

“
IN OUR OWN WORDS
”

THURSDAYS IN BLACK
AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND



Student experiences of sexual violence
prior to and during tertiary education.

2017

TRIGGER WARNING

This report contains discussions and descriptions of sexual violence, including but not limited to; sexual harassment, sexual assault, childhood abuse, rape, attempted rape, victim blaming, transphobic/homophobic/biphobic violence and racism. Personal accounts of sexual violence and its impacts, such as post-traumatic stress disorder, mental illness, self-harm, suicidal ideation and attempted suicide, are discussed. This content may be triggering for some readers. If you need to speak to someone for support, please utilise the contacts below. Alternatively, you can go to the link to see a list of support services around Aotearoa: thursdaysinblack.org.nz/supportservices

WHAT IS THURSDAYS IN BLACK?

Thursdays in Black is a campaign to end sexual violence in student communities and on tertiary education campuses in New Zealand. Jointly conducted by Tertiary Women New Zealand (TWNZ) and the New Zealand Union of Students' Associations (NZUSA), Thursdays in Black conducts research and activism to reduce rates of sexual violence in student communities. The experiences and stories in this survey, combined with hours of focus group research projects, will help Thursdays in Black to develop strategies to keep all students safe where they live, work, and study.

NATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES

LIFELINE – 0800 543 354 or (09) 5222 999 within Auckland

HELP – 09 623 1700 (support for sexual assault or rape) 24-hour confidential phone line

RAPE CRISIS – 0800 883 300 (for support after rape or sexual assault)

SHAKTI – 0800 742 584 (for migrant and refugee women of Asian, African and Middle Eastern origin) 24-hour crisis line

OUTLINE NZ - 0800 688 5463 (0800 OUTLINE (confidential support for gender and sexual minorities 9am-9pm weekdays, 6pm-9pm weekends))

MOSAIC (Male Survivors of Sexual Abuse Trust Wellington) – 022 419 3416 24-hour confidential phone line. Or, email enquiries@mosaic-wgtn.org.nz

FIND SUPPORT – 0800 735 566 (ACC support following sexual violence) ISSCclaims@acc.co.nz or visit www.findsupport.co.nz

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thursdays in Black would like to acknowledge and thank the lead *In Our Own Words* survey and report designer, analyst and writer, Izzy O'Neill for their mahi on this project; Mitch Keast for their survey design, analysis and report writing contributions; Madeleine Ashton-Martyn for their report writing contributions; Dr. Khadij Gharibi for their exceptional help, analysis, editing and support; and Tamatha Paul for their artistic design of this report.

Secondly, Thursdays in Black would like to acknowledge and thank the following organisations for their contributions to the survey design, analysis and report writing; Gender Minorities Aotearoa, InsideOUT, CanDO at Victoria University, heathrose research Ltd, HELP Wellington, The Male Survivors of Sexual Abuse Trust, the Victoria University of Wellington Students' Association, Tertiary Women New Zealand, the New Zealand Union of Students' Associations, the Accident Compensation Corporation, all the student volunteers who trialled and tested the survey before its launch and, all current and former students whom took part in this survey. Without the input of students from across the country, this research would not have been a success.

Finally, Thursdays in Black would like to acknowledge the work done internationally that has helped the development of this survey and report.

Hidden Marks, National Union of Students (2010) https://www.nus.org.uk/Global/NUS_hidden_marks_report_2nd_edition_web.pdf

Talk About It, National Union of Students (2015) http://www.nus.org.au/talk_about_it

Report on the AAU Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct, The Association of American Universities (2015) https://www.aau.edu/sites/default/files/%40%20Files/Climate%20Survey/AAU_Campus_Climate_Survey_12_14_15.pdf

Report of the Task Force on Respect and Equality: Ending Sexual Violence at the University of Ottawa, University of Ottawa (n.d) <https://www.uottawa.ca/president/sites/www.uottawa.ca.president/files/report-of-the-task-force-on-respect-and-equality.pdf>

FOREWORD

Tēnā koutou,

Tertiary education institutions in Aotearoa New Zealand have had the resources, both academic and financial, to undertake research about sexual violence in their student communities for decades. Yet, they have not done so. This may be because without evidence, there is no 'proof' of sexual violence. Without proof, there is no incentive to seek to eliminate it. Without evidence of inaction, there is no accountability. New Zealand tertiary institutions have relied upon this absence of evidence as a justification for taking no action against sexual violence for far too long. Thursdays in Black took it upon ourselves to fill this void that the carers and guardians of students did not. We designed, administered and analysed our own survey about the nature of sexual violence within tertiary student communities.

When the survey asked respondents if they thought sexual violence in student communities was a problem, over 80 per cent of those who answered the question said that they thought it was. When asked if they had suspected that a friend had been sexually assaulted 49 per cent of those who answered the questions said that they had. When analysed if they had experienced sexual assault during their time as a tertiary student a staggering 53 per cent of those who answered the question indicated experiencing some form of sexual assault.

In Our Own Words confirms that sexual violence does occur in tertiary and student communities. Now, something *must* be done about it. *In Our Own Words* reveals a clear mismatch between the ways that sexuality education is currently taught (or not taught) in high schools and how two fundamental areas of peoples' lives are affected by this education. The first concerns interpersonal relationships, especially sexual relationships with others. Specifically, students in secondary and tertiary education are learning about consent, their rights, and their autonomy far too late in life, if at all. The violent consequences of this lack of knowledge means generations of people do not know what healthy ways of treating



others, or being treated themselves, looks like.

Secondly, there is the domino effect that substandard inadequate or poor quality sexuality education has on students' participation in education, academic success and retention at both a secondary and tertiary education levels. This, coupled with the shocking rates of sexual violence experienced across multiple demographics within Aotearoa according to our survey, presents us with a clear educational debt that we owe to students.

In Aotearoa, 16-24 year olds are one of the age groups most vulnerable to the experience of violence, especially sexual violence. In response, preventative measures and urgent actions such as progressive, intersectional education curriculums are needed in our high schools. This is because, as this report shows, any forms of consent education received in high schools potentially decreased the experiences of sexual violence prior to tertiary education for the survey participants (p. 35). Universal access to sexuality education will serve to protect both current and future secondary students from sexual violence. In turn, this will protect our tertiary students of the future.

Our first **Urgent Action:** *Universal access to consistent, best practise sexuality education for all secondary school students* (p. 14) is a vital step in the right direction. It is the backbone to the success of reducing violence and sexual violence

within New Zealand society. Such curriculum initiatives must be inclusive of minority sexes, genders and sexualities because we all deserve to see ourselves reflected in our curriculums. To know that we exist, that we can be loved and, how to love healthily, too, is vital for our self-image, self-esteem and sense of agency.

The survey itself was not designed simply or mainly as a prevalence survey, but rather as a starting point to asking the tough questions. The results present us both with evidence of unacceptable levels of sexual violence and direct insights into the intersecting cultures that foster sexual violence prior to and during tertiary education. *In Our Own Words* is also emblematic of research that overcomes deeply sedimented societal barriers, and asks the tough questions that institutional powers often find uncomfortable or unacceptable.

Some tertiary institutions in New Zealand are beginning to act on sexual violence in their communities with programmes that provide education and training to students. These institutions should be actively supported. However, they must include students as a matter of right in every aspect of programme development to ensure that what they are developing meets the needs of those students. In addition to education programmes, institutions must prioritise the funding of independent research into the causes, experiences, and solutions to the high levels of sexual violence experienced in student communities.

The team at Thursdays in Black and I, were deeply affected by the sheer amount of sexual harassment and assault that survey respondents reported as being 'normalised' in their lives. We hope that this report can be used to ignite and inform public discourse on this topic, to help move us towards happier, healthier and safer experiences for all tamariki, rangatahi and taira students in all areas where they live, work and study. This will require government also to play its part by sustainably funding the non-governmental organisations and agencies that work in prevention, education and support in response to sexual violence.

We are proud that our survey was designed with

students, for students. The online survey was open for one month and received over 1,400 responses, making *In Our Own Words* one of the most responded to student surveys about sexual violence in New Zealand.

I want to sincerely thank the following organisations for their ongoing support of Thursdays in Black, the survey design, analysis and report. Thank you to Gender Minorities Aotearoa for being so generous with your time and wisdom; InsideOUT for your unwavering support and contribution to our mahi; CanDO at Victoria University for your time and expertise; heatherrose research Ltd, HELP Wellington; The Male Survivors of Sexual Abuse Trust; The Victoria University of Wellington of Students' Association; and The Accident Compensation Corporation.

I also want to thank the following people, without whom there would be no Thursdays in Black. To the Thursdays in Black whānau; Ella Cartwright who inspired a movement; Tamatha Paul whose art has breathed life into and sustained the mahi; Dr. Khadij Gharibi for all of your exceptional help, editing, analysis and support; Madeleine Ashton-Martyn for your amazing editing skills and writing of the Urgent Actions; and to Mitch Keast who has been with us from day one, guiding and supporting the work and putting endless hours into this report. Thank you, thank you, thank you.

Finally, I want to thank our survey respondents for sharing your taonga, your stories, with us. We hear you, we believe you, we support you. We wear black on Thursdays for you.

Ngā mihi nui ki a koutou,



Izzy O'Neill

National Coordinator of Thursdays in Black

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Thursdays in Black Students' Survey 2016 was open to people who had been enrolled at a New Zealand tertiary education institute within the previous five years. The survey was open between September and October of 2016. Respondents were asked whether they felt they had experienced sexual violence or not. Respondents were also asked to discuss their experiences with sexual violence, institutional support services, reporting pathways and sexuality education regarding consent, healthy relationships, safe sex and minority gender, sexes and sexualities inclusion. *In Our Own Words* summarises the findings of the Thursdays in Black Students' Survey 2016.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY READING NOTES:

- The Executive Summary of *In Our Own Words* **does not detail the findings of a prevalence survey** of sexual violence per tertiary education institution.
- This report and its findings **should not be misread as a representative study.**
- Where the term 'cisgender' is used, the term applied refers to survey respondents who did not identify with a minority gender.
- The term 'minority' refers to "a category of people who are seen as different to the social majority, and are discriminated against on that basis"¹.
- The term 'minority sexuality' refers to survey participants that self-identified their sexual orientation as something other than exclusively heterosexual.
- The term 'minority gender' refers to survey participants that self-identified their gender as one or more of the following; trans, bigender, gender fluid, gender non-

1 Gender Minorities, Aotearoa. (n.d). Glossary. Retrieved from <https://genderminorities.com/database/glossary-transgender/>

conforming, gender queer, or takatāpui, for example.

- The term 'bisexual' has been applied throughout *In Our Own Words* as a catch all term to refer to participants that self-identified as bisexual/ pansexual/ sexually fluid and or open attraction to any genders.
- Where the term 'trans' is used throughout *In Our Own Words*, it is applied as a direct reference to the participant(s) self-identification marker and not explicitly as an umbrella term. The term 'minority gender(s)' has been used as an umbrella term instead.

STUDENTS' VIEWS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Responses to the survey made it clear that sexual violence occurred regularly for respondents in student communities and when it did happen, they may be unsure how to intervene or respond.

Of those who answered the question(s):

- Half suspected that a friend has been sexually assaulted.
- One quarter witnessed what they believed to be a non-consensual sexual encounter.
- 48 per cent have seen or heard someone acting in a sexually violent way. Of these respondents, 35 per cent didn't know what to do to intervene.

SEXUALITY EDUCATION

The experiences of respondents' sexuality education were inconsistent and varied. Many respondents said they felt that their sexuality education had been unbalanced or intended to prevent them from making informed decisions about sex. **Of those who answered the question(s):**

- 45 per cent said minority sexuality education

was not covered at all in their sexuality education.

- Almost 70 per cent stated that minority gender education was not covered at all in their sexuality education.
- Only 5 per cent said that their education about consent was “*excellent*”.
- Only 16 per cent reported their consent education was “*above average*” or “*excellent*” and;
- Almost one in four said that their sexuality education didn’t included consent education at all.
- Less than one quarter received no form of education regarding abortion.
- Key finding: any forms of consent education in high school potentially decreases the experiences of sexual violence by students prior to tertiary education (p. 36).

