

Rape on Minnesota College Campuses

A Comparison of Reported Rapes with Synthetic Estimates

Minnesota Department of Health

Fall 2012



Sexual Violence Prevention Program
Injury and Violence Prevention Unit
Center for Health Promotion
Health Promotion and Chronic Disease

For more information on campus sexual violence prevention from Minnesota Department of Health, visit the

Campus Sexual Violence Prevention Portal:

<http://www.health.state.mn.us/injury/topic/svp/campuskit/>



MDH Injury and Violence Prevention Unit

www.health.state.mn.us/injury
injury.prevention@health.state.mn.us

P.O. Box 64882
St. Paul, MN 55164-0882
651-201-5484

Abstract

Sexual violence is a common problem across undergraduate institutions in the United States. It is also the most common underreported violent crime. The reasons for this are complicated, and historically colleges and universities have faced challenges with both encouraging reports and responding to them. This paper projects the number of completed rapes per year on 35 Minnesota college campuses with on- or near-campus housing, based on enrollment population data. By comparing these projected occurrences with actual reports of sex crimes via data submitted by each campus in compliance with the Clery Act, an estimation of the reporting percentage for each campus can be made. The highest reporting percentage for a single campus was 20.3% of rapes being reported; the lowest reporting percentage was 0%. The average amongst all schools was 3.9% of rapes being reported; 13 of 35 campuses had zero reports. Amongst schools with at least one rape report, the average reporting percentage was 6.0%. This report contributes to the growing body of evidence indicating that mechanisms for boosting reporting rates on college campuses is crucial to successful sexual violence prevention on college campuses.

Introduction

Sexual violence is a serious and common problem on college campuses.¹ In 2000, the National Institute of Justice found that in a national sample of 4,446 undergraduate women, the victimization rate was 27.7 rapes per 1000 female students, with 22.8% of respondents reporting multiple victimizations.² In 2007, the National Institute of Justice found that 13.7% of undergraduate women were sexually assaulted at least once since entering college, actions which was often facilitated by the use of drugs or alcohol.³ Also in 2007, the US Department of Justice found that in a sample of 2000 college women, 5.2% were raped in the past year alone, most commonly in drug-facilitated or incapacitated incidents in which the perpetrator was known to the victim; additionally, only 12% of these rapes were reported.⁴ The American College Health Association in 2011 found that 0.6% of men and 1.9% of women had experienced sexual penetration without their consent in the past 12 months.⁵ The University of Minnesota Boynton Health Service found in 2011 that more than a quarter of female students and 5.8% of male students report experiencing a sexual assault in their lifetime.⁶ Among a sample of over 20,000 college women from data collected in 1997, 1999, and 2001, it was found that 4.7% had experienced a rape since “the beginning of the school year.”⁷ Sexual violence on campuses is a widespread and compelling public health problem.

-
- ¹ Abbey A. Alcohol-Related Sexual Assault: A Common Problem Amongst College Students. *J Stud Alcohol*, Supplement 14:118-128; 2002.33
 - ² Fisher B, Cullen FT, Turner MG. *The Sexual Victimization of College Women*. Washington, DC: Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice; 2000. Available at <http://www.nij.gov/pubs-sum/182369.htm>. Accessed June 12, 2012.
 - ³ Krebs CP, Lindquist CH, Warner, TD, et al. *Campus Sexual Assault (CSA) Study*. Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice; 2007. Available at <https://www.ncjrs.gov/app/publications/abstract.aspx?ID=243011>. Accessed July 3, 2012.
 - ⁴ Kilpatrick DG, Resnick HS, Ruggiero, KJ, et al. *Drug-Facilitated, Incapacitated, and Forcible Rape: A National Study*. Available at <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/219181.pdf>. Washington, DC: US Department of Justice; 2007.
 - ⁵ American College Health Association. *National College Health Assessment Undergraduate Reference Group Executive Summary*. Fall 2011. Available at http://www.achancha.org/reports_ACHA-NCHAI.html.
 - ⁶ Lust, K. *College Student Health Survey Report*. Saint Paul, MN: University of Minnesota Boynton Health Service, 2011. Available at <http://www.bhs.umn.edu/surveys/index.htm>. Accessed April 8 2012.
 - ⁷ Mohler-Kuo M Dowdall GW Koss MP Wechsler H. Correlates of Rape while Intoxicated in a National Sample of College Women. *J Stud Alcohol* 2007; 65.1:37-45. Available at <http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/cas/Documents/rapeintox/037-Mohler-Kuo.sep1.pdf>. Accessed June 15 2012.

However, many campuses receive no reports of sexual violence, and thus are led to believe that it just does not happen on their campus. This is far from the truth. Instead, we posit that the campuses with the highest number of reported cases tend to be the most aware and best equipped to tackle the problem of sexual violence in their campus community. These campuses are characterized by open dialogue about prevention coupled with financial and institutional backing to support such activity; strong support systems for survivors which set an example for other victims or potential perpetrators; and a willingness to meet the problem head-on without minimizing any aspect of sexual violence, such as incidence rates or effect on victims.

