

**The Sexual Assault Response
&
Prevention Center**



THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR ACADEMIC YEAR

2016 - 2017

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Prevention Services	6
Orientation	6
First Year Experience	8
Step Up Step In BU	10
Step Up Step In BU 2	10
Step Up Step In BU for Faculty & Staff	12
SARP Peer Educators	12
Awareness & Additional Education	12
An Overview of SARP’s Programming	13
SARP Ambassadors	17
Alcohol & Sexual Assault	19
Clinical & Response Services	21
Sexual Assault	22
Dating/domestic violence	28
Stalking/Harassment	31
Groups	34

Introduction

The Sexual Assault Response & Prevention Center (SARP) provides the following report to document progress over the past year. The primary objectives of SARP remain providing specialized response to trauma and interpersonal violence, as well as raising awareness and activating prevention efforts on campus.

The report includes information pertaining to the Academic Year 2016-2017 (hereafter AY 16-17), which spans from May 23, 2016 through June 30, 2017. Unless noted specifically, figures and graphs are representative of data collected during this time period. In what seems to have become a tradition, forces outside of SARP have again reinterpreted what time frame constitutes the reporting period. AY 15-16 was inclusive of 12 months, AY 16-17 encompasses 13 months, 10 days. It is anticipated that the AY 17-18 report will begin a consistent data coverage period of July 1 to June 30. SARP acknowledges the difficulty the varying time frames create in attempting to compare and track data from year to year.

Data reported in the following document are drawn from a number of external sources including the 2015 Sexual Misconduct Climate Survey (SMCS) and AlcoholEdu®. Additional data is collected by the SARP staff. These sources collect data in different ways, each with their own strengths and limitations. While comparisons between the different data sources are provided, caution should be taken as exact comparisons are not possible due to survey questions not being identical and surveys sampling differently from the student population.

In July of 2014 a Sexual Misconduct Working Group was formed at the behest of President Robert Brown. In March of 2015, this working group administered the Sexual Misconduct Climate Survey (SMCS) to investigate the problem of sexual misconduct on campus.

The primary limitations of the 2015 SMCS is the low response rate from the study body, as well as the corresponding underrepresentation of certain groups (e.g. racial minorities) and overrepresentation of others (e.g. undergraduates). An important strength of this survey, however, is the nuance and depth regarding assessment of sexual misconduct victimization and prevention/awareness. The richness of this data is helpful in understanding the mindset of the University's victims, perpetrators, and bystanders.

The results of 2015 SMCS indicated that 18% of students reported experiencing at least one form of sexual assault and 13% reported experiencing intimate partner violence. These statistics are consistent with the research literature on college interpersonal violence, and suggest the ongoing need for clinical intervention for survivors, as well as education and prevention efforts. Likewise, the 2015 SMCS demonstrated a need for awareness and prevention efforts on campus. Seventy percent of responding students reported that they should learn more about sexual violence. Over 60% reported planning to learn more about the problem of sexual violence on campus. SARP is in a unique position to take advantage of these motivations and organize the campus towards positive social change.

AlcoholEdu® is an evidence-based online course designed to educate students about risky drinking and its effects. Before arriving at BU, all 1st year students are required to complete this

course, which teaches skills to prevent dangerous drinking and personal harms, as well as anonymously surveying students on their experiences with alcohol. Students being required to complete AlcoholEdu® is a significant strength. This allows data from the survey to be much more representative of the incoming freshman class. However, this information is limited to incoming freshman and does not allow for comparison between classes or showing longitudinal change. Additionally, the questions within AlcoholEdu regarding sexual misconduct are limited and secondary to those regarding alcohol.

SARP clinicians also collect anonymized data on all clients presenting with sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and/or harassment. This is an exact count of all clients presenting to SARP but is unlikely to be fully representative of the University population, given that some groups may be more or less likely to seek services generally, or with SARP specifically. Clinicians capture as much data is possible without imposing on the client, meaning there are times when information is unable to be collected. Additionally, trauma survivors may have difficulty with memory secondary to physical or mental health symptoms resulting from their experience. This accounts for instances where clients are unable to report on information regarding their experience or perpetrator.

Prevention Services

Orientation

Students' introduction to SARP begins with awareness programming at Incoming Student Orientation (ISO). All incoming students are required to attend ISO, in which students watch skits about sexual misconduct prevention that were written and are performed by returning students, SARP Actors. SARP Actors performed a total of three skits at ISO in summer 2016. The first skit presented at ISO takes place at a party, and addresses the role of alcohol in sexual assault as well as the importance of bystander intervention. Alcohol is not addressed as the cause of assault, but as a tool that the perpetrator uses to assault another individual and excuse their own actions.

The second skit focuses on catcalling, a form of harassment commonly experienced by women and gender minorities while in public spaces. It demonstrates the importance of prosocial bystanders challenging unacceptable thoughts, beliefs, and behaviors in our community, even if the survivor is not present. The skit emphasizes that by challenging these thoughts, beliefs, and behaviors we can create long-term cultural change, making our community safer and more inviting for everyone.

The third and final skit explores interpersonal violence in a dating relationship. The couple's argument includes a perpetrator using abusive behaviors including: manipulation and limiting independence, threats and intimidation, isolation, and electronic abuse. Threats of physical

violence during the skit are intentionally excluded, and the bystanders are both known and unknown by the couple.

During the third skit, Poll Everywhere© is used to actively engage students in decision making as bystanders. Various options for intervention are provided, and selected by students, in order to reinforce the many options students may have to effectively intervene. An overwhelming majority of students selected that they would engage in a prosocial bystander intervention such as “Knock on the door to distract them” and “Get an RA to intervene on your behalf” rather than “Do Nothing”. The poll results are an important piece of the social norming process of prosocial bystander action as it communicates to incoming students that most of their peers would intervene in this situation.

Each of these skits is performed separately for students and parents. It is a hope that these skits will spark larger conversations about sexual misconduct between parents and their student before students begin their academic career at BU. It is also a hope that these skits will encourage students to participate in sexual violence prevention and awareness initiatives throughout their time at BU.

In preparation for summer 2017, an additional skit was collaboratively written by SARP Actors and the SARP Health & Prevention Educator. In this fourth skit, SARP Actors reflect on their experiences as SARP Actors, prosocial bystanders, and BU students. Each actor reflects on one of the characters they portrayed in the first three skits. These reflections are an opportunity for

incoming students to hear directly from returning students about the challenges and obstacles to intervention, actors' thought process behind the skits, and how students can access resources.

First Year Experience

The foundation of our prevention efforts, laid during Incoming Student Orientation is expanded upon during SARP's FY101 module. FY101 is a one credit elective in the College of Arts and Sciences' (CAS)

First Year Experience

CAS FY101 (1 credit)

Through activities and discussions, FY101 is focused on creating BU community, promoting health, wellness and safety, building academic pathways and success, and exploring identity

First Year Experience series (Figure 1). SARP's

Figure 1. FY101 Description from BU Course Bulletin

module, *Sex is like Pizza*, is facilitated by either the SARP Health and Prevention Educator (HPE) or a SARP Peer Educator (PE). The facilitation of FY101 by a SARP Peer Educator is a new undertaking this academic year. SARP Prevention is continuing to move towards a peer+1 or near-peer model of direct program facilitation, by increasingly using Peer Educators for direct program facilitation.

Sex is like Pizza focuses on communication, consent, and sex-positivity. The program demonstrates the importance of communication before, throughout, and after sexual activity through a pizza-making activity. In a small group setting, students work together to design a pizza that they would like to share with their partner(s) at that moment. *Sex is Like Pizza* includes specific discussion on how we can communicate with our partner(s), including specific types of questions we can use when seeking consent either in pizza or sexual activity. Discussion about other sex-positive ways that sex and sexuality can be like pizza continue to focus on choice and

ANNUAL REPORT ACADEMIC YEAR 2016 – 2017

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE & PREVENTION

sex-positivity. *Sex is like Pizza* is one way for students to discuss communication and consent within sexual activity in a less intimidating or threatening way.

Attendance for the SARP module has continuously increased each academic year. This is due, in large part, to the expansion of the First Year Experience program, and the collaboration between SARP and Student Programs & Leadership at CAS. Attendance increased from 278 in AY 12-13 to 552 in AY 16-17 (Figure 2). It is important to note that FY101 students are often from difficult to reach and frequently at-risk populations, such as international students and first year students.