STUDENT EXPERIENCES OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Respondents outlined an extensive history of experiences of sexual harassment, both prior to and during their time in tertiary education. For respondents, sexual harassment occurred in several places on campus, including in common social areas and during orientation week. **Of those who answered the question(s);**

- 35 per cent experienced some forms of sexual violence before starting their tertiary education that subsequently impacted on this time of their lives.
- 83 per cent experienced sexual harassment during their time as a tertiary student.
- 55 per cent of self-identifying men experienced some forms of sexual harassment during their time in tertiary education, of which; 45 per cent of cisgender men who exclusively identified as

heterosexual, 47 per cent of cisgender men, 56 per cent of cisgender men who identified as bisexual and 67 per cent of cisgender men who identified exclusively as gay experienced some forms of sexual harassment during their time in tertiary education.

- 89 per cent of self-identifying women experienced some forms of sexual harassment during their time in tertiary education, of which; 87 per cent of cisgender women who identified exclusively as lesbian, 88 per cent of cisgender women, 91 per cent of cisgender women who exclusively identified as bisexual, 96 per cent of women who identified with a minority gender and 100 per cent of women who self-identified as trans experienced some forms of sexual harassment during their time in tertiary education.
- 92 per cent of participants that identified with a minority gender experienced some forms of sexual harassment during their time in tertiary education; 88 per cent of trans identified participants, 89 per cent of non-binary identified participants, 92 per cent of agender identified participants, 94 per cent of Māori who identified with a minority gender, 97 per cent of genderqueer/ gender fluid identified participants and 100 per cent of takatāpui identified participants experienced some forms of sexual harassment during their time in tertiary education.
- 90 per cent of those who considered themselves to have a disability experienced some forms of sexual harassment during their time in tertiary education, of which; 79 per cent of those with a sensory disability, 91 per cent of those with a physical disability, 92 per cent of those with a mental illness and 94 per cent of those with a learning disability experienced some forms of sexual harassment during their time in tertiary education.
- Of those who considered themselves to have either a physical or sensory disability, 14 and 18 per cent respectively, experienced sexual harassment that involved “*insults, taunts, or*

- 83 per cent of Pasifika-identified respondents experienced some forms of sexual harassment during their time in tertiary education.
- 86 per cent of Māori-identified respondents experienced some forms of sexual harassment during their time in tertiary education and; 83 per cent of non-Māori respondents have experienced this.
- 88 per cent of people who identified with a minority sexuality experienced some forms of sexual harassment during their time in tertiary education;
- Respondents experienced an average of 8 different types of sexually harassing behaviours during their time in tertiary education.
- 67 per cent of *on campus sexual harassment*, takes place in common social areas and;
- 31 per cent indicated some forms of sexual harassment taking place during Orientation Week(s).
- 58 per cent identified the perpetrator of the harassment as another student, either at the same or another tertiary education institution.

STUDENT EXPERIENCES OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

When discussing sexual assault, respondents outlined sexual assault being perpetrated by someone intimately known to them and taking place within familiar social or living spaces. For most respondents who had experienced sexual assault, men were most often identified as the perpetrators. However, with the exception of sexual minority men, men more often identified the perpetrator(s) as being a woman, and women more often identified men as the perpetrator. **Of those who answered the question(s);**

- Sexual assault was often described as involving coercion or pressure from the other person(s).

- Sexual assault is usually not a one-off experience and;
- Sexual assault is most often describes as happening between “two to five” times.
- Sexual assault is most likely to take place in familiar social or living spaces.
- 53 per cent experienced some forms of sexual assault during their time in tertiary education.
- 29 per cent of self-identifying men experienced some forms of sexual assault, of which; 23 per cent of cisgender bisexual men, 24 per cent of cisgender exclusively heterosexual men, 27 per cent of cisgender men and 36 per cent of cisgender exclusively gay men experienced some forms of sexual assault during their time in tertiary education.
- 57 per cent of self-identifying women experienced some forms of sexual assault during their time in tertiary education, of which; 52 per cent of cisgender exclusively heterosexual women, 53 per cent of cisgender exclusively lesbian women, 58 per cent of cisgender women, 63 per cent of minority gender identified women and 68 per cent of cisgender bisexual women experienced some forms of sexual assault during their time in tertiary education.
- 57 per cent of Māori-identified question participants experienced some forms of sexual assault during their time in tertiary education, of which; 36 per cent of Māori men, 57 per cent of Māori women, 57 per cent of takatāpui sexuality-identified Māori, 64 per cent of Māori who identified with a minority sexuality, 75 per cent of takatāpui gender-identified Māori and 77 per cent of Māori that identified with a minority gender experienced some forms of sexual assault during their time in tertiary education
- 52 per cent of non-Māori question participants experienced some forms of sexual assault during their time in tertiary education.
- 61 per cent of people who identified with a

minority sexuality experienced some forms of sexual assault during their time in tertiary education;

- 67 per cent of participants who identified with a minority gender experienced some forms of sexual assault during their time in tertiary education.
- 65 percent of the participants who considered themselves to have a disability experienced some forms of sexual assault during their time in tertiary education, of which; 48 per cent of those with a sensory disability, 61 per cent of those with a physical disability, 64 per cent of those with a learning disability and 68 per of those with a mental illness.
- Per respondents, the most common perpetrator of sexual assault is someone intimately known to the respondent.
- More than 9 out of 10 times, respondents identified men as the perpetrator of sexual assault.
- Over 8 in 25 respondents described the perpetrator as a student at their tertiary education institution.
- 1,076 instances of sexual assault were reported across 496 question respondents.

SUPPORT SERVICES

Most respondents who had experienced sexual violence said they did not attempt to access support services at their tertiary education institution. This may be because they did not know they could access support at their tertiary education institution. When respondents did access support, the timeliness and quality of these services were often described as average.

- Of the 826 question participants, low numbers of respondents (n=170) attempted to access their institutions support services.
- Most respondents described support services quality and timeliness at their institution as average.
- Respondents identified that waiting times

for support services are too long and said caps on access to free support services at institutions were harmful.

REPORTING EXPERIENCE

Respondents were unlikely to report their experiences of sexual violence to their tertiary education institution. For most, reporting their experiences was pointless or difficult as the process was not clear. Others said they did not realise the behaviour perpetrated against them was bad until later.

- Of the 811 participants, low numbers of respondents reported all of their experiences to their institutions (n=15). 76 reported some but not all.
- More than 70 per cent of question respondents said they did not think there was any point in reporting to their institution.
- 2 in 5 of question respondents said they did not report their experience because they did not realise what happened was bad until later.
- 37 per cent said that they did not know how to report their experiences.

INTRODUCTION

In Our Own Words is the culmination of a New Zealand's first nationwide survey into sexual violence in tertiary student communities. Participants were asked about their experiences of sexual violence, both during and prior to their tertiary education, to understand the environments where violence exists and the nature of this violence.

The survey was open to current and former students who were or had been enrolled in tertiary education in New Zealand within the preceding five years. The survey received 1,403 responses from across the country and from full-time, part-time, internal, extramural, domestic, and international students.

In Our Own Words, does not detail the findings of a prevalence survey of sexual violence in student communities or per tertiary education institution. Nor should this report and its' findings be misread as a representative study. The words and analysis within this report simply reflect the experiences of the 1,403 respondents who volunteered their time, stories and energy to take part.

The findings of this report will be used to inform the work of Thursdays in Black to develop a plan to keep all students safe where they live, work, and study.

BACKGROUND

In recent years, global discussions of campus sexual assault have been highly reported in the media, such as in the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Canada, and closer to home in Australia. Currently, there is a dearth of contemporary research examining the ways that our diverse student whānau experience sexual violence in their lives, specifically during their time as a tertiary student in Aotearoa.

Internationally, national surveys have been undertaken to bring sexual violence out from under rug. *Hidden Marks* (2010), a survey by the National Union of Students in the United Kingdom, revealed that "1 in 7 women students that responded to the survey had experienced

a serious physical or sexual assault during their time as a student"¹. *Talk About It* (2015), a survey by the National Union of Students in Australia, open to self-identifying women, revealed that "over 70% of respondents [said] that they had experienced some form of harassment during their time at university"². New Zealand is yet to join this international discussion on student experiences of sexual violence to this same extent or greater.

Predominantly, when research has been undertaken in this area, the focus has exclusively been on tertiary women's experiences of sexual violence during their tertiary careers. Thursdays in Black acknowledges that women are statistically vulnerable to the experiences of sexual violence, however, we are equally concerned with the ways and rates that other vulnerable groups of people experience violence. For example, people who identify with minority genders, sexes and or sexualities, Māori, people of colour and people with disabilities as they may also experience sexual violence during their time in tertiary education. Therefore, this survey was designed with the endeavour to try and identify and understand the specific ways that different people may experience sexual violence.

RESEARCH METHOD

In Our Own Words was an online survey and was open for one month. The survey was open to anyone who met the eligibility requirement; that the participant had been enrolled in a New Zealand tertiary education institute in the previous five years. A total of 1,403 survey responses were received over the one-month period. Blank responses and those who did not meet the eligibility requirements were subsequently excluded.

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- 1 National Union of Students. (2010). *Hidden Marks*. Retrieved from https://www.nus.org.uk/Global/NUS_hidden_marks_report_2nd_edition_web.pdf
 - 2 National Union of Students. The NUS Women's "talk about it" report has been launched!. Retrieved from http://www.nus.org.au/_talk_about_it

Only questions about the participants' enrolment status, tertiary institution, age, living situation, gender, sexuality, ethnicity, iwi affiliation, and disability if any, were required to be answered. The survey was designed to allow respondents to skip questions they did not wish to answer. As such, it is important to note that the number of respondents answering each question varies throughout. Again, in addition to this, while reading *In Our Own Words*, it is important to discern that the findings do not present a prevalence survey of sexual violence in student communities or per tertiary education institute and, this report and its findings should not be misread as a representative study.

To ensure the satisfaction and wellbeing of survey participants, the survey was designed and tested with several tertiary student volunteers and survivors of sexual violence. As such, trigger warnings were placed throughout the survey and participants could skip any questions or sections (for example sections about sexual harassment or assault) all together. Website links to a range of support services were made available throughout the survey. Prior to the survey launch, the content was tested with numerous organisations, including survivors and student volunteers, to ensure that all aspects of their experiences could be captured by the survey.

SURVEY QUESTIONS

In Our Own Words asked students to discuss a wide range of topics in attempt to understand their experiences of sexual violence while enrolled in tertiary education. In total 118 questions were asked in the survey.

Respondents were asked about the following topics:

- perceptions of safety on and off campus (analysis not included in *In Our Own Words*),
- opinions on sexual violence in student communities,
- experiences of sexual violence prior to and during tertiary education,

- sexuality education received at high school, and in tertiary education,
- experiences with support services and reporting processes at their institution, and;
- violence specific to LGBTQIA+ and disability communities.

These sections were designed and tested in consultation with key stakeholders, such as Gender Minorities Aotearoa, InsideOUT, CanDo at Victoria University, numerous student volunteers and the Victoria University of Wellington Students' Association. Questions that specifically addressed violence for LGBTQIA+ and disability communities were designed as an acknowledgement that these communities experience sexual violence differently and typically at higher rates than the general population.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Urgent Action 1: Universal access to consistent, best practice sexuality education for all secondary school students.

Investment in primary prevention is an integral part of ensuring current crisis levels of sexual violence are turned around. Universal access to consistent, best practice sexuality education for all secondary school students *is* primary prevention of sexual violence. Sexuality education programs should cover topics that foster healthy, positive, and empowering sexual behaviours and attitudes, affirmative consent, healthy relationships, factual abortion education, and ethical bystander interventions. These programs must be universally accessible to students across all year levels as a matter of right, but particularly for those in senior years eleven to thirteen as this is when young people need this type of education the most. As a society, we should expect and accept nothing less than best practice. Anything less may reasonably be viewed as complicit negligence. Such sexuality education should affirm, embrace and celebrate diverse identities – inclusive of Māori, Pasifika, takatāpui, sexuality, sex, and gender minorities.

Urgent Action 2: Universal sexuality education for all tertiary students as a responsible community integration approach and a practical commitment to students' right to study free from sexual violence.

For sexuality education to be effective, it must be ongoing and relevant to changing life stages and needs of students. The provision of sexuality education programs by tertiary education institutions ensures that students' knowledge remains up to date, applicable to their current social relationships and environments, and inclusive of their identities as they develop. Institutions must acknowledge this in the form of three fundamental responsibilities to

students: 1) being accountable for the transition of students into their tertiary education communities; 2) ensuring student health and wellbeing, academic success, participation and retention; and 3) primary prevention to ensure students live free from sexual violence during this period of their lives. Anything less than this may reasonably be viewed as complicit acceptance of sexual violence against students. It is essential that tertiary institutions understand the manifestations of sexual violence on their campuses and within their communities, and enact their responsibility to disrupt this violence. Sexuality education could be made a condition of enrolment, a requirement of the student code of conduct, both for all students and those living within tertiary institution affiliated Halls of Residences, and/or as a mandatory study module in all qualifications, for example.