The purpose of the data exercise is to help college administrators begin discussions around ways to counter the extensive under-reporting of rape and sexual assault that occurs in college settings.

Methodology

We examined data from a broad subset of higher education institutions in Minnesota, including state, public, private, 2-year and 4-year undergraduate institutions. We included campuses with on- or near-campus housing, using housing presence as a proxy for student socialization. Thus, undergraduate institutions without on- or near-campus housing—primarily community and technical colleges—were excluded from this study. A total of 35 schools were included (Appendix A).

The Campus Safety and Security Data Analysis Cutting Tool from the Office of Postsecondary Education of the U.S. Department of Education (<http://ope.ed.gov/security/>) was used to obtain the Clery Act annual security report detailing total sex offenses occurring at each institution for the past three years. The three years of reports were averaged to give an annualized number of reports (Appendix B). The National Center for Educational Statistics (<http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter>), and in some cases the websites of schools, was used to obtain 2010 12-month undergraduate enrollment data.

To estimate the yearly number of rapes by institution, the total female⁸ and male full-time undergraduate enrollment for that institution was multiplied by the incidence rates from five studies (ACHA 2007; Fisher 2000; Kilpatrick 2005; Lust 2011; Mohler-Kuo 2007) which calculated female victimization per year in a college environment and one study (ACHA 2007)

⁸ In the case where schools had an “other” category for gender, the “other” category was assumed to stand for transgender or gender-nonconforming students. These students often face high rates of sexual violence as well, significantly in the form of hate crimes; see Grant, Jaime M et al. *Injustice at Every Turn: A Report of the National Transgender Discrimination Survey*. Washington: National Center for Transgender Equality and National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, 2011 and Rankin S, Weber G, Blumenfield W, Frazer S. *The State of Higher Education for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender People*. North Carolina: Campus Pride, 2010. Thus, the “other” enrollment was included in the “female” enrollment total, with a higher rates of sexual violence.

which calculated male victimization per year in a college environment. See Appendix C and D. The projected occurrences vary widely by campus based solely upon campus population size. In order to provide a conservative projection, the smallest confidence interval of the study that reported the smallest yearly incidence for males and females was used to calculate the expected (or projected) number of rapes in the campus setting. This was then compared to the average observed (or reported) sex crime statistics submitted by each campus in compliance with the Clery Campus Security Act (Appendix E).

Results

The highest reporting percentage for a single campus was 20.0% of rapes being reported; the lowest reporting percentage was 0%. Over half the schools (13 out of 35, or 37%) had a reporting percentage of 0%. The average amongst all schools was 3.9% of rapes being reported. Amongst schools with at least one rape report, the average reporting percentage was 6.0%. This can be compared to the statistics on levels of reporting of completed rapes nationally in campus settings; in 2000, the National Institute of Justice found that slightly less than 5% of survivors reported to police.⁹

Limitations of this Report

The true incidence of sexual violence on each Minnesota campus is not known. Reporting to advocacy and crisis centers, campus authorities, and law enforcement is notoriously low for rape crimes, particularly for rape in a campus scenario that often involves alcohol facilitation or other incapacitation.^{10,11} Even anonymous victimization surveys are not thought to capture the entirety of sexually violent incidents. This understanding is illustrated below.¹²

⁹ Fisher B, Cullen FT, Turner MG. The Sexual Victimization of College Women. Washington, DC: Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice; 2000. Available at <http://www.nij.gov/pubs-sum/182369.htm>. Accessed June 12, 2012.

¹⁰ Kilpatrick DG, Resnick HS, Ruggiero, KJ, et al. Drug-Facilitated, Incapacitated, and Forcible Rape: A National Study. Washington, DC: US Department of Justice; 2007.

¹¹ Lust, K. College Student Health Survey Report. Saint Paul, MN: University of Minnesota Boynton Health Service, 2011. Available at <http://www.bhs.umn.edu/surveys/index.htm>. Accessed April 8 2012.

¹² Gibbons R. Understanding Sexual Violence on the College Campus. Brooklyn Park, MN: Joint Meeting of the Chief Academic & Student Affairs Officers/College & University Deans Meeting Plenary Presentation; 5/24/2012.



However, we do know that sexual violence happens on college campuses, and that it happens often enough to affect the campus culture and community in a variety of detrimental ways.¹³ Given this, the study used the lowest possible yearly incidence for rapes of females based on the five studies.

Of course, different institutions will have different actual yearly incidences due to the particulars of their campus culture, environment and social norms. That is part of the point that this report tries to make: that campuses can take steps to increase reporting rates in the short term, which will reduce rates of sexual violence on their campus in the long term.