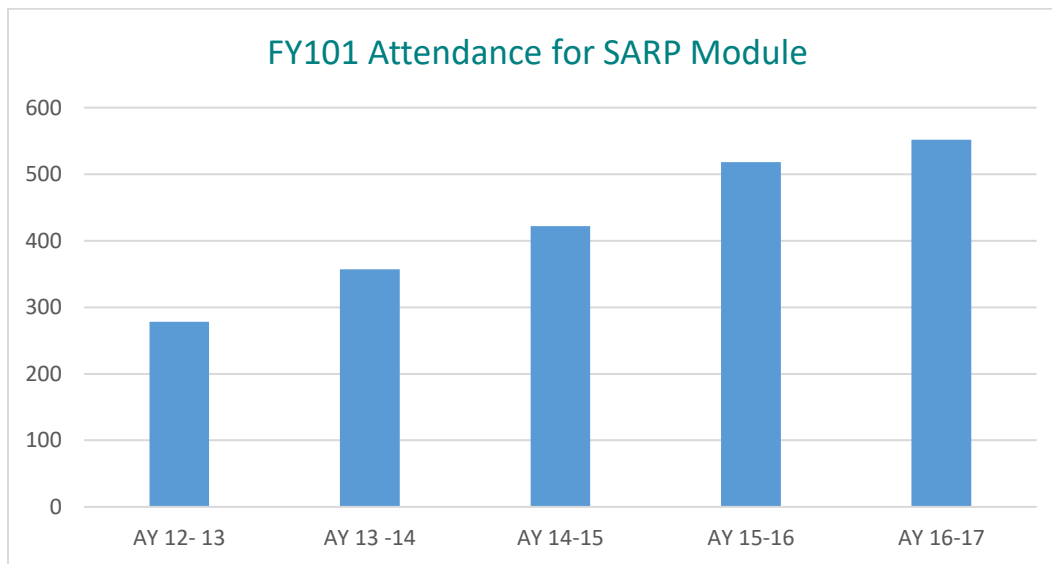


Figure 2. FY101 Attendance for SARP Module

Step Up Step In BU

Step Up Step In BU (SUSIBU) is SARP's primary program for sexual violence prevention. It is an interactive training that raises awareness about the prevalence of sexual assault and what we as members of the BU community can do to prevent it. Topics covered in SUSIBU include the responsibilities of leaders and the community, consent, rape culture, bystander intervention strategies, and more. SUSIBU is based on the evidence-based program 'Bringing in the Bystander', developed by Prevention Innovations at the University of New Hampshire (Banyard, Moynihan, & Plante, 2007). The program has been modified to be more specific to the BU community, in part utilizing student feedback.

Step Up Step In BU 2

Step Up Step In BU 2 (SUSIBU2) is a one hour follow-up program to Step Up Step In BU. AY 16-17 is the second academic year SUSIBU2 has been facilitated to BU students. SUSIBU2 allows for the reinforcement of bystander intervention messaging to continue year after year, and builds on the foundation introduced in SUSIBU. SUSIBU2 curriculum changes each academic year, and is primarily facilitated to returning Varsity Athletes that attended SUSIBU programming the previous academic year.

SUSIBU2 challenges participants to identify helpful and realistic bystander intervention strategies. During AY 16 – 17, peer educators facilitated discussion about three bystander intervention scenarios and brainstormed realistic intervention strategies. The three scenarios included:

- Someone makes a suggestive remark about someone who has had a lot to drink

ANNUAL REPORT ACADEMIC YEAR 2016 – 2017

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE & PREVENTION

- Someone makes sexual gestures and comments about someone who is working out
- Your friend tells you they've been checking their partner's messages and have figured out their social media passwords

Peer Educators are trained to navigate the many student responses that may arise, validate student questions, facilitate group discussion of intervention strategies, and explore nuance of the scenarios. Throughout the scenarios, Peer Educators also regularly bring attention to assumptions participants make about the gender of the scenario characters.

SUSIBU and SUSIBU2 were facilitated to 1,170 students, in groups ranging from 8-25. Student participants listed the following group affiliations:

- Club Sports Athletes (59)
- ED 245: Peer Counseling (35)
- Engineering Student Advisors (27)
- Greek Life (105)
- Incoming Student Orientation Student Staff, SUSIBU (168)
- Incoming Student Orientation Student Staff, SUSIBU2 (16)
- SARP Actors, SUSIBU (10)
- SARP Actors, SUSIBU2 (10)
- Student Activities Organization Student Leaders, excluding Greek Life (348)
- Varsity Athletes, incoming athletes (126)
- Varsity Athletes, SUSIBU2 for returning athletes (250)
- Other students attending SUSIBU sessions open to BU community (16)

Step Up Step In BU for Faculty & Staff

SARP facilitates SUSIBU for BU Faculty & Staff to BU professional staff who are interested in learning more about the sexual misconduct prevention messaging students receive from SARP.

The SARP Health & Prevention Educator and a BU staff co-presenter facilitated SUSIBU to seven BU staff.

SARP Peer Educators

Peer Educators are BU graduate students who facilitate in-person prevention programming to fellow BU students. Peer Educators receive training as well as ongoing individual and group supervision with the Health and Prevention Educator and other SARP staff.

The utilization of a peer education model allows for prevention programs to be facilitated in small-group format, and in afternoon and evening hours convenient for student schedules. Peer education is a helpful tool to create a space to allow students to more honestly discuss difficult or stigmatized topics such as sexual violence, sex-positivity, and bystander intervention, with informed peers.

Awareness & Additional Education

SARP uses international, national, local, and BU specific initiatives to create a culture where sexual misconduct prevention is incorporated into sex-positive education messaging.

These initiatives raise awareness of SARP, as well as highlight issues of sexual misconduct, healthy sexuality, consent, interpersonal violence, stalking and harassment. We work with

individual students, student groups, and other departments to develop and promote programming and events.

All of SARP’s programming is intended to have a positive effect, promoting healthy relationships and education about topics such as consent. SARP has worked to be inclusive and welcoming to marginalized groups, such as LGBTQ students, in all of our programming and events.

An overview of SARP’s programming:

BU Sexual Assault Awareness Week: Aligning with National Sexual Assault Awareness Month, BU Sexual Assault Awareness Week (SAAW) is a collaborative effort to raise awareness of sexual assault on campus. Events sponsored by SARP during BU SAAW 2017 were:

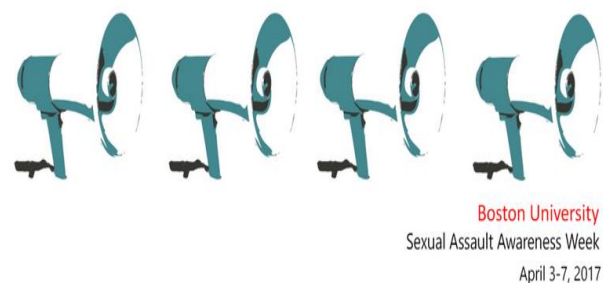


Figure 3. BU Sexual Assault Awareness Week 2017 Advertisement

- **BU Sexual Assault Awareness Week Student Art Exhibition:** A collaboration between BU Arts Initiative and SARP. An exhibition of BU student artistic response to sexual violence prevention, survivorship and/or allyship was present in the BU Arts Initiative’s office throughout SAAW. The exhibition consisted of individual works submitted by BU students and The Clothesline Project

- **The Clothesline Project:** An international awareness program started on Cape Cod that provides survivors of violence the opportunity to tell their story. Students and staff were invited to decorate a t-shirt that was displayed at the BU Arts Initiative
- **Discovering the Intersections between Rape & Race:** A collaboration between student group HeforShe and SARP. Speaker Dawna Thomas, PhD, an Associate Professor in the Africana Studies and Women's and Gender Studies Departments at Simmons College, spoke about the intersection of race and violence highlighted in her latest study, *The Cape Verdean Women's Project*
- **I Will Walk With You:** A collaborative art project aimed to visually demonstrate the BU community's support of survivors of sexual violence. Members of the BU community were invited to chalk paint a footprint, which created a path across BU campus, beginning in East Campus and ending at SARP's doors at 930 Commonwealth Ave. The footprints symbolized the commitment to support survivors. This project was proposed by BU student Keara Russell (CAS '19)
- **Men Doing Women's Work:** A panel of men involved in antiviolence work. Panelists discussed the roles of men in this work, and how other men can be a part of this movement. Panelists included BU faculty, staff, and a BU student
- **Student Leadership & Activism Panel:** Student leaders and activists discussed how they make sexual violence prevention a part of their life. Panelists included students affiliated with: BU HeForShe, BU Ultimate Frisbee, Center for Gender Sexuality & Activism, I Will Walk With You, SARP Ambassadors, and SARP Peer Educators

BU White Ribbon Week: The White Ribbon Campaign was started in response to the mass killing of 14 female college students in Canada. The white ribbon has become a symbol of men’s efforts to end violence against women. Aligning with Jane Doe, Inc.’s White Ribbon Day, Boston University White Ribbon Week invites members of the BU community of all genders to make a commitment to non-violence in all relationships, and be a part of the solution to end interpersonal violence by being a prosocial bystander. SARP Ambassadors and student volunteers table across campus to talk with students about taking the pledge, wearing the ribbon, and what it means to be a part of the solution to end violence.

CAS FY 103: Identity, Inclusion & Social Action: The Identity, Inclusion & Social Action curriculum was developed by several BU staff from offices throughout the University, including SARP’s Health and Prevention Educator. In this one credit class students engage in discussions about social identities, explore experiences of discrimination of marginalized groups, and explore opportunities for further learning and social action. One of three sections of Identity, Inclusion & Social Action was co-instructed by SARP’s Health and Prevention Educator. A SARP Crisis Counselor was a guest speaker and led discussion about gender, sexuality, and the intersection of interpersonal violence.

