engaged “in sexual intercourse with a woman when she did not want to, by threatening or using some degree of physical force” and almost none considered it to be a crime (Women’s Studies Encyclopedia, Volume 1, 337).

- **1988:** The book *I Never Called It Rape* by Robin Warshaw was published by Harper Perennial which contains the results of the previous study by Mary Koss. It was the

first book on date and rape in which the victim previously knew the aggressor written for a general audience.

- **2006:** The *me too movement* was founded by Tarana Burke. It was created to help survivors of sexual violence heal through empathy.
- **April, 2011:** A National Public Radio investigation found that “colleges almost never expel men who are found responsible for sexual assault” (NPR, 2010) so the Obama administration wrote a letter stating that:

Schools now had to use a “preponderance of evidence”, so, that if it was almost certain that there was sexual assault, there should be some form of punishment. Also, that when someone wanted to report being sexually assaulted, the school could not punish him or her for the use of alcohol or drugs as it was found that a lot of victims were expelled because of the use of these banned drugs after reporting being raped. Schools must explain to the victims their rights to an investigation and the outcome of it too. All of that and even more clarifications were in the letter to get education institutions to take sexual assault more seriously.

- **May, 2011:** After having their pledges march around campus while chanting “No means yes, yes means anal” with a sign that read “We love Yale sluts” in 2010, Yale University suspended for five years one of the oldest fraternities in North America, which both Bushes attended, Delta Kappa Epsilon.
- **April, 2014:** A group of students of Columbia University signed three separate complaints with the Department of Education’s Office of Civil rights of the federal government. They pressed charges against the institution for “systematic mishandling of assault claims and mistreatment of victims”. They also alleged that their administrators and counselors pressured students not to report sexual assault or harassment.
- **May, 2014:** The U.S. Department of Education announced that they would have a civil rights investigation of 55 colleges and universities that receive federal funds for “possible violations of federal law over the handling of sexual violence and

harassment complaints” (U.S. Department of Education, 2014). This pushed many universities to reform their sexual assault policies like Dartmouth College, which included mandatory expulsion for students found guilty of such assaults.

- **Fall, 2014:** The Columbia University senior at the time Emma Sulkowicz brought visibility to the U.S. campus rape problem with her senior thesis project and/or political protest called *Mattress Performance: Carry the Weight*. She decided to carry the mattress in which she had allegedly been raped until her aggressor was expelled. Even after the national attention she received, the alleged rapist graduated with her and two other girls that were supposedly also raped by him. He was never expelled. She carried the mattress through the stage in her graduation ceremony.



Emma Sulkowicz September 5th, 2014 in Columbia University carrying a mattress as a form of art and protest by Andrew Burton, *Getty Images*.

- **February, 2015:** The documentary about campus sexual assault, *The Hunting Ground*, was released. This documentary revealed a series of statements and stories of victims and how their cases were handled. That film caused in various renowned Universities to revise their sexual abuse policies.
- **October, 2017:** The hashtag *#metoo* went viral after the sexual abuse allegations against the American film producer Harvey Weinstein. Actress Alyssa Milano

encouraged sexual harassment victims to tweet about it and “give people a sense of the magnitude of the problem” (Khomami, Nadia. 2017). Within 24 hours, 4.7 million people around the globe posted, commented and reacted to the hashtag in Facebook. Around 68,000 replied to Milano’s tweet and the hashtag has been used more than 1 million times on Twitter.

- **September, 2017:** Betsy DeVos, Education Secretary of the Trump administration announced that now colleges were free to stop following the Obama administration guidelines (from April, 2011) regarding sexual assault which demanded education institutions to require less proof to decide if a student was indeed responsible for sexual assault. She said that the system had “lacked basic elements of fairness” as accused students had complained that the judicial process on campus had become in favor of female victims.

ABOUT CAMPUS SEXUAL ASSAULT

After getting some knowledge and background about campus sexual assault, I did some research on current statistics and facts about the issue. Most of them come from www.rainn.org, Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network, which is the largest organization in the nation against sexual violence.

These are listed facts about campus sexual assault:

- 80 percent of female student victims do not report to law enforcement, the least reported violent crime (Rand, 2009).
- Over 5,000 forcible sex offenses were reported in 2013 by college campuses but, in a recent study it’s been estimated to be at least six times the previous stated number. (Campus Accountability and Safety Act, 1)
- More than half of sexual assaults in campus occur during the first months of college: August, September, October and November (www.rainn.org).
- United Educators, America’s largest insurance company for college students, estimates that “73 percent of college sexual assault victims are freshmen or sophomores”.
- 88 percent of gang-rape victims are freshmen (United Educators, 2017).

- The probability for students with disabilities to be sexually assaulted is two times higher than those who do not (www.rainn.org).
- Reports state that 1 in 10 sexual offenders had a weapon. (U.S. Department of Justice, 1)
- In a recent survey, 41 percent of higher education institutions have conducted zero investigations of sexual violence in the last five years. (Campus Accountability and Safety Act, 1)
- In the national sample, less than 80 percent of institutions provide staff and members of their faculty with some sexual assault response training (www.rainn.org).
- 90 percent of colleges and universities state that sexual assault survivors have access to assistance and/or advocacy programs, but only half of them reported training and incorporating that assistance into their team approach (www.rainn.org).

In the documentary *The Hunting Ground* it was said that “around 1 in 5 or more women are sexually assaulted while in college”. This was a very controversial statement as a lot of people quickly replied with “if one in five women were being sexually assaulted in my college, I’d know about it”. This percentage is backed by dozens of national and local studies from years ago to the present. Here there are some examples and their results:

Study:	Year:	Women / Institutions asked:	Women sexually assaulted while in college:
Koss, Gidycz, Wisniewski	1987	3,187 / 32	25%
Ford, Soto-Marquez	2015	2,345 / 21	25%
Association of American Universities (AAU)	2015	89,115 / 27	23%
National Institute of Justice (NIJ)	2016	15,000 / 9	25%

Numbers from documentary, *The Hunting Ground*.

ABOUT HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE USA

Higher education in the United States of America is divided between colleges and universities. There's not much of a difference but size. Universities tend to be bigger with usually more than one school within the system, for example, a school of arts or a school of engineering. Colleges are usually smaller and offer less options. Often, the general term used to talk about higher education is *college* rather than *university* just to clarify that most of the times this word is used in this research paper, it is to talk about higher education as a whole rather than the specific term.

Higher education in the U.S.A. is slightly different from Spain's. It does usually come as four years of studying like ours and what for us would be the options "stay in your autonomous community or go to another one", for them are "stay in your state or go out of state". It may sounds similar but for U.S. citizens, what they pay for education varies significantly depending on which option they decide to stick with.

According to www.collegeboard.org, these are the average tuition prices per year in 2017-18 for the different types of colleges.

Public In-State	Public Out-of-State	Private Nonprofit
\$9,970	\$25,620	\$34,740

The average yearly cost for college tuition in Spain is \$1,243 in a public school and around \$5,000-\$10,000 for a private school.

There's clearly a really big difference between the cost of a year of higher education in the United States of America compared to Spain or really any other country in Europe. At first glance, it may seem that the difference is that the country's GDP per capita makes college cheaper in Spain as ours is lower (\$26,528.49 compared to the \$57,466.79 U.S. GDP according to the World Bank Group). As that may seem the reason, that would not explain why a country like Sweden, for example, with a GDP per capita of \$51,599.87 has free tuition college.

The truth of the expensiveness of higher education in the United States of America lays on the fact that universities there are run like businesses. As businesses, they want to attract customers, in this case, students. This is done by trying to have the best image hiring good professors and having a good and well-maintained campus and facilities. Keeping up with this look is expensive. Just as an example, the average salary of a professor in the USA is \$114,134 yearly. To pay for these expenses, universities create really expensive tuition. Obviously, not everyone is able to keep up with those high of numbers so they created financial aid for those students that struggle to pay. We then find ourselves with what is called *The Bennett Hypothesis*: the claim that for every dollar the Federal Government pays out as student aid, universities raise their tuition fees by 35-65 cents. That explains why the prices from 1988 to 2018 have increased in 213 percent.

COLLEGE, BUSINESS AND PUBLIC IMAGE

What can we take from all of this? Well, as it was earlier said, colleges need to keep up with an image but the first question that comes to mind is how far they will go. Something that would not look great is a high number on sexual assaults, but, we have already stated that more than 16 percent of college women are sexually assaulted while in college, and looking through history, we have had the knowledge of these high numbers since 1957, so, how come in 2012, 45 percent of colleges with more than 1,000 students and which received at least one report of a forcible sex offend reported zero rapes on campus? (Washington Post, 2014).

Claire McCaskill, senior United States Senator, clearly stated: “I am more concerned about schools with no reported offenses than those with many”. She said in a conference that many schools with rising numbers of reported sex offenses are afraid their public image will suffer.

Here’s five examples of well-known colleges and universities and the number of reported sexual assaults they received in a series of years. I added how many of them lead to expulsion.

Institution:	Reported sexual assaults:	Expulsions:
Harvard University (2009-2013)	135	10
Berkeley (2008-2013)	78	3
Dartmouth College (2002-2013)	155	3
Stanford University (1996-2013)	259	1
University of North Carolina (2001-2013)	136	0

Numbers from documentary, *The Hunting Ground*.

Also, to give a wider view of the situation, here is the case of the University of Virginia, which had 205 reported sexual assaults from 2008 to 2013 and none of them lead to an expulsion. It can be compared to the 183 expulsions they had through these same years for cheating and other honor board violations.

The easiest and fastest answer that people will give to such little repercussion to sexual violence is that “there are a lot of false reports and people who lie about being raped”. Well, according to Dr. Kimberly A. Lonsway, SGT. Joanne Archambault and Dr. David Lisakin in their study *False Reports: Moving Beyond the Issue to Successfully Investigate and Prosecute Non Stranger Sexual Assault*, only 2-8% of rapes are falsely reported, which is as much as for most felonies (The Voice, 3).

Senators Richard Blumenthal (Democrat from Connecticut), Joni Ernst (Republican from Iowa), Kirsten Gillibrand (Democrat from New York), Chuck Grassley (Republican from Iowa), Dean Heller (Republican from Nevada), Claire McCaskill (Democrat from Missouri), Marco Rubio (Republican from Florida) and Mark Warner (Democrat from Virginia) sponsored a bill first introduced in July 30, 2014 called *Campus Accountability and Safety Act (CASA)*.

This act summed up, requires for minimum training for campus personnel, establishes support and resources on campus for student survivors of sexual assault and establishes penalties which would be enforced on higher education institutions which violate Title IX regulation standards and those that do not report instances of sexual assault. Annual surveys about students experiences with sexual assault would be required to be released by every institution. The fine for not releasing this data consists of an initial one percent of the institution's operating budget and an added \$150,000 per extra violation or misrepresentation. As an example, Harvard has an operating budget of \$42 billion. One percent would be \$420 million. That would suppose a big loss of money for most higher education institutions.