There are several limitations with the Clery Act data itself. Because its goal is to standardize reporting across many different types of postsecondary institutions, the law only requires reporting of rapes and other crimes that happen *on* or *adjacent to* campus (including the campus, public areas immediately near campus, Greek housing, and remote classrooms). This excludes sites where arguably most assaults happen: perpetrated against acquaintances in nearby off-campus houses and apartments where students live. This means that schools may have received reports of rapes which occurred off-campus but, due to the nature of the Clery Act requirements, this study was unable to account for such reports, leaving the schools with a lower total reporting percentage than might otherwise be the case.

The second limitation with the Clery Act data is that while it includes reports made to campus security, local law enforcement, and school officials who have “significant responsibilities for student and campus activities,” it does not require the inclusion of reports made through informal or privacy-protected channels on campus such as mental health professionals, on-campus sexual

¹³ Fisher B, Cullen FT, Turner MG. The Sexual Victimization of College Women. Washington, DC: Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice; 2000. Available at <http://www.nij.gov/pubs-sum/182369.htm>. Accessed June 12, 2012.

assault advocates, and the clergy.¹⁴ A campus may have very welcoming and responsive informal services such as these, but lack equally welcoming and responsive institutionalized and formal structures that discourage official reports which trigger investigation and disciplinary procedures. If reports are only made through these means, a school will also have a lower total reporting percentage than might otherwise be the case.

Discussion and Recommendations

The consequences of sexual violence to the individual and community are numerous. Sexual violence in all forms negatively affects victims' health and wellbeing in terms of suffering from both short-term and chronic physical and psychological conditions.^{15,16,17} For student victims, the burden of sexual violence is high. Anxiety, depression, substance abuse, interpersonal difficulties, and other health problems, as well as a rate of PTSD 2.8 – 8.2 times greater than non-victimized individuals, can affect academic success, quality of life, and retention rates.^{18,19} Sexual violence also negatively impacts the broader campus community, creating ripples of trauma that change the nature of campus culture.

Compounding negative health impacts of sexual violence is the widespread lack of reporting, which contributes to the difficulties of preventing it. It is widely understood that rape and sexual assault are the most under-reported violent crimes.²⁰ There are many reasons for the

¹⁴ U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education. The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting, Washington, DC; 2011. Available at <http://www2.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/handbook.pdf>. Accessed June 27 2012.

¹⁵ Krebs CP, Lindquist CH, Warner, TD, et al. Campus Sexual Assault (CSA) Study. Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice; 2007. Available at <https://www.ncjrs.gov/app/publications/abstract.aspx?ID=243011>. Accessed July 3, 2012.

¹⁶ Centers for Disease Control. Sexual Violence: Consequences. Atlanta, GA: CDC, Division of Violence Prevention; 2009. <http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/sexualviolence/consequences.html>. Accessed July 10 2012.

¹⁷ Yuan NP, Koss MP, Stone M. The psychological consequences of sexual trauma. National On-line Resource Center on Violence Against Women; 2006. Available at http://new.vawnet.org/Assoc_Files_VAWnet/AR_PsychConsequences.pdf. Accessed July 10 2012.

¹⁸ Walsh K, Danielson CK, McCauley JL, Saunders BE, Kilpatrick DG, Resnick HS. National Prevalence of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Among Sexually Revictimized Adolescent, College, and Adult Household-Residing Women. Archives of General Psychiatry 2012 69.9: 935-942.

¹⁹ Lombardi K. A Lack of Consequences for Sexual Assault. The Center for Public Integrity; 2010. Available at <http://www.iwatchnews.org/2010/02/24/4360/lack-consequences-sexual-assault-0>. Accessed July 10 2012.

²⁰ United States Department of Justice. National Crime Victimization Survey. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics; 2006.

underreporting; historically and currently, in many cases, it can be unsafe, retraumatizing, or seem useless to disclose sexual victimization. A variety of factors are involved in a decision to not report sexual victimization. In studies that explore this question,^{21,22} many respondents reveal that they did not consider the crime to be serious enough, or did not feel that harm was intended. This is largely a definitional problem of understanding what constitutes sexual violence. Other barriers to reporting are very structural, including such concerns as not wanting others to know, fearing reprisal from the perpetrator, not knowing how to report, fearing bad treatment, dismissal and/or hostility from the reporting system. Fortunately, a college can take many actions to decrease the influence of these dissuasive factors, through social norms campaigns and institutional support. Some of the barriers have to do with institutional structures; some of them have to do with common understandings of what constitutes sexual violence and how victims and perpetrators are perceived. This is encouraging, because colleges can do much to change both.

Sexual violence is preventable.²³ The most effective strategy for increasing awareness and reporting of sexual violence is form coalitions emphasizing programs, initiatives, and institutional support that explicitly advocate for the prevention of sexual violence. According to the American College Health Association, equally important are both reframing the issue and fully engaging the entire campus community.²⁴ Schools have adopted many tactics specific to the dynamics and culture of their campus. Any successful effort will:

- be comprehensive and multifaceted, and integrated within the fabric of the campus, rather than a one-time standalone event;²⁵
- place students and victims at the forefront;

²¹ Kilpatrick DG, Resnick HS, Ruggiero, KJ, et al. Drug-Facilitated, Incapacitated, and Forcible Rape: A National Study. Washington, DC: US Department of Justice; 2007.