Urgent Action 3: Consistent policies for addressing complaints of sexual violence.

Standalone sexual violence policies provide both staff and students with clear expectations of what will occur following a disclosure of sexual violence. These policies must place survivors at the centre, give them full agency, and provide clarity about the processes, procedures and outcomes they may face. These policies must be co-designed in meaningful consultation with and collaboration between institutional senior leadership, students, representative groups, and experts from the sexual violence sector. It is critically important that sexual violence policies are separated from existing student codes of conduct, harassment, or behaviour statutes to incorporate the nuances and consequences of harms associated with sexual violence.

Urgent Action 4: Universal access to culturally appropriate support services for all students.

Given the prevalence of sexual assault and harassment in student communities, it is essential that culturally appropriate services are available to survivors of sexual violence, their whānau and support persons, and to those who have

identified harmful sexual thoughts or behaviours in themselves. These services must be available internally within tertiary settings as well as in all New Zealand communities more broadly – both in urban centers and the regions. A review of existing student services nationally must be undertaken to identify what is currently available and the existing gaps in provision. Supported, culturally appropriate healing pathways, and kaupapa Māori services must then be adequately funded to address the identified gaps. There should be no caps or excessive wait times for students who decide to access help for their specific needs.

Urgent Action 5: Commission of annual independent institutional reviews of sexual violence as experienced by tertiary students

For universities, institutions of technology, polytechnics, wānanga and private training establishments to better understand and confront the specific manifestations of harm and violence within their communities, each institution must conduct research specifically tailored to their institution. Annual independent institutional reviews will allow for the climate of sexual violence on each campus and within student communities to be better monitored and understood by service providers, students, staff, government, and institution leadership. This research must be designed in consultation and collaboration with students and experts from the sexual violence sector, honouring and respecting the voices of participants. Such research will provide the necessary groundwork for tailored institutional response to, and prevention of, sexual violence, and measures of their progress.

Urgent Action 6: Freedom to undertake independent academic research into sexual violence within student and campus communities.

Understanding sexual violence requires considerably more than measuring prevalence and analysing specific manifestations of harm in

student communities. Sexual violence is a cultural problem and, as such, is produced, reproduced and supported by complex and intersecting power structures. These structures are embedded in anti-indigeneity, racism, colonialism, white supremacy, transphobia, transmisogyny, sexism, xenophobia, patriarchy, queerphobia, ableism, biphobia, interphobia and homophobia. To reduce and eliminate sexual violence in all its forms we must ensure these power structures are examined and decoded through New Zealand based, independent academic research. Academics must not be pressured or dissuaded from engaging in this area of research. Rather, it should be actively supported and encouraged by tertiary institutions. Academics should be supported to explore new thinking, research, action, and creative work in this area. Ultimately such research will enhance the welfare of current and future students, and society as a whole.

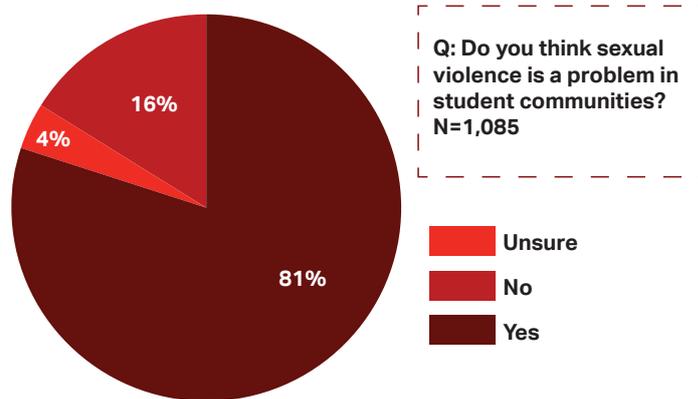
Urgent Action 7: Ambitious and aspirational commitment from institutions to prevent sexual violence in their communities.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, to truly make a difference in this area requires an unstinting, willing, ambitious investment from our tertiary institutions. Tackling the issue of sexual violence in its entirety necessitates a no-holds-barred approach that rests on foundational values of empathy, love, honesty, healing, action and exploration. It requires the articulation of lofty aspirations accompanied by generous human and material resources if those aspirations are to be met. Thursdays in Black understands that the necessary changes will not and cannot be made overnight. However, to realise a world without rape and violence we must make moral and practical commitments now to the future wellbeing of our communities. This report serves as an invitation to all – students, vice chancellors and chief executives, senior leadership teams, individual allies within schools and tertiary institutions, communities, members of parliament, and, indeed, anyone concerned with sexual violence – to join us on this journey.

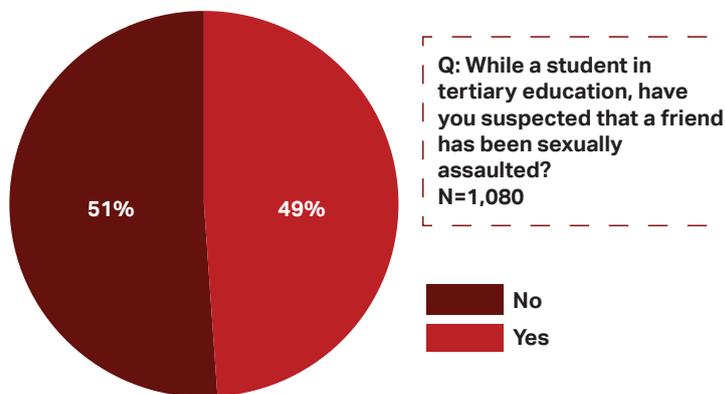
CHAPTER ONE:

Respondents' views of sexual violence within student communities

The survey asked respondents several questions regarding their views of sexual violence within tertiary student communities. First, the survey asked participants *"do you think sexual violence is a problem in student communities?"*. Respondents could select *"yes"*, *"no"* or *"unsure"*. Of the 1,085 responses to this question, the majority indicated that they think sexual violence is a problem (81%), four per cent thought that sexual violence was not a problem and sixteen per cent said that they were unsure.



Subsequently, the survey asked respondents *"while a student in tertiary education, have you suspected that a friend has been sexually assaulted?"*. There were 1,080 respondents who participated in this question. Participants were given the option to select *"yes"* or *"no"*. Of this group, fifty-one per cent said that they had not suspected a friend had been sexually assaulted and forty-nine per cent (n=527) indicated that they had.

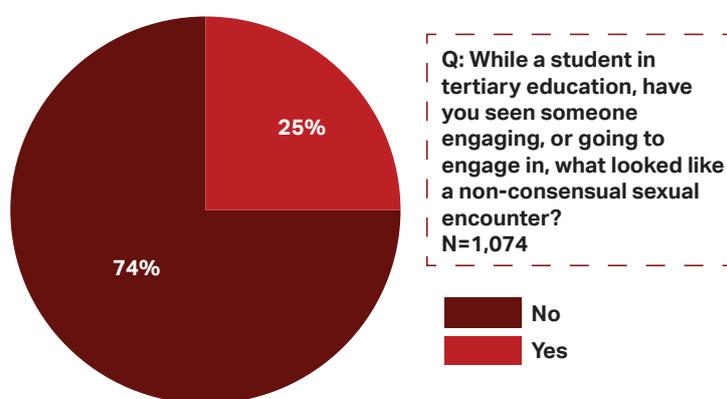


Subsequently, participants were asked to indicate how they responded to suspicion of a friend's sexual assault. The survey provided a list of prompts and participants could select all responses that applied to them. The number of respondents who indicated they had suspected a friend had been sexually assaulted slightly increased from 527 in the previous question to 535 participants with this prompt. Furthermore, the most common responses to suspicion of the sexual assault of a friend were proactive. A significant number identified that they responded by speaking with the friend to make sure they were okay (84%), thirty-six per cent indicated they spoke to their friend or someone else to seek help, twenty-five

per cent indicated they were not sure what to do and five per cent indicated they did nothing for another reason. The table below outlines the findings from this group.

Respondents that have suspected that a friend has been sexually assaulted. Action taken:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=535)
Spoke with my friend to make sure they were ok	84%
Spoke with my friend or someone else to seek help	36%
I wasn't sure what to do	25%
Took action in another way	10%
Did nothing for another reason	5%

The survey asked respondents if "while a student in tertiary education, have you seen someone engaging, or going to engage in, what looked like a non-consensual sexual encounter?". This question received 1,074 participants. Of this group, seventy-five per cent said that they had not witnessed this and twenty-five per cent (n=264) indicated that they had.



Survey participants who answered "yes" were then asked how they responded to this situation. Respondents could select multiple options from a list of prompts. This question received responses from 280 respondents who indicated that they had witnessed this specific scenario. Of this group, sixty-four per cent said they directly intervened to stop it and thirty per cent said they were not sure what to do. The table below outlines these findings in greater detail.

Respondents who witnessed what looked like another person engaging in or, going to engage in, a non-consensual sexual encounter. Action taken:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=280)
Directly intervened to stop it	64%
I wasn't sure what to do	30%
Spoke to someone else to seek help	29%
Took action in another way	15%
Other	10%
Did nothing for another reason	6%

The survey provided respondents with the opportunity to discuss other ways that they had or had not intervened in what looked like a non-consensual encounter. Twenty-eight respondents made further comments, from which three main themes were identified; (1)

specific reference to bystander intervention, (2) reference to the context of public spaces (bars) and strategies applied in this context, and (3) barriers to being an active bystander. Each of these themes are outlined below.

1. Bystander intervention

"I spoke to the guy that was harassing my friend and he didn't realise he was being a dick and then left her alone"

"Someone locked themselves in a room with a drunk friend and raped him. I tried to stop them from being alone. I got another friend to break in, we don't know if it had already happened at that point"

2. Non-consensual behaviour in bars and nightclubs

"I worked in a bar so seeing people being coerced into sexual acts was a common sight"

"If I see an incredibly drunk person with a soberer looking person I'll make eye contact with the drunk person and figure out if they need me to get them away from the other person. I've taken girls into bathrooms for a quieter area to get them away from people before"

3. Barriers to being a bystander

Not having the tools, strategies, or the confidence to intervene in this scenario was commonly described as a reason for not intervening, or unsuccessfully intervening by some respondents.

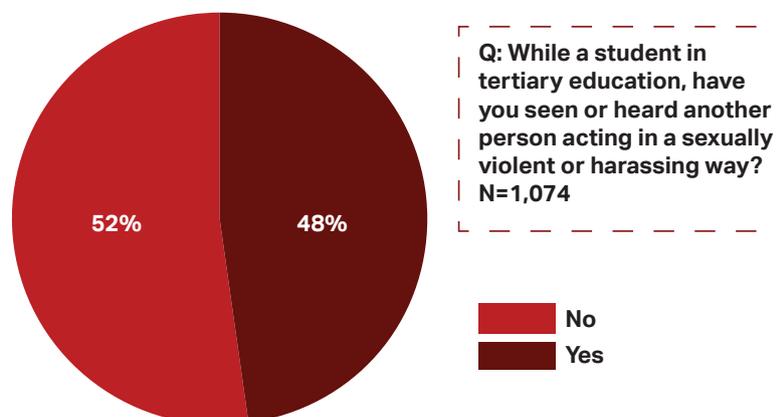
"I've seen this so often, and sometimes I have asked if the person (always a girl) is okay [...] and sometimes, when I was younger, I didn't do anything because I didn't feel confident"

"Only this latest time at uni did I speak up. I'm glad I did, but [I am] sad that prior to that, I had witnessed things which I hadn't spoken up about"

"It was the same person who had assaulted me attempting rape with another girl [...] I was physically and mentally unable to help her. This was more traumatic than the assault itself"

"I intervened- but not well. I ended up escalating the situation into threats and near violence directed at myself"

Finally, the survey asked respondents *"while a student in tertiary education, have you seen or heard another person acting in a sexually violent or harassing way?"* Of the 1,074 responses to this question, fifty-two per cent indicated they had not experienced this and forty-eight per cent (n=512) indicated they had.



The survey then asked respondents "if you saw or heard someone was acting in a sexually violent or harassing way, what did you do?". The number of respondents indicating that they had experienced seeing or hearing someone acting in a sexually violent or harassing way increased from 512 to 530 when asked this specific question. Of this group of participants, forty-nine per cent said they directly intervened to stop it and thirty-five per cent indicated they were not sure what to do. The table below outlines the findings for this group of question participants.