This bill received a lot of bad criticism majorly by republican websites and political personalities. Most of this criticism came from an issue with not the bill itself but the fines that would be applied if it was passed. The money collected from the fines would go to the Department of Education and, it would be used for the administration and enforcement of the act itself. Some argue that there could be a conflict of interests and that fines would not be put fairly as those that placed them would be the ones who were allegedly going to benefit from them. Be it noted that those institutions that followed the instructions and addressed sexual assault and harassment would be rewarded with up to \$500,000. If schools are already doing as much as they can helping sexual abuse survivors and trying to stop this on-going "epidemic", they would actually earn money instead of losing it. According to Skopos Labs this bill has a two percent chance of being enacted.

SPORTS AND FRATERNITIES

But, that is not all. There are two other major factors to take into account when talking about campus sexual abuse not taken seriously being directly connected to this capitalist minded country and institutions: sports and fraternities.

On the one hand, sports are a big part of a college or university, actually, they bring the institutions a lot of money. The main sport when it comes to the US is American football. In fact, the average college football team generates more money than the 35 other sports that proceed it, when talking about money making. According to www.businessinsider.com, the average college American football team generates \$31.9 million per year.

Because of that, we find ourselves with cases like Erica Kinsman's. Erica Kinsman, at the time a freshman in Florida State University (FSU), reported being raped by a stranger on December 7, 2012 in a popular bar in Tallahassee. After running some tests, semen was found in her underwear and she had some bruises just appearing, which indicated recent trauma. A year later, she come forward and said the alleged rapist was college football star Jameis Winston, at the time freshman quarterback at FSU. She recalled taking a shot with him at the bar which she said "I'm totally certain something was in that drink".

SUPPLEMENT STATEMENT <input type="checkbox"/>		TALLAHASSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT		Page 1 of 1	
		OFFENSE REPORTING FORM		Case/Incident Number	
		AGENCY NUMBER FL0370300		12-032751	
INCIDENT	Juvenile Involved <input type="checkbox"/>	Gang Related <input type="checkbox"/>			
	Domestic Related <input type="checkbox"/>	Firearm Involved <input type="checkbox"/>			
	Type of Crime or Incident on Original Report		Correct Crime or Incident		
	SEXUAL BATTERY		32758		
Location of Incident		Date of Original Report	Date of This Report		
Cafe		12-07-12	12-07-12		
Victim's Name (Last, First, Middle), Arrestee or Business		Property Recovered (if yes, enter value)			
In the State of Florida/Leon County, _____ swears/affirms the following to be a true and accurate statement:					
NARRATIVE	I was at Potbellys with Monique and Marcus, we all shared about 5 or 6 drinks. We were hanging out mostly with Marcus' friends. One of them gave me a shot. Monique left, I texted her to see if she had my ID and my room key, she said that she left all the stuff with me. Next thing I know I was in the back of a taxi with a random guy that I have never met. There was another person in the taxi. We went to an apartment, I don't know where it was. I kept telling him to stop but he took all my clothes off. He started having sex with me and then his roommate came in and told him to stop. He moved us to the bathroom "because the door locked" and his not 100% sure how everything in there happened. Afterwards I laid on his bed and he put my clothes on and we went outside and got on his scooter. He asked me where I lived and I told him Salky Hall. He dropped me off at Call Stadium and then left.				

Erica Kinsman's police report for an alleged sexual assault on December 7th, 2012. Tallahassee Police Department, Florida. Image from *The New York Times*.

- On January 10th she identified Mr Winston as the rapist after seeing him on campus. Almost two weeks after, police contacted Jameis. In *The Hunting Ground* it is said that “With the information Erica provided, the Tallahassee Police Department could have ... identified and questioned the suspect and his two roommates the next day ... obtained video from the 30 surveillance cameras at the bar where she met the suspect ... located the cab driver who drove Erica and the suspect from the bar. They did none of these”. There was no virtually investigation either by the police or the university according to *The New York Times*. They actually waited until the football season was over to start the investigation.
- February 11th, 2013 Scott Angulo, the lead investigator, closed the case in his first report without interviewing crucial witnesses, getting Mr Winston’s DNA or phone records. He proceeded to tell Patricia A. Carroll, Erica’s lawyer, that she would be severely scolded if she decided to pursue the case.

As a preface, officer Angulo had worked as private security for a nonprofit organization with \$150 million on assets which happen to finance Florida State University athletics. Also, this organization, called Seminole Boosters, paid approximately a quarter of Eric Barror’s salary, the at the time president of the University according to records and a lawyer from the organization.

He suspended the investigation because the accuser was “uncooperative” which she denied saying “Why did the detective insist my case was closed and refused to answer calls and emails?”

- November 14th, nine months later, the first interview with the witness who saw Erica and Jameis have sexual intercourse was held and DNA from Mr Winston was obtained. It matched the DNA from the rape kit Erica was made on December 7th 2012.
- December 5th, the local prosecutor decided they would not prosecute Mr Winston because of a lack of evidence. He currently plays for a professional football team Tampa Bay Buccaneers.

“I learned quickly what football meant in the South,” said Mr. Ruiz, who grew up in New York State. “Clearly, it meant a lot. And with respect to this case, I learned that keeping players on the field was a priority.” (The New York Times, 2014)

On the other hand, we cannot forget about fraternities. In 2007 John D. Foubert, current Dean of the College of Education at Union University and Highly Qualified Expert for Sexual Assault Prevention of the U.S. Army, supported in a study made with his colleagues that fraternity men are three times more likely to commit rape than other men on college campuses. There were two other studies made previously that also confirmed it like the *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* by Catherine Loh, Christine A. Gidycz, Tracy R. Lobo and Rohini Luthra.

The second most common insurance claim of fraternities is sexual assault according to Willis North American Insurance (2010) and also, some important information is that in 2013, around 60 percent of donations of more than \$100 million made to universities came from fraternity alumni (The Chronicle of Philanthropy, 2014). In *The Hunting Ground*, there were four witnesses that are key for the readers to understand the issue.

First, there was Cyn Haueter, one of the multiple survivors from a sexual abuse in a fraternity that were interviewed and a student at the time at the University of California, Berkeley. She explains how she attended a fraternity party and one of the members came up to her, put his arm around her and took her away from her friends, “but he was really nice”. He invited her to go outside, pinned her against the wall, took off her clothes and assaulted her.

Secondly, Andrew Lohse who is a former member of SAE (Sigma Alpha Epsilon) also known by students as “Sexual Assault Expected”, the largest fraternity in the US. He explains in *the Hunting Ground* that every Wednesday night they would have as they called it “meetings” where all the brothers, around 70, would gather in their house basement and start a “highly structured ritual” where they exchanged stories of “sexual conquest” and when one of them would explain having anal sex he would be congratulated. He also explained: “the idea would be to get everyone so incredibly intoxicated [at parties], you know, blackout

drunk, that would increase the chances that more people would be getting laid. There was certainly something predatory about it”.

Doug Fierberg, attorney, said in his statement that it is hard to know for sure and get information about whether a sexual assault has been committed in certain fraternity houses as sometimes universities have “contractual relationships” with fraternities which can be encouraging students to join it but not talk about the endangerment or risks they are getting in. It is later supported by Caitlin Flanagan, a journalist at *the Atlantic*, who says: “ It's, to me, outrageous the extent that our colleges and universities are complicit in the sexual assault of young women at these fraternity houses.”

When asked why higher education institutions do not just disassociate themselves and remove them from campus, Flanagan answered: “Right. Well, the colleges and universities have much more to gain from the fraternities than the fraternities have to gain from the colleges and universities. One out of every eight college students living on campus lives in Greek housing. That's a tremendous amount of housing stock the colleges don't have to pay for, don't have to supervise. You also have to remember you tie alumni to your campus in a very powerful way when you have a fraternity system. Alumni giving is a massive part of your annual giving, and a large part of that is fraternity membership. It's a deeply powerful industry. You start tracing back, and you find out they're pouring money into political campaigns, and they're hugely overrepresented. There's no college or university or type of college or university that's more represented within Congress than the fraternity system itself is”.

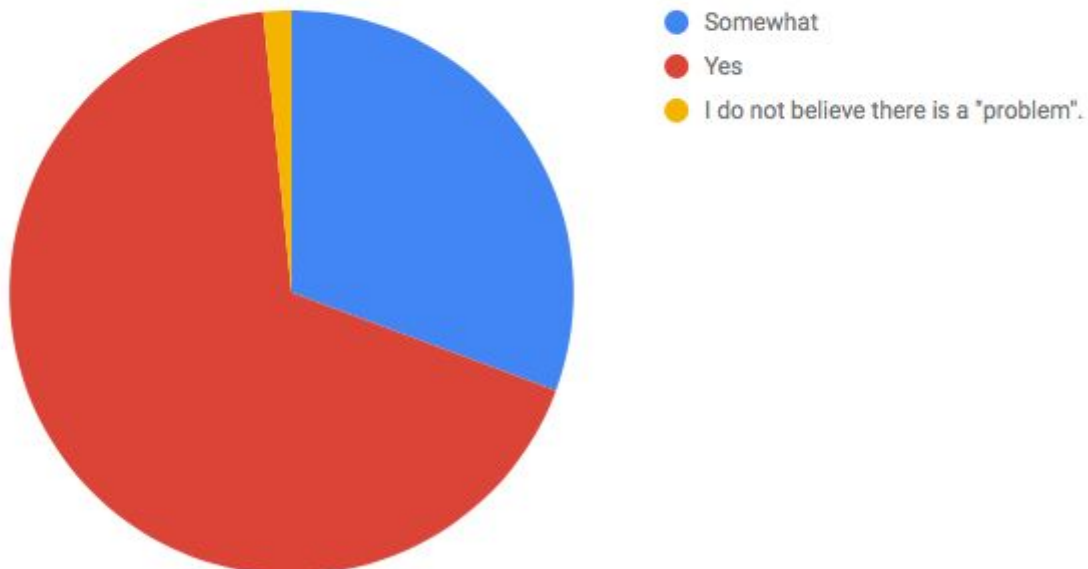
Practical research:

THE SURVEY

As part of my research project, I wanted to get data of my own. I conducted a survey to my friends and acquaintances in the United States of America through Google Forms and asked them to answer some simple questions, like what they know and think about the issue, for me. I got a total of 103 responses from people who live in 15 different states, mostly from Texas. The answers were from people 15 years old or above. It obviously is a small survey as I have limited contacts but I got, I think, interesting data. You can find all the results and graphics in the addendum.

While most knew or somewhat knew about the U.S. having a campus sexual assault problem, there were still people who believe there is not a problem. Another question was about why they think there is such a prevalence in sexual assault in college campuses. Most think it is because there is little to no repercussion to sexual assault offenders followed by “because people get intoxicated and the glorification of alcohol and drugs”.

Have your heard or are you aware of the current campus sexual assault problem in the US?



Graphic made by myself through Google Forms.