²² Fisher B, Cullen FT, Turner MG. The Sexual Victimization of College Women. Washington, DC: Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice; 2000. Available at <http://www.nij.gov/pubs-sum/182369.htm>. Accessed June 12, 2012.

²³ Campus Sexual Violence Prevention Portal. Minnesota Department of Health. 2012. Available at <http://www.health.state.mn.us/injury/topic/svp/campuskit/index.cfm>.

²⁴ American College Health Association. Shifting the Paradigm: Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence. 2008. Available at http://www.acha.org/sexualviolence/docs/ACHA_PSV_toolkit.pdf.

²⁵ Capraro, R, Maxwell SR. Using New Student Orientation to Prevent Violence Against Women on College Campuses. Facilitated Langford L. Higher Education Center for Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Violence Prevention. US Department of Education. Webinar; 8 Mar 2012. < <http://www.higheredcenter.org/services/training/webinars/using-new-student-orientation-to-prevent-violence-against-women>>

- focus on environmental and social change by going to the source of the problem;
- acknowledge the extent of the problem; and
- be inclusive of all people, including sexual and other minorities.

When implementing any new, comprehensive sexual violence prevention program, a college will observe an increase in reports in the months following.²⁶ This is not an indication that the incidence of sexual violence has increased. It is, however, something to be prepared for with a message of the benefits of accurate reporting, the expanded ability to serve victimized students and decreasing revictimization, the benefits of open and honest conversations on this difficult topic, and the prevention of future perpetration. It is also an indication of the effectiveness of the programming being implemented. Lastly, it indicates increased rates of reporting, more survivors accessing the help they need, and contributes to a greater likelihood of stopping repeat offenders²⁷ from perpetrating again.

For decades, a lack of reports of sexual violence received by institutions of higher education has contributed to a sense of security on campuses. This is due in part to broader societal tendencies to avoid or misconstrue the topic of sexual violence, and the complexities of gender, sexuality, power, and violence in mainstream US culture.²⁸ However, decades of activism and advocacy, ongoing research into the extent and dynamics of the problem in campus settings, as well as concurrent attention to this issue via the recently updated interpretation of Title IX law through the Office of Civil Rights of the US Department of Education,²⁹ has encouraged schools to embrace their legal and ethical responsibility and work for prevention on their campuses. The stakes are high. Pressure from parents, concerns about public relations and ratings, and worry over the depth of the problem are valid but must be balanced with the health and safety of Minnesota college students. No student deserves sexual violence as part of their higher education experience.

²⁶ Gibbons R. Understanding Sexual Violence on the College Campus. Brooklyn Park, MN: Joint Meeting of the Chief Academic & Student Affairs Officers/College & University Deans Meeting Plenary Presentation; 5/24/2012.

²⁷ College repeat rapists average 5.8 rapes each. One study demonstrated a range of 2-50 rapes per rapist. Lisak D, Miller P. Repeat Rape and Multiple Offending Amongst Undetected Rapists. *Violence and Victims* 2002;17:1:73-84. Available at <http://www.reachouth.com/sexualassault/RepeatRapeMultOffend.pdf>. Accessed July 10 2012.

²⁸ O'Neil M, Morgan P. American Perceptions of Sexual Violence: A FrameWorks Research Report. FrameWorks Institute, 2010. Available at http://www.frameworksinstitute.org/assets/files/PDF_sexualviolence/AmericanPerceptionsOfSexualViolence.pdf. Accessed July 10 2012.

²⁹ Ali R. Dear Colleague Letter. US Department of Education; Office of Civil Rights, 2011. Available at <http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/letters/colleague-201104.html>. Accessed July 10 2012.

In terms of future research, the next step in pursuing this line of inquiry is evaluating the sexual violence prevention programs and attitudes on each campus, and determining their association with a higher reporting percentage.

The ultimate goal is to prevent sexual violence before it happens. In the interim, creating a campus environment in which survivors are supported and the institution stands strongly against sexual violence is paramount. Schools can do much to prevent sexual violence and support survivors. Let this report be a rallying call in service of these crucial efforts.

References

Abbey A. Alcohol-Related Sexual Assault: A Common Problem Amongst College Students. *J Stud Alcohol*, Supplement 14:118-128; 2002.33

Ali R. Dear Colleague Letter. US Department of Education; Office of Civil Rights, 2011. Available at <http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/letters/colleague-201104.html>. Accessed July 10 2012.

American College Health Association. National College Health Assessment Undergraduate Reference Group Executive Summary. Fall 2011. Available at http://www.achancha.org/reports_ACHA-NCHAI.html.

American College Health Association. Shifting the Paradigm: Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence. 2008. Available at http://www.acha.org/sexualviolence/docs/ACHA_PSV_toolkit.pdf.