Respondents that saw or heard someone acting in a sexually violent or harassing way. Action taken:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=530)
Directly intervened to stop it	49%
I wasn't sure what to do	35%
Spoke to someone else to seek help	24%
Took action in another way	17%
Did nothing for another reason	12%
Other	10%

CHAPTER TWO:

Respondents' experiences of high school sexuality education in Aotearoa

SEXUALITY EDUCATION IN HIGH SCHOOL

To understand the areas where better education programmes are required for young people, respondents were asked to reflect upon their own experiences with sexuality education (or more colloquially known as 'sex' education) in high school.

Of the 1,233 respondents who indicated they attended high school in New Zealand, ninety-two per cent said they had received some form of sexuality education at their high school. The delivery method of sexuality education varied among respondents, however it was often covered in health or religious studies classes by subject teachers or outside instructors. Respondents were asked for their opinion on the level of education they received in various areas of sexuality education. Levels were indicated on a scale with the options of "not covered", "very poor", "below average", "average", "above average", and "excellent".

The specific categories subject to inquiry were minority sexualities, minority genders¹, consent, healthy relationships, safe sex, and contraceptive methods. Respondents were provided definitions and thinking points for these categories, outlined in Appendix A.

As shown in the chart below, a plurality of respondents noted that minority sexualities were not covered in their high school sexuality education and a majority said minority genders were not covered at all. Of the 603 respondents who did receive instruction on minority sexualities at high school, forty per cent said it was very poor, twenty-six per cent said it was below average, twenty-four per cent said it was average, seven per cent said it was above average, and only three per cent viewed their minority sexualities education as excellent. These are some examples of their statements in this regard;

"Very little said except for biology facts about reproductive system, how heterosexual sex works and some contraceptive methods." (Pasifika/other European, woman, lesbian)

"It was very basic and as it was a single sex school it focussed on heterosexual, cisgender women." (Pākehā, woman, queer, asexual)

	Not covered	Very poor	Below average	Average	Above average	Excellent
Minority sexualities (n= 1,102)	45%	22%	14%	13%	4%	2%
Minority genders ² (n= 1,097)	70%	11%	10%	6%	2%	1%
Consent (n= 1,099)	24%	18%	17%	24%	13%	5%
Healthy relationships (n= 1,102)	17%	13%	17%	27%	18%	7%
Safe sex (n= 1,102)	3%	5%	9%	39%	26%	18%
Contraceptive methods (n= 1,103)	4%	5%	11%	38%	24%	17%

- 1 Where *In Our Own Words* uses 'minority gender' or 'minority sexuality', the Thursdays in Black Students' Survey used the terms 'diverse genders' and 'diverse sexualities'.
- 2 The prompt 'minority genders' included intersex people, see Appendix A for more detail.

While safe sex and contraceptive methods seem to be the focus of sexuality education, minority genders and minority sexualities did not receive much attention in this type of education. Safe sex and contraceptive methods instruction received the highest praise from respondents in this section of the survey. These categories were the topics most likely to have been taught in high school sexuality education classes, with less than four per cent of respondents saying the topics were not covered. In terms of the quality of the safe sex education respondents received, forty-five per cent said it was either above average or excellent. The largest group of respondents (41%) believed their safe sex education was average, with ten per cent saying it was below average, and five per cent saying it was very poor.

Respondents rated their minority gender education less favourably. Less than half of those who said they had received sexuality education at high school said this education discussed minority genders (n=331) and 766 respondents said that minority genders were not covered in their sexuality education. For those whose sexuality education did cover minority genders (n=331), thirty-seven per cent said it was very poor, thirty-two per cent said it was below average, twenty per cent said it was average, eight per cent said it was above average, and only three per cent said their minority gender education was excellent.

"[I went to a] Catholic Girls High School. Sex ed[ucation] was taught by Religious Studies teacher who believed that there are no other genders, other than boy and girl, he also thought that when people were with same sex partners it was just a phase." (Māori, woman, heterosexual)

While respondents believed the consent aspect of their sexuality education at high school was better than the two previous categories, twenty-four per cent of respondents, the largest single group, said it was not covered in their sexuality education at all. Of the 836 respondents who said some form of consent education was covered, thirty-one per cent said the content was average, twenty-four per cent said it was very poor, twenty-two per cent said it was below average, seventeen per cent said it was above average, and just seven per cent said it was excellent.

For respondents, the healthy relationships education they received at high school was overwhelmingly mediocre. Of the 910 respondents who received healthy relationships education at high school, thirty-three per cent said the content was average, twenty-two per cent said it was above average and twenty-one per cent rated it as below average. For sixteen per cent of respondents, their healthy relationships education was very poor, and only seven per cent indicated they believed the education they received was excellent.

"I attended a co-ed catholic school that centred sexual education around being the "Eve" to a man's "Adam". A lot of shame as a means of control, rather than education about sex, safety and consent" (Pasifika/Asian/Pākehā, non-binary, genderqueer/gender fluid, queer sexuality)

Of those who received education about contraceptive methods, forty-three per cent said they believed their education to have been "above average" or "excellent". As with safe sex education, the largest group of respondents (39%) believed their contraceptive method education was average. A further twelve per cent of respondents said it was below average, and six per cent said it was very poor.

"I learned more about the logistics of sex from my classmates than from the curriculum." (Pākehā, woman, questioning sexuality)

"I attended a Catholic high school, our sex education class consisted of the school's principal

standing at the front of the room mispronouncing the word 'clitoris' and then having us all watch three, different, uncensored birthing videos." (Pākehā, woman, heterosexual)

The section also asked respondents to reflect upon whether they received abstinence education or information about abortion as part of their high school sexuality education. There were 1,104 respondents to this question. These respondents were prompted with an explanation and thinking points of these categories, shown in Appendix B. Once respondents had answered the questions about abortion and abstinence, they were free to explain and describe their experience with these topics in their own words.

When asked about abstinence education, twenty-five per cent of respondents (n=271) reported they had received some form of instruction about abstinence at high school. Conversely, sixty-five per cent (n=718) said they had not received abstinence education while at high school, and ten per cent (n=115) said they were unsure.

Respondents were asked to provide further comments about the abstinence education they received and 586 provided commentary. Where respondents discussed their exposure to abstinence education, many said it was due to the fact they attended a non-secular high school. In the opinion of many respondents, this also affected their access to comprehensive education about contraception methods and safe sex. One respondent said that when students queried the use of alternative forms of contraception, a teacher responded that "I can't recommend anything other than abstinence."

In the opinion of many respondents, their high school sexuality education was more about convincing them to abstain from sex than providing safe and impartial advice if they did decide to engage in sexual relationships. Respondents from across Aotearoa reported that their sexuality education included "a lot of graphic images of STDs [sexually transmitted diseases] without being taught about the range of them in levels of harm or how best to prevent them." Another respondent said they were shown a slideshow of sexually transmitted infections (STI), in their opinion, "for shock factor that stigmatised people." Respondents from both religious and secular state schools said they felt schools "used fear to encourage students not to have sex until they were married." There was a remarkable lack of consistency between responses regarding high school sexuality education, pointing to a continued lack of access, inconsistent and overall substandard delivery of curriculum in this area.

Respondents were more likely to have experienced education about abstinence than abortion during high school sexuality education classes. Of all responses to a question about the provision of abortion education at high school, twenty-four per cent of respondents said they did receive some form of abortion education, fifty-one per cent said they did not (n=563), and twenty-five per cent said they were unsure. Many respondents spoke of occasions where abortion was discussed and that they did not feel like the information they received was balanced or comprehensive. On several occasions, respondents reported receiving presentations from external groups whom they believe presented skewed facts or graphic material that did not reflect the reality of abortion. Several respondents said that they felt the non-existent or elementary information they were provided with led to misinformed perceptions of abortion.

"I was told that abortion was wrong, and illegal in New Zealand. I was shown pictures of torn up babies, and told that vacuum-like machines were used to tear the fetus from the womb, limb from limb. It actually scared me, because my mother was recovering from a medically necessary abortion and I thought she was a murderer until a few years later and I understood I had just been grossly misled." (Pākehā, woman, pansexual, bisexual)

There was a consensus among responses that participants wanted education about abortion and all other areas of their sexuality education in high school free of the prejudices, cisnormative and heteronormative delivery, presumptions or opinions of their instructors or institutions, including about their legal rights in regards to abortion.

“I didn’t realise the difficulties, outdated legalities and process to get an abortion until I needed one.” (Pākehā, queer sexuality, non-binary)

“Very briefly and not positively. I believe it was more of a scare tactic of don’t get pregnant because you don’t want to have an abortion or be a teenage mum.” (Māori/ Pākehā, woman, bisexual/pansexual)

“Wasn’t discussed in high school. And if it [abortion education] was, it wasn’t done with male students. Which is what I identified as at the time.” (Māori/Pākehā/other European, trans, heterosexual)

“I think if it [abortion] had been a successful lesson, some of the stigma and fear surrounding the issue would have been relieved. It was probably one of my biggest fears as a sexually active teen.” (Pākehā, woman, bisexual)

Note: to see a cross reference of respondents’ ratings of their consent education against their experiences of sexual violence prior to their time in tertiary education, go to page 36.

SEXUALITY EDUCATION IN TERTIARY EDUCATION

As with sexuality education at high school, the survey asked respondents to reflect upon the sexuality education they received while enrolled in tertiary education in New Zealand. Most respondents indicated that they did not receive any education organised by their tertiary institution, however of those who did (160 respondents), many believed it was more comprehensive than their high school education. When asked if they received sexuality education during their time in tertiary education, limited to education or training organised by their tertiary education institution, eighty-seven per cent said they had received no such education.

Regarding the sexuality education in tertiary education, it was more likely to have covered minority sexualities, minority genders, and consent, and less likely to discuss healthy relationships, safe sex, and contraceptive methods than high school classes.

Outside of training and education organised by institutions, participants wrote about other ways they had received sexuality education. Several respondents said they learnt more from groups they were involved with, such as queer or women’s groups, and in courses they were taking. One respondent mentioned that their local students’ association had delivered workshops on sexuality and identity, while another said columns about sex and sexuality in their local student magazine were important in their development.

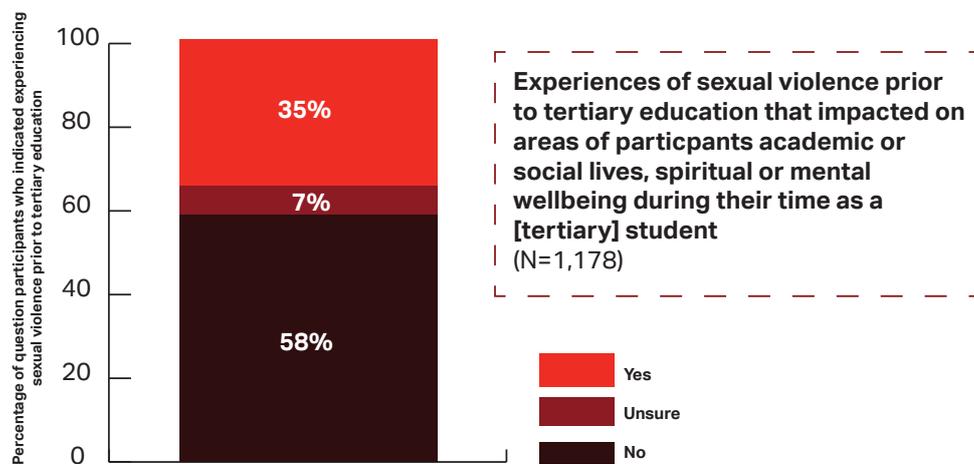
CHAPTER THREE:

Survey respondents' histories of sexual violence prior to tertiary education

HISTORIES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

To understand if students were beginning tertiary education with histories of sexual violence, respondents were asked if they had experienced sexual violence prior to their time in tertiary education. If respondents had experienced sexual violence prior to tertiary education, they were subsequently asked how it had affected their academic ability, social lives, spiritual health, or mental wellbeing during their time as a student.

This section of the survey began by asking “before tertiary education, had you experienced sexual harassment or sexual assault that impacted on your academic, spiritual, or mental health during your time as a [tertiary] student?” and 1,178 participants responded to this question. Of which, eighty-nine per cent identified their ethnicity as Pākehā, twelve per cent as Māori, seven per cent as Asian, and two per cent Pasifika. Seventy-seven per cent self-identified as women, eighteen per cent self-identified as men. Regarding their gender and sexuality, eight per cent identified with a minority gender, sixty-three per cent identified as heterosexual, forty per cent identified with a minority sexuality and thirty per cent of respondents considered themselves to have a disability. Respondents could select multiple ethnicities, disabilities, genders, and sexualities.