First Year Experience

CAS FY 103

Credits: 1

Students will engage in discussions about social identities (race, ethnicity, national origin, sexual orientation, gender, disability, age, religion, and socio-economic class), examine systems of oppression, and identify opportunities to work towards social justice.

Figure 4. FY103 Description from CAS Student Programs & Leadership FY103 Webpage

Consensual Valentines: SARP consensual valentines modify common candy heart statements into consensual questions. SARP Ambassadors and other student volunteers distributed consensual valentines around campus, allowing for unique opportunities to discuss communication and consent. BU students were welcome to take valentines to share or write a message on a valentine that SARP will mail.

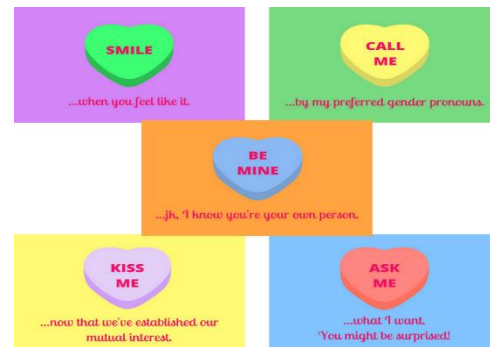


Figure 5. Consensual Valentine Cards

Sex in the Dark: During this event, sponsored by BU Wellness & Prevention Services, a panel of “sexperts” answered students’ anonymous questions about sex and relationships. A SARP Crisis Counselor served on the panel of sexperts, and SARP Ambassadors wrote and voiced over brief skits in the dark. Between the rounds of Q&A, skits engaged students in the topics of: consent, prosocial bystander action, and how to respond to someone who is disclosing something that might be challenging.

Sex is Like Pizza: *Sex is like Pizza* focuses on communication, consent, and sex-positivity. *Sex is like Pizza* demonstrates the importance of communication before, throughout, and after sexual activity through a pizza-making activity. In a small group setting, students work together to design a pizza that they would like to share with their partner(s) at that moment. *Sex is Like Pizza* includes specific discussion on how we can communicate with our partner(s), including specific types of questions we can use when seeking consent either in pizza or sexual activity. Discussion about other sex-positive ways that sex and sexuality can be like pizza continue to focus on choice and sex-positivity. *Sex is like Pizza* is one way for students to discuss

communication and consent within sexual activity in a less threatening way. In sessions open to all BU students, following the workshop, students pick up the pizza they designed with their pizza partner at OTTO Pizza.

Spring into Wellness Fair: A wellness fair hosted by BU Wellness & Prevention Services. SARP Ambassadors tabled to connect with BU students about prosocial bystander intervention, how to support a survivor, and share information about SARP services with BU students.

SARP Ambassadors

SARP Ambassadors are undergraduates dedicated to being prosocial bystanders, raising awareness about sexual and interpersonal violence, and promoting healthy relationships. SARP Ambassadors build community, promote sex-positivity, and drive change on campus.

The SARP Ambassador program was initiated in January 2014 to increase student input and participation in SARP's education and awareness initiatives. SARP Ambassadors are trained in a variety of areas including bystander intervention, consent, how to support a survivor, and how to refer a student to SARP. SARP Ambassadors assist in the planning and implementing of SARP events and initiatives, provide valuable feedback on campus sexual violence initiatives, and facilitate essential conversations with their peers.

In AY 16-17, SARP Ambassador Activities included:

- BU White Ribbon Week: Peer-to-peer passive education about bystander intervention
- Consensual Valentines: Distribution of valentines and peer-to-peer passive education about consent

- Spring into Wellness: Peer-to-peer passive education about bystander intervention
- Sex in the Dark: Writing and performing vignettes about bystander intervention, consent, and how to respond to disclosures
- All other SARP events: Promote and attend events; table promoting SARP information and initiatives

Alcohol & Sexual Assault

The following charts present data collected from AlcoholEdu® for College, a required online alcohol prevention program for first-year students. This data compares responses from first-year students before matriculation and then again during the fall semester.

The use of the Likert scale- a 1-7 range from Always to Never - for what would appear to be “yes” or “no” answers- as well as the wording of the questions, is problematic as it supports the myth that there are hierarchies of sexual violence.

During the past two weeks, to what degree did the following happen to you when drinking or as a result of your drinking? Don't count things that have happened to you but were not because of drinking.				
Been taken advantage of sexually.				
	Summer 2016		Fall 2016	
	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
1 - Never Experienced	1,399	90.49%	1,275	89.41%
2	59	3.82%	60	4.21%
3	45	2.91%	30	2.10%
4	26	1.68%	32	2.24%
5	8	0.52%	14	0.98%
6	5	0.32%	8	0.56%
7 - Always Experienced	4	0.26%	7	0.49%
Total Respondents	1,546		1,426	

Figure 6 AlcoholEdu® Generated

In figure 6, we can assume that 1,275 BU students who selected “Never” had not been taken advantage of sexually in the past two weeks. Given that the second survey was administered in the fall semester of 2016, we can assume that the 151 students that did not answer “Never” were taken advantage of sexually while students at Boston University.

ANNUAL REPORT ACADEMIC YEAR 2016 – 2017

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE & PREVENTION

During the past two weeks, to what degree did the following happen to you when drinking or as a result of your drinking? Don't count things that have happened to you but were not because of drinking.

Taken advantage of someone sexually.

	Summer 2016		Fall 2016	
	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
1 - Never Experienced	1493	96.57%	1,373	96.28%
2	21	1.36%	24	1.68%
3	16	1.03%	13	0.91%
4	11	0.71%	8	0.56%
5	2	0.13%	1	0.07%
6	2	0.13%	3	0.21%
7 - Always Experienced	1	0.06%	2	0.14%
Total Respondents	1,546		1,426	

Figure 7 AlcoholEdu® Generated

Likewise, for figure 7 , given that the second survey was administered in the fall semester of 2016, we can assume that 51 students had taken advantage of someone sexually during their first three months as a Boston University student. It should be noted that these figures include only students who have self-identified as using alcohol, leaving the experiences of a large number of first year students missing from the data.

Clinical & Response Services

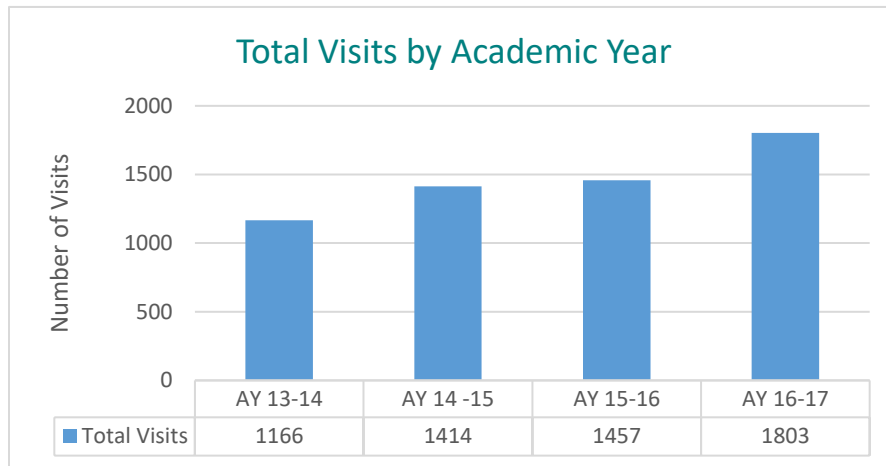


Figure 8. Total Visits by Academic Year

The total number of counseling visits for the AY 16-17 is 1803, which includes new students as well as students who initiated care in previous years.

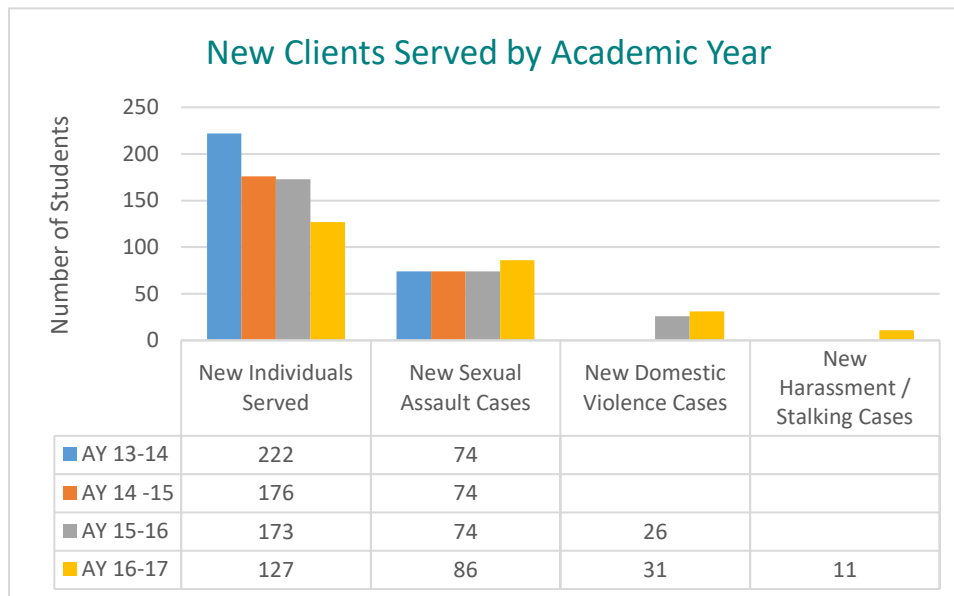


Figure 9. New Clients Served - by Academic Year

In AY 16-17, 127 students were seen by SARP clinicians. Of these 127 students, 86 were new students to SARP presenting due to sexual assault (SA) and 31 due to domestic/dating violence

(DV). This is the first year SARP has collected data on harassment/stalking cases, with 11 new students presenting to SARP due to harassment/stalking.

