

Gender-Based Violence Research Lab Whitepaper Series 2024

Gender-Based Violence Research Lab Whitepaper Report 2023-2024



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This report is part of the Gender-Based Violence Research Lab (GBVRL) Whitepaper Series, a collection of reports produced by Professor Dana Cuomo (Women's, Gender and Sexuality Studies) and Professor Susan Hannan (Psychology).

The GBVRL is a feminist research lab with interdisciplinary research projects centered on examining and addressing issues of gender-based violence at Lafayette College and across the Lehigh Valley.

The GBVRL also prioritizes training Lafayette students in feminist and community-based research design, methods and analysis.

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Introduction

The Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Research Lab advanced three projects during the 2023-2024 academic year. Each project supports the lab's two-prong goal of 1) examining and addressing issues of gender-based violence on campus, and 2) mentoring Lafayette students in feminist and community-based research design, methods, and analysis.

Five students worked as research assistants for the GBV Research Lab during the 2023-2024 academic year, collaborating together on the lab's projects and providing essential assistance in research design, data collection, and data analysis. Each research assistant contributed writing to this whitepaper.

In what follows, we report on each of the GBV Research Lab's projects, all of which are in various stages of execution.

Sexual Misconduct Prevention Programming: Evaluation & Assessment Analysis

This longitudinal project coordinates the evaluation and assessment of sexual misconduct prevention programming at Lafayette College.

The project's primary objective is to track and analyze evaluation and assessment data over time to establish evidence-based sexual misconduct training and prevention programming in support of a campus culture free of sexual assault, relationship violence, stalking and harassment.

To date, the project has focused on evaluating and assessing the *Empowered Consent: Preventing Sexual Assault, Relationship Violence and Stalking at Lafayette College* program.

The Empowered Consent program is an evidence-based prevention workshop tailored for first year students, now in its third year of implementation.

Members of the GBV Research Lab developed the program during the 2020-2021 academic year ([see 2021 report](#)).

We have evaluated the program during its first two years of implementation ([see 2022 report](#) and [2023 report](#)).

During 2023-2024, we again assessed the Empowered Consent program utilizing two survey assessments. The first assessment occurred immediately after the program: first year students completed a survey that asked them to provide information about what they learned during the program and aspects of the program that they found most and least helpful.

The second assessment occurred approximately 6 months later, when first year students were invited to complete a second survey that assessed information that they retained from the program and skills from the training that they have used since.

Rather than providing a detailed report of the 2023-2024 assessment data in this whitepaper, we are instead working on a three-year summary of the assessment data, which we will report on in full in next year's whitepaper report.

The Impact of Institutional Responses on Unwanted Sexual Experiences on Campus: A Longitudinal Study

The aim of this project is to assess potential changes in students' perceptions of institutional betrayal (or support) following unwanted sexual experiences on campus.

Institutional betrayal has been defined as wrongdoings perpetrated by an institution upon individuals dependent on that institution, including failure to prevent or respond supportively to wrongdoings (e.g., sexual assault) committed within the context of the institution (Freyd, 2018). We are also assessing psychological reactions (e.g., posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms, depression symptoms) following unwanted sexual experiences that occur on campus, and examining the possible interactions among perceived institutional betrayal (or support), unwanted sexual experiences, and subsequent psychological reactions.

While previous research has shown that perceived institutional betrayal exacerbates psychological suffering following unwanted sexual experiences, no study to date has measured baseline perceptions of institutional trust (i.e., perceptions about an institution before or immediately upon establishing a relationship with said institution). Assessing students' baseline perceptions of institutional trust will help to establish potential changes in perceptions of said institution following exposure to unwanted sexual experiences on campus.

This is a survey-based, longitudinal project that is being administered through Qualtrics. The project is following a sample of Lafayette students over the course of their 4 years at Lafayette College. All first-year, non-transfer Lafayette students (who were over the age of 17) received an email invitation to participate in the first wave of the study ("Time 1") during the first week of August 2023 (prior to students physically arriving on campus).

The purpose of surveying first-year students before they arrived on campus was to capture students' baseline perceptions of institutional trust. Approximately 150 first-year students participated in Time 1.

Students who participated in Time 1 were invited to participate in the Time 2 survey, which was administered during the last week of classes of the Spring 2024 semester. Approximately 90 students participated in Time 2.

The Time 3 survey will be administered at the end of the Spring 2025 semester, the Time 4 survey at the end of the Spring 2026 semester, and finally the Time 5 survey at the end of the Spring 2027 semester. Participants are compensated with a \$20 Amazon gift card for each time point they complete.

The Harm Mapping Project

The Harm Mapping Project examines the geography of gender-based violence on campus. The project has two objectives: 1) to better understand the spaces and places that students have experienced gender-based harms and/or feel vulnerable to experiencing such harms, and 2) to provide recommendations to campus leadership regarding ways to modify the built environment to help prevent future harms from occurring. There are two phases to this project.

Background

To date, much of the research on gender-based violence prevention has focused on three broad areas.

The first concerns evaluating different bystander intervention programs, which work to train community members in interrupting situations that pose a risk for gender-based violence (Cares et al., 2015; Coker et al., 2015).

The second area of research has examined the role of alcohol and other drugs in facilitating gender-based violence (Williams et al., 2021). This body of work has assessed different programming efforts focused on the relationship between these issues and specific student populations, such as student-athletes and members of Greek Life (Orchowski et al., 2018).

The third area of prevention research focuses on engaging cis men in prevention work, including assessing how such programming contributes to behavioral change within this specific population (Foubert et al., 2010; Gidycz et al., 2011).

The Harm Mapping Project builds on this existing scholarship and is also contributing to an emerging area of prevention research focused on understanding how elements of the built environment contribute to gender-based violence (see Mahoney et al., 2022; Meredith et al., 2020). On a college campus, the built environment includes elements like lighting or lack thereof, accessible exits, clear lines of sight within buildings, the availability of on-campus social spaces, and the layout of residential halls, including dorm rooms, where the primary furniture is a bed (Hirsch & Khan, 2020).

This new area of prevention work is complementary to an established body of research in the field of feminist geography focused on understanding geographies of violence, or why gender-based violence happens where it does (Cuomo & Dolci, 2021; Little, 2020; Pain, 2014). Feminist geographers have also examined the spatiality of fear or where people worry about experiencing violence (Shirlow & Pain, 2003; Pain, 2009).

As the geographies of violence and the geographies of fear do not always align, this project seeks to understand student experiences of both gender-based violence and fear of experiencing such harms.

The Harm Mapping Project: Phase 1

Research Methodology

The design for this project began in the spring of 2023 in collaboration with former Student Advocacy and Prevention Coordinator Katy Bednarsky and Student Advocacy and Prevention intern Olivia Barcia '22. As we prepared the geographic parameters of the project, we conducted a preliminary assessment of existing data on gender-based violence at Lafayette using a data triangulation tool developed by Decker et al. 2021, including a review of Title IX reports, police reports, and campus security (Clery) reports.

With the support of research assistants Libby Mayer '22 and Imane Halal '23, we also conducted an analysis of the Anti.Violence.Laf Instagram account and facilitated informal discussions with students during the summer of 2022 to further define the project's geographic focus. The IRB approved the project in September 2022 and data collection began in October 2022.

Phase 1 Data collection entailed a participatory mapping exercise and a brief survey, facilitated by lab research assistants (Annika Murray '23, Tara Taggart '23 and Abigail Zea '24). Participants were provided with a two-sided piece of poster-sized paper.

The front of the paper included a map of campus (see Figure 1: Campus Map). The back of the paper included a short survey with demographic and short answer questions.

To complete the participatory mapping exercise, participants were provided with instructions and stickers to mark where on the campus map they have experienced or feel vulnerable to experiencing sexual and/or gender-based harm.

Different color stickers indicated different types of harm (see Figure 2: "Categories of Harm"). Participants who had not experienced harm or who did not feel vulnerable to experiencing harm left the map blank. Participants also had the option of labeling the map with additional locational or contextual detail (e.g.: "dorm room" or "feels more vulnerable at night").

After completing the mapping exercise, participants then completed the brief survey and short answer questions on the back of the paper.



Figure 1: Campus Map

The Harm Mapping Project: Phase 1

All Lafayette students over the age of 18 were eligible to participate. We were interested in recruiting a representative sampling of the student body, taking into account student identities across gender, sexuality and racial identities, class year, international students, student-athletes and Fraternity and Sorority Life affiliated-students.

To assist in our goal of a representative sample, we recruited participants primarily through classes and athletic teams. We contacted 33 faculty members and four coaches by email with information about the project. Twenty-one faculty members and four coaches invited our research team to share information about the project with their students.

Between October 19 - December 4, 2022, the research team visited 35 classes representing interdisciplinary programs and all academic divisions and five athletic teams to facilitate data collection. The research team also staffed two tabling sessions at the library to recruit additional participants.

509 students participated in the project, representing 18.65% of the total student population during FY '22-23 (2729 total students).

In spring 2023, the research team entered all the Harm Mapping data into a Qualtrics survey that we created for data analysis.

The data from each map, including the location and number of stickers, map labeling, the demographic survey and short answer responses, were manually entered and reviewed by research assistants Tara Taggart '23 and Imane Halal '23.

We conducted three forms of analysis in the summer of 2023, which we discuss in detail in the following pages of this report.

Analysis includes a quantitative analysis of participant demographics and experiences of harm, a spatial analysis of the geography and frequency of harms in specific locations (what we call "Harm Spots"), and a qualitative analysis that draws on the short answer responses in the survey.

Our analysis reflects the experiences of students who participated in the project and we do not suggest that this data represents all student experiences.







Categories of Harm	Color
Verbal and Non-Touch Harassment (e.g.: Cat calling, staring, sexist comments, microaggressions such as misgendering and stereotyping, emotional/verbal abuse)	 Black
Unwanted Touching (e.g.: Groping, Fondling, Kissing)	 Forest Green
Sexual Assault (e.g.: Non-consensual and/or forced oral and penetrative sexual activity)	 Teal
Physical Assault (e.g.: Hitting, punching, kicking, strangulation)	 Lavender
Stalking (e.g.: Monitoring, following, showing up uninvited, unwanted gifts)	 Yellow
Feeling vulnerable to experiencing harm	 Red

Figure 2: Categories of Harm. These are the categories of harm and corresponding sticker colors that participants considered when completing the participatory mapping exercise.

Participant Demographics

Data collection included a survey with a series of demographic questions asking participants to identify their gender identity, sexual orientation, race and ethnicity identity, class year, Fraternity and Sorority Life affiliation, and whether they were student-athletes or international students. For the social identity questions (gender, sexual orientation, and race and ethnicity), participants could select more than one identity category.

Gender Identity

58.2% of participants identified as women (n=296), 37.9% of participants identified as men (n=193), and 1.8% identified as non-binary (n=8). The majority of participants (97.80%) identified as cisgender (n=497) and 1.6% of participants identified as transgender (n=8).

Race & Ethnicity

74% of participants identified as Non-Hispanic White or Euro American (n=381), 5.3% of participants identified as Latinx or Hispanic American (n=27), 4.9% of participants identified as East Asian or Asian American (n=25), 3.7% of participants identified as Black, Afro-Caribbean or African American (n=19), 2.9% of participants identified as South Asian or Indian American (n=15) and 6.6% of participants identified with multiple racial and ethnic identities (n=29).

Sexual Orientation

75.6% of participants identified as straight or heterosexual (n=385), 12.6% of participants identified as bisexual (n=64), 2.4% of participants identified as lesbian (n=12), 2.4% of participants identified as Queer (n=12), 1.8% of participants identified as Asexual (n=9) and 2% of participants identified with multiple sexual orientation identities (n=10).

Fraternity and Sorority Life Affiliation

69% of participants identified no affiliation with Fraternity and Sorority Life (n=349), while 31% reported being affiliated (n=157).

Student-Athlete Affiliation

57% of participants did not identify as student-athletes (n=289), while 42.8% of participants did identify as student-athletes (217).

International Student Affiliation

91.5% of participants did not identify as international students, while 8.5% did identify as international students (n=43).

Class Year

17.3% of participants identified as first-year students (n=88), 24.8% identified as sophomores (n=126), 27.6% identified as juniors (n=140) and 29.5% identified as seniors (n=150).

Quantitative Analyses of Experiences of Harm

As described above, participants were asked to place different color stickers that corresponded to different kinds of gender-based violence experiences on a campus map. In order to better understand whether there was a relationship between participant characteristics and experiences of gender-based violence, we conducted numerous independent samples *t*-tests. These results are described below.

Gender

Due to the small sample sizes in numerous gender categories, for data analysis purposes we computed a dichotomous gender variable. The dichotomous variable includes participants who identified as Cis Men ($n=192$) and Cis Women+ ($n=315$), which includes cis women and all other gender identity categories.

All differences were found to be statistically significant between Cis Men and Cis Women+ in terms of type of gender-based harm experience. In general, Cis Women+ were more likely to report a higher number of almost all harm experiences (except physical assault) compared to Cis Men. For example, Cis Women+ reported a significantly higher number of total experiences of gender-based harm than Cis Men. Cis Women+ reported an average of 6.81 total harm experiences, whereas Cis Men reported an average of 1.67 total harm experiences. *Figure 3* below represents the average number of harm experiences for Cis Men and Cis Women+ for each type of gender-based violence experience.