The majority believe that the statement *1 in 5 women in the U.S.A will be sexually assaulted while in their years of college* is true, a few did not and two believed it is actually more. It was brought to attention that the question had the word *believe* in it. I am aware of the fact that a statement should not be up to belief but, as it is also said, it depends on what you consider as sexual assault and I do not think anything should be classified as black or white, there are many other variables to take into account. So, I want to clarify that this question was meant to give a view of what this country's citizens thought about it from their personal experience.

I classified the answers of the question "how do you think this problem could be ended?" in six different categories being the first and most popular, *education* followed by *taking the problem (more) seriously, defense, laws or arms, do not know/do not see and end, awareness* and *other*. It was an open answer question so I subjectively classified them. It was interesting for me to see how many people actually think this problem can be solved by women carrying weapons on themselves.

People thought American football players get more of a "special treatment" and get away with things others usually would not, rather than fraternity members, even though it was a small difference. The final question "do you think money has to do with the frequency on campus sexual assaults?" had a 52.4 percent of people answering *Yes*, 20.4 percent *No* and 27.2 percent *I don't know/I rather not answer*.

THE INTERVIEWS

I got the opportunity to interview four strong women. Three of them are survivors of sexual assault and the fourth one was Katie, who works at the office of *Pen Violence Prevention* at the University of Pennsylvania. You can find all four full interviews in the addendum like the survey.

The first one comes from someone I hold really close to my heart: Sally. I got to know her at my high school in Lewisville, Texas. The second one is to Q, who I met on twitter, and the third one is Rachael, who I met once a long time ago, a family friend. All interviews were held via e-mail because of the obvious long distance.

They were not necessarily sexually abused while in college but I thought their vision of the issue in general would be fascinating to know. These interviews, although they contain some explicit content that could trigger some, do not revolve around their experience or the details of it as I believe it feeds to a culture that gets entertained with “dark” experiences and stories. Therefore, the questions are mostly about how they think this problem could be solved and what the factors that create it are.

So, after they introduced themselves and told, as they call it, their story, I asked them about how the percentage of women who report sexual abuse to law enforcement is so low. Even though Sally did not report because of the law at the time, Q and Rachael did report and both were left with no help or closure. They talked about a “failed system”.

They all three agreed on the fact that the current situation with campus sexual assault in the U.S.A. is not necessarily of public knowledge, but that those who choose to get informed have sources and information available. They also concur on the opinion that the statistic “1 in 5 women will be sexually assaulted while in their years of college” is probably correct but that it is underreported.

Sally, Q and Rachael all think the prevalence on sexual assault has to do with the glorification of alcohol and other drugs because of the vulnerability that these create. Also, that men feel entitled or are aware of the privilege they may happen to hold and take advantage of it. Their opinion on how they think the problem could be ended was fairly different from one another; Sally thought that apart of more serious repercussions, awareness is the key. Q believes a psychological evaluation to be admitted in campus should be required and lastly, Rachael finds change in education, and thinks it is a cultural problem.

Although they doubt or deny the problem being related to money or to keep up with an image, Q accepts it could have something to do with the way cases are handled and Rachael sees a correlation between entitlement and privileges that come from money and why some may become rapists as they get away with some actions because of financial reasons.

About higher institutions not reporting sexual assault offenses, none denied it and I got the answers to why that may be: money, sexual assault not being their fight and “appearance”. They all agreed that there is a certain privilege related to the money the student is donating or generating and that it may affect how seriously sexual assault cases are being taken, though. About the Campus Accountability and Safety Act, none knew about it be.

For my fourth interview, I tried to ask similar questions so I could get a better understanding of each subject I worked and learnt about. Katie, who works in the office which focuses on sexual violence, relationship violence and stalking prevention on campus at the University of Pennsylvania, collaborates with Penn Women’s Center.

She first talked about how the issue has been more widely talked about than years ago and that teenagers that start college now are more informed about what is called “the rape culture”. A survey found that 1 in 3 undergraduate women in the University of Pennsylvania experience sexual violence although from personal experience she believes it actually is 1 in 2 especially in the LGBTQ+ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transsexual, Queer, plus) community which happened to have higher rates of sexual violence.

Even though the statement comes from the *FBI National Crime Victim Survey*, she thinks and explains why the fact “only 20 percent of college women report sexual abuse to law enforcement” is actually higher than the true number, sexual assault being even more underreported.

As the three women I interviewed first, Katie agrees that the prevalence in sexual assault in college campuses has to do with the drinking and drug culture but that we can find this issue everywhere, not only on higher education institutions’ premises, because of a patriarchal culture. Really summed up, she does not see an end to this problem but she does believe in education and the creation of a better system to address it.

She does think this issue is money and/or image related and that sometimes schools do not report sexual assault offenses to protect certain students or reputations like athletes in big and important teams that make lots of money for the university. She gives a good explanation

to the CASA, about why she thinks it is not being passed. She does speculate that the fines may have something to do with it.

CONCLUSIONS

PERSONAL OPINION

I divided this section in two parts. The first one is a short speech, which I prepared to perform during the oral presentation of this document, of my feelings about this project and the issue, sexual assault, itself from a more human perspective. It all came from the idea of making this project more personal and I wanted for the skills I acquired in the class I took “Speech and Debate” to show. The second is more about my thoughts on the relation between capitalism and sexual abuse, where I think the problem originated and how I think it could be ended. Here’s my speech which I titled *It is personal, I am tired and I believe*:

I want to highlight the word *personal* in this part of the project because that is how I and many people take this issue. Personal because we may be or know someone who has been through sexual abuse, personal because it is on our minds every time we go out or every time we pick what clothes to wear. I believe we all have this little voice in our head that warns us the skirt we are wearing is “too short” or that the street that gets to our house the fastest is too dark and we should take the long path instead.

“Life ain’t fair” and I am tired of it. I am tired of hearing and seeing awful things going on in the world and letting them be because that is how it always has been. I am tired of knowing that teachers have the audacity to go to a girl who is wearing a t-shirt showing some cleavage and telling her that she should not be wearing that in school. I am tired of hearing friends explaining how a girl was raped the last weekend adding “but she deserved it, she dresses like a ‘whore’ and I bet she was drunk”. I am tired of schools having dress codes because this may distract boys or those holes in your pants make for “easy access”.

I believe though that this social injustice can be ended. I do believe so. But, as most, it takes time and patience and most importantly it takes for all of us to join this fight. It is so easy for people to turn their heads because it does not involve them or to close their mind to the facts. It is so easy for some to educate you on how not to get sexually assaulted instead of educating the few not to abuse. I believe in justice but, I guess I am a fool.

On another note, I want to talk about the relationship between capitalism and sexual abuse. By the end of this project, and I do not want to spoil the conclusions to the reader, I think we can all agree that money does have to do with the frequency in sexual assault, or at least I do believe so. But, I also have to agree to the fact that many, if not all countries that are not ruled by a capitalist system have high numbers on sexual assault too. So, where did it start? When? Why? Well I can not answer these but my theory is that it is a cultural problem. I believe whatever was, religion or not, that instilled to society that women are inferior than men, taught them also that they are entitled to women's bodies. That, reflected to our modern society, shows us that this belief some still hold can be seen more clearly through the fact that they not only think men are above women but, money is above them all.

FINAL CONCLUSION

Wrapping up, I will go through the different parts of the project and sum up what I got from each one of them to come up with a final conclusion about my hypothesis.

First, going through the objectives I wrote at the beginning of the project, I can affirm that I have definitely learnt a lot about the issue and gotten an insight on the capitalist swayed mind of the United States citizens. Also, I have unquestionably improved my writing and research skills through the making of this paper.

About the project itself, looking through history we found out that we have had knowledge of the problem in writing since 1957. Most of the events were studies, that came up with newer and more detailed knowledge about it, and activist movements rather than political laws and awareness which I believe helps to create this image that the government is not taking action on.

After stating some facts about sexual assault and higher education in the United States of America, we came to the conclusion in the section COLLEGE, BUSINESS AND PUBLIC IMAGE that colleges seem to avoid facing sexual violence in their own campuses and do not take action when their public image and/or money is in jeopardy.

The little involvement mentioned before can be clearly seen in the cases that revolve around or in which fraternities and/or sports players are implicated. I struggle to see any other reason why these two groups would get away with sexual assault other than money and it can be seen explicitly after the example cases and professionals' statements that are shown in this project.

Through the survey and the various interviews, I got to make this project more unique and get to see a more personal and human look at it. I found a slight difference in the responses I got from the survey, that was made to people who probably have not gone through the experience, and the interviews which were mainly made to survivors of sexual assault. The interviewed women definitely had more knowledge of the problem, but I was still pleased to still see most people that answered the survey were decently informed.

Finally, I call my research for the hypothesis: "the frequency in sexual abuse in college campuses in the U.S.A. is directly connected with capitalism" as inconclusive. Even though facts do show capitalism and the mindset imply that money comes before anything and that the end, in this case the money in your bank account, justifies the means is related to the frequency on sexual abuse, there are many variables I did not take into account that could condition that. I also had to narrow down the topic of my project so much that I would need a broader research to have a more conclusive result.

WORKS CITED

(by alphabetical order):

·Anderson, Nick. “How colleges vary in reports of sex assault and other sex offenses”. *The Washington Post*. June 29, 2014.

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/education/ho-colleges-vary-in-reports-of-sex-assault-and-other-sex-offenses/2014/06/29/a8d9cc00-fe09-11e3-8176-f2c941cf35f1_story.html?noredirect=on&utm_term=.0afa354ae719>

·Alías, Marina. “El precio por curso en una universidad pública se dispara más del 40% en ocho años”. *Vozpopuli*. February 26, 2017.

<https://www.vozpopuli.com/altavoz/educacion/universidades-baratas-Espana_0_1002500743.html>

·Bogdanich, Walt. “A Star Player Accused, and a Flawed Rape Investigation”. *The New York Times*. April 16, 2014.

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2014/04/16/sports/errors-in-inquiry-on-rape-allegation-s-against-fsu-jameis-winston.html?_r=0>

·Caplin, Robert. “Students File Complaints on Sexual Assaults at Columbia University”. *The New York Times*. April 24, 2014.

<<https://www.nytimes.com/2014/04/25/nyregion/accusations-over-assault-at-columbia.html>>

·CCAP. “The Bennett Hypothesis Confirmed -- Again”. *Forbes Magazine*. July 21, 2015.

<<https://www.forbes.com/sites/ccap/2015/07/21/the-bennett-hypothesis-confirmed-again/#7e1e10ce794a>>

·CollegeBoard. “College Costs: FAQs” *BigFuture*. 2018.

<<https://bigfuture.collegeboard.org/pay-for-college/college-costs/college-costs-faqs>>

· Date rape. (n.d.) *Burton's Legal Thesaurus, 4E.* (2007).

<<https://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/date+rape>>

· Dr. Kimberly A. Lonsway, SGT. Joanne Archambault & Dr David Lisak. “False Reports: Moving Beyond the Issue to Successfully Investigate And Prosecute Non-Stranger Sexual Assault”. *The Voice, Helping Prosecutors Give Victims a Voice, The National Center for the Prosecution of Violence Against Women.*

· Enochs, Elizabeth. “5 Famous Moments That Changed The Conversation On College Sexual Assault”. *Bustle.com.* June 7, 2016.