Sexual Assault

The following figures represent the 86 new students who received clinical services from a SARP counselor for the presenting problem of sexual assault.

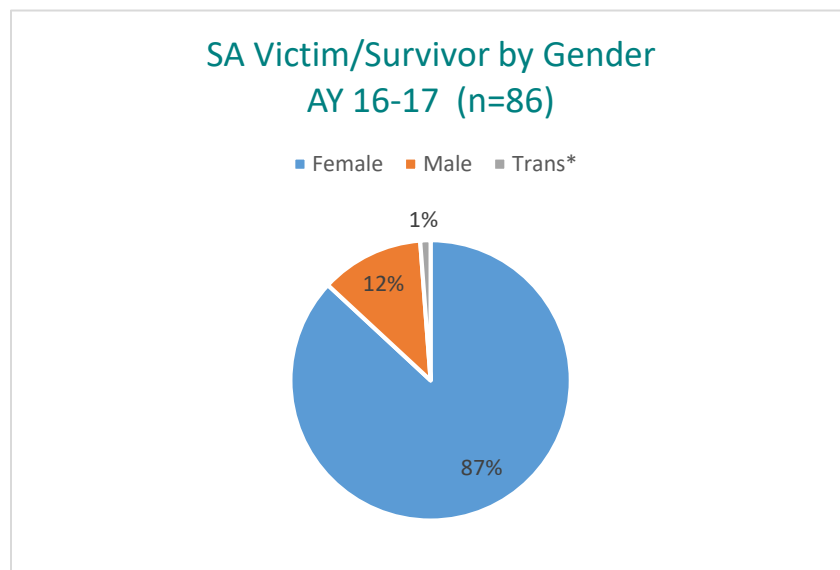


Figure 10. SA Victim/ Survivor by Gender AY 16-17

Victims/survivors of sexual assault (SA) are primarily female (female 87%, male 12%, trans* 1%). Similarly, perpetrators of SA are primarily male (male 97%, not disclosed 2%, female 1%).

ANNUAL REPORT ACADEMIC YEAR 2016 – 2017

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE & PREVENTION

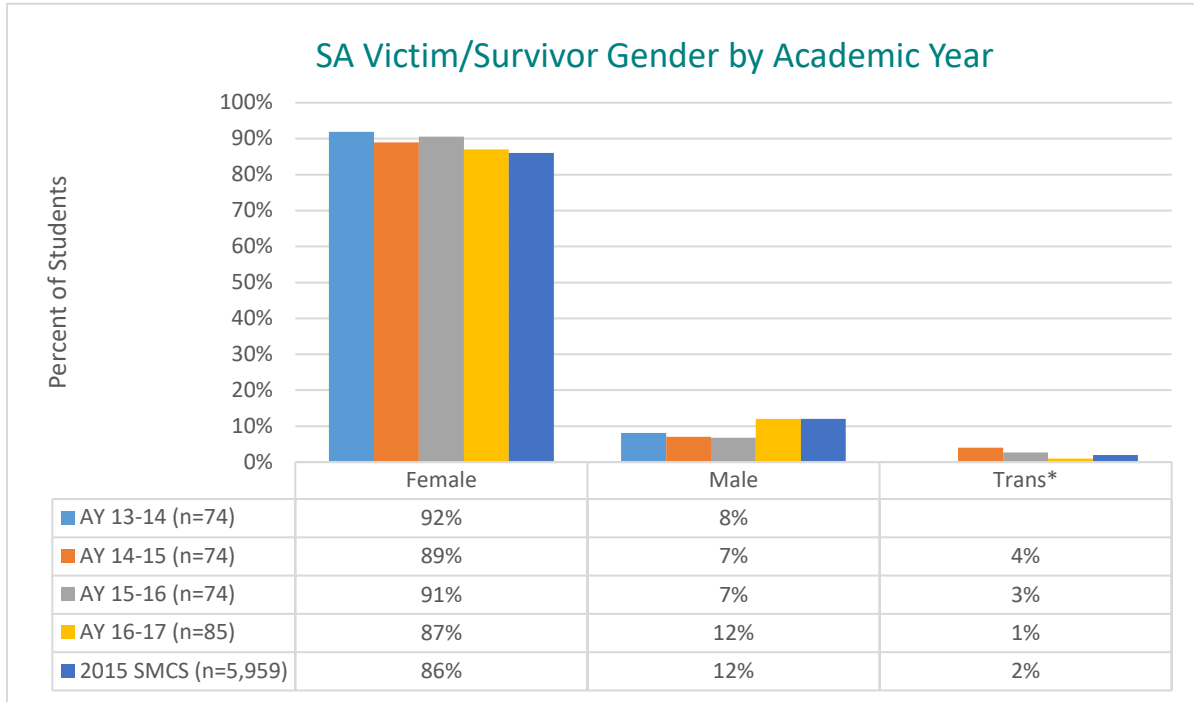


Figure 11. SA Victim/Survivor Gender by Academic Year

The current gender distribution of SA victims/survivors and perpetrators has remained consistent over the past four academic years. This gender distribution is also consistent with the Boston University 2015 Sexual Misconduct Climate Survey for both gender of victim/survivor (female 86%, male 12%, trans* 2%) and perpetrator (male 91%, female 8%).

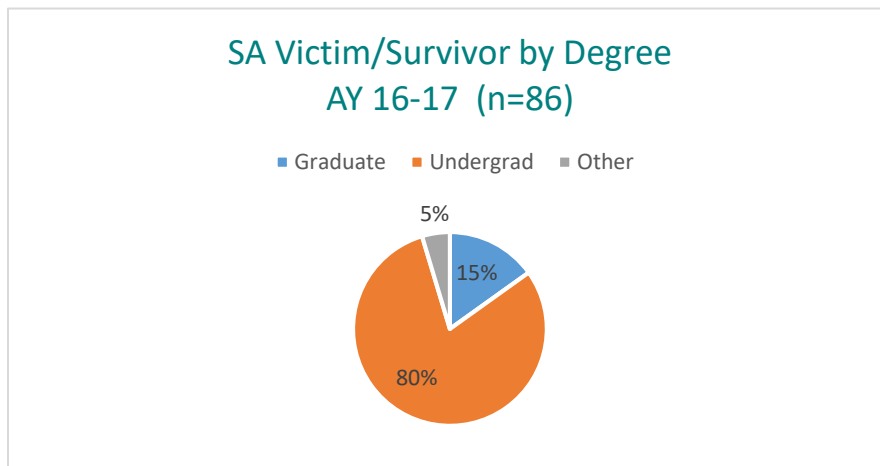


Figure 12. SA Victim/Survivor by Degree AY 16-17

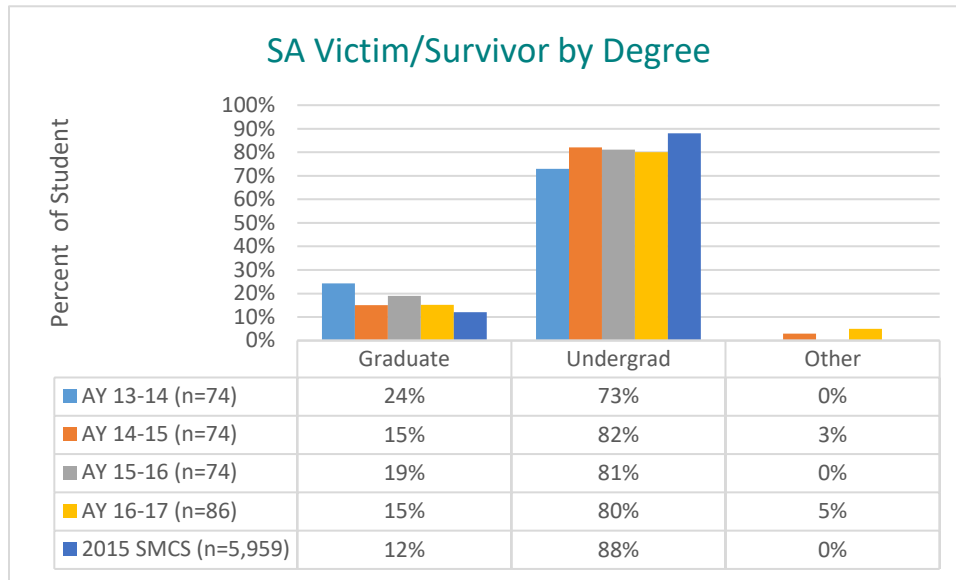


Figure 13. SA Victim/Survivor by Degree

Victims/survivors of SA presenting to SARP are primarily enrolled as undergraduate students (80%) versus (15%) graduate students. This is consistent with rates from the AY 15-16 report (undergraduates 81%, graduates, 19%), as well as with BU 2015 SMCS (undergraduates 88%, graduates 12%).