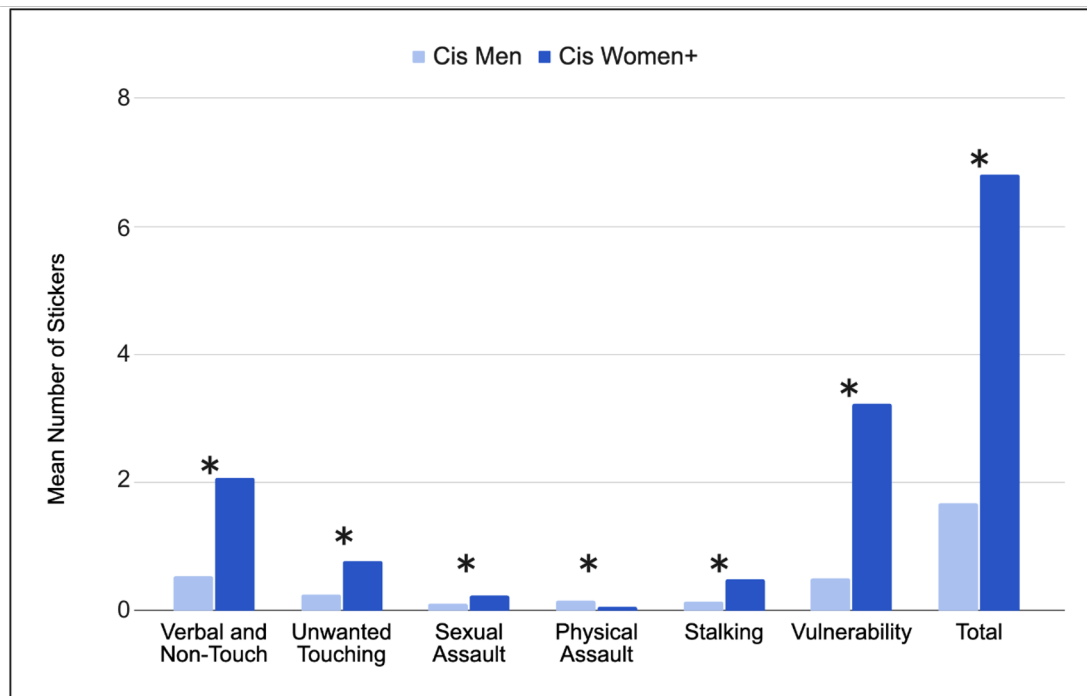
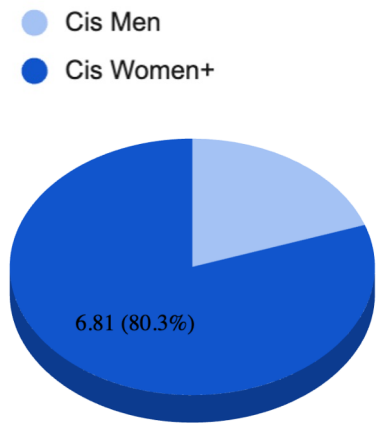


Figure 3: Associations Among Experiences of Harm and Gender Identity.

Note. The asterisk indicates that the difference was statistically significant at $p < .05$

The Harm Mapping Project: Phase 1

Race and Ethnicity

Due to the small sample size in numerous race and ethnicity categories, for data analysis purposes we computed a dichotomous race and ethnicity variable.

The dichotomous variable includes participants who identified as Non-Hispanic White/Euro American (n=381) and BIHA+ (n=121), which includes participants who identified as Black, Indigenous, Hispanic, Asian, and all additional people of color.

We found no statistically significant difference between Non-Hispanic White/Euro American and BIHA+ participants for each type of gender-based harm. *Figure 4* below reflects the average number of harm experiences for Non-Hispanic White/Euro American and BIHA+ participants for each type of gender-based violence.

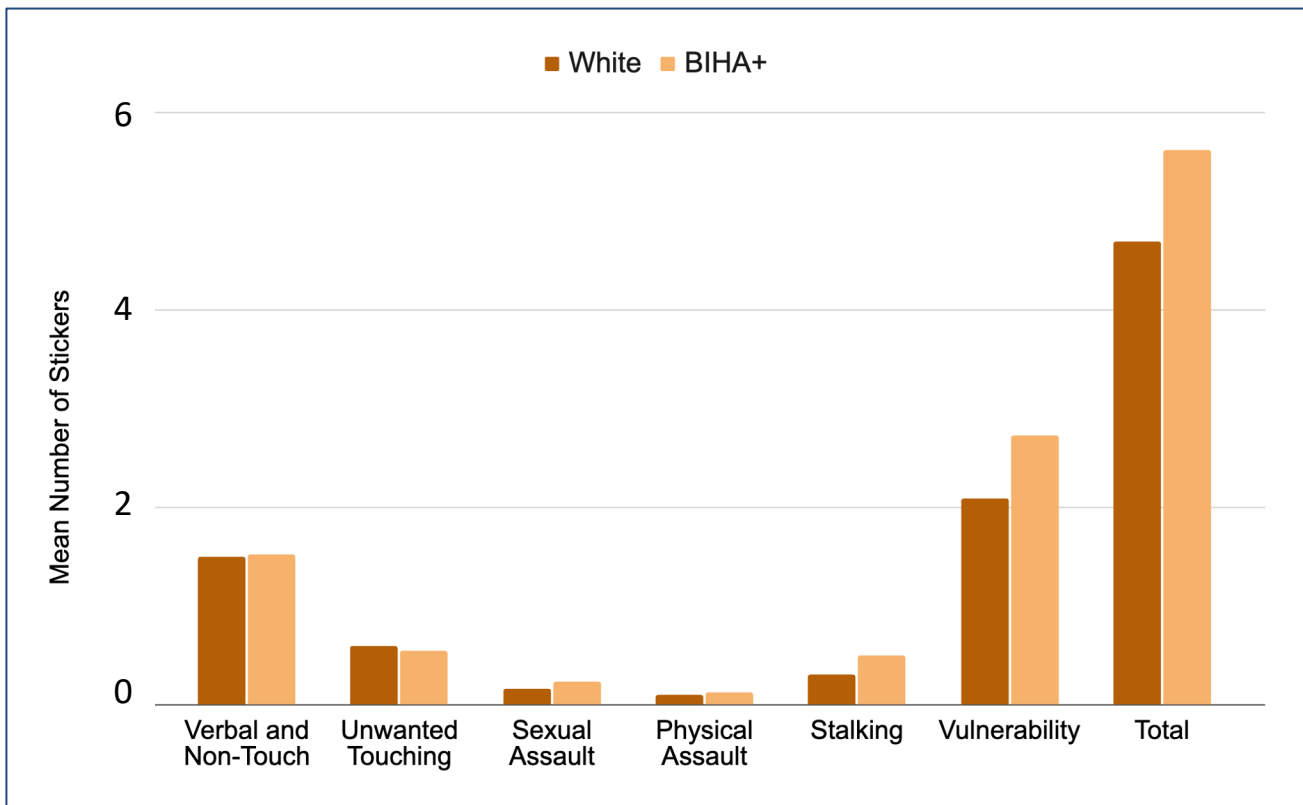
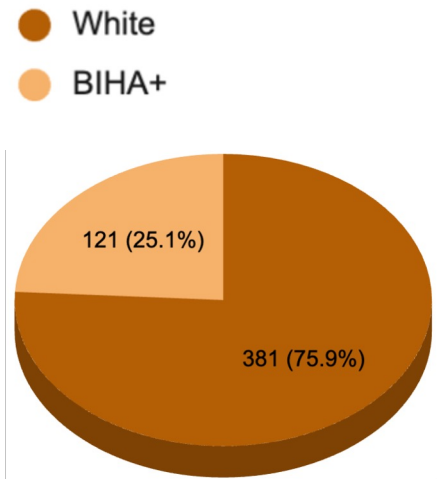


Figure 4: Associations Among Experiences of Harm and Racial Identity.

The Harm Mapping Project: Phase 1

Sexual Orientation

Due to the small sample size in numerous sexual orientation categories, for data analysis purposes we computed a dichotomous sexual orientation variable. The dichotomous variable includes participants who identified as Heterosexual (n=385) and LGB+ (n=120), which includes participants who identified as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Queer, Asexual, Questioning, Pansexual, and all other sexual identities.

We found numerous statistically significant differences between Heterosexual and LGB+ participants in terms of type of gender-based harm experience. In general, LGB+ participants were more likely to report a higher number of almost all harm experiences compared to Heterosexual participants. For example, LGB+ participants reported a significantly higher number of total harm experiences than Heterosexual participants. LGB+ participants reported an average of 8.14 total harm experiences, whereas Heterosexual participants reported an average of 3.85 harm experiences. *Figure 5* below reflects the average number of harm experiences for Heterosexual and LGB+ participants for each type of gender-based violence.

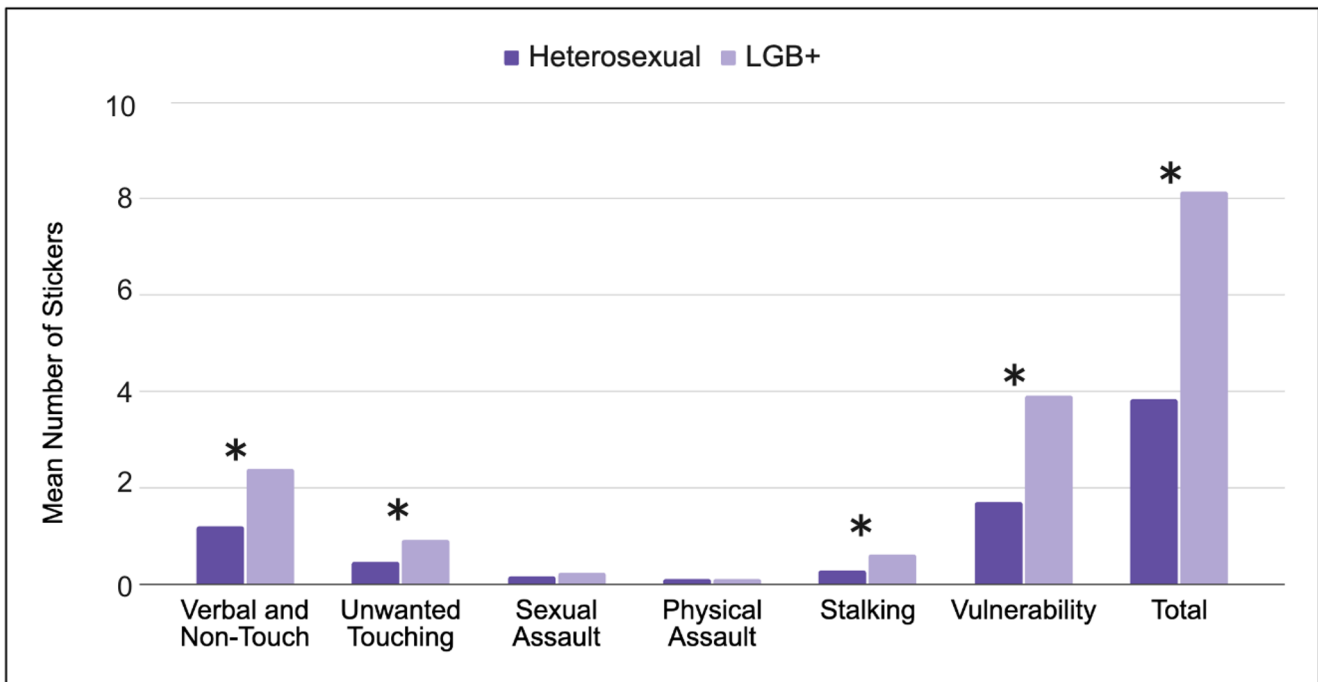
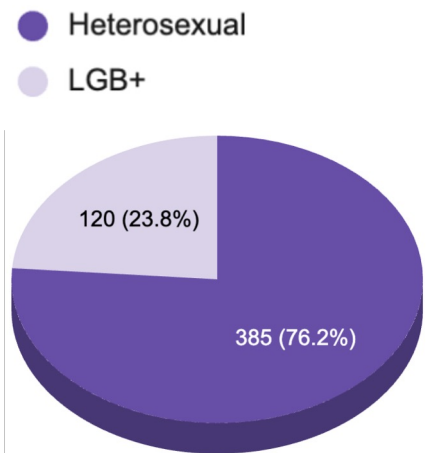


Figure 5: Associations Among Experiences of Harm and Sexual Orientation.

Note. The asterisk indicates that the difference was statistically significant at $p < .05$

The Harm Mapping Project: Phase 1

Fraternity and Sorority Affiliation

We found three statistically significant differences between participants who were affiliated with fraternity and sorority life and participants who were not affiliated in terms of type of gender-based harm experience.

In general, affiliation with fraternity and sorority life appeared to be a risk factor for experiencing more gender-based harm.

For example, participants who identified as being affiliated with fraternity and sorority life reported an average of 5.80 total harm experiences, whereas non-affiliated participants reported an average of 4.54 total harm experiences.

Figure 6 below reflects the average number of harm experiences for participants affiliated and not affiliated with fraternity and sorority life for each type of gender-based violence.