Campus Sexual Violence Prevention Portal. Minnesota Department of Health. 2012. Available at <http://www.health.state.mn.us/injury/topic/svp/campuskit/index.cfm>.

Capraro, R, Maxwell SR. Using New Student Orientation to Prevent Violence Against Women on College Campuses. Facilitated Langford L. Higher Education Center for Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Violence Prevention. US Department of Education. Webinar; 8 Mar 2012. < <http://www.higheredcenter.org/services/training/webinars/using-new-student-orientation-to-prevent-violence-against-women>>

Centers for Disease Control. Sexual Violence: Consequences. Atlanta, GA: CDC, Division of Violence Prevention; 2009. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/sexualviolence/consequences.html>. Accessed July 10 2012.

Gibbons R. Understanding Sexual Violence on the College Campus. Brooklyn Park, MN: Joint Meeting of the Chief Academic & Student Affairs Officers/College & University Deans Meeting Plenary Presentation; 5/24/2012.

- Grant, J M., Mottet LA, Tanis J, Harrison J, Herman JL, and Keisling M. Injustice at Every Turn: A Report of the National Transgender Discrimination Survey. Washington: National Center for Transgender Equality and National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, 2011. Available at http://transequality.org/PDFs/NTDS_Report.pdf. Accessed Sept 28 2012
- Fisher B, Cullen FT, Turner MG. The Sexual Victimization of College Women. Washington, DC: Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice; 2000. Available at <http://www.nij.gov/pubs-sum/182369.htm>. Accessed June 12, 2012.
- Kilpatrick DG, Resnick HS, Ruggiero KJ, et al. Drug-Facilitated, Incapacitated, and Forcible Rape: A National Study. Washington, DC: US Department of Justice; 2007. Available at <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/219181.pdf>.
- Krebs CP, Lindquist CH, Warner TD, et al. Campus Sexual Assault (CSA) Study. Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice; 2007. Available at <https://www.ncjrs.gov/app/publications/abstract.aspx?ID=243011>. Accessed July 3, 2012.
- Lisak D, Miller P. Repeat Rape and Multiple Offending Amongst Undetected Rapists. Violence and Victims 2002;17:1:73-84. Available at <http://www.reachouth.com/sexualassault/RepeatRapeMultOffend.pdf>. Accessed July 10 2012.
- Lombardi K. A Lack of Consequences for Sexual Assault. The Center for Public Integrity; 2010. Available at <http://www.iwatchnews.org/2010/02/24/4360/lack-consequences-sexual-assault-0>. Accessed July 10 2012.
- Lust, K. College Student Health Survey Report. Saint Paul, MN: University of Minnesota Boynton Health Service, 2011. Available at <http://www.bhs.umn.edu/surveys/index.htm>. Accessed April 8 2012.
- Kilpatrick DG, Resnick HS, Ruggiero, KJ, et al. Drug-Facilitated, Incapacitated, and Forcible Rape: A National Study. Washington, DC: US Department of Justice; 2007.
- Mohler-Kuo M Dowdall GW Koss MP Wechsler H. Correlates of Rape while Intoxicated in a National Sample of College Women. J Stud Alcohol 2007; 65.1:37-45. Available at <http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/cas/Documents/rapeintox/037-Mohler-Kuo.sep1.pdf>. Accessed June 15 2012.
- National Center for Educational Statistics. IPEDS Data Center. Institute for Education Services, US Department of Education. Available at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter/>.
- O'Neil M, Morgan P. American Perceptions of Sexual Violence: A FrameWorks Research Report. FrameWorks Institute, 2010. Available at

http://www.frameworksinstitute.org/assets/files/PDF_sexualviolence/AmericanPerceptionofSexualViolence.pdf. Accessed July 10 2012.

Rankin S, Weber G, Blumenfield W, Frazer S. The State of Higher Education for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender People. North Carolina: Campus Pride, 2010. Available at <http://www.campuspride.org/Campus%20Pride%202010%20LGBT%20Report%20Summary.pdf>. Accessed Sept 28 2012.

U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education. The Campus Safety and Security Data Analysis Cutting Tool. Available at <http://ope.ed.gov/security/>.

U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education. The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting, Washington, DC; 2011. Available at <http://www2.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/handbook.pdf>. Accessed June 27 2012.

United States Department of Justice. National Crime Victimization Survey. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics; 2006.

Yuan NP, Koss MP, Stone M. The psychological consequences of sexual trauma. National Online Resource Center on Violence Against Women; 2006. Available at http://new.vawnet.org/Assoc_Files_VAWnet/AR_PsychConsequences.pdf. Accessed July 10 2012.