<<https://www.bustle.com/articles/165227-5-famous-moments-that-changed-the-conversation-on-college-sexual-assault>>

· Gaines, Cork and Mike Nudelman. “The average college football team makes more money than the next 35 college sports combined”. *Business Insider.* October 5, 2017.

<<https://www.businessinsider.com/college-sports-football-revenue-2017-10?IR=T>>

· Glassdoor staff. “Professor Salaries”. *Glassdoor.com.* July 24, 2018.

<https://www.glassdoor.com/Salaries/professor-salary-SRCH_KO0.9.htm>

· Kamenetz, Anya. “The History of Campus Sexual Assault”. *National Public Radio, Inc.* November 30, 2014.

<<https://www.npr.org/sections/ed/2014/11/30/366348383/the-history-of-campus-sexual-assault>>

· Khomami, Nadia. “#MeToo: how a hashtag became a rallying cry against sexual harassment”. *The Guardian.* October 20, 2017.

<<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/oct/20/women-worldwide-use-hashtag-metoo-against-sexual-harassment>>

· Kris. “Round up: Aftermath of The Hunting Ground airing”. *Title IX Blog.* December 07, 2015. <<http://title-ix.blogspot.com/2015/12/round-up-aftermath-of-hunting-ground.html>>

·Loh, Catherine, Cristine A. Gidycz, Tracy R. Lobo and Rohini Luthr. “Journal of Interpersonal Violence. A Prospective Analysis of Sexual Assault Perpetration: Risk Factors Related to Perpetrator Characteristics.” *American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children*. 2015.

<<http://www.d.umn.edu/cla/faculty/jhamlin/3925/4925HomeComputer/Rape%20myths/Prospective%20Analysis.pdf>>

·Nolan Brown, Elizabeth. “New College Crime Bill Deputizes Professors as Campus Security, Further Federalizes Campus Rape Investigations, and Adds Huge Fines for Schools That Don’t Comply”. *reason.com*. April 24, 2017.

<<https://reason.com/blog/2017/04/24/campus-accountability-and-safety-act>>

· Office for Civil Rights. “Title IX and Sex Discrimination”. *U.S. Department of Education*. April 2015. <https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/tix_dis.html?exp=0>

·Patton, Mike. “The Cost of College: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow”. *Forbes Magazine*. November 19, 2015.

<<https://www.forbes.com/sites/mikepatton/2015/11/19/the-cost-of-college-yesterday-today-and-tomorrow/#5ff70e3c6060>>

·Payne, Marissa. “Erica Kinsman, who accused Jameis Winston of rape, tells her story in the new documentary ‘The Hunting Ground’”. *The Washington Post*. February 19, 2015.

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/early-lead/wp/2015/02/19/erica-kinsman-who-accused-jameis-winston-of-rape-tells-her-story-in-new-documentary-the-hunting-ground/?noredirect=on&utm_term=.5229a5c329a4>

·Roy, Jessica. “Florida State Settles With Jameis Winston Accuser”. *The Cut*. January 25, 2016. <<https://www.thecut.com/2016/01/fsu-settles-with-jameis-winston-accuser.html>>

·Saul, Stephanie and Kate Taylor. “Betsy DeVos Reverses Obama-era Policy on Campus Sexual Assault Investigations”. *The New York Times*. September 22, 2017.

<<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/09/22/us/devos-colleges-sex-assault.html>>

·Schuessler, Karl & Frank Westie. 1971. *In Memoriam Clifford Kirkpatrick 1898–1971*, Sociological Focus.

·Shapiro, Joseph. “Colleges, Universities Told To Do More To Prevent Sexual Assaults”. *National Public Radio*. April 4, 2011.

<<https://www.npr.org/sections/thetwo-way/2011/04/04/135109643/colleges-universities-told-to-do-more-to-prevent-sexual-assaults>>

·Stagg, Andrea and Joseph Storch. “Analysis of the 2014 Campus Accountability and Safety Act”. *State University of New York*. July 31, 2014.

<<https://forumea.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/Analysisofthe2014CampusAccountabilityandSafetyAct.pdf>>

·Thought Monkey. “The Cost of College in 4 Minutes”. *YouTube*. April 25, 2017.

<<https://youtu.be/uIkwuI6gIwE>>

·Tierney, Helen. 1989. *Women’s Studies Encyclopedia*. Greenwood Pub Group.

·U.S. Department of Education. “U.S. Department of Education Releases List of Higher Education Institutions with Open Title IX Sexual Violence Investigations”. *ed.gov*. May 1, 2014.

<<https://www.ed.gov/news/press-releases/us-department-education-releases-list-higher-education-institutions-open-title-i>>

·U.S. Department of Justice. “Rape and Sexual Assault Victimization Among College-Age Females, 1995-2013”. *bjs.gov*. December, 2014.

<<https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/rsavcaf9513.pdf>>

·U.S. Senate. “The Bipartisan Campus Accountability and Safety Act”.

www.gillibrand.senate.gov. July 9, 2014.

20017<[https://www.gillibrand.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/CASA_One%20Pager%20\(FINAL\).pdf](https://www.gillibrand.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/CASA_One%20Pager%20(FINAL).pdf)>

·Valenti, Jessica. “Frat brothers rape 300% more. One in 5 women is sexually assaulted on campus. Should we ban frats?”. *The Guardian*. September 24, 2014.

<<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2014/sep/24/rape-sexual-assault-ban-frats>>

·Wellman, Mitchell. “What’s the difference between a ‘college’ and a ‘university’?”. *USA TODAY*. March 1, 2017.

<<http://college.usatoday.com/2017/03/01/whats-the-difference-between-a-college-and-a-university/>>

·World Bank Group. “GDP per capita”. *The World Bank*. 2018.

<<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD>>

·Zimmerman, Eilene. “Campus Sexual Assault: A Timeline of Major Events”. *The New York Times*. June 22, 2016.

<<https://www.nytimes.com/2016/06/23/education/campus-sexual-assault-a-timeline-of-major-events.html>>

ADDENDUM

INTERVIEWS 1, 2 & 3

I put together answers from the three first interviews under the one question. First one to Sally (S), second to Q (Q) and third to Rachael (R).

Disclaimer: This interviews contain graphic content which some people may be sensitive to.

The thesis of this project is about finding out if the fact that there are a lot of cases of sexual abuse in college campuses in the U.S.A. is tied to the capitalist system. Before getting into that, I'd like to ask you a little bit about yourself: your name (or not if you decide to keep yourself as anonymous), your age or age range, place of origin or current residence location, your profession status, anything you would like to share about you and your life.

S: Name: Sally Squibb-Csatari-Szuts, 67 years old, Texas resident, Public School teacher of speech, debate, and English with 48 years of experience, married to a Hungarian-Canadian citizen with United States' resident status. I am the daughter of two abusive native-born American citizens who are both deceased. My father was an alcoholic who physically abused both me and my younger brother. My mother suffered from intermittent bipolar disorder with a history of childhood abuse. She was a child of poverty who worked in the north Texas cotton fields 12—15 hours a day.

Q: Well, my name is Q. I am eighteen years old and a Gemini. I'm a military baby so I'm from all over, but I'm from California and have settled in Georgia just a 100 miles south of Atlanta. I'm a freelance writer: short stories, screenplays, research papers, articles, you name it I write it; I am mostly horror based, though. I am the Queen of all things spooky.

R: I am Rachael. I am 33 years old. I live in Philadelphia, PA and was born in Iowa. I have lived in 7 states in the US and 4 countries which has given me a fairly diverse set of experiences getting to know different people around the world. I work in international education: I have worked as a teacher, a higher education administrator, and a business consultant.

Could you tell me a little about your experience with sexual abuse, what happened to get to that circumstance, an overall explanation getting into as much detail as you decide, please?

S: I was raped by a former high school classmate on my 23rd birthday in 1973 in the backseat of my own car. He was very powerful and I could not force him to stop. I realized I was pregnant by January and drove myself to Dallas, Texas for an abortion. Roe v. Wade* had passed judicial scrutiny on a year prior to my sexual assault. I never told the rapist I was pregnant, I never told anyone about the rape, and I knew if anyone found out, I would lose my teaching job and Texas Teacher Certification. Prior to Roe V. Wade, women aborted fetuses themselves or arrived in Mexico for a “back alley” abortion in one of the border towns. I never became pregnant again, and thus, never was blessed to become someone’s mother. I felt I was unsuitable, always, to ever be able to protect a child the way “I should have protected myself.” I inculcated the rape believing that I was not strong enough to prevent it and that I should have never had a birthday party. I celebrated the death of the rapist last year when he, himself, died of acute alcohol poisoning, a medical emergency due to the risk of death from respiratory depression or aspiration of vomit if vomiting occurs while the person is unresponsive. No one ever knew, until now, the sadness I lived with for 44 years.

Q: I was actually sexually abused at twelve by gang-affiliated men which scared me out of reporting anything. A second time I was sodomized by a ‘family’ friend (‘family’ because these people were teammates, not blood-relatives) when I was sixteen. This most recent happened only two weeks ago and I am eighteen. This last man was a friend of mine that I had

known for a month, maybe less. We met on our college campus and he pretended to have a strong interest in the things I have an interest in in order to get close to me. He then asked me to model for his sketches and I did, but he was indirectly persistent about getting me to be naked during our sketch sessions and I reluctantly often settled for being half-naked. Finally, the night of the assault came when I invited him over to massage my back like a swedish massage. He took advantage of that and when I had fallen asleep he tried to seduce my roommate into an odd threesome affair as he fingered me while I slept.

R: I have experienced 6 assaults in my life and 5 of them were sexual assaults. It is sad, but true. For the purposes of this interview, I will mostly discuss the 2 that happened in college as that is directly related to the research question

- Fall 2003: It was freshman year of college and I lived in the dorms. One night I was hanging out with friends and I tried a little bit of marijuana and then went home and went to sleep alone in my dorm room. My roommate had gone out drinking with her friends and was escorted back home later and was very drunk. Her friend was worried about her sleeping really drunk so they left our door unlocked so that they could come back in and check on her periodically. So that is how I went to sleep and locked my door and then later my door was left unlocked by someone else trying to be nice to my roommate. I awoke from a strange dream to feel someone touching my genitals through my pajama pants. At first I did not know what was going on and then I realized that someone was sitting on my bed masturbating and touching my vagina. I moved slowly and looked at what was happening and suddenly this man jumped up, pulled up his boxer shorts, and ran out of the room. For some reason, I decided to jump up and run after him to see his face so that I would know who it was. I chased him into the stairwell and then he disappeared. I realized that it was dangerous for me to be alone in the stairwell with the man that assaulted me and immediately went back to me room and locked the door. I was so scared, but I just went to sleep, because I did not know what else to do. I woke up the next morning to see that this person had gone though my

clothes and found my bras and underwear. He had left my bras in the sink and must have been touching my things before he decided to come and assault me in my sleep. I felt so violated.