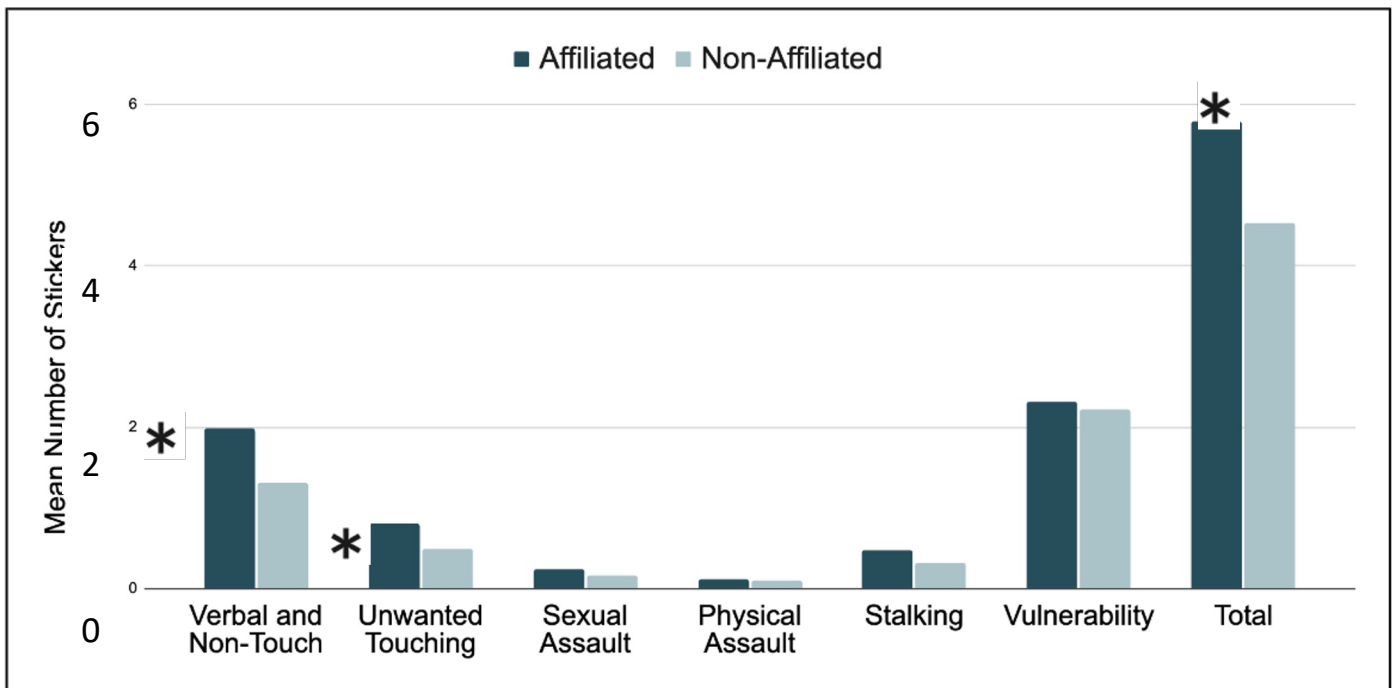
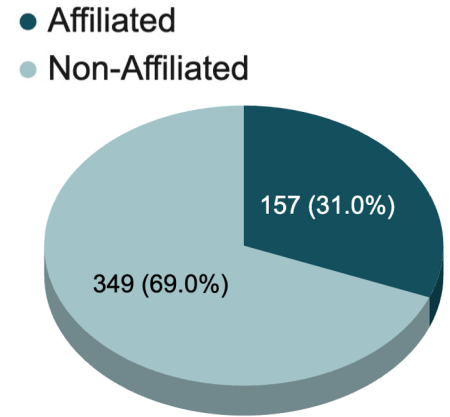


Figure 6: Associations Among Experiences of Harm and Fraternity/Sorority Life Affiliation.

Note. The asterisk indicates that the difference was statistically significant at $p < .05$

The Harm Mapping Project: Phase 1

Student Athlete Affiliation

We found numerous statistically significant differences between participants who were student athletes and those who were not student athletes in terms of type of gender-based harm experience.

In general, not being a student athlete appeared to be a risk factor for experiencing more gender-based harm. For example, non-student athletes reported an average of 6.17 total harm experiences, whereas student athletes reported an average of 3.23 total harm experiences.

Figure 7 below reflects the average number of harm experiences for student athletes and non-student athletes for each type of gender-based violence.

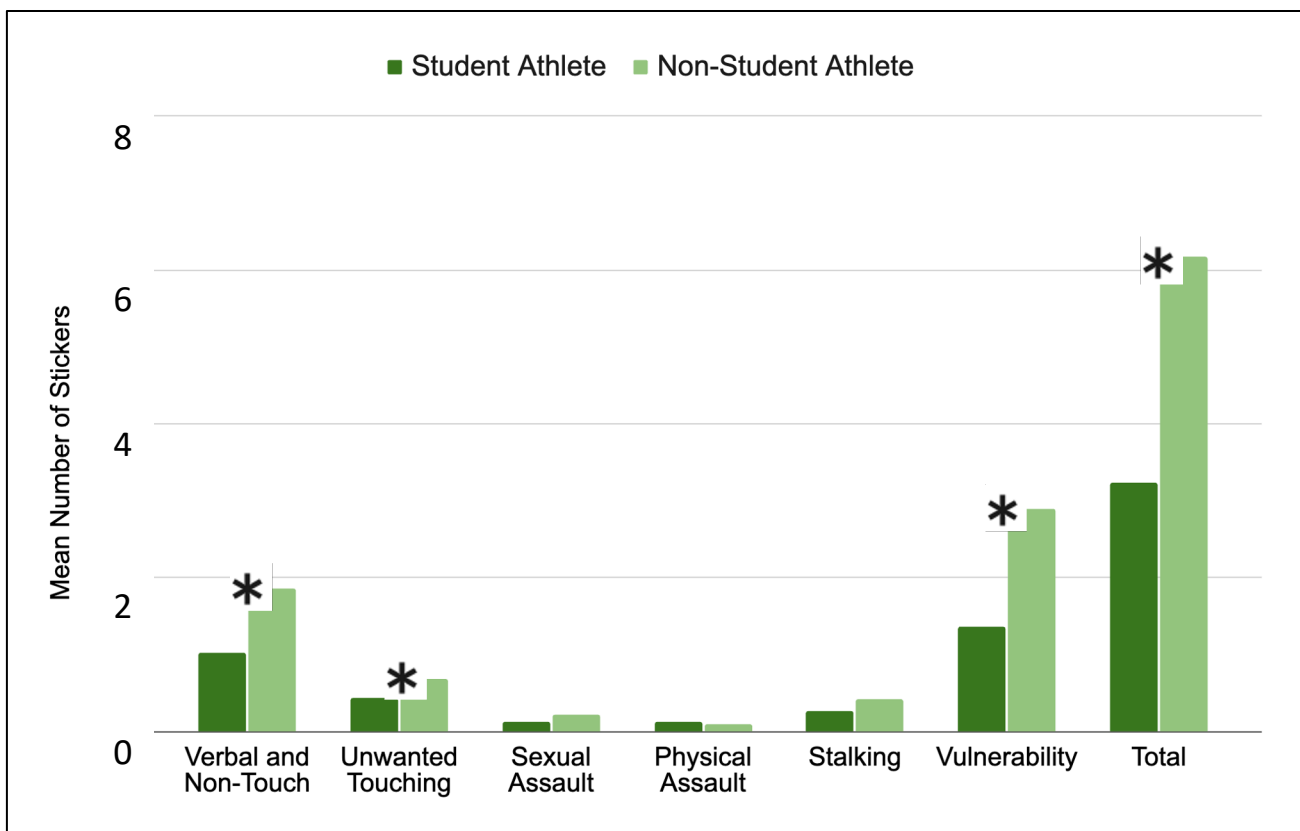
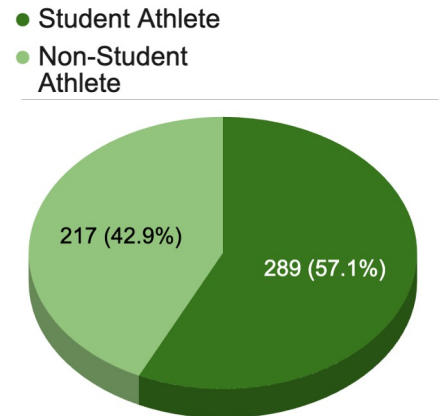


Figure 7: Associations Among Experiences of Harm and Student Athlete Affiliation.

Note. The asterisk indicates that the difference was statistically significant at $p < .05$

The Harm Mapping Project: Phase 1

International Students

We found no statistically significant differences between international students and non-international students for each type of gender-based harm experience.

These results should be interpreted with caution, however, due to extreme sample size differences between the two groups (only 43 students identified as international students in our sample).

Figure 8 below reflects the average number of harm experiences for international student participants and non-international student participants for each type of gender-based violence.

- International Students
- Non-International Students

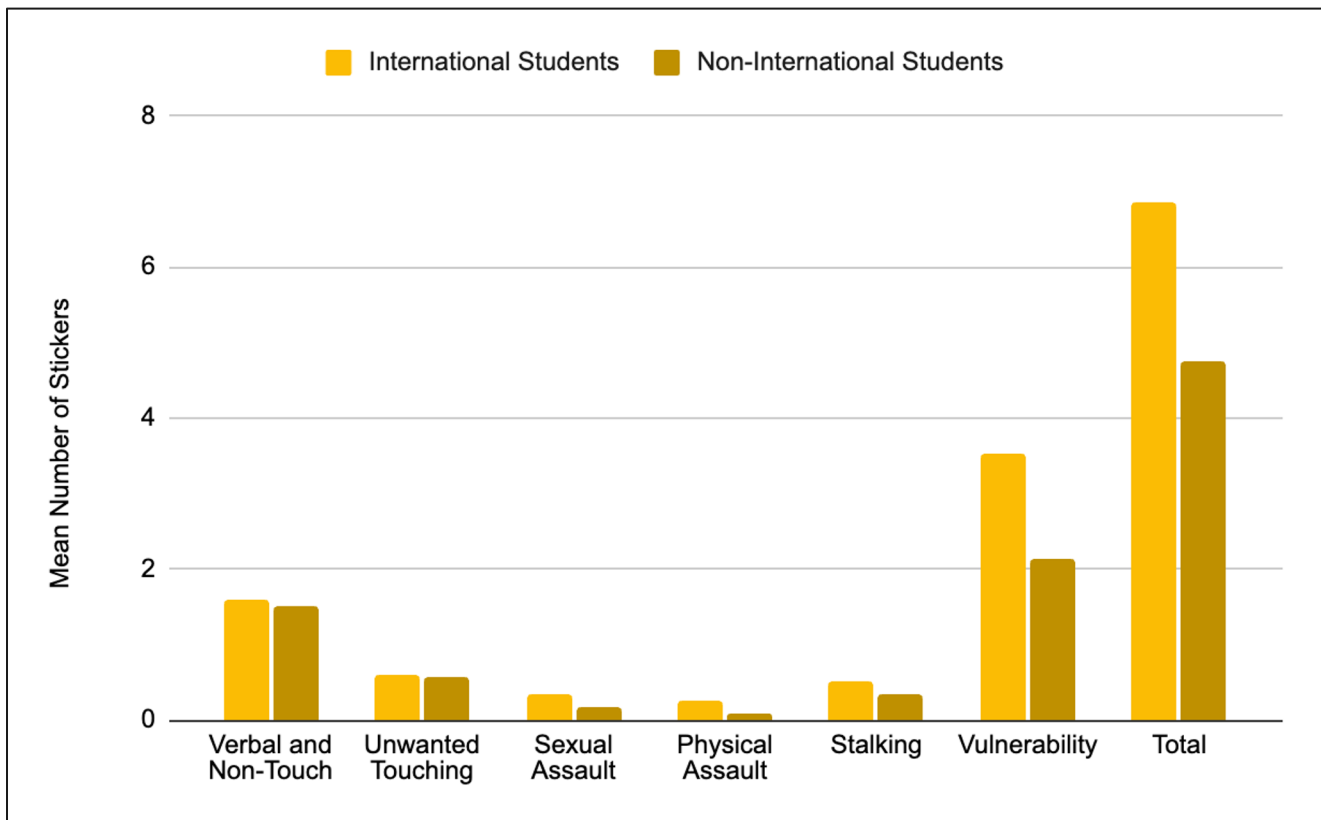
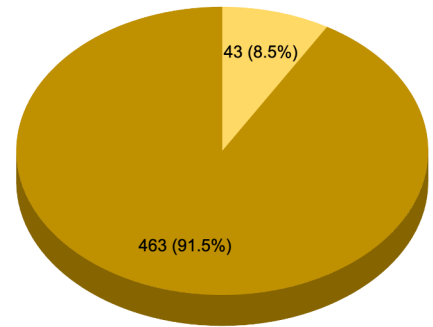


Figure 8: Associations Among Experiences of Harm and International Student Affiliation.

The Harm Mapping Project: Phase 1

Class Year

We computed a dichotomous variable for class year because we were interested in understanding the specific experiences of first-year students, a population with increased vulnerability for experiencing gender-based violence, compared to other class years. The dichotomous variable includes participants who identified as First-Year Students (n=88) and Non-First Year Students (n=418), which includes participants from all other class years.

We found numerous statistically significant differences between first-year students and all other class years (i.e., “non-first year students”) in terms of type of gender-based harm experience. In general, non-first year students reported a greater number of harm experiences (compared to first-year students), likely due to their extended time on campus. For example, non-first year students reported an average of 5.27 total harm experiences, whereas first-year students reported an average of 3.15 total harm experiences. While first year participants reported fewer experiences of harm across multiple harm categories compared to all other class years, it is notable that first year students reported as many harm experiences as they did with data collection occurring within only the first 6-12 weeks of their arrival to Lafayette. *Figure 9* below reflects the average number of harm experiences for first-year students and non-first year students for each type of gender-based violence experience.