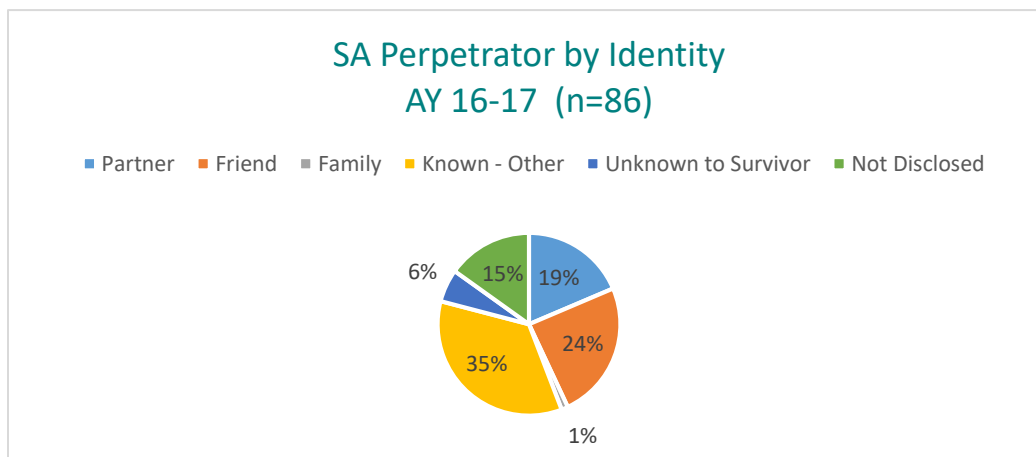


Figure 14. SA Perpetrator by Identity AY 16 - 17

ANNUAL REPORT ACADEMIC YEAR 2016 – 2017

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE & PREVENTION

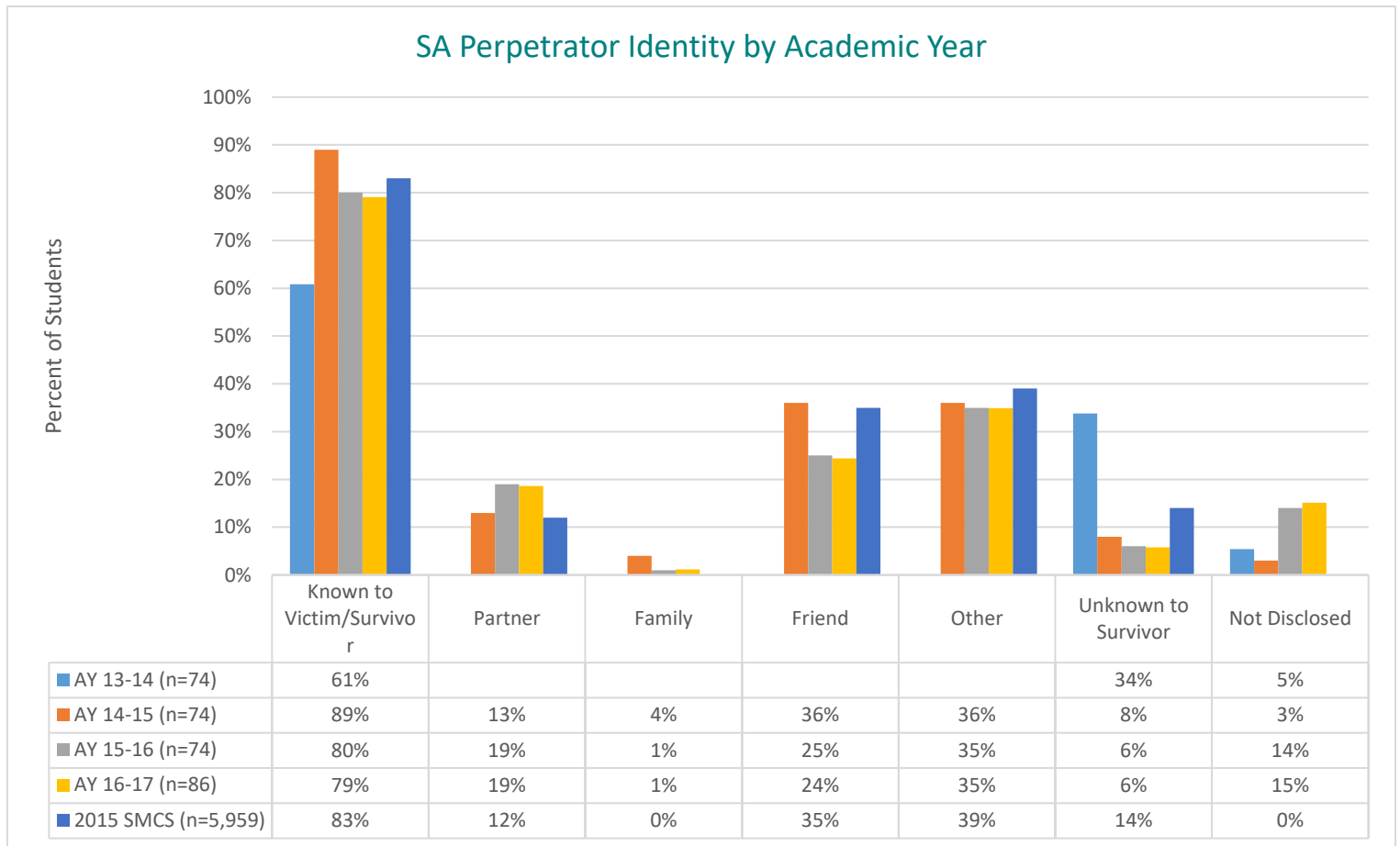


Figure 15. SA Perpetrator Identity by Academic Year

Victims/ survivors of SA reported being primarily assaulted by someone known to them (known-other person 35%, friend 5%, sexual/romantic partner 19%, family 1%). Six percent of the SA victims/ survivors has a perpetrator unknown to them, and 15% did not disclose the identity of their perpetrator. Often, the identity was unknown to the victim/survivor due to impairment or trauma symptoms.