Appendix A: An alphabetical list of all higher education institutions included in the report

Alexandria Technical and Community College
Augsburg College
Bemidji State University
Bethany Lutheran College
Bethel University
Carleton College
College of St Benedict/ College of St John's
College of St Scholastica
Concordia University
Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College
Gustavus Adolphus College
Hamline University
Hibbing Community College
Itasca Community College
Macalester College
Minnesota State Community and Technical College
Minnesota State University Mankato
Minnesota State University Moorhead
Minnesota West Community and Technical College, Canby cam
Rainy River Community College
Riverland Community College
Saint Cloud State University
Southwest Minnesota State University
St Catherine University
St Mary's University of Minnesota
St Olaf College
University of Minnesota, Crookston
University of Minnesota, Duluth
University of Minnesota, Morris
University of Minnesota, Rochester
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities
University of St Thomas
Vermilion Community College
Winona State University

Appendix B: Number of rape reports submitted by each higher education institution to the Office of Postsecondary Education of the U.S. Department of Education in compliance with the Clery Campus Safety Act and the annualized average over the past three years of available data (2008-2010).

School	CSA data average	Male rapes, lowest	Female rapes, lowest	total estimated rapes	School	Reporting percentage: Percent of rapes reported
Alexandria Technical and	0.0	5.3	20.2	25.5	Alexandria Technical and	0.0%
Augsburg College	1.7	5.3	24.9	30.2	Augsburg College	5.5%
Bemidji State University	2.7	7.2	33.5	40.7	Bemidji State University	6.6%
Bethany Lutheran College	0.0	1.1	5.6	6.8	Bethany Lutheran College	0.0%
Bethel University	0.0	4.7	29.0	33.7	Bethel University	0.0%
Carleton College	4.7	4.1	18.5	22.6	Carleton College	20.7%
College of St Benedict/ C	0.5	8.1	36.4	44.5	College of St Benedict/ C	1.1%
College of St John's	0.0		0.0		College of St John's	
College of St Scholastica	1.3	3.6	29.8	33.4	College of St Scholastica	4.0%
Concordia University	1.3	2.2	11.8	14.0	Concordia University	9.5%
Fond du Lac Tribal and Co	0.3	2.4	11.7	14.1	Fond du Lac Tribal and Co	2.4%
Gustavus Adolphus Colle	3.3	4.6	24.3	28.8	Gustavus Adolphus Colle	11.6%
Hamline University	0.7	3.5	19.0	22.6	Hamline University	3.0%
Hibbing Community Colle	0.0	2.9	13.3	16.3	Hibbing Community Coll	0.0%
Itasca Community Colleg	0.0	2.3	7.9	10.2	Itasca Community Colleg	0.0%
Macalester College	5.0	3.5	21.1	24.6	Macalester College	20.3%
Minnesota State Commu	0.3	6.1	58.4	64.6	Minnesota State Commu	0.5%
Minnesota West Commu	0.0	3.6	14.6	18.2	Minnesota West Commu	0.0%
MSU Mankato	5.3	34.9	163.4	198.3	MSU Mankato	2.7%
MSU Moorhead	2.7	10.9	58.5	69.3	MSU Moorhead	3.8%
Rainy River Community C	0.0	0.7	4.8	5.5	Rainy River Community C	0.0%
Riverland Community Co	0.0	10.9	49.9	60.9	Riverland Community Co	0.0%
Southwest Minnesota Sta	7.0	34.3	149.2	183.5	Southwest Minnesota Sta	3.8%
St Catherine University	1.0	4.4	25.1	29.4	St Catherine University	3.4%
St Cloud State University	0.3	0.4	56.8	57.2	St Cloud State University	0.6%
St Mary's University of M	1.3	2.7	12.1	14.8	St Mary's University of M	9.0%
St Olaf College	2.7	5.9	30.8	36.7	St Olaf College	7.3%
U of Minnesota Crooksto	0.0	3.5	14.1	17.6	U of Minnesota Crooksto	0.0%
U of Minnesota Duluth	1.0	22.8	80.1	102.9	U of Minnesota Duluth	1.0%
U of Minnesota Morris	0.0	3.5	17.6	21.2	U of Minnesota Morris	0.0%
U of Minnesota Rocheste	0.3	0.3	3.2	3.5	U of Minnesota Rocheste	9.4%
U of Minnesota Twin Citi	19.7	64.0	278.6	342.6	U of Minnesota Twin Citi	5.7%
University of St Thomas	0.0	13.4	49.1	62.6	University of St Thomas	0.0%
Vermilion Community Cc	0.0	2.5	5.3	7.8	Vermilion Community Cc	0.0%
Winona State University	1.0	11.6	78.1	89.7	Winona State University	1.1%
					AVERAGE	AVERAGE
					all schools	1+ reports
					3.9%	6.0%

Appendix C: Projected number of rapes of female and transgender undergraduates per calendar year at 35 Minnesota higher education institutions, based on the findings of five studies determining period prevalence.