- Class of 2026 (First Year)
- Class of 2025 (Second Year)
- Class of 2024 (Third Year)
- Class of 2023 (Fourth Year)

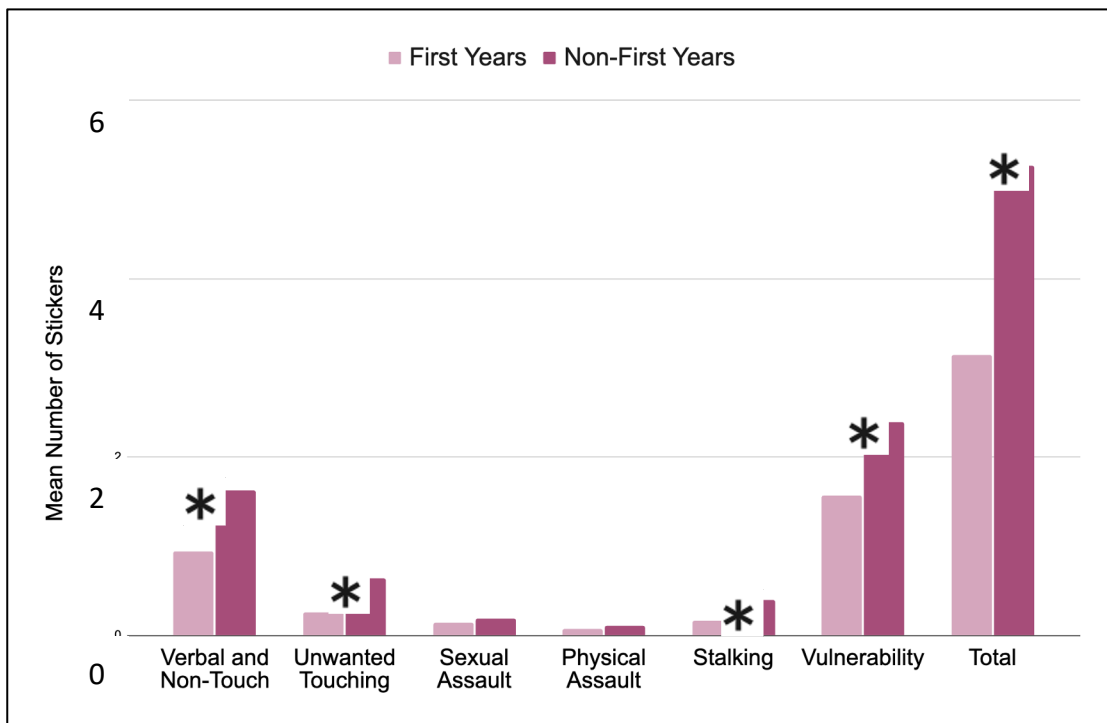
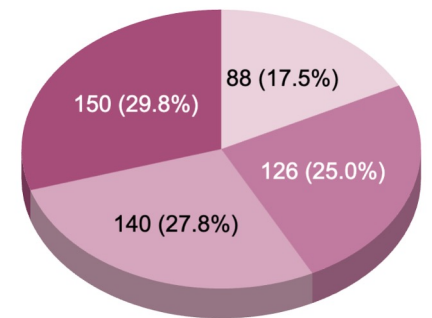


Figure 9: Associations Among Experiences of Harm and Class Year.

Note. The asterisk indicates that the difference was statistically significant at $p < .05$

Interactions Among Multiple Participant Characteristics & Harm Experiences

In addition to the above single variable analyses, we also conducted analyses using multiple demographic variables in an attempt to understand even more precisely who on campus is most frequently experiencing gender-based violence. While we ran numerous interaction analyses, we report on only one below due to space constraints.

Gender and Sexual Orientation

Using the computed dichotomous gender identity and sexual orientation variables described above, we examined the interaction between gender identity and sexual orientation on different types of gender-based harm experiences.

Participants who identified as both Cis Women+ and LGB+ reported an average of 8.85 total harm experiences, participants who identified as Cis Women+ and Heterosexual reported an average of 5.69 total harm experiences, participants who identified as Cis Men and LGB+ reported an average of 2.36 total harm experiences, and finally participants who identified as Cis Men and Heterosexual reported an average of 1.62 total harm experiences.

Figure 10 below reflects the average number of harm experiences for all different combinations of gender identity and sexual orientation for each type of gender-based violence.

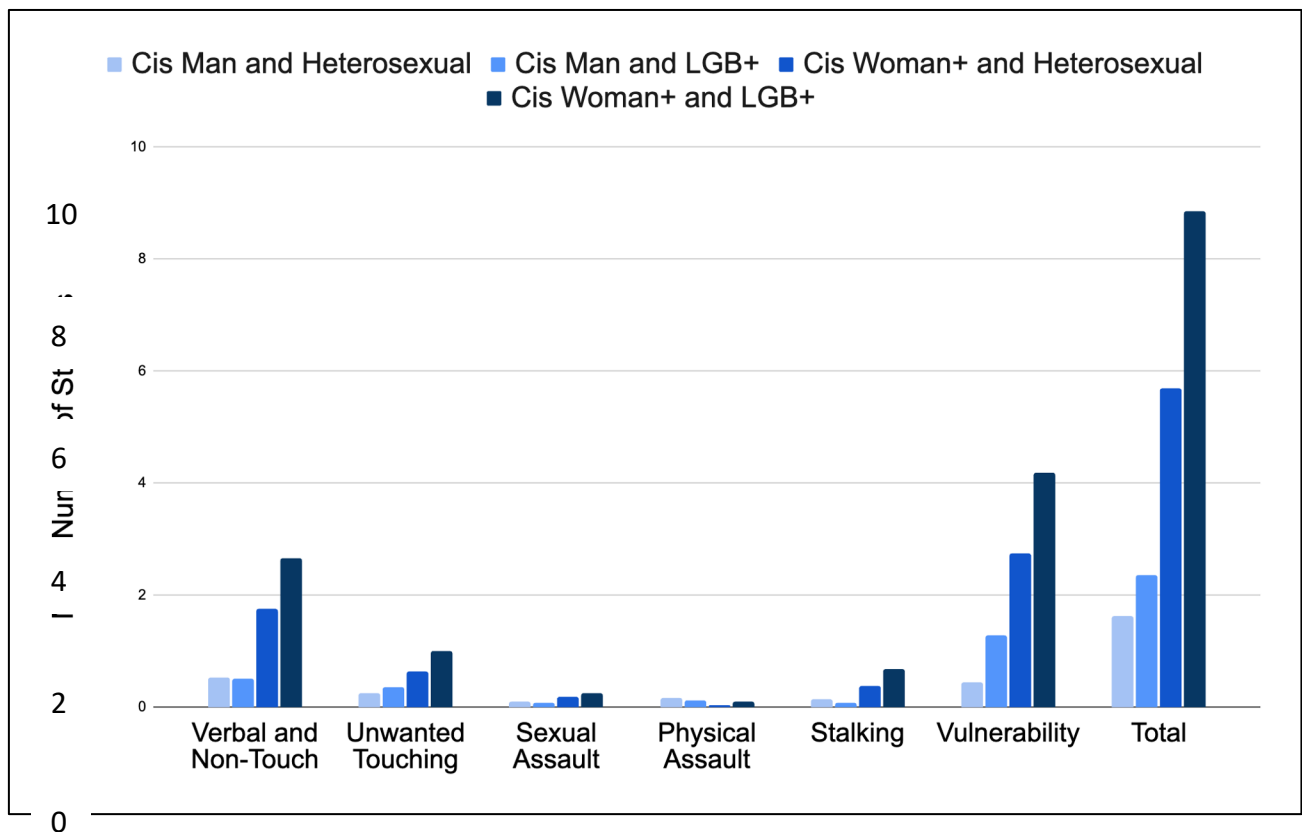


Figure 10: Associations Among Experiences of Harm, Gender Identity, and Sexual Orientation.

Note. Due to extreme sample size differences in each of the cells, inferential statistics were not computed for this analysis.

The Harm Mapping Project: Phase 1

Spatial Analysis of Harm

Research participants identified 205 different locations - on campus and adjacent to campus in the College Hill neighborhood – where experiences of harm or feelings of vulnerability to experience harm occurred. We worked with cartographer Lily Houtman to make a series of proportional symbol maps to visualize this spatial data.

Each map contains a title that indicates the type of harm featured on the map and a legend with the proportional circles and the frequencies of harm that these circles represent.

Verbal and Non-Touch Harassment

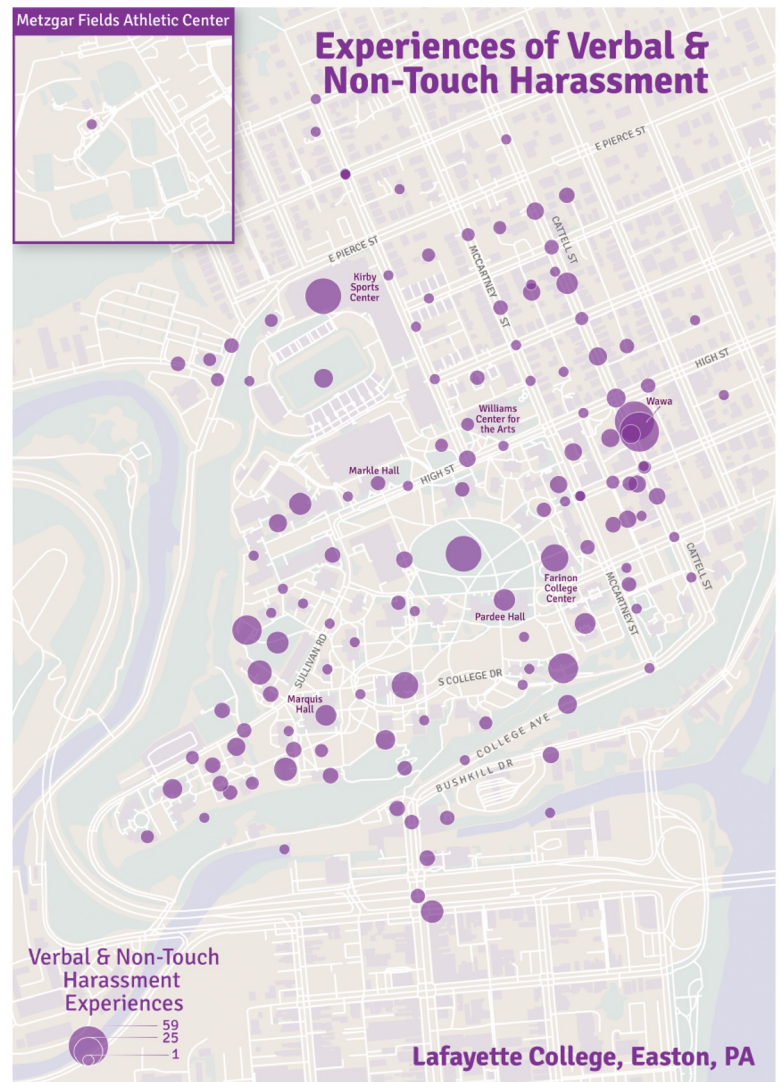
Verbal and Non-Touch Harassment includes behaviors like catcalling, verbal abuse, and various sexist comments or microaggressions related to gender identity and sexuality. There were a total of 756 reported experiences of verbal and non-touch harassment [see the Appendix for the complete location frequency table].

The spatial patterns of verbal and non-touch harassment are diverse, as this form of abuse occurs across locations on and adjacent to campus.

Primary Harm Spots for Verbal and Non-Touch harassment include Wawa (n=59), Milos (n=59), Kirby Sports Center (n=47), The Quad (n=47) Zeta Psi Fraternity (n=30), and Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity (n=29). Wawa and Milos alone account for 15.6% of total reported incidents of verbal and non-touch harassment.

In addition to the specific Harm Spot locations noted above, verbal and non-touch harassment was reported to occur at on-campus non-residential spaces (n=132), on-campus outdoor spaces (n=111), on-campus residential halls (n=99) and fraternities (n=98)*.

*This includes five of the College's six fraternities at the time of data collection: Chi Phi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Delta Upsilon, Phi Kappa Psi, Zeta Psi. Not reflected in the data: Delta Tau Delta.

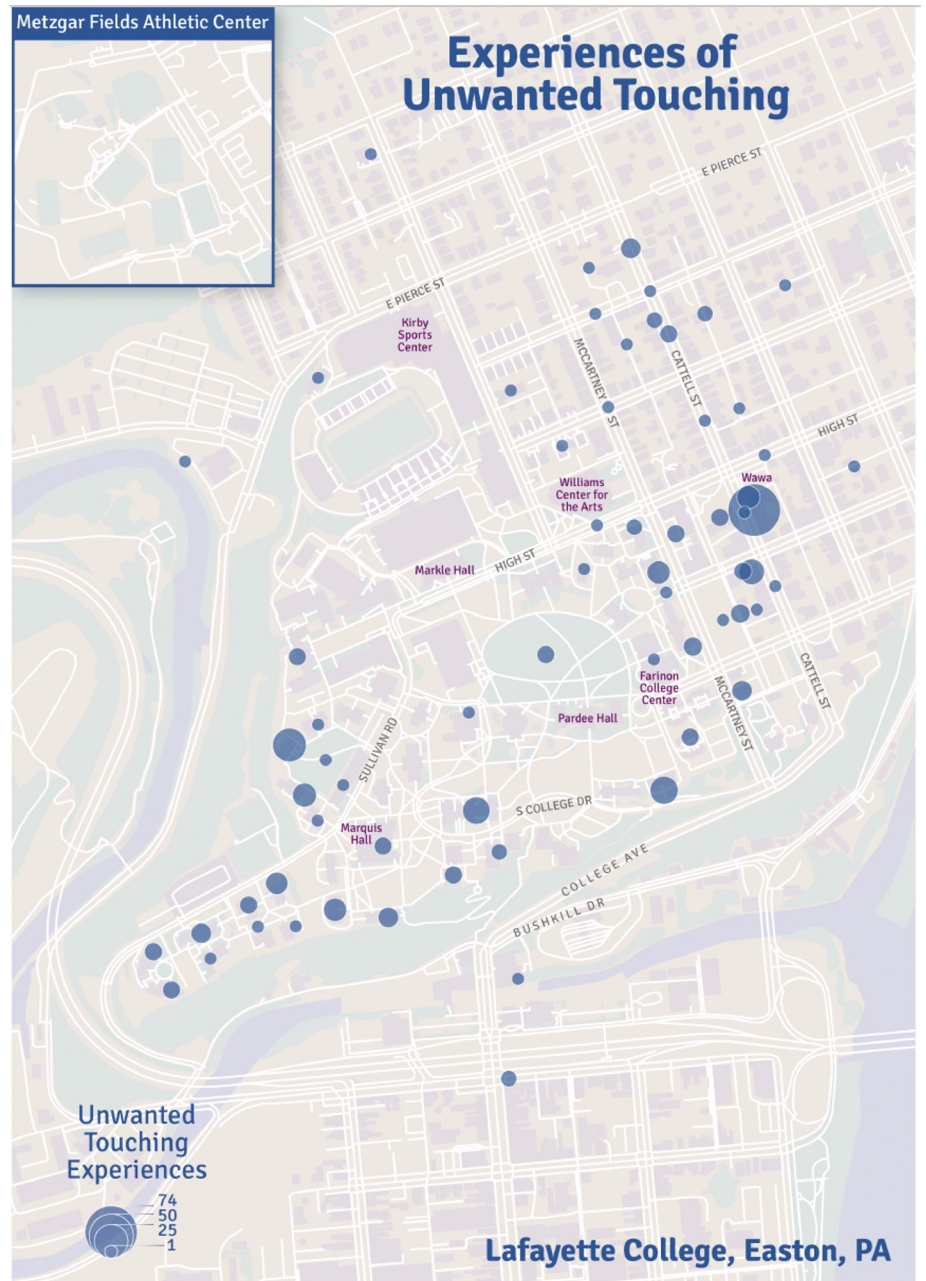


The Harm Mapping Project: Phase 1

Unwanted Touching

Unwanted touching includes behaviors like groping, fondling, and kissing. There were a total of 285 experiences of unwanted touching. Primary Harm Spots for Unwanted Touching include Milos (n=74), Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity (n=25), Zeta Psi Fraternity (n=15), South College (n=14) and the Residences at March Street (n=11).