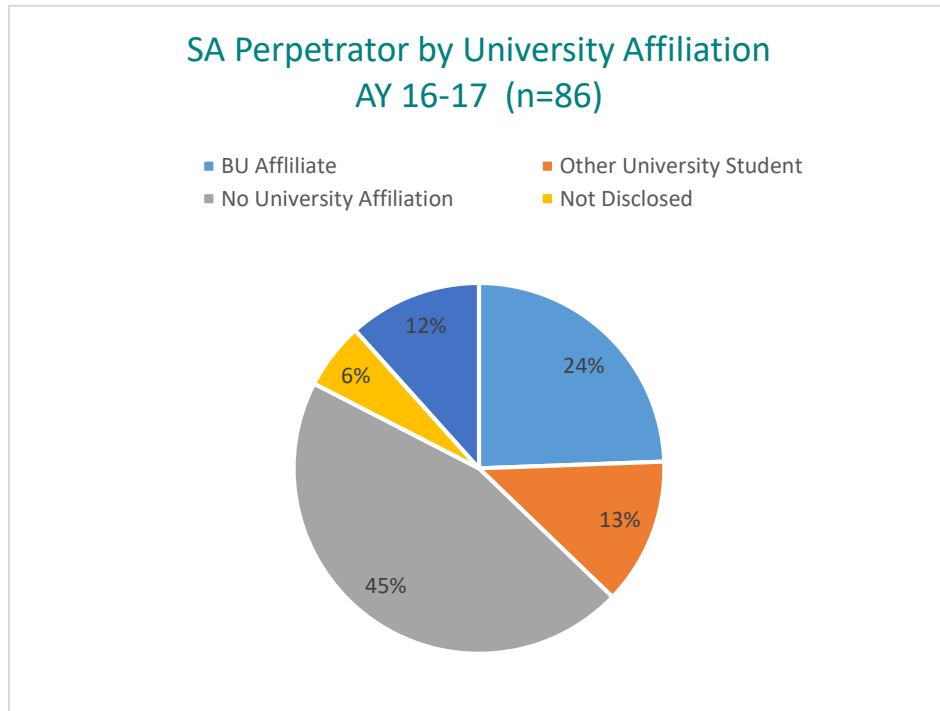


Figure 16. SA Perpetrator By university affiliation AY 16-17

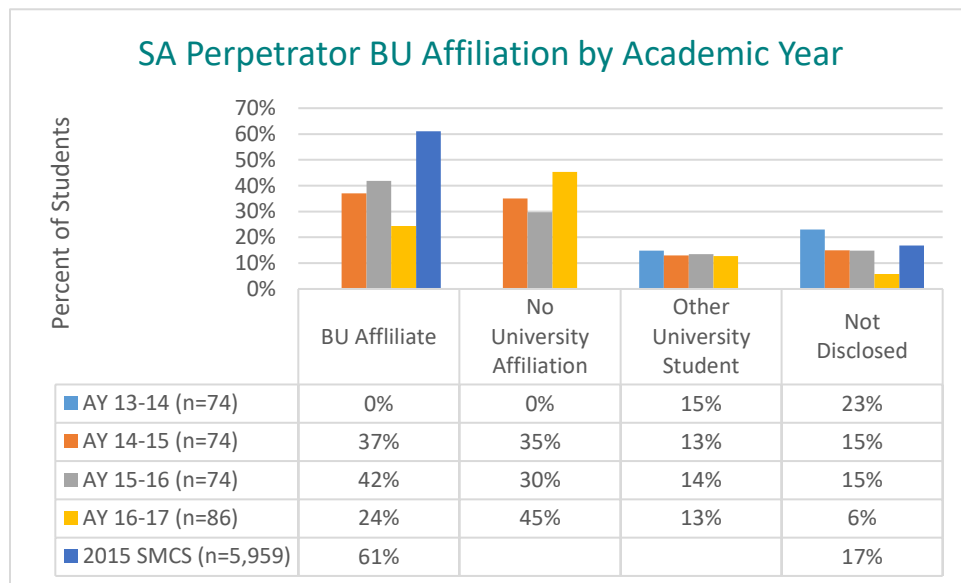


Figure 17. SA Perpetrator BU Affiliation by Academic Year

ANNUAL REPORT ACADEMIC YEAR 2016 – 2017

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE & PREVENTION

Most perpetrators had no affiliation with a university (45%). Other victims/survivors reported their perpetrator was affiliated with Boston University (24%) or other university (13%). Six percent of victims/survivors did not disclose the university affiliation of their perpetrator. These rates are somewhat different from what we would expect based on the rates from BU 2015 SMCS and AY 15-16 where 67% and 42% of students reported being assaulted by another BU student, respectively.

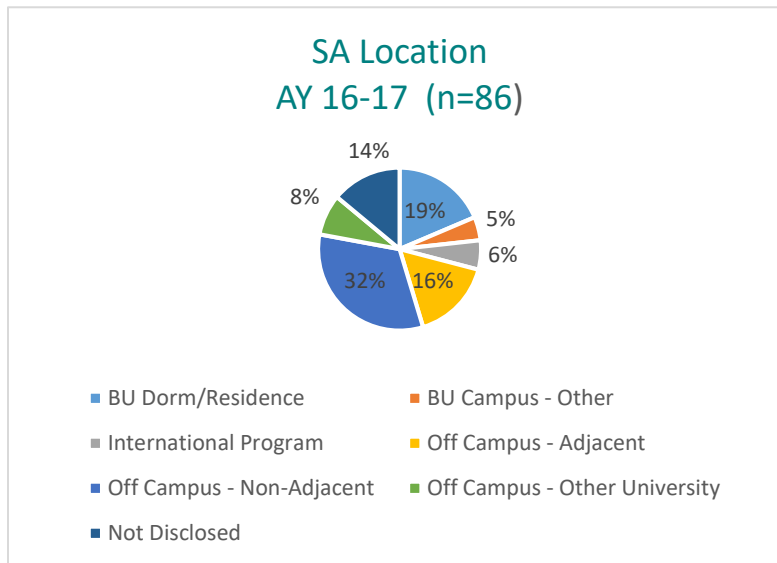


Figure 18. SA Location by Location

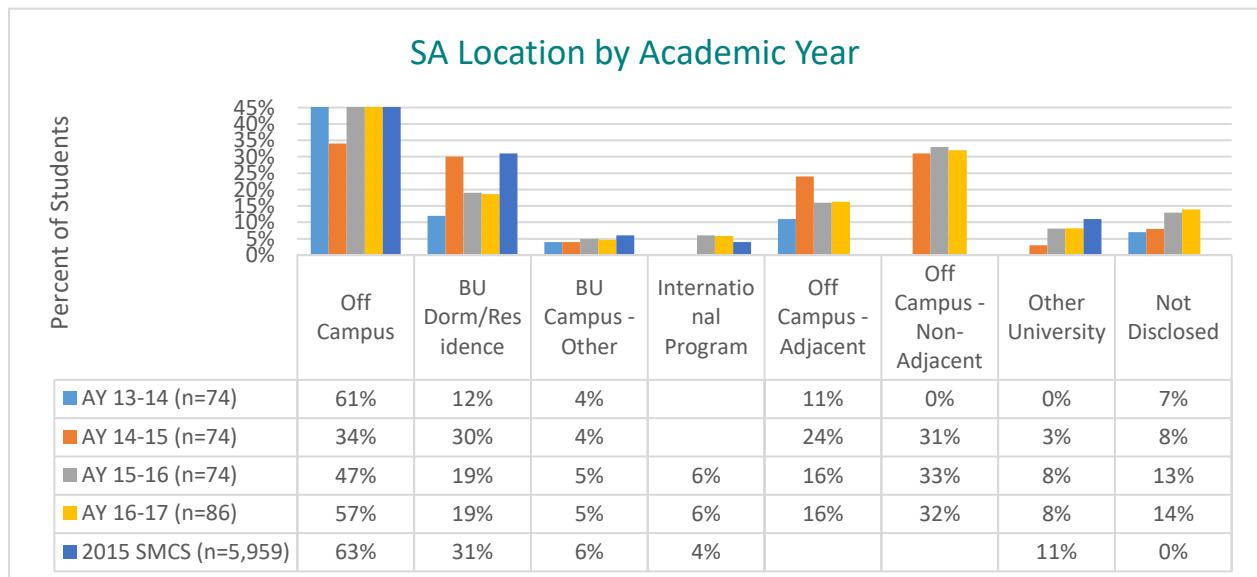


Figure 19. SA Location by Academic Year

Victims/survivors of SA reported a number of locations of their assault: off-campus non-adjacent (32%), on-campus dorm or residence (19%), off-campus adjacent (16%), other on-campus location (5%), while studying abroad (6%). Eight percent reported their assault occurred on another university campus and 14% did not name the location of their assault.

Dating/Domestic Violence

The following figures represent the 31 students who received clinical services from SARP counselors for the presenting problem of domestic/dating violence (DV).

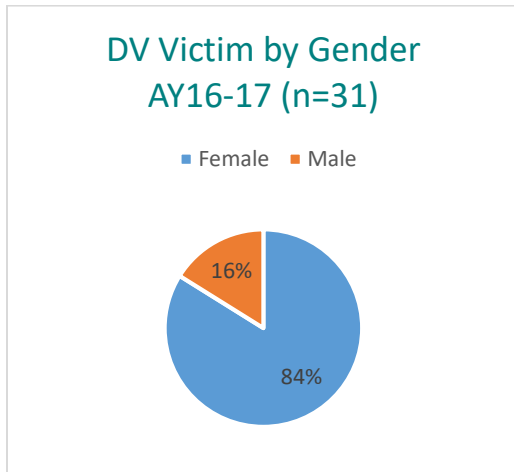


Figure 20. DV Victims by Gender AY 16 - 17

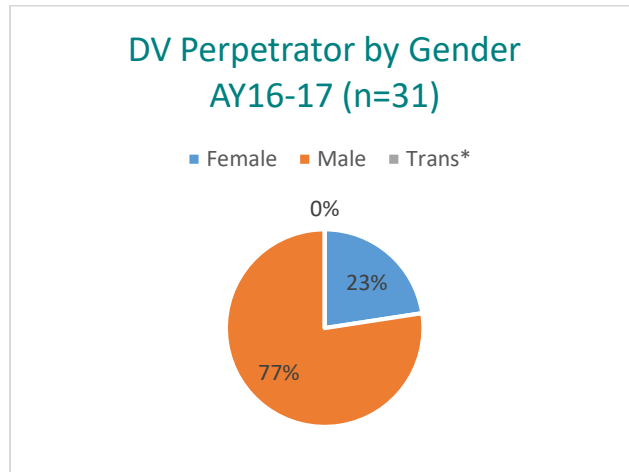


Figure 21. DV Perpetrators by Gender AY 16 - 17

Victims/survivors of DV are primarily female (female 84%, male 16%, trans* 0%). Similarly, perpetrators of DV are primarily male (male 77%, female 23%, trans* 0%). This is consistent with the BU 2015 SMCS for both gender of victim (female 75%, male 23%, trans* 2%) and perpetrator (male 92%, female 8%).