School	% female	total female/ 'other' fulltime under graduates	Study	American College Health Association	American College Health Association	Fisher et al	Lust	Mohler-Kuo et al	Kilpatrick et al
			NCHA (low confidence interval)	National College Health Assessment (2011)	Sexual Victimization of College Women (2000)	College Student Health Survey (2011)	Correlates of Rape while Intoxicated (2007)	Drug- Facilitated, Incapacitated and Forcible Rape (2007)	
			1.77%	1.90%	2.80%	3.70%	4.30%	5.15%	
Alexandria Technical and Comm	48.2	1141	20.2	21.7	31.9	42.2	49.1	59.3	
Augsburg College	53.40	1407	24.9	26.7	39.4	52.1	60.5	73.2	
Bemidji State University	55.2	1890	33.5	35.9	52.9	69.9	81.3	98.3	
Bethany Lutheran College	54.47	317	5.6	6.0	8.9	11.7	13.6	16.5	
Bethel University	59.90	1637	29.0	31.1	45.8	60.6	70.4	85.1	
Carleton College	52.15	1044	18.5	19.8	29.2	38.6	44.9	54.3	
College of St Benedict/ Colleg	52.00	2059	36.4	39.1	57.7	76.2	88.5	107.1	
College of St John's									
College of St Scholastica	66.83	1684	29.8	32.0	47.2	62.3	72.4	87.6	
Concordia University	56.35	666	11.8	12.7	18.6	24.6	28.6	34.6	
Fond du Lac Tribal and Commu	54.7	664	11.7	12.6	18.6	24.6	28.5	34.5	
Gustavus Adolphus College	56.28	1371	24.3	26.0	38.4	50.7	59.0	71.3	
Hamline University	56.58	1075	19.0	20.4	30.1	39.8	46.2	55.9	
Hibbing Community College	52.5	753	13.3	14.3	21.1	27.9	32.4	39.2	
Itasca Community College	45	445	7.9	8.4	12.4	16.5	19.1	23.1	
Macalester College	59.45	1192	21.1	22.6	33.4	44.1	51.3	62.0	
Minnesota State Community &	59	3301	58.4	62.7	92.4	122.1	141.9	171.7	
Minnesota West Community &	49.9	825	14.6	15.7	23.1	30.5	35.5	42.9	
MSU Mankato	53.2	9230	163.4	175.4	258.4	341.5	396.9	480.0	
MSU Moorhead	56.7	3304	58.5	62.8	92.5	122.2	142.1	171.8	
Rainy River Community Colleg	61.6	270	4.8	5.1	7.6	10.0	11.6	14.0	
Riverland Community College	52.6	2822	49.9	53.6	79.0	104.4	121.3	146.7	
SCSU	51.3	8427	149.2	160.1	236.0	311.8	362.4	438.2	
Southwest Minnesota State U	54.8	1417	25.1	26.9	39.7	52.4	60.9	73.7	
St Catherine University	97.00	3207	56.8	60.9	89.8	118.7	137.9	166.8	
St Mary's University of Minne	52.00	682	12.1	13.0	19.1	25.2	29.3	35.4	
St Olaf College	55.89	1740	30.8	33.1	48.7	64.4	74.8	90.5	
U of Minnesota Crookston	48.6	795	14.1	15.1	22.3	29.4	34.2	41.3	
U of Minnesota Duluth	45.9	4528	80.1	86.0	126.8	167.5	194.7	235.5	
U of Minnesota Morris	54.7	996	17.6	18.9	27.9	36.9	42.8	51.8	
U of Minnesota Rochester	69.6	181	3.2	3.4	5.1	6.7	7.8	9.4	
U of Minnesota Twin Cities	51.4	15741	278.6	299.1	440.7	582.4	676.9	818.5	
University of St Thomas	47.02	2775	49.1	52.7	77.7	102.7	119.3	144.3	
Vermilion Community Colleg	33.8	297	5.3	5.6	8.3	11.0	12.8	15.4	
Winona State University	62.0	4413	78.1	83.8	123.6	163.3	189.8	229.5	

Appendix D: Projected number of rapes of male undergraduates per calendar year at 35 Minnesota higher education institutions, based on the findings of the American College Health Association 2007 data.

School	% male	total male fulltime undergraduates	ACHA lowest confidence interval 0.43%	ACHA rapes 0.60%
Alexandria Technical and Commun	51.8	1226	5.3	11.0
Augsburg College	46.6	1228	5.3	11.1
Bemidji State University	44.8	1680	7.2	15.1
Bethany Lutheran College	45.5	265	1.1	2.4
Bethel University	40.1	1096	4.7	9.9
Carleton College	47.9	958	4.1	8.6
College of St John's/College of St B	48.0	1884	8.1	17.0
College of St Benedict				
College of St Scholastica	33.2	836	3.6	7.5
Concordia University	43.7	516	2.2	4.6
Fond du Lac Tribal and Community	45.3	550	2.4	4.9
Gustavus Adolphus College	43.7	1065	4.6	9.6
Hamline University	43.4	825	3.5	7.4
Hibbing Community College	47.5	681	2.9	6.1
Itasca Community College	55.0	543	2.3	4.9
Macalester College	40.5	813	3.5	7.3
Minnesota State Community and T	41.0	1425	6.1	12.8
Minnesota West Community and T	50.1	828	3.6	7.5
MSU Mankato	46.8	8120	34.9	73.1
MSU Moorhead	43.3	2526	10.9	22.7
Rainy River Community College	38.4	168	0.7	1.5
Riverland Community College	47.4	2541	10.9	22.9
St Cloud State University	48.7	7986	34.3	71.9
Southwest Minnesota State Univer	45.2	1013	4.4	9.1
St Catherine University	3.0	99	0.4	0.9
St Mary's University of Minnesota	48.0	629	2.7	5.7
St Olaf College	44.1	1373	5.9	12.4
U of Minnesota Crookston	51.4	822	3.5	7.4
U of Minnesota Duluth	54.1	5292	22.8	47.6
U of Minnesota Morris	45.3	825	3.5	7.4
U of Minnesota Rochester	30.4	78	0.3	0.7
U of Minnesota Twin Cities	48.6	14876	64.0	133.9
University of St Thomas	53.0	3127	13.4	28.1
Vermilion Community College	66.2	582	2.5	5.2
Winona State University	38.0	2701	11.6	24.3