- Winter 2006: I had been out with friends and was walking home alone in the dark. It was cold so I was wearing a warm jacket with a hood and my hands were in my jacket pockets to stay warm. A man came from behind me and grabbed my arms so tightly that I could not move my arms. He pushed me to the ground face first. While I was falling, he used one hand to forcibly grope and touch my genitals. When I hit the ground I was finally able to turn around and kicked him repeatedly. I kicked and screamed until he ran away. I broke my purse in my fall and also ran away too. I was scared to go home because I was very close to my house and afraid that the man would see me and follow me home. I did not feel safe at home for a long time.

Only 20% of college women report sexual abuse to law enforcement according to RAINN (Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network), did you get help or found resources and support? If the answer is “no”, why? What would you suggest to do for people who find themselves in a situation like yours or similar?

S: Regardless of how traumatic it may be, you must report the rape or end up with a life of guilt and sadness like the one I have lived; however, every situation is marginalized by the milieu in which we lived. I would have lost my teaching job. I would have felt the wrath and guilt of my mother. My brother would have hated me. No one would have believed me... ad infinitum!

Q: I sought help the very next day, but the campus police's end decision was that it was unlikely to be prosecuted by the D.A because my assailant said he didn't know I was asleep because I had been 'moaning', 'on my phone', and 'nodding my head' so because my assailant's so very compelling argument (sarcasm) I was told my case was up for interpretation, there wasn't a clear struggle or resistance or verbal no. I want to remind everyone that the absence of a no does not mean there's a presence of a yes. He confessed to consent not being clear, which means there was no consent because consent is crystal

clear. I cried when the investigators told me this and was immediately angry. This predator plotted on me from the moment he saw me but, he's not a liar right? The full nature of the plotting, the trying to get me naked during sketches, trying to get me out on Cry Baby Bridge by myself at night with no houses nearby, and there were previous mentions of sex which I told him I never wanted anything like that to ever happen between us. There's so much wrong about my case and the fact that I later on had to go to the emergency room with P.I.D. He did this to me and it's 'open for interpretation'.

R: After I was assaulted in my dormitory room on campus, I tried to report the incident. I had been sexually assaulted in high school as well, but never had the courage to report it. So, the second time it happened, I wanted to be braver than before. I went to the administrator in charge of housing and resident life and told her what happened. I underlined "her" because I think that it is important to note that it is not just men who silence survivors. After I told her that the boy had snuck into my room and assaulted me and that he ran away afterwards, she asked me if I had been under the influence of any drugs or alcohol. I told her that yes, I had been slightly intoxicated before I went to sleep, and she said that I needed to think very carefully before I made a report. She told me that because it was illegal for me to be intoxicated, if I made the official report to the university, that I might get in trouble for having done something illegal. She said that it might affect my standing in the university and I might get kicked out of the dorms, lose my scholarship or even get expelled. So, it was a big risk for me to report this. So, in order to continue my college career and graduate, I decided that I did not want to get in trouble and I did not report my assault. This makes me so angry, because it should not have been about me, but it was. I wanted to report the crime against me so that it could prevent the same thing happening to another girl in my dorm, but I was afraid of what more that could happen to me, and I did not. That is a flaw in the system. Other women were put in danger because of a system that failed me and failed others. I do not know if I would do anything differently now, if the circumstances were the same, because I value my education and I needed

my college degree. I was not in a position to lose my scholarship and just go to a different school, I needed that money.

- When I was assaulted a second time (3 years later) in the street, I did not go to the police, because I remembered what happened the first time and decided that it was not worth it. I did not want to relive the terrible experience with a police officer for them to do nothing. I did not see the man's face very clearly so I could not lead to an arrest. I felt like: what is the point, nothing will happen?
- 8 years later, I was again assaulted in the street and this time we did call the police and they interviewed me for hours, but never followed up with my case. I even called them with more evidence and they never called me back. I know it is sad, but I do not believe that people in authority are capable or interested in helping women sexual and violent assault victims. It is not a priority.

Are you aware of the current situation with campus sexual assault in the U.S.A.? Have you heard anything about it? Do you think it is of public knowledge?

S: Of course I am aware of the current situation with campus sexual assault in the United States. It seems to be a daily event. I believe it is public knowledge, but with a President who rapes and takes advantage of women the way he does, how does a woman have a chance of keeping prior sexual history out of the courts? How can anyone take her claims seriously with Donald Trump "on the loose"? It's no different today than it was for me 44 years ago. Nothing changes; it stays the same!

Q: I'm not fully aware, but I'm also not ignorant about it. I don't think it's public knowledge. If you want to know about it you have to look for it but it's there.

R: I have read articles about it. I think it is known among people who care about it. Other people choose not to believe women and do not care about statistics. The US has two divergent schools of thought about sexual assault, those who believe it is a problem and the others who think that it is

exaggerated. Those people who do not believe women often think that women do things consensually and then change their mind and decide to report a false claim. They think that women are trying to “ruin a man’s life” because they are jealous of him.

It has been backed by dozens of studies that 1 in 5 women will be sexually assaulted while in their years of college. Do you believe this statistic is true?

S: I believe the statistic is unreported, just like mine was.

Q: Yes. Without a doubt. I know three other women outside of myself who were assaulted this semester alone.

R: Yes I believe that it is true. Frankly, I thought the number was higher.

Why do you think there is such a prevalence in sexual assault in college campuses? When and/or where do you think it started?

S: Alcohol and the glorification of drunkenness is supremely touted as victory. Men hate women who are strong and “mouthy”! Men believe conquest is the way to superiority and I hate them for that. My current husband in no way has inculcated this typically American “bullshit”.

Q: I think it’s because of the gross expectations that college is supposed to be for booze and drugs and sex. I think it’s the mind of privileged men who have never been told no being released into the world on their own thinking it is theirs for the taking. Literally.

R: I think that it happens everywhere, but perhaps it is easier on campus because women are more vulnerable. Most people go to college and do not have a support system, they are experimenting with late nights with no curfew, drugs and alcohol and learning about themselves. So women are vulnerable in those moments, more likely to make risky decisions or be alone. People take advantage of that.

Boys are also taught that women like aggressive and confident guys. Boys are taught from birth that they deserve anything they want, all they have to do is just go out into the world and take it. So, some boys take advantage of their position and entitlement and go for what they want, even if that means taking something from a girl.

What do you think would be the solution to such a problem as sexual assault in higher education institutions' campuses?

S: Immediate arrest of the rapist, improving women's self-esteem to make her stronger, public campaigns to inform men and women, more documentaries like *The Hunting Ground*, impeachment of Donald Trump!

Q: In addition to campus admissions, psych evals. Regulated buddy systems.

R: I think that the issue must be addressed at the root cause. There needs to be a cultural shift in the expectations that some men have about their right to a woman's body. Just because a man does not sexually assault a woman, he still may pressure or coerce her into doing sexual activities that she is not comfortable with. That happens to most women more than a violent assault. Many men say that they would never assault a woman, but they are okay with unwanted touching or they make women uncomfortable in other ways by commenting about their body or being sexually aggressive in a way that the woman feels she needs to perform acts that she does not want to perform. That is the root cultural issue that leads to sexual assault. If men did not feel that it was their right to touch and control women's bodies then they would not go further to actually assault them violently. There are small actions that lead to more violent actions later.

I think women and men need to be taught that no one has any entitlement to anyone's body. Women need to stop feeling obligated to say yes to things and do what they want instead of what they think will make other people happy. That will change things culturally and men may stop feeling so entitled.

I think that as a society we need to believe women. We need to stop blaming women, who come forward and tell the truth about their experiences of harassment and sexual violence, for what happened to them. Society often blames them for what happens or finds ways that they could have avoided the situation, rather than holding the perpetrator responsible. Instead women are responsible for keeping themselves “safe”. Victim blaming encourages the perpetrator to not take responsibility for their actions. Also when women come forward they are often vilified for “ruining a man’s life” by telling the public what he has done. She is somehow hurting this man more than he hurt her. She is expected to just “bounce back” and he is instead “ruined for life” by a label of sexual predator. Often women are inadvertently blamed more for what happens “to her” than someone who is actually “doing” the thing against her. This is a cultural problem.

It is known that higher education institutions tend not to report sexual assault offenses or for sex offenders to get any repercussion for their acts. Why do you believe is that?

S: Fear of losing the “almighty dollar”!

Q: I think it’s a hassle on their part. It’s not their fight, so they’re not gonna swing as hard as I am. They don’t care.

R: I think that schools under-report crimes in general to appear more safe so that more students will want to attend the school and it is more marketable. Sexual crimes are under-reported in the country as a whole so it make sense that it is the case also in universities. Universities want to show the most positive face to the world because they charge very high tuition rates.

When I tried to report my crime on campus, I was discouraged, I do not know if it was because she thought it was in my “best interest” or if it was in the “best interest of the school”. I may never know that for sure.

Have you ever thought of it as being an image and/or money related issue?

S: No.

Q: No, I haven't. But in contrast to the rest of America, I see the similarities in the handling of these cases.

R: I think it could be a money and/or money related issue if we consider that it is an issue of entitlement. Entitlement can be a result of someone having male privilege and can also be amplified by financial privilege. Financially speaking, if someone has always gotten most of the things that they wanted, then it makes sense that they would also expect to "get women" too. Many men see their financial status as a ticket or vehicle to attract women. If they are interested in a woman then they expect to get what they want from them and are not accustomed to hearing the word "no". If do not get the attention that they believe that they deserve then they may grow angry and "take what they want" from the woman who has refused him. It is not just a money thing though because I have seen extremely poor men get extremely angry when a woman does not give them the attention that they want and that is dangerous behavior. I think it is more male entitlement than financial entitlement, but I think financial status may make someone more entitled.

In the case of college sports (especially football and basketball) in the United States, players receive a lot of special treatment. Those athletes make a lot of money for the university and in turn receive special favors. Often times the "special favors" come in the form of sexual favors from women. This is highly common and is the custom at many schools. Of course it is considered to be complexly "consensual", but I think much of it is exploitation and coercion regardless. I think women participate because they themselves want positive attention and status. I am not aware if they are paid directly, but they believe it is worthwhile in some way.

Do you think the fact that American college football teams generate a lot of money (an average of 31.9\$ million per year) has anything to do with some sexual assault cases not being taken seriously?

S: Of course! We make them into “gods” and they always believe the hype.

Q: Yes. 100%.

R: Yes absolutely, those boys make a lot of money for the institution and if they are “taken down” by a woman’s accusation then that costs the university money.

Have you ever heard of the Campus Accountability and Safety Act (CASA)? It is a bill sponsored by 12 United States Senators to end sexual assault among other safety issues on campus. As a sum up , this act would require minimum training for campus personnel on sexual assault, establish support and resources on campus for student survivors of sexual assault and establish penalties which would be enforced on higher education institutions who would violate Title IX regulation standards and those that do not report instances of sexual assault. Annual surveys about students experiences with sexual assault would be required to be released by every institution. The fine for not releasing this data would be of an initial 1 percent of the institution’s operating budget and and added \$150,000 for every extra violation or misrepresentation (as an example, 1 percent of Harvard’s \$42 billion operating budget is \$42 million). Do you think these fines have anything to do with the fact that this bill only has a 2 percent chance of being enacted according to Skopos Labs?