Notably, over 25% of all reported experiences of unwanted touching occurred at Milos. Just under 25% of all reported experiences of unwanted touching occurred at five fraternities (n=64). On-campus residential halls were also locations with higher frequencies of unwanted touching (n=62).

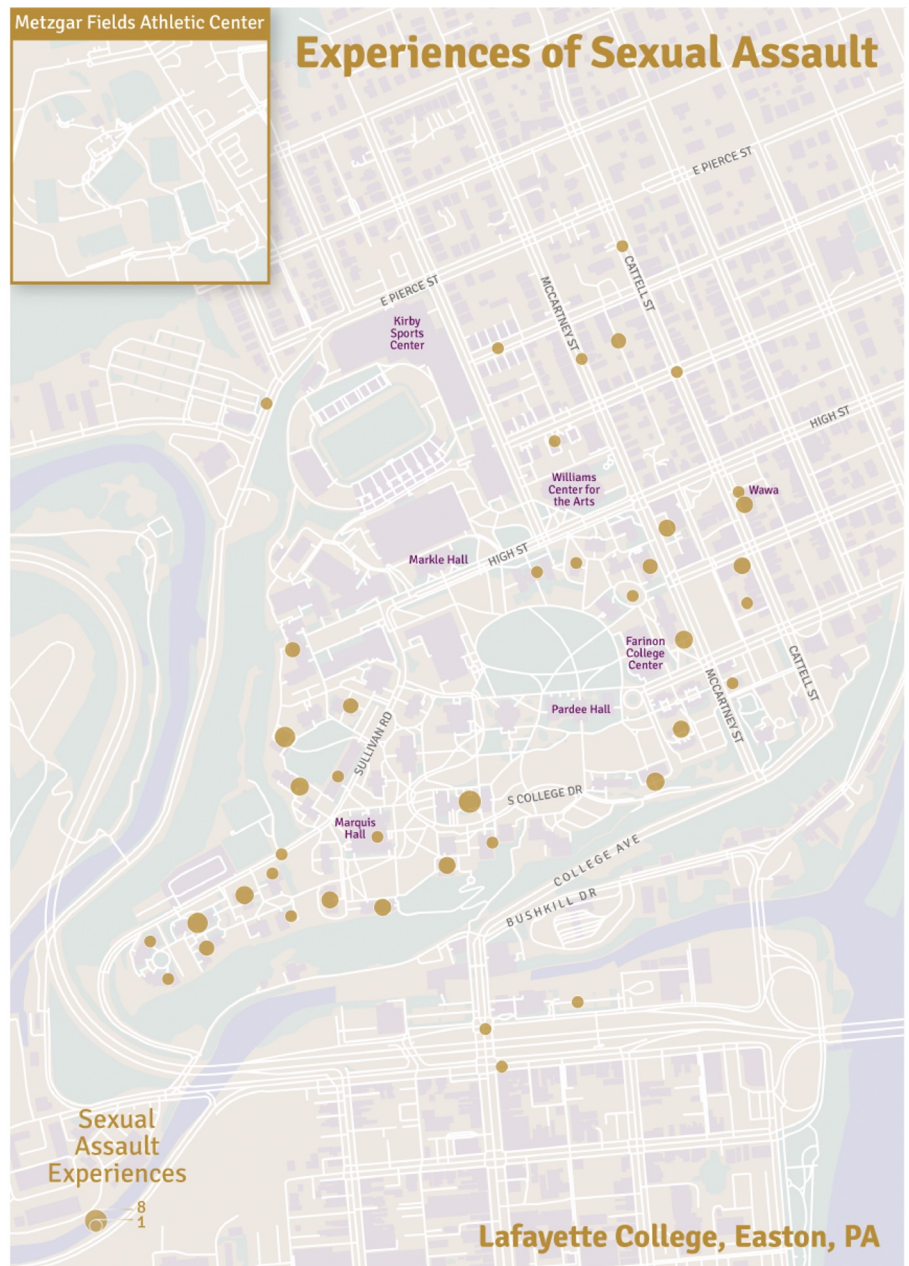


The Harm Mapping Project: Phase 1

Sexual Assault

Sexual assault includes non-consensual or forced oral and penetrative sexual activity. There were a total of 90 experiences of sexual assault reported by research participants. Primary Harm Spots include South College (n=8), Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity (n=6) and Kamine Hall (n=6).

Regarding spatial patterns, over half of the sexual assaults were reported to have occurred at on-campus residential halls (n=48). 20% of sexual assaults were reported to have occurred at fraternities (n=18) and 15.5% of sexual assaults were reported to have occurred at off-campus locations (e.g., apartments and houses along Cattell St.).

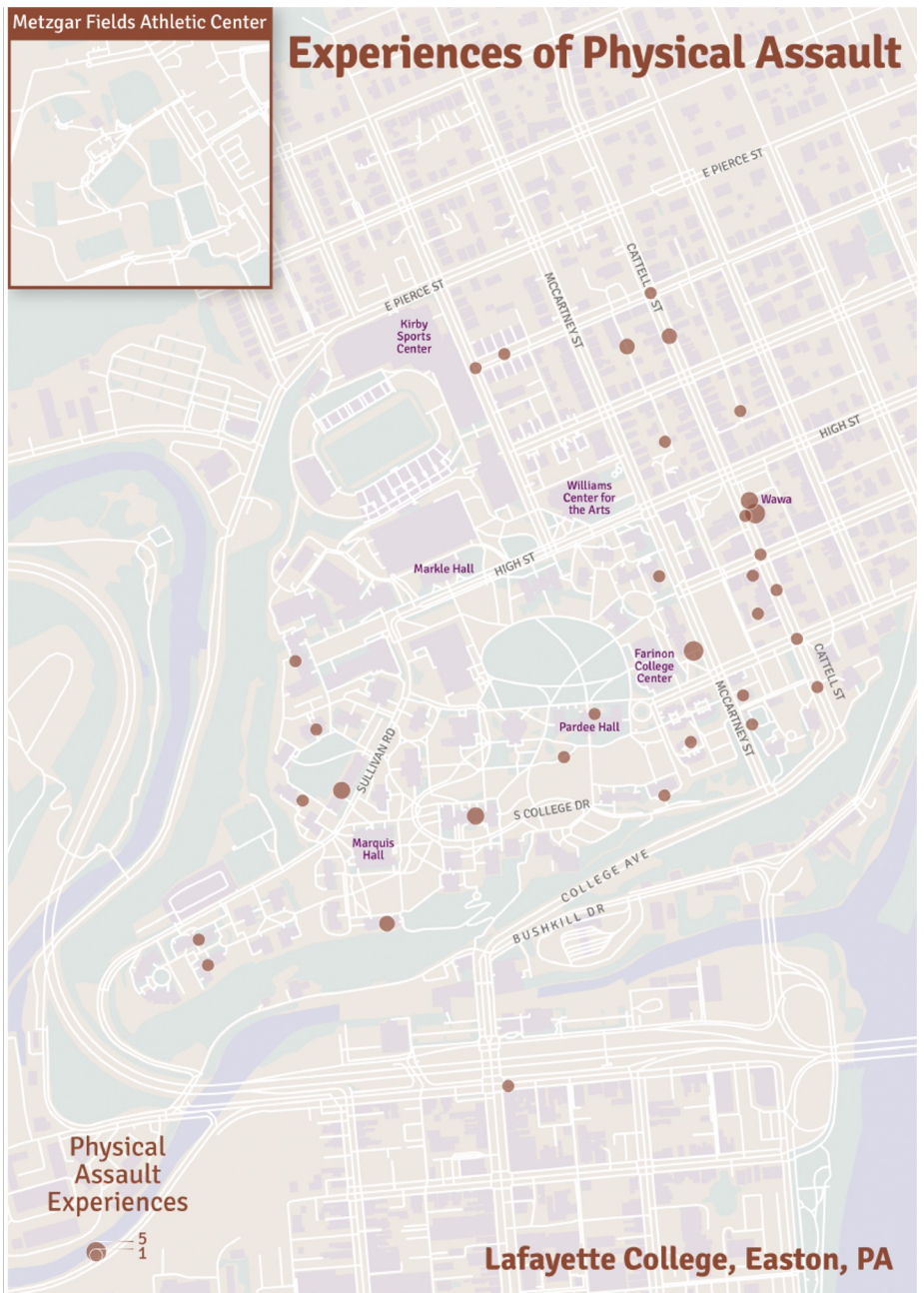


The Harm Mapping Project: Phase 1

Physical Assault

Physical assault includes punching, hitting, kicking and strangulation. There were a total of 50 experiences of physical assault reported. The majority of physical assaults were reported to have occurred at on-campus residential halls (n=18), including McKean Hall (n=5) and South College (n=3).

Milos (n=5) and Wawa (n=3) were other locations with higher relative frequencies. Additionally, there were numerous single incidents of physical assault that were reported to have occurred at various off-campus locations along Cattell and McCartney streets.

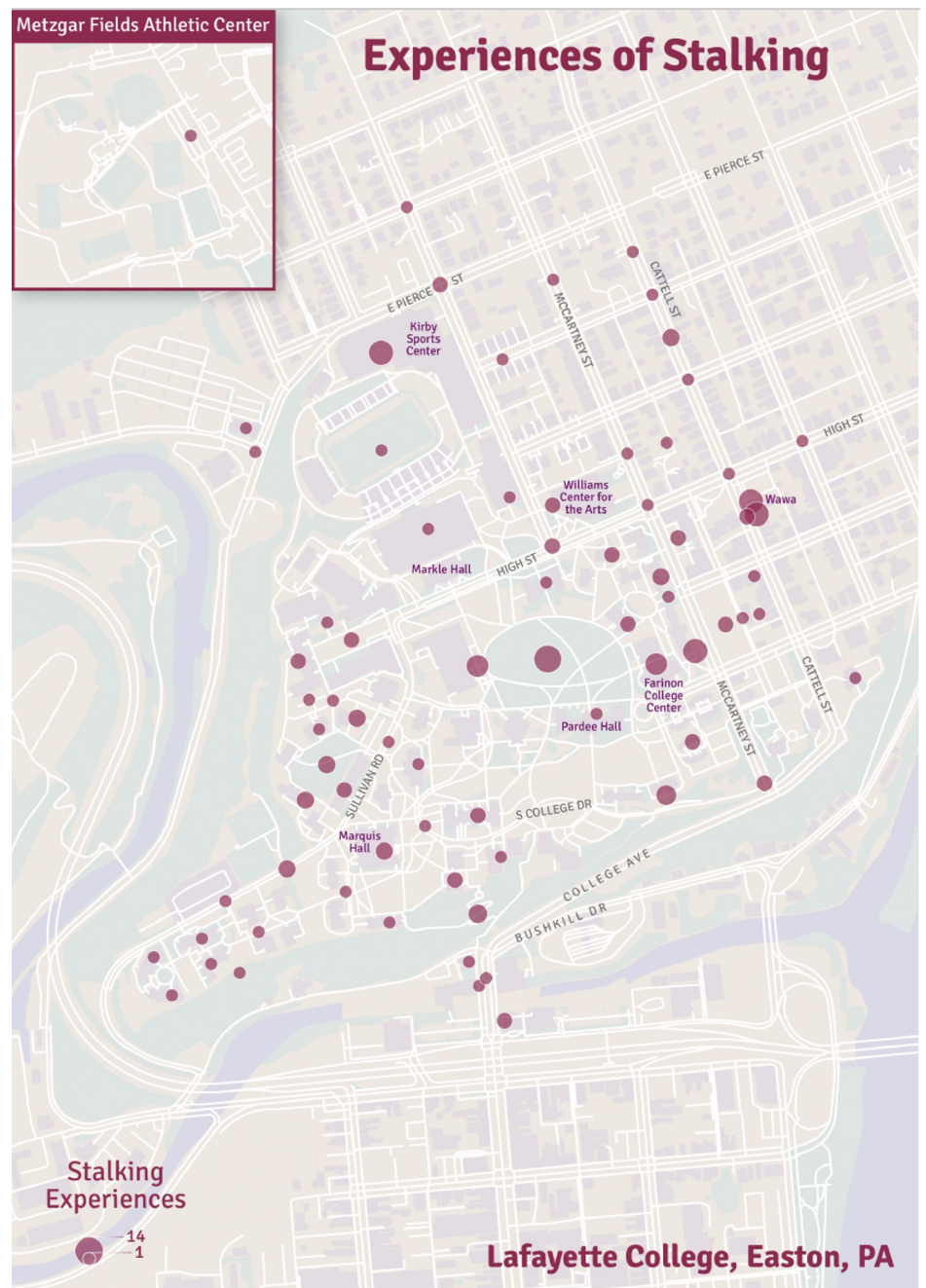


The Harm Mapping Project: Phase 1

Stalking

Stalking includes such behaviors as unwanted following and monitoring.