Of this group of 1,178 respondents, thirty-five per cent (n=408) indicated that they had experienced some forms of sexual harassment or sexual assault before tertiary that subsequently impacted on the participants academic, spiritual, or mental health during their time as a [tertiary] student. Seven per cent said they were unsure if they had (n=77). This section will discuss findings from participants who had experienced sexual violence prior to their tertiary education by their ethnicity, sexuality and gender identity status. This approach is applied to understand if different demographics experience sexual violence prior to tertiary education more commonly than others.

SELF-IDENTIFIED WOMEN AND HISTORIES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

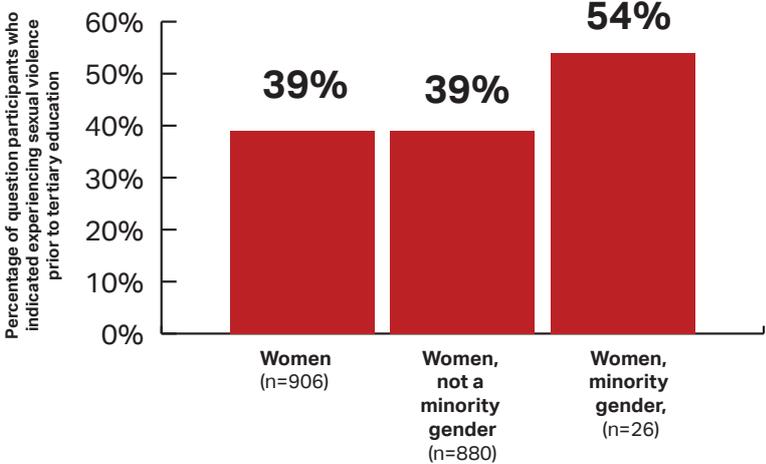
The survey asked "before tertiary education, had you experienced sexual harassment or sexual assault that impacted on your academic, spiritual, or mental health during your time as a [tertiary] student?". The following analysis will present findings from question participants in relation to their gender as self-identified women and secondly as women and their respective ethnic identities.

Thirty-nine per cent of the 906 question participants who self-identified as women indicated experiencing prior-to-tertiary sexual violence. Of the twenty-six women who identified with a minority gender, fifty per cent identified as trans, forty-six per cent as genderqueer/fluid, forty-two per cent non-binary, twelve per cent as agender, and eight per cent identified as takatāpui. The table below outlines how the participant groups of self-identified women (n=906), minority gender identified women (n=26), and non-minority gender identified women (n=880) indicated experiencing histories of sexual violence when prompted with the question. Please note that as numbers of subgroup participants vary, the graph should not be interpreted as a direct comparison.

Additionally, a two-sample t-test between proportions was performed to identify whether there was a significant difference between the group of minority gender women and the group of non-minority gender women regarding their experiences of sexual violence before tertiary education. The result shows that the difference was not significant, $t(905)=1.5, p=.1$, between these two groups.

It is worth mentioning, that in statistical analysis, the sample size should be at least 30 to achieve sufficient statistical power. However, in this survey in some cases, analyses were conducted on groups of participants slightly smaller than this number (n=30).

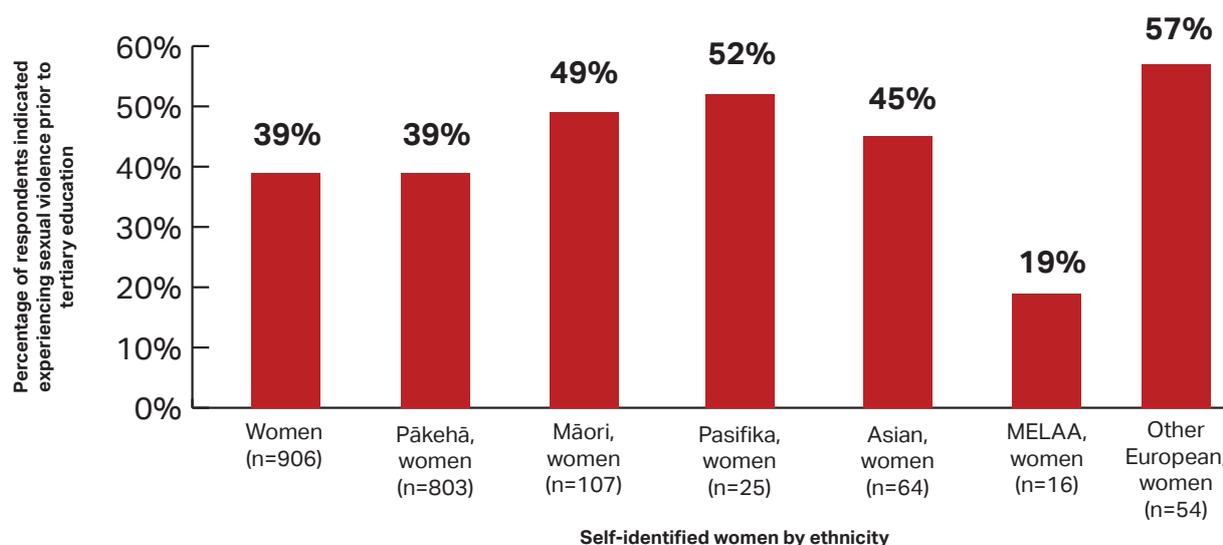
Self-identified women by minority gender status: Experiences of sexual violence prior to tertiary education that impacted on areas of participants academic or social lives, spiritual or mental wellbeing during their time as a [tertiary] student
(N=906)



Women from different ethnic backgrounds experienced various levels of sexual violence per question participant cohort¹. Māori women (n=107), Pasifika women (n=25), Asian women (n=64) and other European women (n=54), seem to have experienced higher levels of sexual violence prior to their time in tertiary education in comparison to the group of Pākehā women (n=803). Furthermore, of the Middle Eastern, Latin American and African (MELAA) women (n=16) who participated, three indicated that they had experienced sexual violence prior to their time in tertiary education. The table below outlines the experiences of self-identified women by their ethnicity. Please note that as numbers of subgroup participants vary, the graph should not be interpreted as a direct comparison.

Furthermore, a two-sample t-test between proportions was conducted to determine whether there was a significant difference between Māori or Pākehā women with respect to experiencing sexual violence prior to tertiary education. It was found that the difference between these two groups was significant, $t(908)=1.9$, $p=.04$. However, the two-sample t-test between Pākehā and Pasifika women in the study show that the difference was not significant between these two groups of participants ($t(826)=1.3$, $p=.1$).

Self-identified women by ethnicity: Experiences of sexual violence prior to tertiary education that impacted on areas of participants academic or social lives, spiritual or mental wellbeing during their time as a [tertiary] student
(N=906)



SELF-IDENTIFIED MEN AND HISTORIES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

The survey asked “before tertiary education, had you experienced sexual harassment or sexual assault that impacted on your academic, spiritual, or mental health during your time as a [tertiary] student?”. The following analysis will present findings from question participants

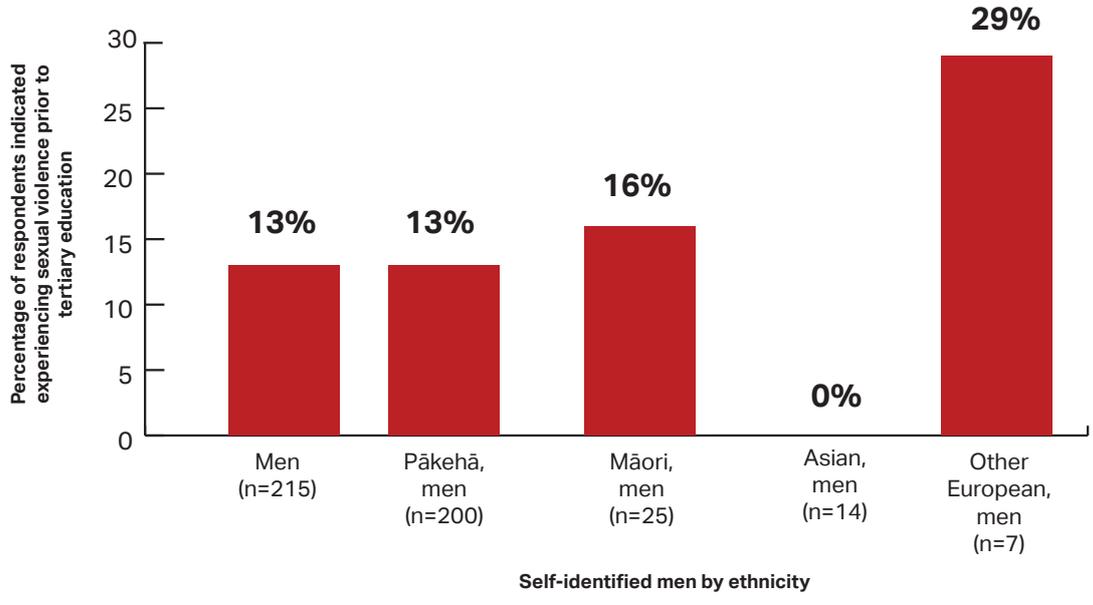
1 As mentioned, participants could have selected multiple ethnicities. Therefore, none of the ethnic sub-groups exclusively represent that ethnicity.

A total of 215 men answered the question. Of these respondents, ninety-three per cent identified as Pākehā, twelve per cent as Māori, seven per cent as Asian, three per cent as other European, less than one per cent as Pasifika (0.47%) and less than one per cent as Middle Eastern, Latin American or African (MELAA) (0.93%). Of this group of men (n=215), thirteen per cent indicated that they had experienced sexual harassment or sexual assault prior to their time in tertiary education that impacted on their academic, spiritual, or mental wellbeing during their time as a tertiary student.

Of the two cohorts, self-identified men (n=215) and Pākehā men (n=200), thirteen per cent of both groups indicated experiencing this. Of the Māori men who participated in this question (n=25), sixteen per cent indicated that they had experienced sexual violence prior to their tertiary education. Of the fourteen Asian men who responded to this prompt, none indicated that they had had this specific experience. The table below outlines the experiences indicated by self-identified men by ethnicity. As previously mentioned, please note that as numbers of subgroup participants vary, the graph should not be interpreted as a direct comparison.

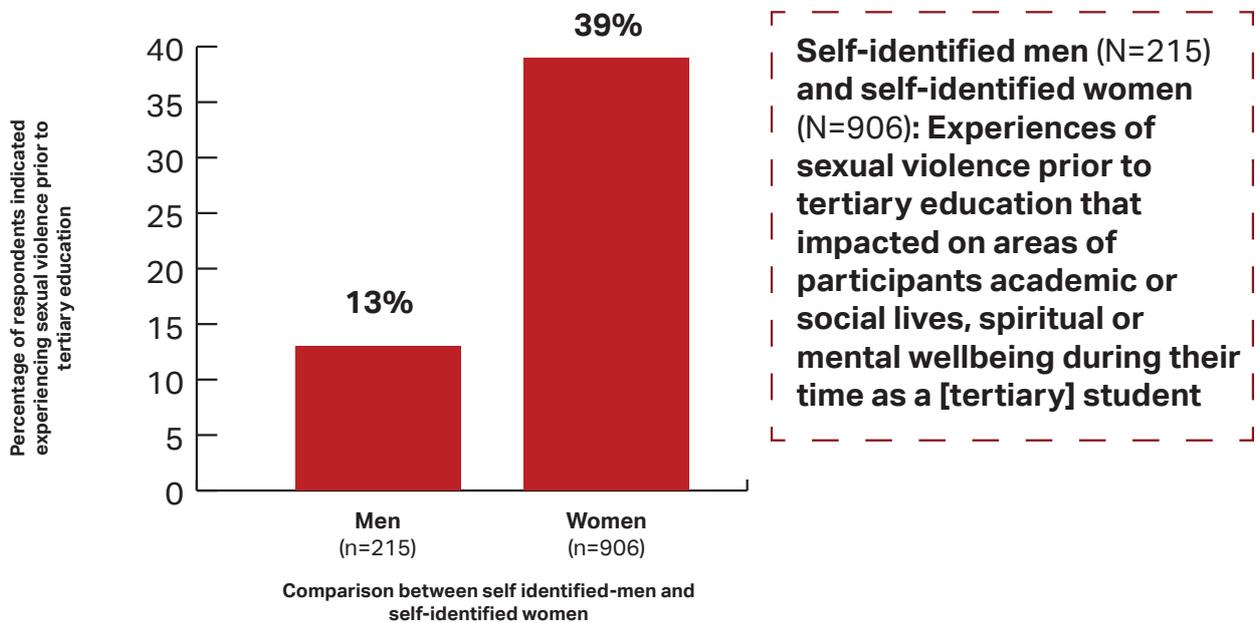
In addition to this, the two-sample t-test between proportions which was performed between Pākehā and Māori men in the survey, confirmed that these two groups were not significantly different in terms of experiencing sexual violence before embarking on their tertiary education ($t(223)=0.4, p=.6$). As previously mentioned, in statistical analysis, the sample size should be at least thirty to achieve sufficient statistical power. However, Māori men were slightly smaller than this number (n=30).