S: No I have not, but it is a good place to start!

Q: Yes, I do. It’s a front to make us think they care but because it won’t pass... what’s the harm?

R: I do not know much about this so I do not know why the bill may or may not pass. I think that US politics is lobbied by powerful organizations with money and often times laws to protect people are not passed because powerful

businesses do not want to be regulated and they influence policy makers. That may be the case in this situation, but I have no direct knowledge.

*Roe v. Wade: legal case issued by the United States Supreme Court that ruled the constitutional law that restricted and criminalized the access to abortions.

4TH INTERVIEW

The thesis of this project is about finding out if the fact that there are a lot of cases of sexual abuse in college campuses in the U.S.A. is tied to the capitalist system. Before getting into that, I'd like to ask you to introduce yourself, talk about the Women's Center.

- My name is Katie. I work in Penn Violence Prevention, the office at Penn which focuses on sexual violence, relationship violence, and stalking prevention on campus. For more information about our office or about me , you can go to our website: <https://www.vpul.upenn.edu/pvp/aboutpvp.php>

Penn Violence Prevention (PVP) engages the Penn community in the prevention of sexual violence, relationship violence, and stalking on campus. We foster collaborative relationships across campus to ensure a survivor-centered, multi-faceted approach to support services and primary prevention. Through collective community action, we are committed to ending interpersonal violence by addressing gender inequity, social injustice, and oppression through outreach and education.

PVP is a collaborative program that grew out of the Penn Women's Center. It is now managed by the Director of Sexual Violence Prevention and Education, housed in the Division of the Vice Provost of University Life. PVP works closely with a team of colleagues across campus to provide education and outreach. The staff also serve as confidential resources for students affected by sexual violence, relationship violence, and stalking.

Are you aware of the current issue with campus sexual assault? Do you think it is of public knowledge?

-Yes. It is much more publicly known and talked about now than it was when I started college in 2010. Each year the freshmen who come to campus know more about the issue and have a higher level of understanding about terms like “rape culture” than the students who came before.

I think there is a lot of misinformation out there, and I also think there are major generational and gender-based differences in how people perceive this issue.

I believe the most shocking statement is that 1 in 5 women will be sexually assaulted during their years of college. Even though it has been backed by dozens of studies, do you believe this statement is true? Why?

- I think that is likely true, but it seems like a low estimate to me. The AAU survey found that 1 in 3 undergraduate women at Penn experience sexual violence by the time they graduate.

<http://www.upenn.edu/ir/aaucampusclimate-survey.html>

Based on my experience as an undergraduate, it felt more like 1 in 2, but that may have just been that many of my peers were LGBT, and LGBT students experience higher rates of sexual violence than their straight, cis peers.

Only 20% of college women report sexual abuse to law enforcement according to RAINN (Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network). Do you agree with this statement? Why?

- I think that statement is much higher than the true number. (I think a much smaller percentage of college women who experience sexual violence report to law enforcement.)
- RAINN gets a lot of their data from the FBI national crime victim survey, which I think then means they get lower numbers of assaults overall than are actually there. (Because many people who experience sexual violence, particularly from friends/family, do not feel comfortable labeling what happened to them “a crime,” they are less likely to include their experience of assault in a survey that’s asking specifically about crime.)

Why do you think there is such a prevalence in sexual assault in college campuses?

When and/or where do you think it started?

-I think sexual violence is prevalent everywhere. Young people, particularly young women, experience the highest rates of sexual violence whether or not they're on a college campus.

Sometimes people act like this is a new problem, but I do not believe it is. I think it's just being talked about more now.

A patriarchal culture or a culture of male entitlement is a problem almost everywhere, and it is also a problem on college campuses in which men, particularly those with more power within the campus community (seniors/upperclassmen, wealthy students, athletes) feel entitled to women's bodies.

(It is also important to note that not all sexual assaults are perpetrated by men, and many men do experience sexual violence while in college. LGBT students also do experience higher rates of sexual assault than non-LGBT students.)

In addition, predators on campus are also able to take advantage of a culture of binge drinking and can more easily take advantage of students who are incapacitated by alcohol.

What do you think would be the solution to such a problem as sexual assault in higher education institutions' campuses?

-While I don't think there is one solution to campus sexual assault, I think there are many things we could do to address the problem. I think starting education around consent, healthy relationships, and sexual assault in college is much too late. Comprehensive sex education should start much earlier.

Implementing evidence-based educational programs like bystander intervention programs is also key. More research should be done into evaluating sexual assault prevention programs both at the high school and college level .

<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/sexualviolence/prevention.html>

Education around healthy masculinity for young men is also crucial.

Because one of the biggest risk factors for experiencing sexual assault is previously being sexually assaulted, comprehensive sexual assault services are also important.

It's important that colleges offer crisis and long-term counseling for students who've experienced sexual violence at any point in their lives. (In addition to support such as academic accommodations, housing changes, and other concrete support.)

Schools must also have fair and accessible disciplinary procedures (in addition to the criminal justice system) through which students who have been sexually assaulted by classmates can seek punishment for the person who assaulted them such as expulsion or suspension.

Have you ever thought of this this never ending issue being image and/or money related?

-Yes

It is known that higher education institutions tend not to report sexual assault offenses or for sex offenders to get any repercussion for their acts. Why do you believe is that?

I think the reasons vary between schools and between incidents. Sometimes it's deliberate to protect certain students or reputations, or sometimes it's not understanding Title IX and Clery reporting requirements.

In terms of in school disciplinary repercussions, it varies again. Some may be caused by deliberate protection of athletes or reputations, some may be fear of lawsuits filed by those students, and some may be because of the difficulty in having sufficient evidence in sexual assault cases to make a finding of responsibility.

Do you think the fact that American college football teams generate a lot of money (an average of 31.9\$ million per year) has anything to do with some sexual assault cases not being taken seriously?

-Yes, particularly at schools in which the football team makes money for the university. (Which is a small percentage of overall universities but they are very well known. I do not have any personal experience at schools with major football teams or schools where a sports team makes money for the school.)

Have you ever heard of the Campus Accountability and Safety Act (CASA)? It is a bill sponsored by 12 United States Senators to end sexual assault among other safety issues on campus. As a sum up , this act would require minimum training for campus personnel on sexual assault, establish support and resources on campus for student survivors of sexual assault and establish penalties which would be enforced on higher education institutions who would violate Title IX regulation standards and those that do not report instances of sexual assault. Annual surveys about students experiences with sexual assault would be required to be released by every institution. The fine for not releasing this data would be of an initial 1 percent of the institution's operating budget and added \$150,000 for every extra violation or misrepresentation (as an example, 1 percent of Harvard's \$42 billion operating budget is \$42 million). Do you think these fines have anything to do with the fact that this bill only has a 2 percent chance of being enacted according to Skopos Labs?

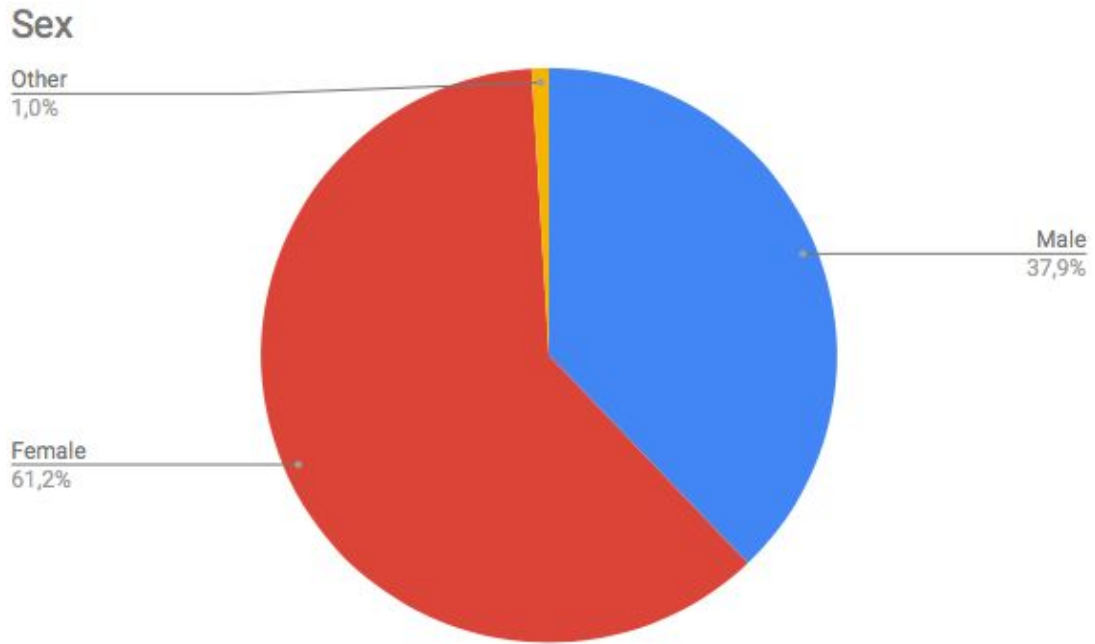
-I think the fines may have some effect, but I think the main reason the bill is not being passed is that very few bills are being passed in Congress right now due to more general political tensions in the US. No progressive bills are being passed in Congress now that both Chambers (House and Senate) are controlled by the GOP (the Republicans).

Here you can add anything you think might be of relevance in this project, about the issue or that you want to share.

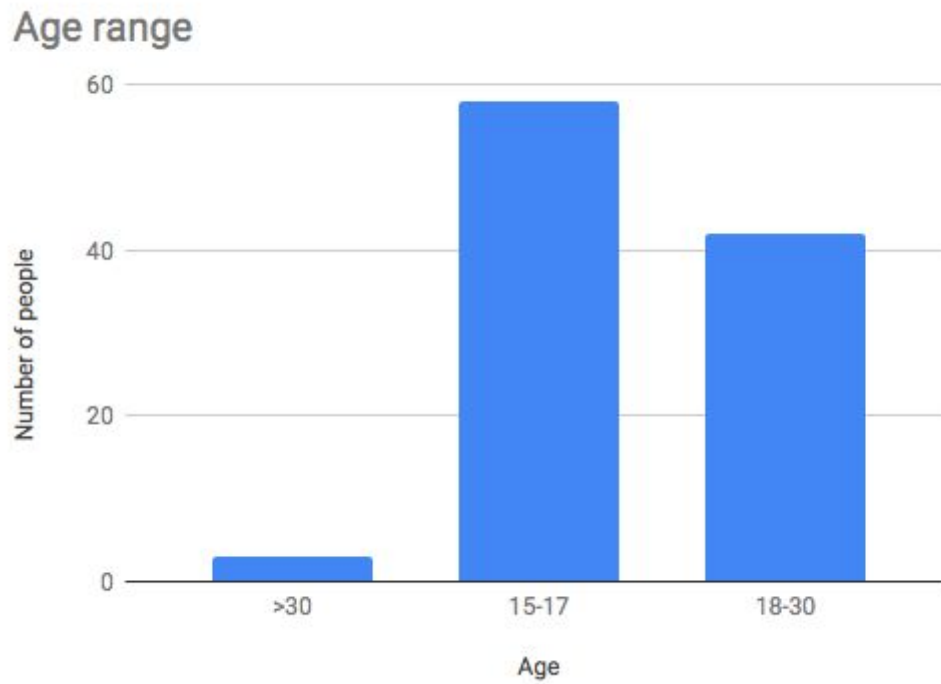
- Good luck with your project! If you would like more information about the work our office does, you can check out our website and the educational programs we offer. <https://www.vpul.upenn.edu/pvp/education>

THE SURVEY

1.