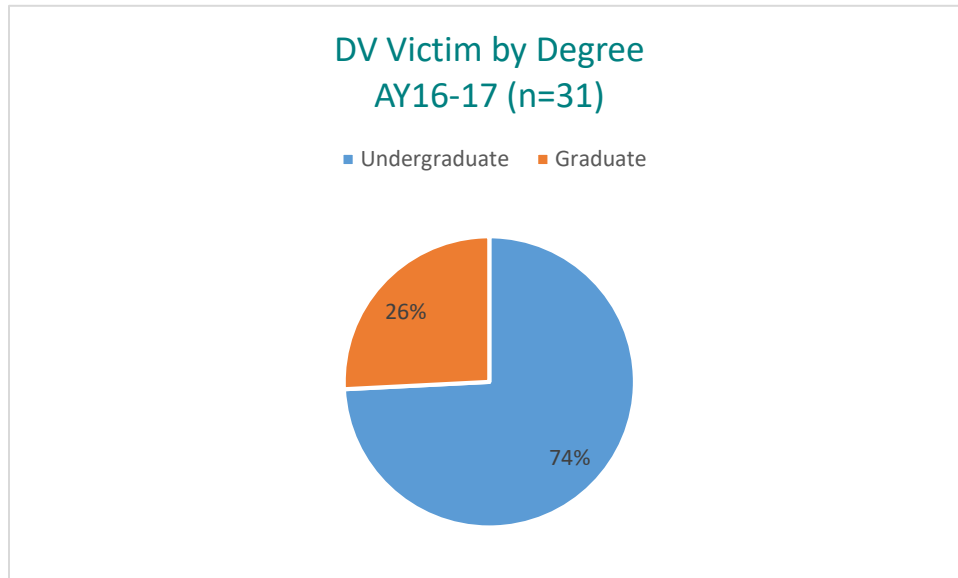


Figure 22. DV Victim by Degree AY 16 - 17

A majority of DV victims/survivors were undergraduate students (74%), compared to graduate students (26%).

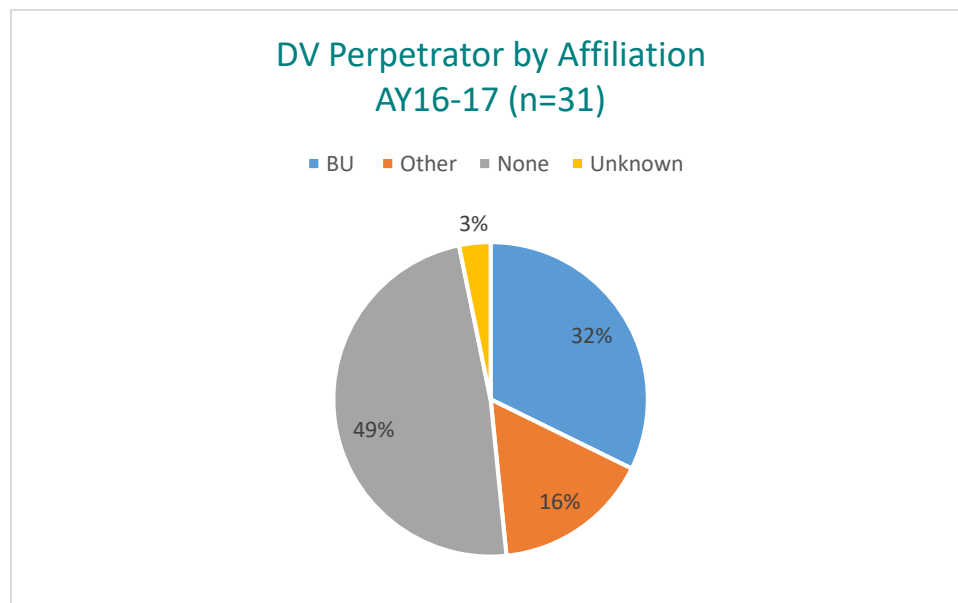


Figure 23. DV Perpetrator by Affiliation

Thirty-two percent of the DV perpetrators were other BU students, while 16% were enrolled in another university. Forty-nine percent of DV perpetrators were not enrolled in any university, while 3% had an affiliation unknown to the victim/survivor.

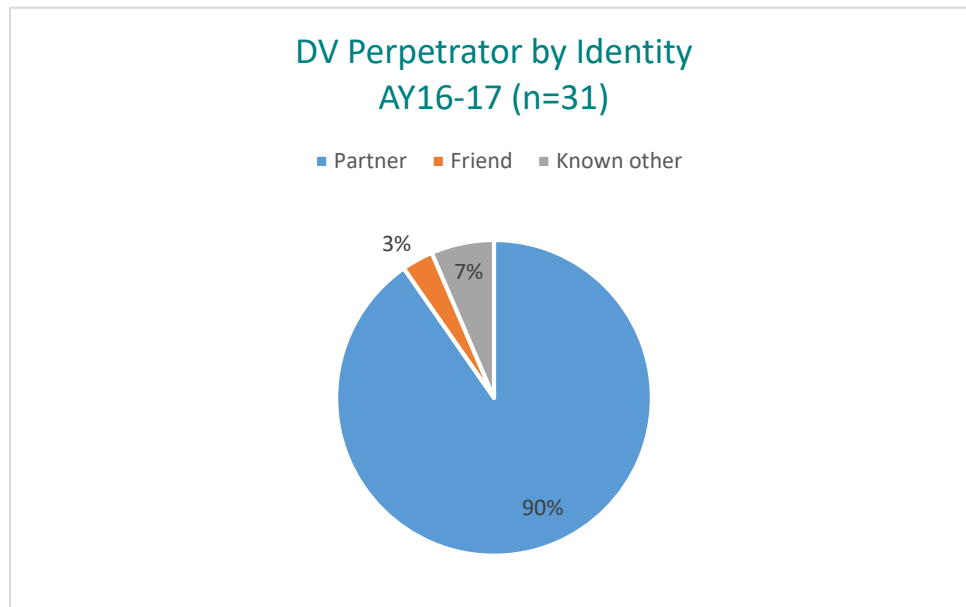


Figure 24. DV Perpetrator by identity ay 16-17

Most perpetrators of DV were primary romantic or sexual partners (90%), while the others were identified as a friend or other relationship (10%). It should be noted that for the purposes of data collection, SARP uses a broad definition of domestic violence that includes romantic/sexual partners, as well as other loved ones and/or family members.

Stalking/Harassment

The following figures represent the 11 student who received clinical services from SARP counselors for the presenting problem of Stalking/Harassment (S/H).