There were a total of 174 reported experiences of stalking, including at on-campus, residential halls (n=42), such as McKeen Hall (n=10), on-campus outdoor spaces (n=35) such as the Quad (n=14), on-campus non-residential spaces (n=28) such as the Kirby Sports Center (n=10), and off-campus locations such as Wawa (n=10) and Milos (n=10).



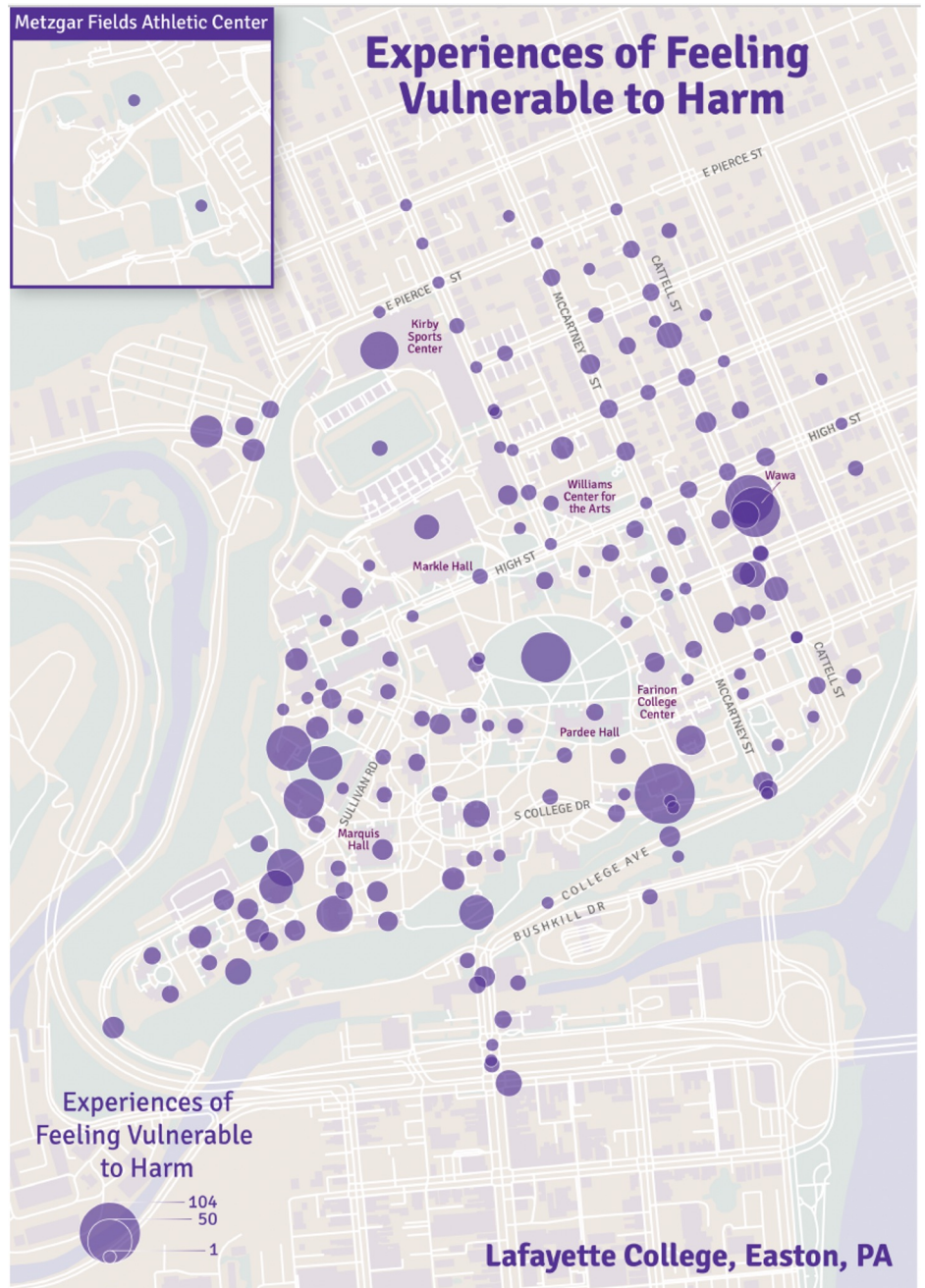
The Harm Mapping Project: Phase 1

Feeling Vulnerable to Harm

Research participants also identified 1125 locations on campus where they feel vulnerable to experiencing gender-based violence. Primary Harm Spots for where participants identified feeling vulnerable include: Zeta Psi Fraternity (n=104),

The Quad (n=68), Milos (n=67), Wawa (n=64), Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity (n=54), Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity (n=41), Kirby Sports Center (n=36), the Leopard Parking Deck (n=34), and Chi Phi Fraternity (n=31).

Regarding patterns, participants identified a variety of outdoor spaces on campus (n=316) as locations in which they feel vulnerable to experiencing harm, along with Fraternities (n=256), on-campus residential halls (n=108), and on-campus non-residential spaces (n=95).



The Harm Mapping Project: Phase 1

Total Experiences of Harm

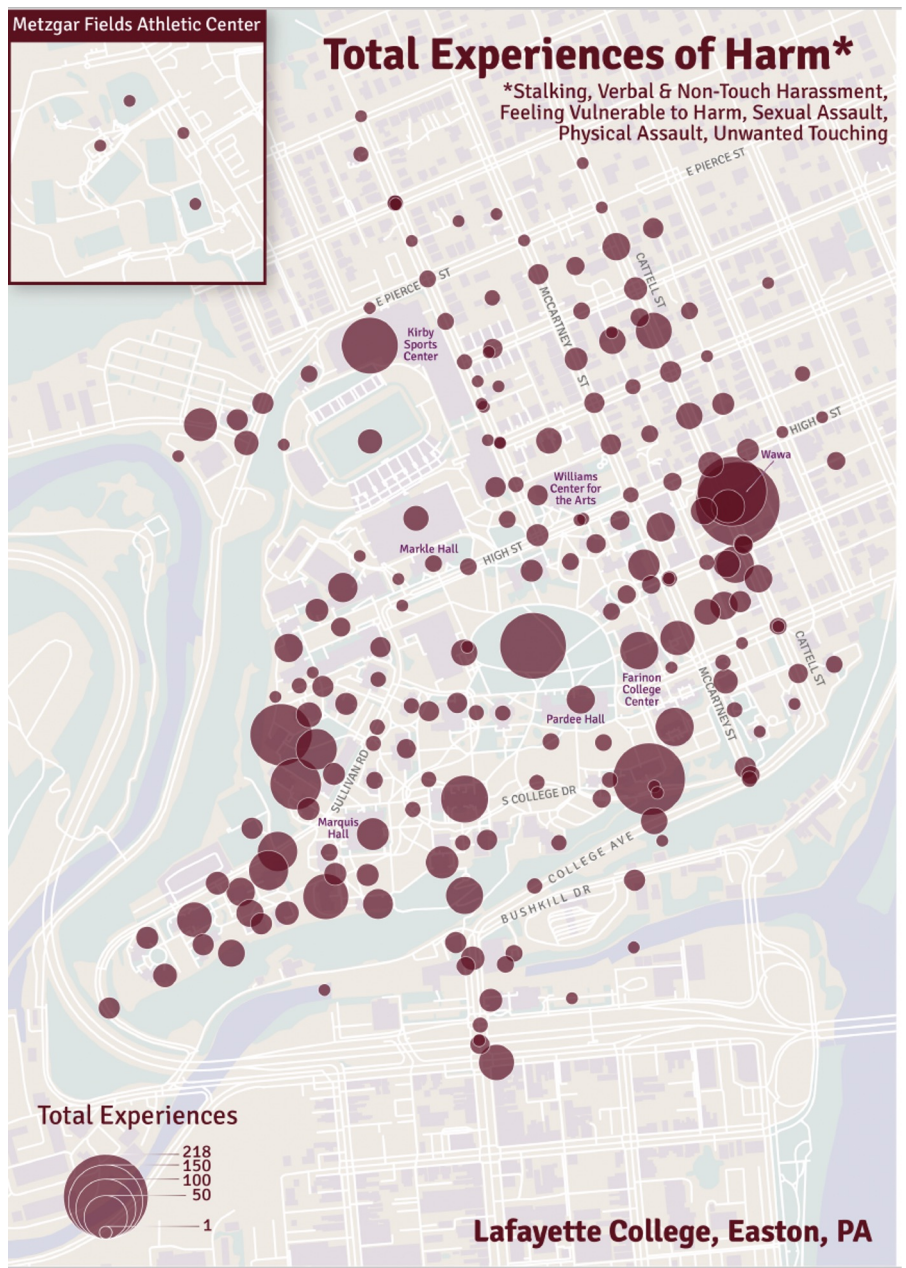
Research participants reported a total of 2,480 experiences of gender-based harms or feelings of vulnerability to experience harm.

Common Harm Spots occur across the categories of harm, including Milos (n=218), Wawa (n=145), Fraternities (n=446) such as Zeta Psi (n=159), on-campus outdoor spaces (n=451) such as the Quad (n=132), on-campus residential halls (n=376) such as South College (n=63), and on-campus non-residential buildings (n=276) such as Kirby Sports Center (n=93).

As we conclude this section, we reiterate that data collection for this project occurred in the fall of 2022.

We note that feelings of fear and vulnerability associated with different locations are not static, meaning that the culture and reputation of a location may change—for better or worse—as different students assume leadership positions or serve in influential positions of power, or as students graduate and new members enter.

All of these factors shape the culture and reputation of a place, which is particularly the case with fraternities.



Qualitative Analysis of Experiences of Harm

We also conducted a qualitative analysis of the responses that research participants provided to two short answer questions from the participatory mapping survey: 1) *Are there any other details or information that you would like to add or describe about areas on the map where you have experienced sexual and/or gender-based harm* and 2) *Are there any other details or information that you would like to add or describe about areas on the map where you feel vulnerable to experiencing sexual and/or gender-based harm.*

The following four geographic areas emerged as themes regarding where research participants provided additional information regarding their experiences of harm or feeling vulnerability to experience harm: outdoor spaces on campus, indoor spaces on campus, off campus, and fraternity and sorority housing. For each, we detail factors that help contextualize why research participants identified these spaces as sites of harm and how the built environment contributes to experiences of harm and feelings of vulnerability.

Outdoor spaces on campus

Outdoor spaces are where students most commonly report *feeling vulnerable to experiencing harm*. One of the common built environment factors for feelings of vulnerability concerns a lack of lighting. Research participants regularly referred to a general lack of lighting across all parts of campus, and described poorly lit outdoor spaces on campus as “remote” and “isolating,” particularly locations on “the outskirts” of campus.

Research participants also referenced their racial and ethnic identity, gender identity, sexual orientation, and disability status as impacting feelings of safety in outdoor spaces.

In addition to providing information about general outdoor spaces on campus, we highlight four specific outdoor campus locations that were regularly referenced by research participants: The Quad, Parking Garages/Lots, the Gym and the Arts Campus.

“Walking around campus at night makes me nervous. I wish it was more well lit.”

Research Participant

“Everywhere outside after dark feels vulnerable.”

Research Participant

“I feel most vulnerable honestly everywhere being an autistic gender-nonconforming lesbian woman with ADHD.”

Research Participant

“There’s no truly safe space as an Asian woman that’s queer on campus just in general b/c in reality anything can happen at any time anywhere.”

Research Participant

The Quad

During the day, the quad generally reflects a space where students connect with friends. However, research participants indicated that the meaning associated with the quad changes at night, where students describe feeling vulnerable to experiencing gender-based harms.

There are multiple factors contributing to these feelings. Consistent with other outdoor spaces on campus, research participants spoke to the relationship between lack of lighting on the quad and feelings of vulnerability.

Despite its central location, research participants indicated that this lack of lighting makes the quad feel remote and isolating at night. Importantly, the quad is largely unavoidable, as students must pass through the space in order to get to and from other locations. Research participants noted that feelings of vulnerability were tied to walking through the quad, especially alone at night.

The meaning associated with the quad also changes regarding who is present. At night, the quad serves as a place to gather in between or on the way home from other night life activities. Research participants indicated that there are often large groups of students gathered on the quad at night, who are loud, drunk, and lack inhibitions because of alcohol and other drug use, explaining that this atmosphere contributes to feelings of vulnerability. Additionally, research participants described experiencing confrontations with intoxicated students on the quad.

Research participants explained that the quad can also contribute to feelings of vulnerability because it is a common space open to the public and that this “porous” element encourages people not affiliated with the college to use the space, which research participants indicated can sometimes result in feelings of vulnerability.

Finally, the meaning associated with the quad also changes as a result of the time of year. For example, a research participant explained that they experienced incidents of verbal and non-touch harassment on the quad during the summer.

“The quad is extremely poorly lit at night, and if that was better I know myself and others would feel safer.”

Research Participant

“The quad just feels like a vulnerable place where I have been confronted by drunks a lot.”

Research Participant

The Harm Mapping Project: Phase 1

Parking Garages/Lots

Research participants also identified parking garages and parking lots as locations on campus where they feel vulnerable to experiencing harm, citing heightened feelings of vulnerability at night as a result of the lack of lighting in and near these spaces.

As students with registered cars are assigned to park in specific lots and there are limited options for student parking, research participants explain feeling heightened vulnerability not only in parking garages/lots, but also walking to and from the parking garages/lots.

Some research participants addressed incidents of harm also occurring in parking garages and parking lots, including incidents of stalking.

Kirby Sports Center – the Gym

We include the gym in our discussion of outdoor spaces on campus as most research participants who referenced the gym described feeling heightened vulnerability when walking to and from the gym, or experiencing different forms of gender-based violence outside of the gym.