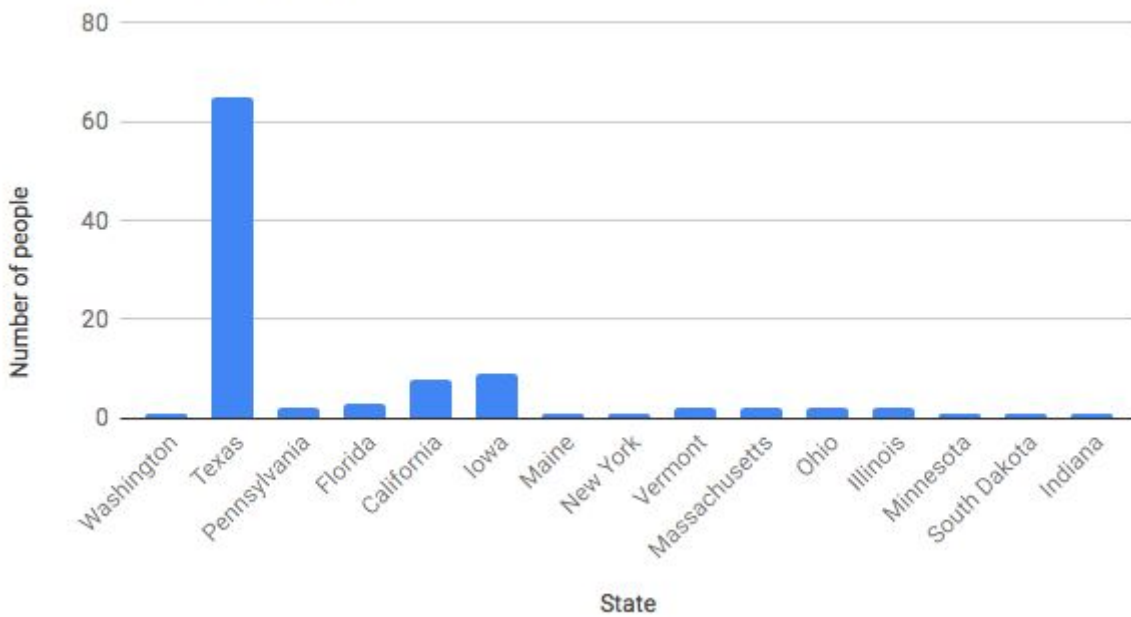


2.



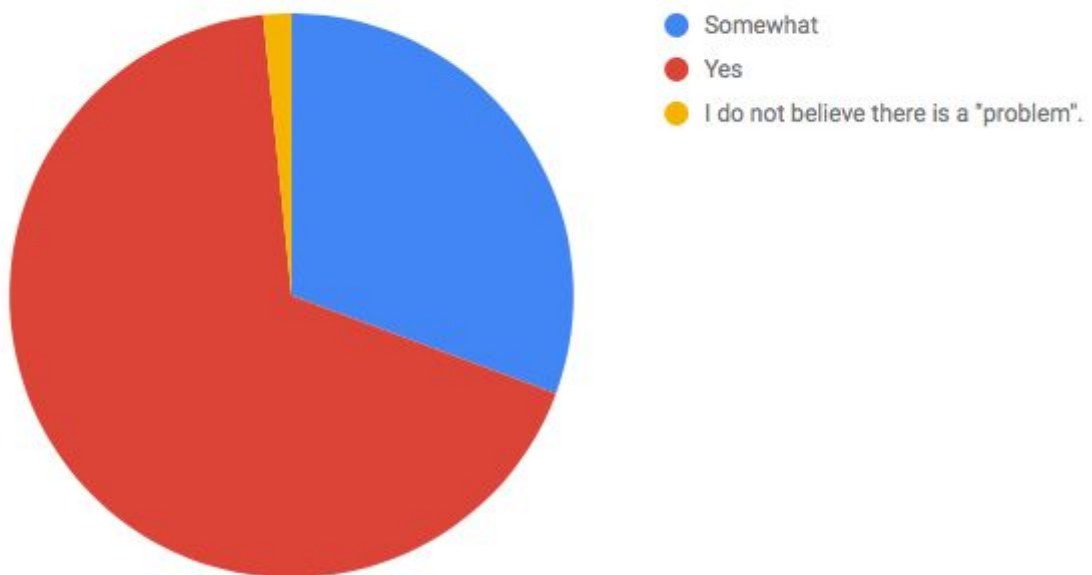
3.

What state do you live in?



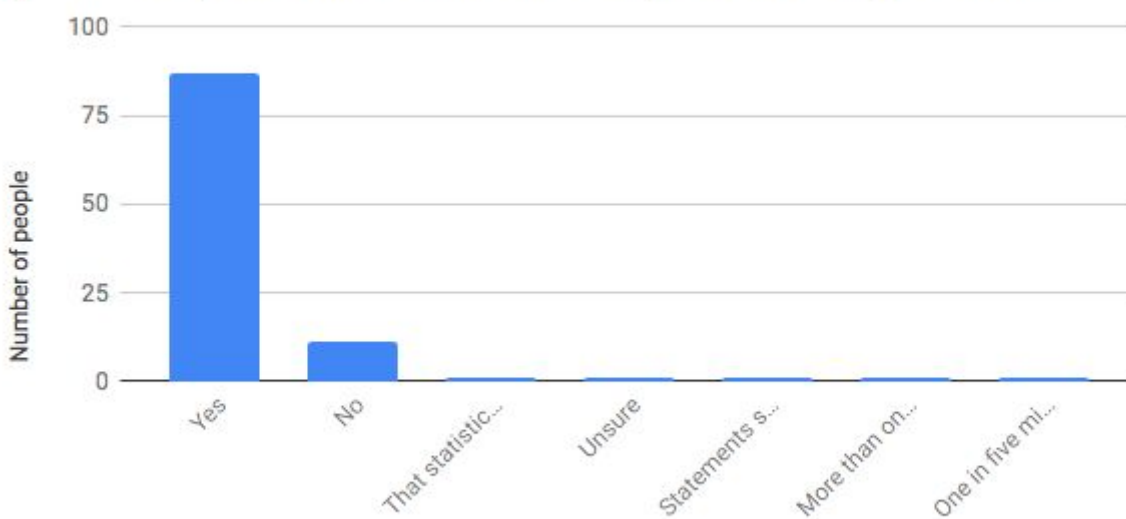
4.

Have you heard or are you aware of the current campus sexual assault problem in the US?



5.

Do you believe the statement that 1 in 5 women in the US will get sexually assaulted while in their years in college is true?

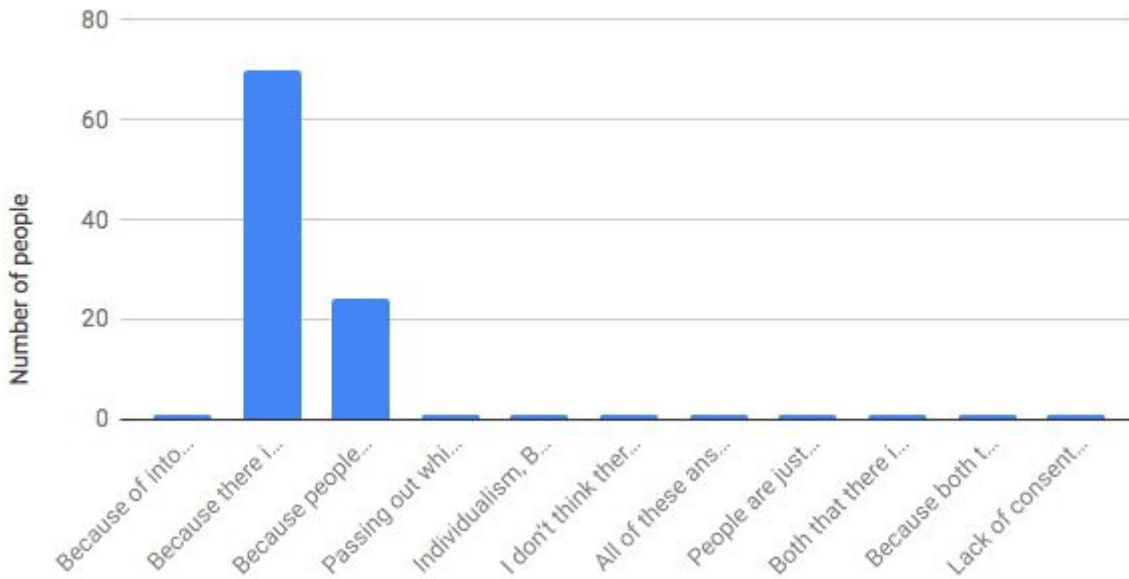


The cut answers were:

- That statistic is broad, and just like the “statistic” that 1 in 3 women are raped on college campuses is also flawed. It all depends on how sexual assault is defined, and your implications of what sexual assault is. Sexual assault cases can range all the way from verbal to physical, and some could also be false in order to undermine an individual. So if the statistic that 1 in 5 women are sexually assaulted on college campuses is true, that just means that 1 in 5 women have had something partly sexual said to them. That is not to say that there is not any rape victims on campuses, but over the years the left have blown the number of cases out of proportion. To conclude, how can someone get accurate results when most cases aren’t even reported, and those of which that are reported are mostly false, and used to undermine an individual.
- Statements shouldn't be up to belief. Statements can be empirically tested to become facts, or be dismissed as baseless opinions. Do one in five women get sexually assaulted while in their college years?
- More than one in 5
- One in five might say they have experienced some kind of sexual assault but some of the things that get counted as sexual assault are so minor that I think it throws off stats like this.

6.

Recompte de Why do you think there is such a prevalence in sexual assault in college campuses?



The cut answers were:

- Because of intoxication and the glorification of alcohol and drugs but also because of the current social climate in the United States.
- Because there is little to no repercussion to sexual assault offenders.
- Because people get intoxicated and the glorification of alcohol and drugs.
- Passing out while around strangers and students don't have any ways of defense
- Individualism, Branching off, adulthood, and independence.
- I don't think there is.
- All of these answers.
- People are just sick in the head, we see these people and everyone thinks that just about every guy is like that when in reality it's just a small percent of men who do these things.
- Because both the little to no repercussions and intoxication.
- Both that there is little or no repercussions and intoxication
- Lack of consent education and accountability for offenders. Lack of empathy.