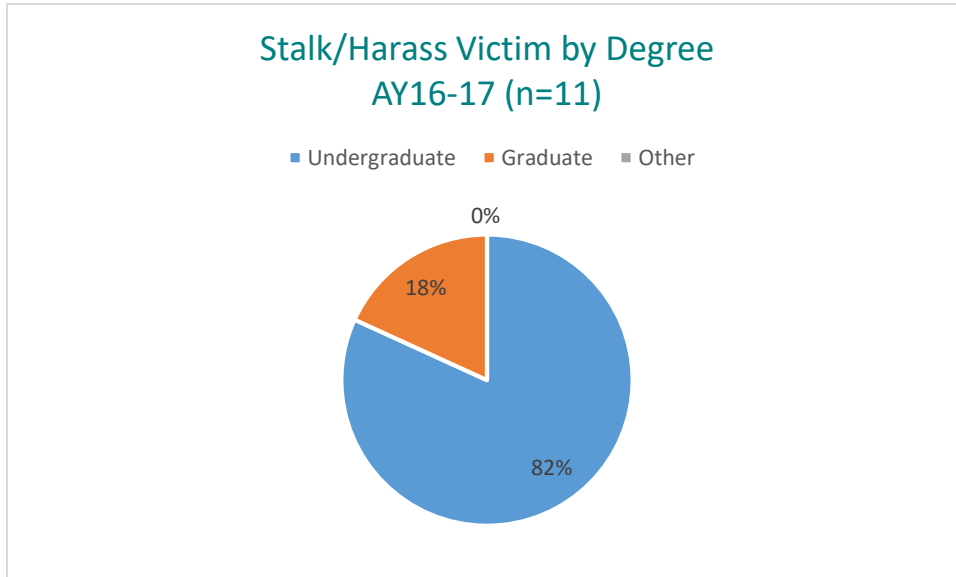


Figure 25. Stalk/Harass Victim by Gender

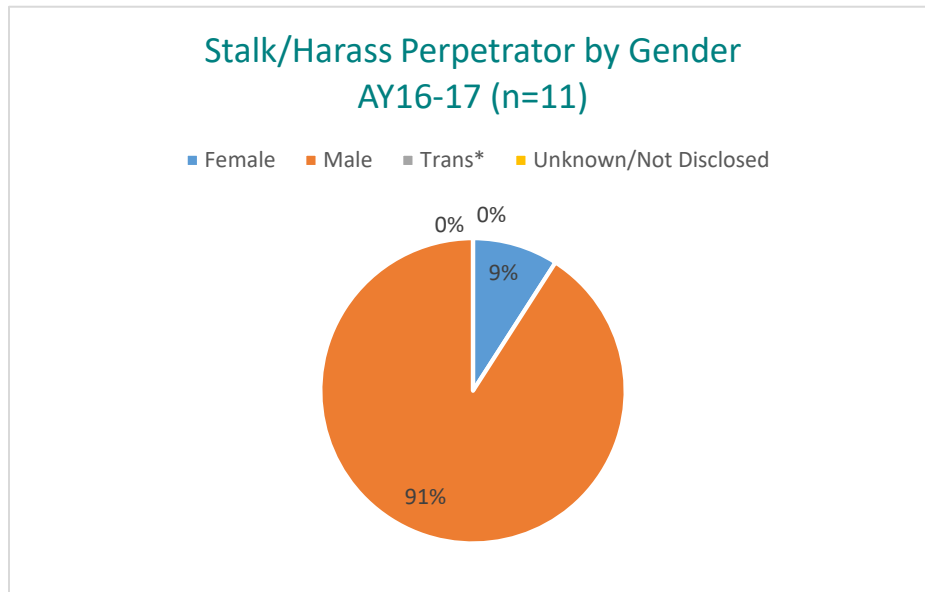


Figure 26. Stalk/Harass Perpetrator by Gender AY 16-17

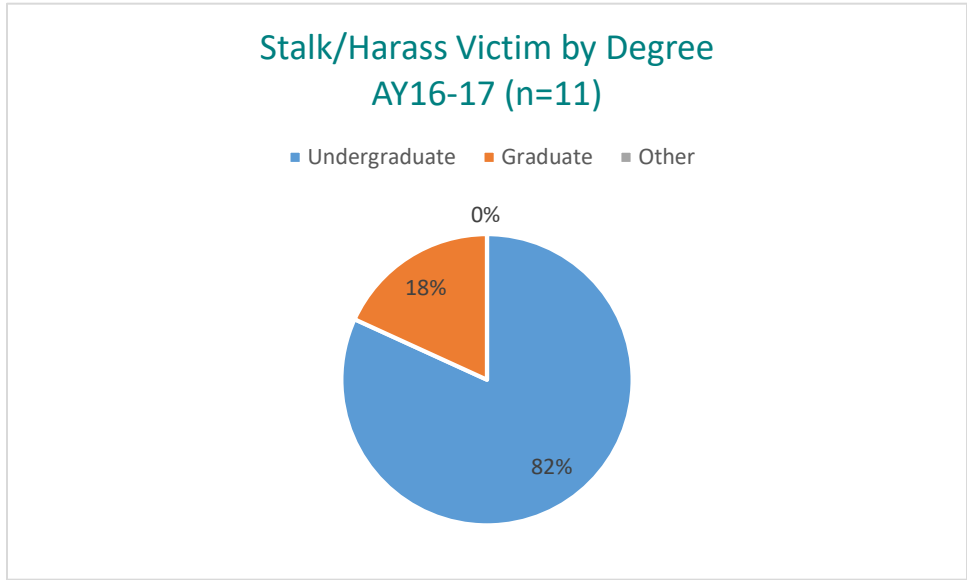


Figure 27. Stalk/Harass Victims by Degree AY 16-17

Victims/survivors of S/H are primarily female (female 82%, 18% male, trans* 0%). Similarly, perpetrators of S/H are primarily male (male 91%, female 9%, trans* 0%). A majority of the victim/survivors were undergraduate (85%) compared to graduate (18%) students.

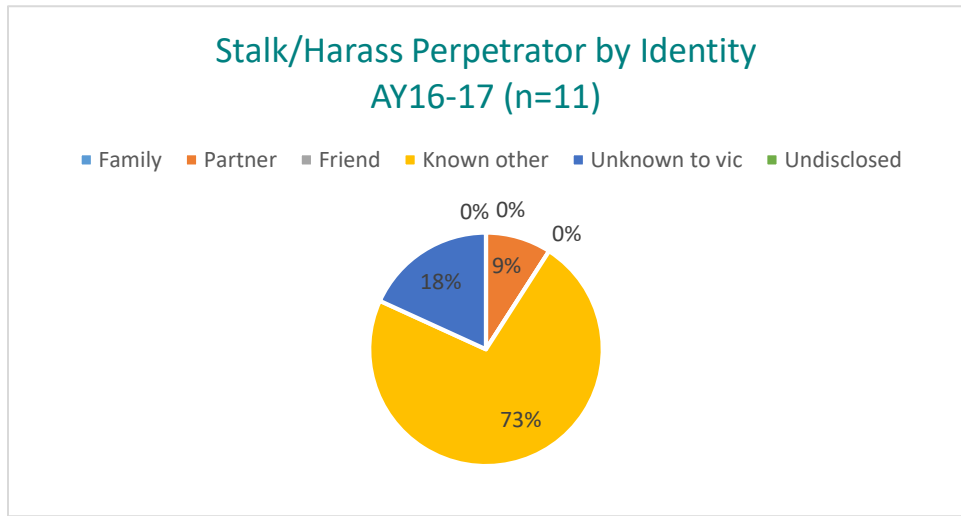


Figure 28. Stalk/Harass Perpetrator by Identity AY 16-17

Most perpetrators of S/H were known by the victim/survivor (73%), while the others were identified as unknown (18%) or romantic partner (9%). For the purposes of data collection,

ANNUAL REPORT ACADEMIC YEAR 2016 – 2017

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE & PREVENTION

SARP defines stalking and harassment as more than one instance of unwanted attention, in person or electronically, that can be reasonably regarded as alarming or threatening.

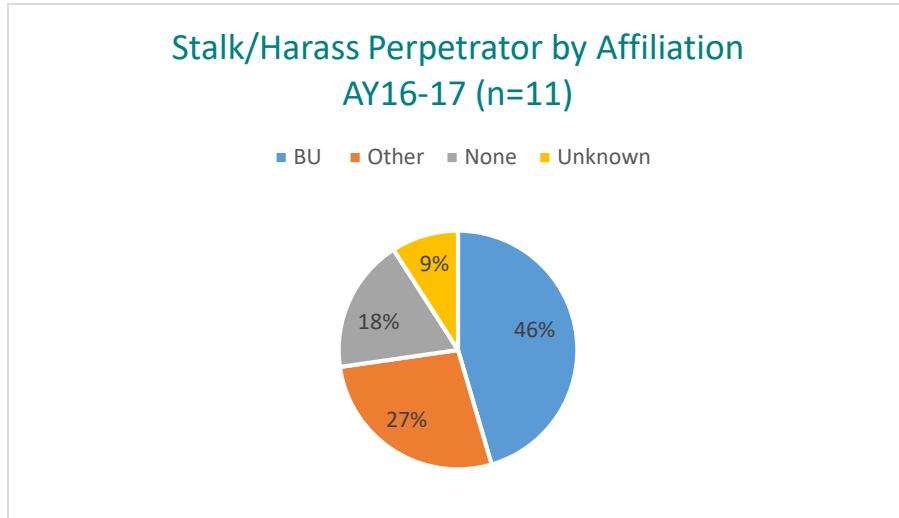


Figure 29. Stalk/Harass Perpetrator by Degree AY 16-17

Forty-six percent of the S/H perpetrators were other BU students, while 27% were enrolled in another university. Eighteen percent of S/H perpetrators were not enrolled in another university, while 9% had an affiliation unknown to the victim/survivor.

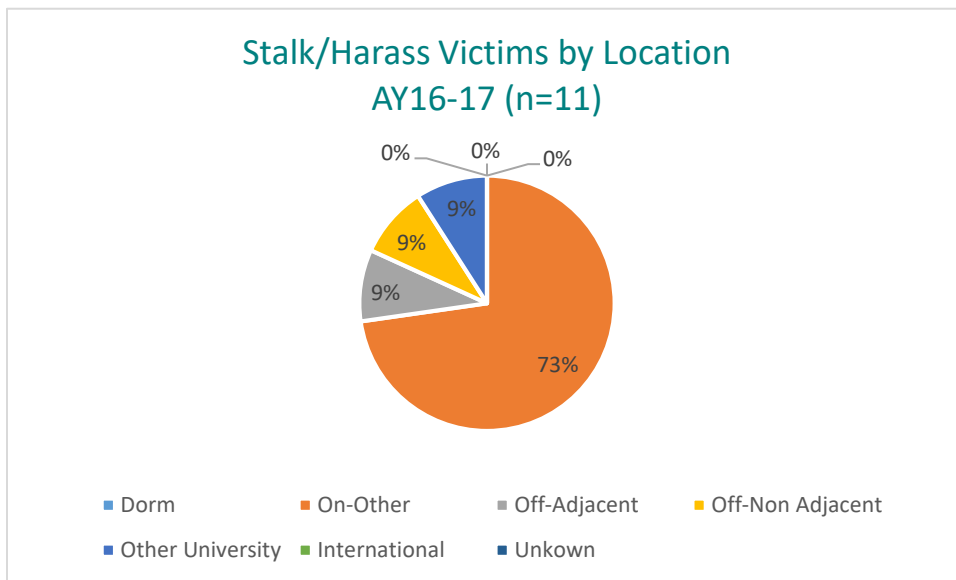


Figure 30. Stalk/Harass Victims by Degree AY 16-17

Victims/survivors of stalking and harassment reported a number of locations of their harassment: on-campus other than dorm or residence (73%), on-campus dorm or residence (9%), off-campus adjacent (9%), or off-campus non-adjacent (9%).

Groups

The group program, started in AY 13-14, continues to benefit students looking for peer support and counselor-led guidance. This year SARP counselors added three additional groups to the program: a support group for students navigating the process of reporting sexual assault, a process-oriented group for graduate students who had been assaulted while working in the field, and an additional process-oriented group for survivors of sexual assault. SARP counselors also continued to offer the original on-going process oriented group for survivors of sexual assault and the psycho-educational support group for survivors of dating violence called Complicated Relationships. Group size ranged from 3-7 students. All groups were led by SARP counselors.