Self-identified men by ethnicity: Experiences of sexual violence prior to tertiary education that impacted on areas of participants academic or social lives, spiritual or mental wellbeing during their time as a [tertiary] student
(N=215)



The graph below outlines the experiences of sexual violence prior to tertiary as indicated by the group of self-identified male participants and the group of self-identified women.

A two-sample t-test between proportions was performed to determine whether there was a significant difference between men and women who experienced sexual violence prior to their tertiary education. It was found that the difference was significant between these two sub-groups, $t(1119)=7.2$, $p=.00$. Therefore, women were more likely to experience sexual violence prior to tertiary than men.



The survey provided respondents with the opportunity to make further comments about how their experiences of sexual harassment or sexual assault prior to tertiary impacted on their academic ability, spiritual health, mental health, or social life during their time as a student. Of the men (n=215) who responded to this prompt, thirty-five provided comments. Of this group, seventeen respondents disclosed experiences of sexual assault. The types of assault were varied and described as "molestation", "unwanted touching" and "rape". Of the respondents who described sexual assault, nine described the gender of the perpetrator as being a woman. Some of the same respondents also discussed how dominant narratives such as 'male perpetrates against female' and 'victims of assault are penetrated' created confusion regarding their own experiences.

"Raped by female friend while passed out at a party. As a male, I didn't know what to do. Didn't realise how much it impacted me till I dealt with it years later." (Pākehā, man, bisexual)

"Unwanted sexual contact from two girls during high school, also at bars/clubs during my gap year, before attending university." (Pākehā, man, questioning sexuality)

"I was sexually assaulted by a woman. Academically I am fine. Spiritually - I feel that there is a "part" of me missing, which frustrates me a lot. Mentally - I've learnt to deal with this by keeping myself busy and keeping my mind preoccupied. Social life - I'm wary when it comes to meeting new people, especially women, my guard goes up. There's only a few women who know of my story." (Māori/Pākehā, man, bisexual)

“It’s deeply saddening that the definition of rape is restricted only to penetrative sex, this ignores the rights of those victims not of being penetrated but forced to penetrate.” (Māori/Pākehā, man, takatāpui, heterosexual)

Self-identified men also discussed harassment regarding their minority sexuality and gender status.

“My body is the object of other people’s curiosity. The worst thing that I experienced was someone at high school touching my junk during a school sleep over. I have also had someone grab my crotch to see if I had a penis and have had people continuously ask about my breasts.” (Pākehā, man, trans, queer)

“General bullying for being openly queer in high school, people touching my body inappropriately without permission as a form of harassment.” (Pākehā, man, queer)

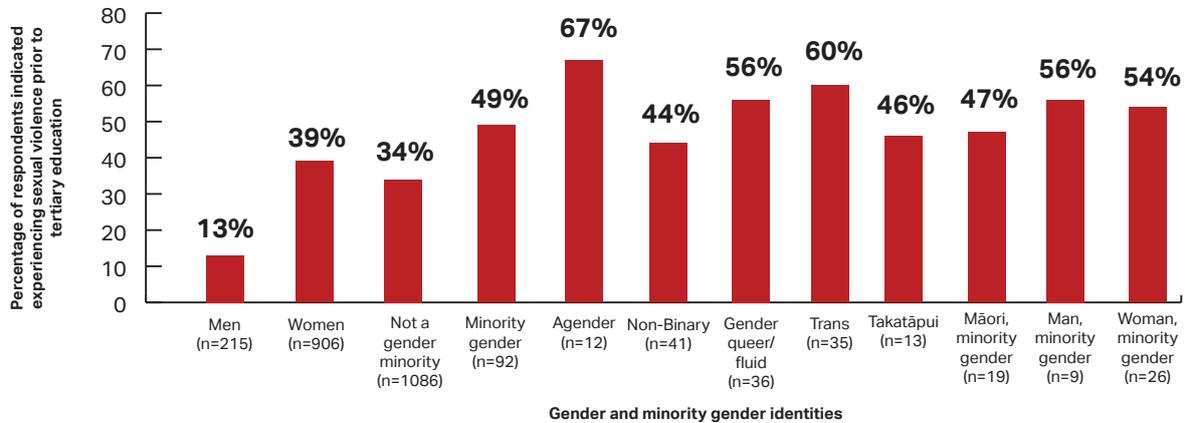
GENDER MINORITIES AND HISTORIES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

The survey asked, *“before tertiary education, had you experienced sexual harassment or sexual assault that impacted on your academic, spiritual, or mental health during your time as a [tertiary] student?”*. The following analysis will present findings from participants in relation to their minority gender status.

Ninety-two question respondents who identified with a minority gender participated. Of which, forty-nine per cent experienced sexual violence prior to their tertiary education. For all minority genders (e.g. takatāpui, trans, non-binary, genderqueer/fluid, questioning or agender identifying), each identity group seem to have experienced higher rates of prior-to-tertiary sexual violence than those who did not identify with a minority gender. The following graph outlines these findings in more detail. Please note that as the numbers of subgroup participants vary, the graph should not be interpreted as a direct comparison(s).

Furthermore, a two-sample t-test between proportions was conducted to discover whether there was a significant difference between the group of minority gender identified participants and the group of non-minority gender participants in term of experiencing sexual violence prior to their tertiary education. It was found that the difference was significant between these two sub-groups, $t(1179)=2.8$, $p=.00$. Therefore, this finding shows that the minority gender identified participants were significantly more likely to experience sexual violence before tertiary education than those who did not identify with a minority gender. However, no significant difference was found between minority gender men and minority gender women ($t(33)=0.1$, $p=.9$).

Gender and minority gender identities: Experiences of sexual violence prior to tertiary education that impacted on areas of participants academic or social lives, spiritual or mental wellbeing during their time as a [tertiary] student
(N=92)

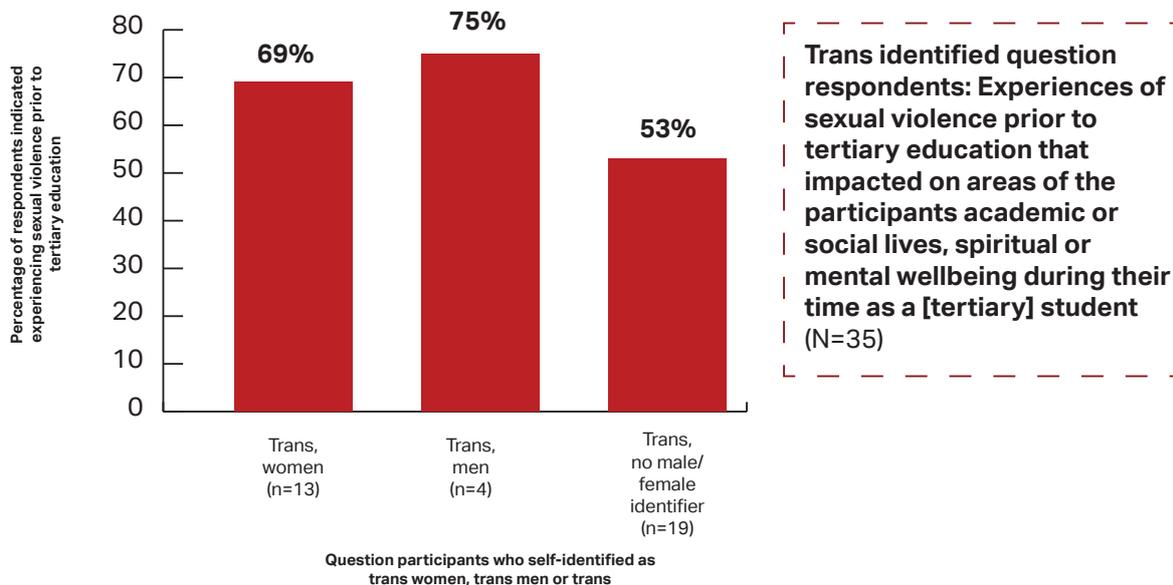


Thirty-five respondents who self-identified as trans participated in this question. Of which, sixty per cent indicated that they had experienced this, thirty-one per cent indicated that they had not experienced sexual harassment or sexual assault prior to their time as a tertiary student, and nine per cent said that they were unsure when prompted. In addition, twenty-one trans-identified respondents provided further comment about their experience. For this group, the experiences of sexual violence were varied, occurred in various places, and were often described in relation to coercion.

“[I] was not taught consent in high school and therefore [I] did not realise when I was being pressured into having sex with people. [I] was not taught to not have sex with people while intoxicated as it is not consentful.” (Pākehā, trans, non-binary, genderqueer/fluid, agender, bisexual)

“Childhood assault, online grooming from older men online, inappropriate relationships with older men when teen.” (Pākehā, trans, non-binary, genderqueer/fluid, queer)

Of the thirty-five respondents who self-identified as trans, thirteen also identified as women, four as men and nineteen did not identify with being a man or a woman. The following graph depicts self-identified transgender respondents who participated in the question, the percentage indicated of experiencing sexual violence prior to their tertiary education and, if they identified as trans women (n=13), trans men (n=4), or trans with no male or female identifier (n=19). As previously mentioned, as the numbers of subgroup participants vary, the graph should not be interpreted as a direct comparison(s).



INTERSEX RESPONDENTS AND HISTORIES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

The survey asked “*are you Intersex?*” and respondents could select “yes”, “no” or “unsure”. Ten survey respondents identified as intersex and seventy-four survey respondents said that they were unsure¹.

Of the ten intersex respondents, four answered the question; “*before tertiary education, had you experienced sexual harassment or sexual assault that impacted on your academic, spiritual, or mental health during your time as a [tertiary] student?*”. Of these respondents, seventy-five per cent indicated that they had experienced prior sexual violence that impacted on aspects of their life as a tertiary student. Three made further comments about the impact on their mental health.

SEXUAL MINORITY RESPONDENTS AND HISTORIES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

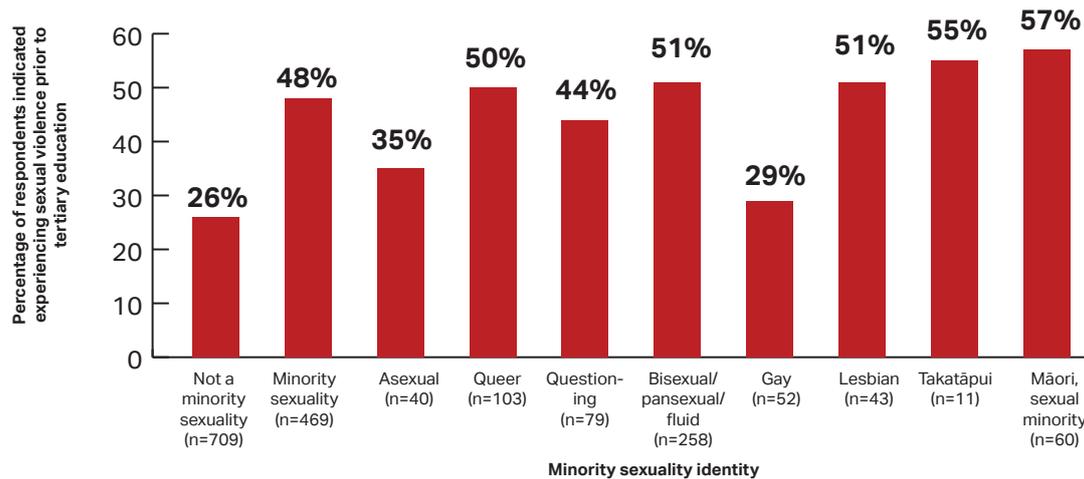
The survey asked “*before tertiary education, had you experienced sexual harassment or sexual assault that impacted on your academic, spiritual, or mental health during your time as a [tertiary] student?*”. The following analysis will present findings from question participants in relation to minority sexuality status.

Four hundred and sixty-nine respondents who identified with a minority sexuality answered this question. Of this group, forty-eight per cent said they had experienced sexual violence prior to their time in tertiary that impacted on this time of their lives (n=223). Of those who did not identify with a minority sexuality (n=709), twenty-six per cent reported this experience. The following graph outlines these findings in more detail. As previously mentioned, as the numbers of subgroup participants vary, the graph should not be interpreted as a direct comparison(s).