Participants referenced a lack of lighting, along with a lack of “blue lights” as built environment factors that contribute to heightened feelings of vulnerability for experiencing harm near the gym. For example, a participant shared:

The outdoor spaces near the gym were also locations where research participants described experiencing verbal harassment, specifically “catcalling”. Research participants described the catcalling as typically focused on the clothing that they were wearing and also noted that male students on sports teams were often responsible for engaging in the catcalling.

“Bushkill lot feels more vulnerable at night. I have to park my car there and there are limited street lights on the sidewalk heading to the gym which makes it scary.”

Research Participant

“Mostly these places are vulnerable at night due to not being well lit. The path by Leopard deck is very dark.”

Research Participant

As an athlete, I feel like playing my sport causes me to be looked at in a sexual way. Some people use it as an opportunity to yell things and look at girls in tight clothes.”

Research Participant

“There is little to no visible sighting of a blue light box when walking. There needs to be some near the gym and on Monroe. I always feel scared that if I'm in danger I will have no way to contact someone.”

Research Participant

The Harm Mapping Project: Phase 1

The Arts Campus

For the purposes of this project, the arts campus includes both the academic buildings associated with the Williams Arts Campus and the sidewalks and streets immediately adjacent to the academic buildings. We include the arts campus in our discussion of outdoor spaces as participants who referenced the arts campus largely referred to the outdoor areas adjacent to the academic buildings. Research participants indicated that this geographic location has a “different feel,” explaining that physical proximity to downtown and interaction with people not affiliated with the college contributes to heightened feelings of vulnerability when compared to the “main” campus up the hill.

Indoor spaces on campus

Research participants reported instances of harm and vulnerability in multiple indoor spaces on campus, specifically residence halls and academic buildings.

Residence Halls

Residence halls reflect locations where research participants more commonly report experiencing incidents of gender-based violence, specifically sexual assault. Research participants identified dorm rooms as the primary location within residence halls where incidents of sexual assault occurred and frequently indicated that they knew the person who assaulted them, referring to them as either a friend, acquaintance or someone they trusted.

Research participants also explained that incidents of sexual assault occurred in circumstances when they invited a friend over to hang out, and in circumstances where the person who harmed them was not explicitly invited into their space.

While research participants referenced sexual assault and other incidents of gender-based harms occurring in their own dorm rooms, research participants also explained that incidents occurred in the dorm room of the person causing the harm.

“The arts campus in general feels like a more vulnerable place because of its exposure to the city. Anyone can approach you there, versus the main campus where the majority are students.”

Research Participant

“I was raped in my dorm room by someone I knew; I have several other friends who were raped in dorms on campus, all by someone they knew.”

Research Participant

“I experienced it in my own dorm room after an uninvited male came in through an unlocked door in the middle of the night + crawled into my bed.”

Research Participant

“I think it is important to note a lot of sexual misconduct can happen in your dorm room when bringing a friend back.”

Research Participant

The Harm Mapping Project: Phase 1

Research participants referenced a variety of residence halls as locations for where incidents of sexual assault occurred. However, we note that Watson Courts was identified as a specific residential location for heightened feelings of vulnerability, particularly at night.

Research participants explained that the Watson Courts and its proximity to a parking lot draws large crowds (including non-Lafayette affiliated people), who congregate and socialize while intoxicated.

Academic Buildings

Research participants identified academic buildings as sites for verbal harassment and microaggressions related to gender and sexuality.

Research participants indicated that such verbal harms were linked to their area of study and perpetrated by both peers and faculty. For example, research participants identified being “misgendered” and experiencing “microaggressions/stereotypes about being a woman in STEM.” We highlight academic buildings as they are important sites for both normalizing and disrupting verbal harms and microaggressions.

Off Campus Spaces

Research participants identified multiple off campus locations as key sites for experiencing harm and/or feeling vulnerable to experiencing harm. These include indoor, outdoor, public, and private spaces.

Off campus housing

Off campus housing includes college-owned and privately-owned student housing, including the Arts Houses on Parsons Street and special-interest houses on Monroe Street. While research participants reported that incidents of harm and feelings of vulnerability occur in these college-owned locations, research participants more commonly identified privately-owned off campus housing as sites for experiencing harm and feeling vulnerable. This includes apartments, (un)official fraternity houses and “sports houses.”

“In the instance I identified in Mccartney South, I knew the person so I went to their place, but they made me feel uncomfortable. Normally, I have no issues there.”

Research Participant

“Watson courts (including parking lot) feels very unsafe, especially at night. It is not well lit at all and non-students tend to hangout outside of the courts/in the pathways connecting the courts (I currently live here).”

Research Participant

“Also, with sports teams at off campus house gatherings I have experienced sexual assault. At these events, as well as practices, I have both witnessed and been the victim of verbal assaults.”

Research Participant

The Harm Mapping Project: Phase 1

Sports houses are typically established by student-athletes on a team and then passed down year after year to members of the same team. While unofficial in the sense that they are not recognized by the college and they are informally established by students, they take on a quasi official status becoming the team's house (e.g., "the football house," the "lacrosse house").

Research participants reported experiencing different forms of gender-based harm at sports houses, which usually occurred during social gatherings and involved student-athletes as perpetrators of the harm.

In addition to sports houses, research participants also referenced the "Boneyard" - a Cattell St. apartment where student-athletes and fraternity-affiliated students have lived - as a common location for both incidents of harm and feelings of vulnerability.

Students also reported experiencing different forms of harm at Boneyard, including sexual harassment.

Off campus public locations

Within this section, we consider off campus public locations in and around College Hill, including streets, sidewalks, restaurants and bars. Research participants detailed a range of harms occurring in these locations, including unwanted touching, verbal harassment, and stalking. Time of day and lack of lighting contributed to feelings of vulnerability in off campus public locations, although notably research participants indicated that incidents of harm also occurred during the day.

Downtown Easton

While some research participants referenced general feelings of vulnerability in downtown spaces, research participants also identified experiencing incidents of harm, specifically referencing experiences of stalking, catcalling, and other forms of verbal harassment.

Notably, some research participants explained that they have only experienced catcalling downtown and not on campus, resulting in heightened feelings of vulnerability off campus than on campus.

"I don't know exactly where it is on the map but there's a fraternity near Mojo's that I never really feel safe walking near, especially at night. They call it the Boneyard, if that helps."

Research Participant

"Freshman year I went to Boneyard w/ my roommate and some of her friends. When we walked in there were so many guys that looked us up and down. It felt disgusting and I never went there again."

Research Participant

"I have been catcalled off campus by both students and non students in broad daylight."

Research Participant

"Right off the arts campus near Easton I have had cat-calling incidents."

Research Participant

Fraternity Houses

At the time of data collection, Fraternity and Sorority Life included six fraternities and five sororities. Research participants reported experiencing a range of gender-based violence within and near fraternity houses, including verbal harassment, unwanted touching, and sexual assault, along with feeling heightened vulnerability for experiencing harm in these locations. These reported experiences of harm and feelings of vulnerability extended to both on-campus and off-campus fraternity houses.

We include additional quotes from research participants in this section as these locations were the most frequently referenced within our data.

In addition to harms occurring within fraternity houses, research participants also report experiencing harm and feelings of vulnerability in outdoor locations adjacent to these houses, specifically when walking by fraternity houses.

Research participants referenced their social identities as factors contributing to heightened vulnerability within and near fraternity houses, specifically queer identifying students:

“More [feeling vulnerable to experiencing harm] whenever @ greek life housing @ night (that I have been to) as a gay, unaffiliated man.”

“I have had quite a few homophobic things and racist things said to me by members of DKE and a few members of Alpha Phi.”

While the participants above discuss occurrences within specific houses, many participants report that their feelings of vulnerability are not tied to specific houses, but rather that “fraternities” or “Greek Life” in general are cause for vulnerability. For example:

“Greek life environments in general have been sexist and sometimes discriminatory. It is hard to pinpoint exact places.”

“Especially when walking alone at night near frat houses or loud parties/when I hear people yelling, I feel more vulnerable to experiencing these types of harm.”

Research Participant

“I feel that the members of Delta Kappa Epsilon consistently verbally harass me whenever I am anywhere near them on campus. From homophobic comments to racist language, DKE has used it all towards me.”

Research Participant

“Every fraternity house makes [me] feel very vulnerable.”

Research Participant

The Harm Mapping Project: Phase 1

Notably, some research participants explained that some fraternity houses feel safer than others. The common underlying factor for why certain fraternity houses feel less vulnerable concerns the research participant having a personal connection with someone in the house or because they become aware that the house took action against someone who had previously perpetrated harm:

“...Normally, I feel on guard around frat houses but I have friends in some so I feel more comfortable in the ones that I didn't mark.”

Research participants explained that feelings of heightened vulnerability were connected to the culture and reputation associated with these spaces. Research participants also explained that knowing about other students' experiences of harm in these locations or directly witnessing harm experienced by other students influenced their own feelings of vulnerability in these spaces. For example, research participants explained:

“The greek-life areas near/surrounding Conway/Kamine is always scarier at night and I have seen people being verbally harassed in that area.”

“Zeta and DKE have not myself experienced anything but I know friends who have.”

“At Phi Kappa Psi the individual who did the unwanted touching was kicked out that same month so I don't feel unsafe.”

Research Participant

“The red dot on Chi Phi is because some of their members are very homophobic. I know people they have attempted to harm because of this. Coincidence or not, both scenarios involved openly gay men.”

Research Participant

Feel extremely vulnerable @ Zeta Psi after hearing friends' experiences who have had unwanted experiences/advances.”

Research Participant

The Harm Mapping Project – Phase 2

We conducted data collection for Phase 2 of the Harm Mapping Project in March-April 2024. The focus of data collection for phase 2 concerns *how the built environment contributes to gender-based violence*. There were two data collection procedures for this study: 1) walking focus groups and 2) photovoice.

Walking Focus groups

We conducted four walking focus groups. Thirteen participants in total participated, with 2-4 participants per walking focus group. Participants joined the research team on a guided walk through campus. Harm Spot locations identified in Phase 1 of this study guided the walking route for Phase 2. During the walking focus group, the research team asked participants to describe how the built environment on campus impacts their feelings of safety.

Photovoice

Photovoice is a participatory data collection method, more commonly used in the field of public health, that involves using participant-produced photography as a tool for facilitating discussion among participants (Bell, 2008). Nine research participants participated in this component of the study.

Participants were asked to take photos over a 2-week period and were provided the following prompt to guide the content of the images: *Please take photos of spaces and places on campus that make you feel safe and/or unsafe*. Participants then selected 8-10 photos that they felt best reflected the prompt and wrote brief narrations to provide context for how the locations in the photos contribute to them feeling safe or unsafe.

We conducted two focus groups with Photovoice participants. Six participants participated in total, with 3 per group. Discussion focused on the photos and creating a collective understanding of what elements of the built environment on campus contribute to spaces feeling safe and unsafe.

Phase 2 data analysis will occur during summer/fall 2024.

Preliminary Findings and Recommendations

Here we detail four preliminary findings and recommendations that have emerged following data analysis of Phase 1 of the Harm Mapping Project.

To contextualize these findings, we situate this project within a framework that understands that different forms of gender-based violence occur along a continuum and that no one form of gender-based violence takes precedence over another.

We understand all forms of gender-based violence as interwoven, with shared systems of oppression tying them together, even as we may discuss different forms of gender-based violence separately.

Finding 1: Gender-based violence disproportionately impacts students with marginalized social identities.

These disproportionate impacts specifically affect students marginalized by their gender and sexuality identities. Broadly, cis women, nonbinary and trans students, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and queer identifying students have heightened experiences of harm and feelings of vulnerability to experience harm on this campus when compared to straight cis men. This has wide ranging implications, including recognizing that everyday experiences of navigating and walking around campus are different for different students, and that experiencing harm or feeling vulnerable to experience harm has implications for mental health and well-being.

Understanding that gender-based violence disproportionately impacts students with marginalized social identities also has implications for what it might mean to center prevention and response efforts around students who are most likely to experience gender-based violence.

This could entail everything from where to install better lighting, how to allocate space on campus or key fob access to buildings, along with staffing considerations in Student Life and the Counseling Center.

This could also entail conducting temporary deferred maintenance on buildings that will ultimately be renovated in full in the future. For example, Pardee Hall, the largest academic building on campus, currently has one makeshift gender inclusive bathroom; a door lock and sign were added to the first-floor men's bathroom, which otherwise contains three urinals and two stalls, and in practice continues to be used as a men's bathroom.

Research participants describe entering the bathroom expecting a single-user private space, only to find cis men standing at the urinals. Pardee Hall also has no ADA compliant bathrooms. While we appreciate that there may be future plans to renovate Pardee Hall, and a temporary restroom restoration may seem a waste of materials and resources, we also suggest that non-binary students, faculty, and staff should not have to wait years for a safe bathroom space in this building.

Finding 2: Different kinds of gender-based violences are happening in different locations.

While we can speak of common “harm spots” across campus, the geography of gender-based violence is uneven at the College. In other words, participants report experiencing different kinds of gender-based violence in different locations.

In regards to patterns, research participants report incidents of sexual assault largely – though not exclusively – occurring in what we might think of as more private spaces, like dorms and fraternities. Research participants report incidents of stalking and verbal harassment largely – although again not exclusively – occurring in what we might think of as public spaces, like outdoor spaces on and off campus and nonresidential spaces, including academic buildings. Further, there are liminal spaces, such as Milos, which is privately owned and as an alcohol serving institution, should have some limitations on who can enter, but which is also open to the public.

Additionally, there are some locations where research participants did not report experiencing specific harms, but are spaces where they feel vulnerable to experiencing gender-based violence – like parking garages and parking lots. Prevention efforts and thinking about how to address different forms of gender-based violence and feelings of vulnerability should take these spatial patterns into account, recognizing that efforts to prevent stalking in public spaces may be different from efforts to prevent sexual assault in private spaces.