7. HOW DO YOU THINK THIS PROBLEM COULD BE ENDED?

EDUCATION:

- Educating and empowering our young people to make healthy, kind, ethical questions before sending our young adults off to college.
- The problem needs to be addressed by educating men and changing the culture. This is slow, but the only effective approach to treat the root of the problem. Most responses focus on how women can stay safe and prevent assaults, but very little is done to stop men from actually not wanting to assault women.
- Teaching young men to respect women.
- Instead of telling women to be careful, tell men (or people in general) to just not assault women at all. More information needs to be spread out and more people need to listen.
- Teaching students early on.
- Bringing more awareness. Speaking up because sometimes many don't
- Maybe more education on the subject and there could be a better way to report it.
- People need to understand the repercussions for not only the punishments, but the effects on the victim
- More punishment for people who commit crimes of sexual assault
- I don't think I can tell you a way that would "end" it completely, but I believe that if the issue is addressed and spoke not about modesty openly among college students and/or teachers it would be a start.
- Education.
- Better parenting and guidance to young males
- Regulating more consequences for assaulters and educate more people about the importance of consent.
- Punishments and raising people differently
- More repercussions and education
- Teach men at a young age to respect women
- If we create a negative stigma around the idea and offenders are punished then the problem can be solved.
- Teaching kids from childhood not to sexually assault others, like how girls are taught to not wear revealing clothing but like, maybe just don't touch people without their

consent???

- Improved sexual education (state-mandated requirements for sex ed in private and public schools) and sexual abuse awareness for both men and women.
- Believing survivors, punishing those who commit sexual assault, and teaching people proper sex education with emphasis on consent. The overall culture needs to also shift the blame of sexual assault from women and their actions (how they are dressed, how intoxicated they were, etc.) to those who are committing sexual assault.
- To create an exclusive classroom dedicated in these themes
- Education, education, education. Making sure that men, and women alike, are fully understanding of boundaries and how to understand their emotions when someone says no. I believe that there would be fewer issues of sexual assault, harassment of any kind, and domestic abuse cases if people were taught how to appropriately handle their emotions.
- Better sex/consent education. Get rid of rape culture.
- By people first accepting there is a problem. Better sex/consent education. Get rid of rape culture.
- We need to teach everyone what consent means and should always investigate when someone comes forward to tell their story.
- Consent education, accountability, creation of avenues that make it easier for victims to step forward as soon as it happens for examination and evidence collection so offenders can be held accountable.

DO NOT KNOW/ DO NOT SEE AN END:

- No
- I don't see a ending.
- IDK man.
- I don't know
- By solving it.
- Idk
- I don't know.
- I'm not sure, it is a global issue, the ending of the problem would be an ending I'd want to see.

- Not sure.
- Honestly, I don't think it's an issue that can be solved, people are genuinely gonna keep doing it and are going to say "I couldn't help myself" but that was their choice in choosing not to stop the situation.
- it can't lol
- Idk
- Somewhat
- It can't be.
- I don't think that there's a way to just end it because there's always going to be people that are going to take advantage of others if they think they can get away with it.

TAKING THE PROBLEM (MORE) SERIOUSLY:

- I think that campus sexual assault is rampant because of a culture of male entitlement (financial status, special treatment in institutions designed for men to prosper and support one another, sexualization of women, devaluing women's input and credibility, etc.) and a law enforcement system that puts the burden on victims. Sexual assault is not taken seriously and victims are discouraged from reporting because there would be no effective recourse and no one would be held accountable.
- More serious consequences for sexual assault
- By raising the stakes on sex offenders.
- Stop letting them get away with it.
- More victims need to actually report their crimes if they are true.
- Give victims a chance to tell their side of the story and give no one special treatment
- Stricter consequences for assaulters
- Using actual punishments
- greater punishment towards sexual offenders
- Making bigger consequences
- Start believing women who say they have been assaulted and have repercussions.
- Giving more attention to the problem
- Another way to help this issue could be doing more to punish abusers. You know, actually listen to people's stories and take real action.

- Consequences.
- Punishments must be deeper than a slap on the wrist.
- I think we just need stricter punishment on these crimes if you use an example to show the more severe punishment then people will back away from doing it.
- Stricter punishments for sexual assault
- Harsher consequences and for woman to come forward and not be ashamed
- Implement stronger post-sexual-assault investigations that are not biased to the male gender.
- Consequences for abusers
- by consistently holding offenders accountable and believing women
- Honestly. It's mostly on at ach University. My University just sort of sweeps it under the rug and dismisses it. We can't let that happen. The universities need to be held responsible in order for the offenders to actually be punished.
- Exactly as stated above, give more harsh repercussions to the men or women who commit these crimes. It's all about prevention
- By people first accepting there is a problem.

DEFENSE, LAWS OR ARMS:

- Self-defense with the use of pepper spray/firearms/other.
- Higher security
- More enforcement and having a platform like me too being prevalent for women to feel comfortable telling their experiences.
- Stricter dorm rules, optional defense whistle.
- Stricter laws.
- Allow people, not just women, to have some sort of defense item like pepper spray.
- Stop having parties involving illicit substances and carrying a knife or gun on yourself.
- Make all active parties monitored by some sort of authority campus or otherwise.
- Penalize those who assault.
- I think law enforcers need to be trained to better handle this traumatic situations. We need to stop trying to blame the victims or call them liars & actually look into these situations.

- Safety repercussions
- More security plus better lighting
- By locking them up not giving less time but having full evidence because the person could be lying.
- The law should provide more punishments for sex offenders.
- Better lighting, more security, harsher repercussions got guiltier people.
- People need to watch themselves.
- If women carried weapons, eg. pepper spray and or a firearm. I'm not saying that every woman needs to be armed. I just don't believe that rapist with stop if we tell them to.
- Harder enforcement on policies and regulations

AWARENESS:

- Awareness is helpful. It can also let people who have been sexually assaulted know they're not alone and don't have to be silent and not they're cared for.
- Spreading awareness on the issues.
- by showing survivors that they should not be afraid of coming forth
- If more women speak up about it
- Empowering people who have been assaulted to come forward. The problem is when there is no evidence.
- University campuses can do more to bring awareness of how big of an issue the sexual assault issue is on college campuses across the United States.
- People taking a stand and fighting against rape culture.

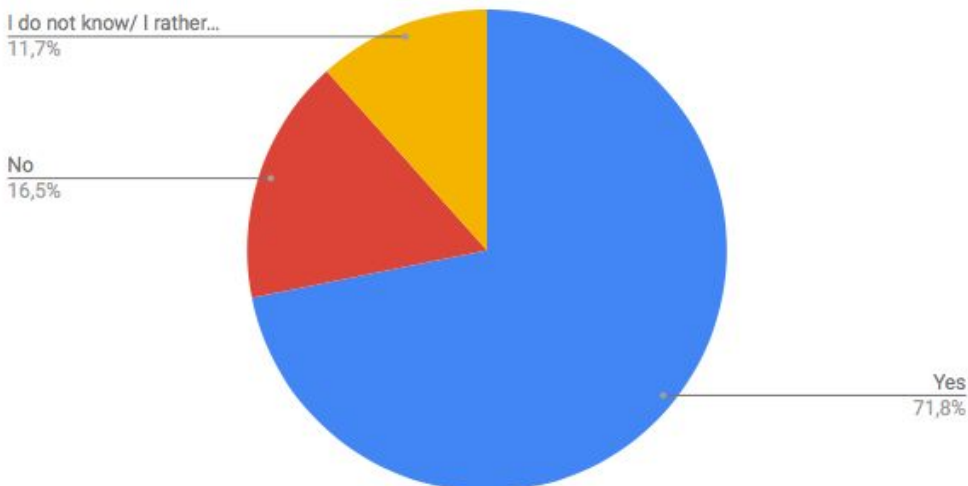
OTHER:

- Gender separation in campuses.
- If people cares about women, yes.
- Yes.
- Better systems.
- Stop telling people if they annoy you it's just a sexual assault case and then just ruin their life.
- Making it easier for women to come forward about these situations.

- By people not getting special treatments for doing stuff like this and making sure it is not happening
- By asking students or teacher if they see any kinds of sexual harassment or Know anybody who is planning to sexually assault someone
- better deans with morals
- More services should be provided by universities. For example, night and day transport from campus to vehicle. Charging less for parking passes; due to this many students won't pay for a parking pass and park far from campus.
- I don't know. The best is to figure out a way to stop sexual assault/harassment before it happens but there's only so much that can be done. I think glorification of drug & alcohol use during college is a part of the issue but maybe the fact that victims need to fight REALLY HARD to be heard & believed is the main problem. Repercussions for sexual harassment need to be higher & then for assault, the double.
- I believe there has to be an increased responsibility between both men & women.
- Because not all men commit sexual assault and I don't think it is fair to assume that. But also women should be able to feel safe without fear of being assaulted.
- Dry campuses
- Substantially lessened.

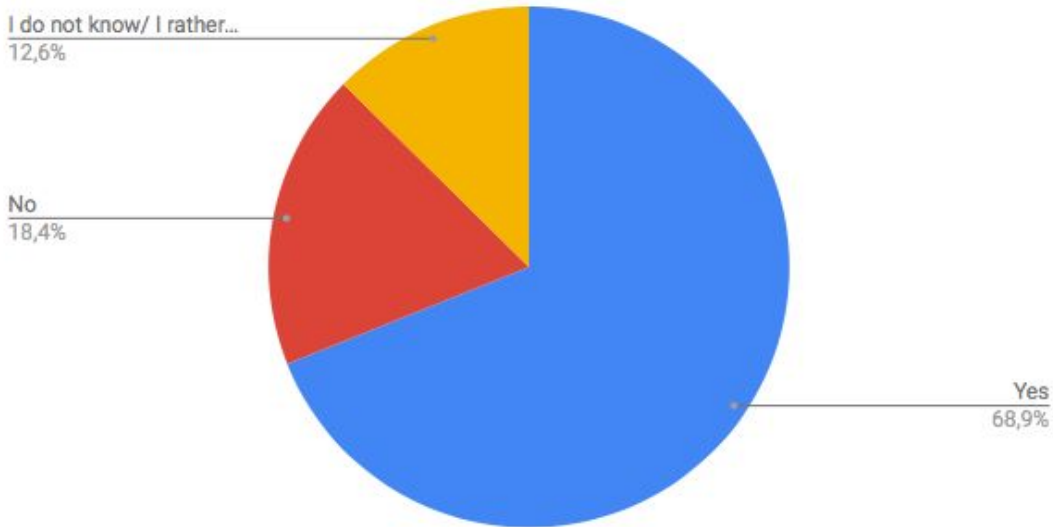
8.

Do you think American football players get "special treatment" and/or get away with things others usually would not?



9.

Do you think fraternity members get "special treatment" and/or get away with things others usually would not?



10.

Do you think money has to do with the frequency on campus sexual assaults?