¹ The Thursdays in Black survey did not provide survey respondents with a definition of the term ‘intersex’.

However, the two-sample t-test between proportions was conducted to show if there was a significant difference between participants from a minority sexuality and those who were not from this group. This analysis confirmed that the difference was significant in terms of their experience of sexual violence prior to tertiary education ($t(1176)=7.7, p=.00$). It confirmed that those who identified with a minority sexuality were significantly more likely to experience sexual violence before tertiary education than those who did not identify with a minority sexuality.

Minority sexualities: Experiences of sexual violence prior to tertiary education that impacted on areas of the participants academic or social lives, spiritual or mental wellbeing during their time as a [tertiary] student (N=469)



MĀORI AND HISTORIES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

The survey asked *"before tertiary education, had you experienced sexual harassment or sexual assault that impacted on your academic, spiritual, or mental health during your time as a [tertiary] student?"*. The following analysis will present findings from question participants who identified as Māori (n=146) and secondly, Māori participants by their gender and sexuality status.

Of the 146 Māori respondents to this question, forty-three per cent said that they had experienced this (n=63), fifty-one per cent said that they had not experienced sexual harassment or sexual assault prior to their time as a tertiary student (n=75) while six per cent said that they were unsure (n=8).

Of the Māori men (n=25) who participated, four indicated that they had experienced sexual violence prior to tertiary and of the Māori women (n=107) who participated, forty-nine indicated experiencing sexual violence prior to tertiary education. Of the Māori heterosexual men who participated in the question (n=16), one experienced prior sexual violence and of the Māori men who identified with a minority sexuality (n=10), three experienced prior to tertiary sexual violence.

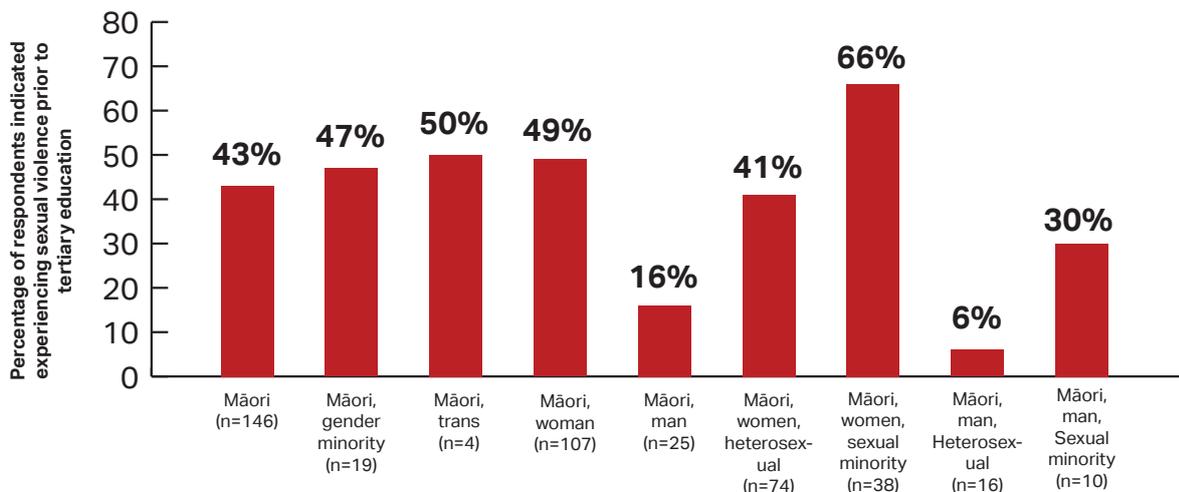
Nineteen Māori respondents who identified with a minority gender (n=19) participated. Of which, twelve identified that minority gender as takatāpui. Of the minority gender Māori respondents who participated forty-seven per cent of this group indicated prior to tertiary

sexual violence. The following table outlines Māori and their experiences across axis of their gender and sexuality status. Please note that as numbers of subgroup participants vary, the graph should not be interpreted as a direct comparison(s).

Furthermore, a two-sample t-test between proportions was conducted to discover whether there was a significant difference between Māori men (n=25) and Māori women (n=107) regarding their sexual violence experience prior to tertiary education. The result showed that these two groups were significantly different ($t(130)=3.0, p=.00$). Therefore, Māori women were significantly more likely than Māori men to have experienced sexual violence prior to their time in tertiary.

In addition to this, Māori heterosexual women (n=74) and Māori women who identified with a sexual minority (n=38) were also found to be significantly different in terms of experiencing sexual violence prior to tertiary education, $t(110)=2.5, p=.01$. Specifically, that sexual minority Māori women were significantly more likely than heterosexual Māori women to experience sexual violence prior to tertiary education. However, the same analysis between Māori heterosexual men and Māori men from a sexual minority group did not show a significant difference ($t(24)=1.6, p=.1$).

Māori question participants: Experiences of sexual violence prior to tertiary education that impacted on areas of the participants academic or social lives, spiritual or mental wellbeing during their time as a [tertiary] student (N=146)

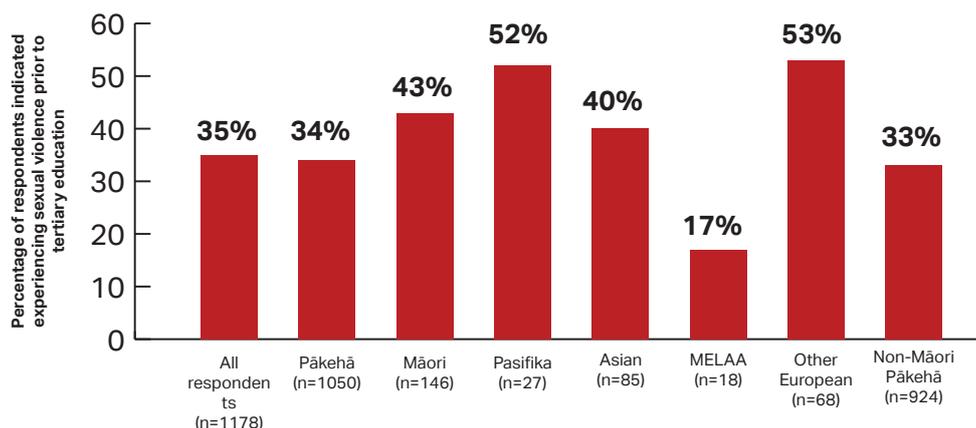


Of the total question respondents (n=1,178), thirty-five per cent experienced sexual violence prior to their tertiary education (n=408). When considering the group of Pākehā question respondents (n=1,050), thirty-four per cent or, 360 respondents, indicated experiencing this. Per group of question respondents, Māori (n=146), Pasifika (n=27), Asian (n=85) and other European (n=68) participants all experienced sexual violence prior to tertiary education. The following graph depicts responses indicated by ethnic identification. However, please note that as numbers of subgroup participants vary, the graph should not be interpreted as a direct comparison(s).

Furthermore, a significant difference was found between the groups of Pākehā and Māori respondents in response to this survey question. The result of a two-sample t-test between

proportions showed that these two groups were significantly different in terms of their experience of sexual violence prior to tertiary education, $t(1194)=2.1$, $p=.03$. Therefore, Māori were more likely to experience sexual violence prior to tertiary education than Pākehā. Additionally, there was no significant difference neither between Asian participants and Pākehā participants, $t(1133)=1.1$, $p=.2$, nor between Asian participants and Māori participants who took part in the survey question, $t(229)=0.4$, $p=.6$, regarding their experience of sexual violence prior to tertiary education.

Question participants by ethnicity: Experiences of sexual violence prior to tertiary education that impacted on areas of the participants academic or social lives, spritual or mental wellbeing during their time as a [tertiary] student (N=1178)



CONSENT EDUCATION AT HIGH SCHOOL AND HISTORIES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Considering the surveys' findings regarding high school sexuality education in Aotearoa, the following analysis compares respondents' ratings of their consent education against their experiences of sexual violence prior to their time in tertiary.

Of those who rated their consent education as “*excellent*” ($n=58$), fifteen per cent of this group subsequently indicated that they had experienced sexual violence prior to their time in tertiary education. Comparatively, of the respondents who rated that their consent education was “*not covered*” at all within their sexuality education ($n=263$), forty per cent experienced some forms of sexual violence prior to their time as a tertiary student. The following table outlines these cross-comparisons in more detail. Revealing that respondents who rated their consent education as ‘*excellent*’ experienced less sexual violence than their counterparts who rated their consent education less favorably.

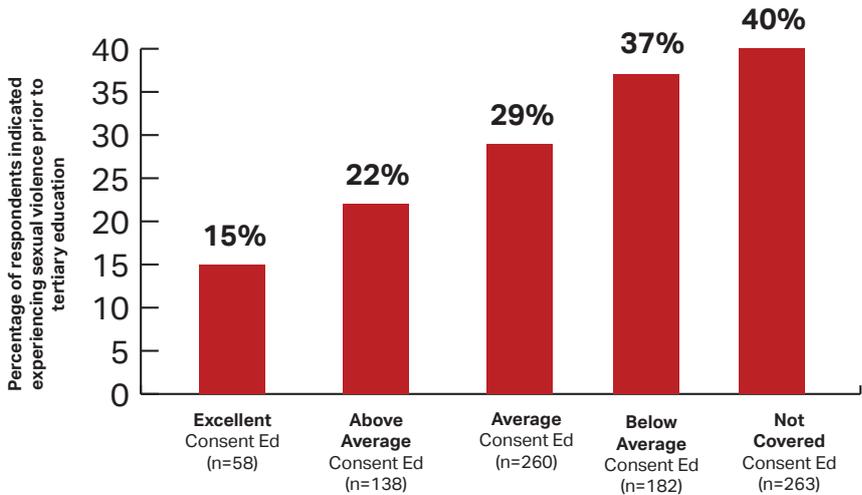
Regarding consent education at high school, some analyses were conducted to identify the relationship between the quality of consent education received by participants, if they had any, and their experiences of sexual violence prior to tertiary. A two-sample t-test was conducted to show if there was a significant difference between the experiences of sexual violence experienced by participants who rated their consent education differently.

The analysis did not show a significant difference between those respondents who did not have consent education and those who rated it below average, $t(443)=0.6$, $p=.5$. However, the analysis revealed a statistical significance between the sexual violence experiences

and those who did not have this type of education in high school ($t(399)=3.6, p=.00$). Furthermore, the analysis showed a significant difference between respondents who rated their consent education as excellent and those who reported it was not covered in their high school education, $t(319)=3.6, p=.00$.

As can be seen in the following graph, the participants who did not have consent education at high school experienced sexual violence significantly more than those who had this education in high school while it was rated by respondents as average, above average or excellent. Therefore, it can be concluded that any forms of consent education in high school does potentially decrease the experiences of sexual violence by students prior to tertiary education.

Question participants by standard of consent education: Experiences of sexual violence prior to tertiary education that impacted on areas of the participants academic or social lives, spiritual or mental wellbeing during their time as a [tertiary] student



EXPERIENCES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE PRIOR TO TERTIARY

Overall, there was a high prevalence of sexual harassment and sexual assault experienced by the question respondents (35%) that then impacted on their academic, spiritual or mental wellbeing as a tertiary student. Furthermore, the nature and prevalence of this violence varied when categorising question participants' into groups along axes of gender, ethnicity, or sexuality.

Overwhelmingly, the participant groups of women; Asian women (45%), Māori women (49%), Pasifika women (52%), Other European women (57%), minority genders (49%), agender (67%), trans (60%), minority sexualities (48%), takatāpui gender (46%), and takatāpui sexuality (55%) respondents all experienced high levels of sexual violence prior to tertiary education.

When given the opportunity to discuss how their historic experiences of sexual harassment or sexual assault impacted various areas of their life, 400 participants responded in their own words. Of these responses, three core themes emerged; (1) mental health, (2) academic participation, success and retention, and (3) the normalisation of their experiences.