Appendix E: The percent of rapes reported at each institution, based on the annualized rate of rape reports from 2008-2010 and the smallest confidence interval from the study finding the smallest period prevalence of rapes.

School	CSA data average	Male rapes, lowest	Female rapes, lowest	total estimated rapes	School	Reporting percentage: Percent of rapes reported
Alexandria Technical and	0.0	5.3	20.2	25.5	Alexandria Technical and	0.0%
Augsburg College	1.7	5.3	24.9	30.2	Augsburg College	5.5%
Bemidji State University	2.7	7.2	33.5	40.7	Bemidji State University	6.6%
Bethany Lutheran College	0.0	1.1	5.6	6.8	Bethany Lutheran College	0.0%
Bethel University	0.0	4.7	29.0	33.7	Bethel University	0.0%
Carleton College	4.7	4.1	18.5	22.6	Carleton College	20.7%
College of St Benedict/ C	0.5	8.1	36.4	44.5	College of St Benedict/ C	1.1%
College of St John's	0.0		0.0		College of St John's	
College of St Scholastica	1.3	3.6	29.8	33.4	College of St Scholastica	4.0%
Concordia University	1.3	2.2	11.8	14.0	Concordia University	9.5%
Fond du Lac Tribal and Co	0.3	2.4	11.7	14.1	Fond du Lac Tribal and Co	2.4%
Gustavus Adolphus Colle	3.3	4.6	24.3	28.8	Gustavus Adolphus Colle	11.6%
Hamline University	0.7	3.5	19.0	22.6	Hamline University	3.0%
Hibbing Community Colle	0.0	2.9	13.3	16.3	Hibbing Community Coll	0.0%
Itasca Community Colleg	0.0	2.3	7.9	10.2	Itasca Community Colleg	0.0%
Macalester College	5.0	3.5	21.1	24.6	Macalester College	20.3%
Minnesota State Commu	0.3	6.1	58.4	64.6	Minnesota State Commu	0.5%
Minnesota West Commu	0.0	3.6	14.6	18.2	Minnesota West Commu	0.0%
MSU Mankato	5.3	34.9	163.4	198.3	MSU Mankato	2.7%
MSU Moorhead	2.7	10.9	58.5	69.3	MSU Moorhead	3.8%
Rainy River Community C	0.0	0.7	4.8	5.5	Rainy River Community C	0.0%
Riverland Community Co	0.0	10.9	49.9	60.9	Riverland Community Co	0.0%
Southwest Minnesota Sta	7.0	34.3	149.2	183.5	Southwest Minnesota Sta	3.8%
St Catherine University	1.0	4.4	25.1	29.4	St Catherine University	3.4%
St Cloud State University	0.3	0.4	56.8	57.2	St Cloud State University	0.6%
St Mary's University of M	1.3	2.7	12.1	14.8	St Mary's University of M	9.0%
St Olaf College	2.7	5.9	30.8	36.7	St Olaf College	7.3%
U of Minnesota Crooksto	0.0	3.5	14.1	17.6	U of Minnesota Crooksto	0.0%
U of Minnesota Duluth	1.0	22.8	80.1	102.9	U of Minnesota Duluth	1.0%
U of Minnesota Morris	0.0	3.5	17.6	21.2	U of Minnesota Morris	0.0%
U of Minnesota Rocheste	0.3	0.3	3.2	3.5	U of Minnesota Rocheste	9.4%
U of Minnesota Twin Citi	19.7	64.0	278.6	342.6	U of Minnesota Twin Citi	5.7%
University of St Thomas	0.0	13.4	49.1	62.6	University of St Thomas	0.0%
Vermilion Community Co	0.0	2.5	5.3	7.8	Vermilion Community Co	0.0%
Winona State University	1.0	11.6	78.1	89.7	Winona State University	1.1%
					AVERAGE	AVERAGE
					all schools	1+ reports
					3.9%	6.0%

Appendix F: Patterns in underreporting of rape amongst Minnesota colleges.