Regarding recommendations for reducing feelings of vulnerability for experiencing gender-based violence, the single-most research participant-cited built environment feature that emerged from this research was a lack of lighting on campus. Increased lighting, especially on the quad, but also across campus, has the opportunity for immediate and significant impact on students’ feelings of safety.

Finding 3: Gender-based violence is occurring ‘off campus’.

While Lafayette is an undergraduate residential campus, students’ social and personal lives extend into the adjacent College Hill neighborhood. Gender-based violence is occurring in college-owned apartments, informal “sports houses,” and non-college owned businesses, like Wawa and Milos.

A single street (Cattell) largely marks the boundary of “on” and “off” campus, but this is a porous boundary that students regularly cross. The harms that students experience off campus impact their learning and well-being on campus, and prevention efforts should take this geography into consideration.

There are numerous recommendations for reducing gender-based violence off campus.

Drawing on insight from this project, we recommend the College explore the development of consistent, alternative, late-night, on-campus, desirable food options to assist in reducing the number of students relying on Wawa, a key harm spot that emerged in our data.

We also recommend that the College coordinate conducting bystander intervention trainings with staff (e.g., bartender and bouncers) at Milos and work with Milos’ ownership around enforcing underage drinking and ID laws.

Related to the above, there is a lack of street lighting within the Monroe St. neighborhood and along Cattell and McCartney streets, and we encourage the College to work with the city of Easton to enhance street lighting.

We also encourage an assessment of off-campus housing applications: what affiliation patterns exist among students who apply for off-campus housing and how do these correspond with “Harm Spot” locations (e.g., athletic team affiliation, fraternity and sorority life affiliation)?

Preliminary Findings and Recommendations

Finding 4: Gender-based violence is occurring at fraternities.

We dedicate a standalone finding to fraternity houses for two reasons. First is the frequency with which research participants referenced fraternity houses – as noted, five of the six fraternity houses are regularly referenced in this project’s data. Second, some of the houses are privately owned by the fraternity chapter*, including the houses that tend to appear more frequently in our data.

Notably, the college maintains a greater influence over the fraternity and sorority houses it owns. Privately owned houses, on the other hand, enjoy a greater level of independence, including responsibility for addressing elements of the built environment associated with the house – like whether there are clear or multiple exits and functional lighting*. While fraternities and fraternity houses can be a source of community and support for their members, they are also key spaces on this campus where gender-based violence is occurring.

While it may not be immediately or universally popular, the findings from this project reinforce that it is time to examine the role of fraternity and sorority life at Lafayette College, and whether fraternity (and sorority) houses, chapters and membership are consistent with the equity and inclusion commitments of an elite liberal arts college in the 21st century.

Regarding gender-based violence specifically, the structural inequities built into fraternity and sorority life, in which sororities cannot legally host alcohol-serving parties, results in an unequal power dynamic as fraternity houses host parties, serve alcohol, and emerge as locations in which life-altering forms of harm and trauma occur.

The normalization and expectation of fraternities as sites of harm are perhaps some of the most revealing aspects of this project. We as a campus community have the power to change this cultural norm. While it would require bold leadership, we recommend a move toward ending fraternity and sorority life at Lafayette College.

*Owned by the college at the time of data collection: Alpha Gamma Delta, Alpha Phi, Delta Gamma, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Delta Upsilon, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Pi Beta Phi. Privately owned by the chapter: Chi Phi, Phi Kappa Psi, Zeta Psi.

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Appendix: Harm Mapping Project Location Frequencies

Location	Total	Verbal/Non Touch	Unwanted Touch	Sexual Assault	Physical Assault	Stalking	Feel Vulnerable
Zone 1 (Metzgar Fields)	4	1	0	0	0	1	2
Metzgar Fields Parking Lot	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hilton Rahn '51 Field at Kamine Stadium	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Softball Field	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morel Field House	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kamine Varsity House	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Track and Field Complex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rappolt Field	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mike Bourger '44 Field at Oaks Stadium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LaFarm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Location	Total	Verbal/Non Touch	Unwanted Touch	Sexual Assault	Physical Assault	Stalking	Feel Vulnerable
Zone 2 (Northwest Campus)	194	75	2	1	1	15	100
Bushkill Dr. (intersection at Bushkill Facilities Building)	11	2	0	0	0	1	8
Bushkill Lot	26	3	0	0	0	0	23
Bushkill Facilities and Public Safety	7	2	0	0	0	1	4
Maroon Club Strength Center	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
Bourger Varsity Football House	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kirby Sports Center	93	47	0	0	0	10	36
Fisher Stadium	11	8	0	0	0	1	2
Oeschle Hall	6	0	0	0	0	1	5
Pfenning Alumni Center	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Markle Parking Deck	12	0	0	0	0	1	11
Alumni Memorial Plaza	3	2	0	0	0	0	1
Markle Hall	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Other	17	5	1	1	1	0	9
Other: Detrich Drive	7	3	0	1	0	0	3
Other: Off campus area past Bushkill Dr.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other: Between Markle Hall and Kirby House	3	1	0	0	0	0	2

Other: Hamilton St. between Kirby and Monroe Neighborhood	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other: Between Markle Parking Deck and Acopian	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other: Parsons and Hamilton	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other: Hamilton St behind the gym and Pfenning	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other: Behind Kirby on Pierce St.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Location	Total	Verbal/Non Touch	Unwanted Touch	Sexual Assault	Physical Assault	Stalking	Feel Vulnerable
Zone 3 (Off-campus)	679	231	114	11	18	43	262
Delta Gamma Sorority	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Max Kade House	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Monroe Neighborhood	5	1	0	1	1	0	2
Experimental Printmaking Institute	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Arts Houses	13	3	1	1	0	0	8
Lafayette Early Learning Center & Preschool	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Williams Center for the Arts	6	2	0	0	0	2	2
Wawa	145	59	8	1	3	10	64
Milos	218	59	74	3	5	10	67
McKelvy House	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reeder House	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Street block: write in	154	50	13	2	4	9	76
100 Cattell	16	5	1	0	1	0	10
200 Cattell	25	7	1	0	1	2	14
300 Cattell	14	7	1	0	0	0	6
400 Cattell	33	12	3	0	2	3	12
400 Cattell (Path to CHT)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
500 Cattell	16	6	5	1	0	1	3
600 Cattell	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
400 Parsons	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
500 Parsons	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
300 McCartney	6	1	0	0	0	1	4
400 McCartney	9	3	0	1	0	0	5

500 McCartney	6	2	0	0	0	1	3
300 High	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
400 High	8	3	1	0	0	0	4
500 High	4	1	0	0	0	0	3
500 West Monroe	3	0	1	0	0	0	2
600 West Pierce	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
300 Hamilton	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
400 Hamilton	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
500 Hamilton	3	1	0	0	0	0	2
600 Hamilton	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Street intersection: write in	62	25	2	1	1	10	23
March and Cattell	4	2	0	0	0	0	2
March and Marquis	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Cattell and High	12	8	0	0	0	1	3
Cattell and Clinton Terrace	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cattell and Pierce	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cattell and Parsons	7	2	0	1	0	1	3
Cattell and Monroe	9	3	1	0	1	1	3
Hamilton and Pierce	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
Hamilton and High	8	5	0	0	0	2	1
Hamilton and Parsons	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hamilton and West Burke	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
High and Parsons	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
McCartney and Parsons	6	1	1	0	0	0	4
McCartney and Pierce	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
McCartney and High Street	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
High and Porter	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Block zone: write in	64	27	11	2	4	2	18
Zone 16	16	6	4	0	0	1	5
Zone 15	4	1	1	0	0	0	2
Zone 14	2	1	0	0	0	0	1

Zone 13	8	3	1	0	1	0	3
Zone 12	3	1	0	0	1	1	0
Zone 11	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Zone 10	3	0	2	0	0	0	1
Zone 9	14	6	1	2	2	0	3
Zone 7	6	4	0	0	0	0	2
Zone 6	4	2	1	0	0	0	1
Zone 5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Zone 1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other	8	4	3	0	0	0	1
Other: CHT	4	1	2	0	0	0	1
Other: Not the EPI, the house	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other: Near Burke and Hamilton, behind Kirby Sports Center	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other: Between Williams and Grossman on High St	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other: Hamilton St. past the DG house	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Location	Total	Verbal/Non Touch	Unwanted Touch	Sexual Assault	Physical Assault	Stalking	Feel Vulnerable
Zone 4 (Central campus)	723	209	79	32	20	66	317
McCartney Street North and South	18	6	3	3	0	2	4
McCartney St. Parking Lot	13	4	1	0	0	2	6
Residences at March Street	35	6	11	3	1	1	13
Hillel House	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Portlock Black Cultural Center	11	3	5	1	1	0	1
Feather House	3	0	0	0	0	1	2
Alpha Gamma Delta Sorority	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
President's House	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Watson Courts	38	11	3	3	1	2	18
Zeta Psi Fraternity	159	30	15	4	1	5	104
Oechsle Center for Global Education	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Societe d'Honneur Plaza	3	0	0	0	1	0	2
Colton Chapel	2	0	0	0	0	0	2

Pardee Hall	17	12	0	0	1	1	3
Farinon College Center	37	24	1	0	0	7	5
McKeen Hall	29	3	4	4	5	10	3
Schwartz-Schoor Plaza	4	3	0	1	0	0	0
Gates Hall	23	6	8	2	1	3	3
Soles Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bailey Health Center	5	0	2	0	0	0	3
Grossman Hall	5	0	0	0	0	2	3
635 High Street	3	0	1	1	0	0	1
Kirby House	8	3	0	1	0	1	3
Hogg Hall	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
The Quad	132	47	3	0	0	14	68
Skillman Library	14	5	0	0	0	7	2
South College	63	22	14	8	3	2	14
Zone 18	14	7	3	0	0	0	4
Zone 17	7	1	1	1	1	1	2
Other	71	14	4	0	4	3	46
Other: Boneyard	14	3	3	0	0	0	8
Other: Between Gates and McKeen	4	1	1	0	0	1	1
Other: South College Dr. by OCGE	4	1	0	0	0	0	3
Other: Between Zeta Psi and S. College Drive	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other: Green space in front of Pardee and Zeta Psi	3	1	0	0	0	0	2
Other: South College Drive	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other: Outside of South College	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other: S. College Dr., between Van Wickle and Colton	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other: Path between Van Wickle Hall and Scott Hall, stops near March Field	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Other: McCartney St and South College. Drive	7	0	0	0	0	2	5
Other: McCartney between Portlock and President's house	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Other: Intersection of McCartney and March	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other: Cattell St. in front of Feather House and AGD	5	1	0	0	1	0	3
Other: 500 Block of Clinton Terrance	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Other: Between Skillman and Acopian	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other: Between Grossman House and Williams Center for the Arts	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other: Between Quad and Skillman Library	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other: Between Watson Courts and Farinon on the road/path	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other: College Ave. and McCartney St.	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Other: 500 Clinton Ter.	3	1	0	0	1	0	1
Other: 500 March St.	4	1	0	0	1	0	2
Other: March St., in front of Gates	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Location	Total	Verbal/Non Touch	Unwanted Touch	Sexual Assault	Physical Assault	Stalking	Feel Vulnerable
Zone 5 (Southwest campus, near Sullivan Rd)	725	188	87	43	10	39	358
Acopian Engineering Center	19	13	0	0	0	0	6
Rockwell Integrated Science Center	9	7	0	0	0	1	1
Watson Hall	17	1	3	2	1	2	8
Anderson Courtyard	5	0	0	0	0	2	3
Hugel Science Center	6	4	0	0	0	0	2
Kunkel Hall	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Farber Hall	8	1	0	2	0	3	2
Ramer Hall	12	1	1	0	1	1	8
Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity	114	29	25	6	0	0	54
Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity	75	17	9	4	1	3	41
Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority	8	4	1	0	0	0	3
March Hall	8	0	1	1	3	2	1
March Field	44	13	1	0	0	3	27
Scott Hall	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Van Wickle Hall	6	3	1	0	0	0	2
Kirby Hall of Civil Rights	5	1	0	0	0	1	3
Ramer History House	3	1	0	0	0	0	2
Marquis Hall	24	11	3	1	0	3	6
Ruef Hall	25	9	3	3	0	2	8

Keefe Hall	6	1	2	1	0	1	1
Simon Center	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Easton Hall	20	4	5	3	2	1	5
Lavender Lane	3	1	0	0	0	0	2
Chi Phi Fraternity	57	15	8	3	0	0	31
Pi Beta Phi Sorority	10	2	1	1	0	0	6
Alpha Phi Sorority	7	3	0	0	0	0	4
Rubin Hall	7	0	1	2	1	1	2
Fisher Hall East	10	2	3	1	0	1	3
Fisher Hall West	8	0	3	1	0	1	3
Kamine Hall	30	9	5	6	1	1	8
Leopard Parking Deck	41	3	0	1	0	3	34
Leopard Tennis Courts	7	4	0	0	0	0	3
Conway House	17	4	3	4	0	0	6
Delta Upsilon Fraternity	41	7	7	1	0	0	26
Other	67	16	1	0	0	7	43
Other: Sullivan Rd. from Kappa to Fisher Hall West	9	2	0	0	0	1	6
Other: Sullivan Rd. past the Fishers down the hill	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Other: Sullivan Rd between Kirby and Farber Hall	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Other: S. College Dr., between South and Marquis	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Other: Path between Chi Phi to Kamine Hall	15	4	1	0	0	1	9
Other: West Campus Ln.	8	4	0	0	0	1	3
Other: Between Easton Hall, Marquis and Ruef	8	2	0	0	0	0	6
Other: Between Phi Psi and Watson Hall	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other: Watson Parking Lot	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other: The tunnel between Watson and Hugel	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other: Between Acopian Engineering Center and Markle Hall	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other: Path between March field and kirby hall of civil rights	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other: Path from March field to Watson Hall	7	1	0	0	0	1	5
Other: Between Ruef and Keefe	2	0	0	0	0	0	2