1. Mental health:

“I find it very hard to let my lecturers and tutors know of my situation as it happened so long ago and I’ve never had lasting or substantial treatment; this means that my grades slip and my motivation for the courses disappears as I feel that I let everyone down, and do not deserve to be a part of classes I cannot make myself participate in. I cannot socialise very well unless I am forced and I am so scared of checking my emails and Facebook account; I have also developed some sort of insomnia as a result of my current mental health state, and how scared I am of going to class/letting myself and other people down by not going to class. Being at university is so incredibly counterproductive to my mental health, but I really feel that I have to get a degree. If I can’t get through this, what chance do I have in the real job market?” (Pākehā, woman, bisexual)

“I started tertiary education with mental health problems exacerbated by sexual abuse.” (Asian/Pākehā, woman, bisexual, queer, questioning)

“I also had an experience of sexual assault (that I do not wish to detail too much) in the few months before I first began at uni. These experiences still cause me great distress. I have used up my full number of free counselling sessions at uni, and cannot afford to pay for further help, so I eagerly await the next year when my count can refresh. This experience has had a profound impact on my spiritual and mental health, driving me away from friends, family, and other support systems due to feelings of isolation and a lack of control over life.” (Pākehā, woman, lesbian, queer)

2. Academic participation, success and retention:

Experiences of historic sexual violence impacted on some respondents’ ability to fulfil their academic potential at both secondary and tertiary levels. For some, their experiences became an added barrier to their access to education at both secondary and tertiary education levels.

“In the middle of my last year at high school I was raped at a friends house by one of his friends who I had only met that night and it caused me to drop out of high school and to this day I am still affected mentally to some degree.” (Pākehā, woman, bisexual)

“Causes ongoing depression and anxiety. Impacted my secondary education negatively. Had to do a foundation course to be able to study at university.” (Māori/Pākehā, woman, heterosexual)

“I was raped at high school. I didn’t tell anyone. I was already depressed, but this deepened it. My first 2 years at uni were terrible, and I felt as though I was just a weak-minded student who just couldn’t cope. Lecturers/tutors just assumed I was lazy/incompetent, and would be rude and sometimes call me out for lateness/absences in front of lots of others. Also for some reason many felt entitled to know what my ‘personal circumstances’ were, not convinced by the words of a doctor and/or counsellor. I was really isolated. So many academic staff are privileged and are so removed from our struggles.” (Māori/Pākehā, takatāpui, gay)

3. Normalisation of experiences:

“I’m not sure if I would call it sexual assault. I was just pressured to do things I didn’t want to

do with boys. It didn't make me feel good about myself and I felt like I owed boys sex coming to university.” (Other European, woman, lesbian, gay)

“This has had an impact on my mental health in the way that if someone reminded me of it, or if I remembered it randomly, it would make me feel uncomfortable and generally just awful for a while, and I couldn't really concentrate on much else. It also took a long time for me to be able to think of it as in the realm of sexual violence. It has also definitely meant that I'm uncomfortable around guys, particularly those who remind me of him, which impacts on my ability to socialise.” (Pākehā, woman, heterosexual)

“I was physically sexually assaulted and did not get any help for this mainly because I initially failed to recognise it as sexual assault and felt ashamed about the incident.” (Pākehā, woman, bisexual)

“It only occurred to me that this might be bad when the Donald Trump “grabbing by the pussy” stuff went down.” (Middle Eastern/Latin American/African (MELAA)/ Pākehā, woman, bisexual)

“It only seems minor to me though because I guess I've always been taught that sexual assault and abuse has to be extreme to count.” (Pākehā, woman, heterosexual)

“The responses of my friends were overall more traumatic than the rape itself. As it wasn't violent (an example of what someone said to me, was “that wasn't real rape, because I didn't have a knife at my throat”). I failed papers because I got panic attacks when I got anxious.” (Pākehā, woman, bisexual)

CHAPTER FOUR:

Experiences of sexual harassment while in tertiary education

TERTIARY STUDENTS AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT

To identify if respondents had experienced sexual harassment as a tertiary student, they were asked two questions. The first used a Simple Format methodology, asking "*have you ever been sexually harassed whilst you have been enrolled in tertiary education (although not necessarily on campus)?*". Participants could respond "*yes, I have experienced sexual harassment*", "*no, I have not experienced sexual harassment*", or "*I don't know if I have experienced sexual harassment*". The second methodology used a List Format, asking "*whilst you have been enrolled as a tertiary student, have you experienced any of the following behaviours that have been **unwanted, unwelcome or offensive to you?***". This prompt was followed by a list of 33 harmful behaviours participants could mark to indicate they had experienced the specific behaviour(s). Respondents could select multiple options.

There were 1,148 respondents to the Simple Format question. Of this group, ninety-three per cent identified their ethnicity as Pākehā, thirteen per cent as Māori, seven per cent as Asian, six per cent as other European, two per cent as Pasifika and two per cent as Middle Eastern, Latin American or African (MELAA). In terms of gender, eighty-one per cent identified as women, eighteen per cent as men, and eight per cent as a minority gender. Forty-one per cent of respondents to this prompt identified with a minority sexuality, and thirty-two per cent of respondents considered themselves to have a disability.

Of this group of 1,148 respondents, forty-eight per cent (n=547) indicated they had experienced sexual harassment, forty-three per cent (n=497) indicated that they had not, and nine per cent (n=104) were unsure. Notably, the number of participants who indicated they had experienced sexual harassment increased from 547 respondents to 920 when presented with a list of behaviours consistent with sexual harassment via the List Format prompt.

Of the 1,103 respondents to the List Format question, eighty-three per cent identified that they had experienced **unwanted, unwelcome or offensive** behaviour(s) from the list provided (n=920). The increase in identification with experiences of sexual harassment upon presentation with specific descriptors suggests that it may be difficult to define ones' experiences as 'harassment'. This may indicate societal normalisation of harassing behaviours, difficulty categorising harassment when perpetrated by someone known to the participants, or a lack of understanding of what constitutes sexual harassment. These findings align with international research into the nature of sexual violence for students in tertiary education¹.

From the list of **unwelcome, unwanted or offensive** behaviours given to participants, over 7,858 incidences of sexual harassment were reported by 920 respondents. Respondents experienced an average of nine different types of harassing behaviours, the most common of which was catcalling (52%). Furthermore, at least one in two experienced catcalls and unwanted facial expressions such as staring, leering, winking or licking lips (52% and 50%

¹ Hidden Marks, National Union of Students, United Kingdom (2010)

respectively).

The third most commonly experienced forms of harassment were unwanted comments about physical attractiveness/unattractiveness and sexually suggestive comments or jokes (48%). Following these, comments about the size or shape of their body (45%), deliberate touching such as leaning over, cornering or pinching (40%), insults, taunts, or comments about the way participants dressed (30%), and asking intrusive or personal questions about their sex lives (30%) were the most common. When asked about online harassment, twenty-two per cent indicated that someone had sent them sexual or suggestive emails, texts, or instant messages over social media that they found either unwanted, unwelcome, or offensive.

Of 1,103 respondents, fourteen per cent indicated that someone had sent them sexual or graphic photos or videos online or via text, eleven per cent had experienced someone pressuring them to send sexually explicit or graphic photos or videos in person, and eleven per cent had been stalked or spied on via social media. The table below outlines all the descriptors presented in the List Format question and the responses from the participants.

Unwanted, unwelcome or offensive behaviours experienced during tertiary education:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=1,103)
Cat calls	52%
Facial expressions such as staring, leering, winking, licking lips	50%
Being told that they found you physically attractive/unattractive	48%
Sexual or sexually suggestive comments or jokes	48%
Making comments about the size or shape of your body	45%
Deliberate touching such as leaning over, cornering, pinching	40%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about the way you were dressed	30%
Asking intrusive or personal questions about your sex life	30%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about your gender	28%
Repeatedly contacting you	27%
Sexual suggestive insults or taunts	26%
Made you feel unsafe in any way because of their attraction to you	23%
Been verbally aggressive with you because you didn't respond positively to them, or what they wanted	23%
Sending you sexual or suggestive emails, texts, and instant message over social media	22%

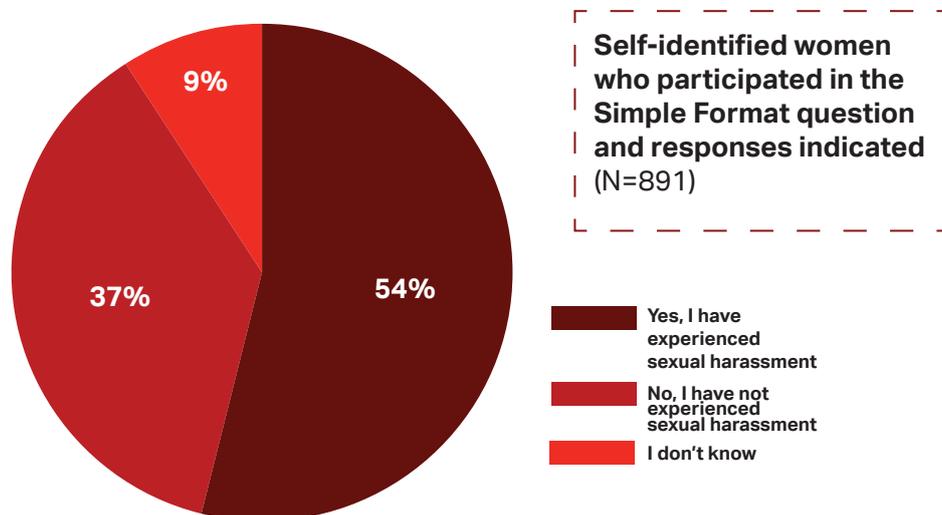
Unwanted, unwelcome or offensive behaviours experienced during tertiary education:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=1,103)
Repeating requests for dates or sexual activity	22%
Massaging or putting their hands on your shoulders, back or neck without your consent	21%
Insults, taunts, or sexual comments about your sexuality	20%
Making sexual or suggestive hand gestures or body movements	19%
Someone spreading rumors or telling lies about your sex life	16%
Physically followed you	15%
Sending you sexual or graphic photos or videos via online or via text	14%
Asking intrusive questions about your genitals	11%
Pushing you to send sexually explicit or graphic videos in person	11%
Stalked or spied on you via social media	11%
Touching, pulling, grabbing hair	11%
Showing up to your home, work, classes or other areas you go to regularly to try and see you	10%
Saying comments that were insulting to people of both your gender and race/ethnicity at the same time	7%
Exposed or flashed their genitals or other areas of their body	6%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about your race/ethnicity	6%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about both your gender and race/ethnicity at the same time	5%
Showing you images or videos that are sexually suggestive or explicitly illustrated, photographic or otherwise	5%
Someone sharing/sending your nude photos with others	4%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about your disability	2%
I have not experienced the above or any sexual harassment	17%
Other	5%

The overall levels of sexual harassment indicate that the nature of sexual harassment is varied and has occurred for the majority of question respondents. When the types of violence experienced are broken down by demographic, different trends appear that suggest sexual harassment is experienced differently for groups of question respondents when categorised by minority sex, gender, or sexuality status and by ethnicity. Therefore, the following applies this methodology by respondents' gender, sexuality and ethnic identity.

SELF-IDENTIFIED WOMEN AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT

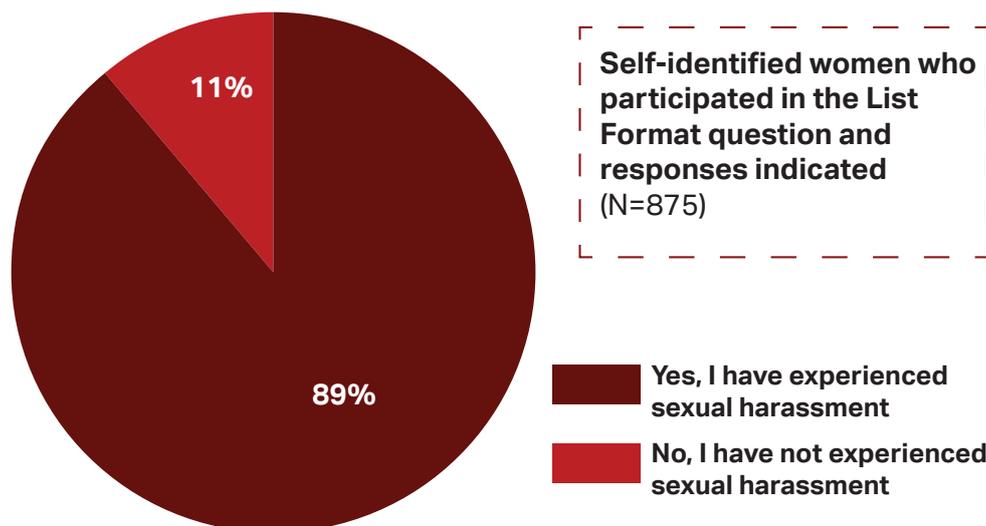
As mentioned, to identify if respondents had experienced sexual harassment as a tertiary student, respondents were asked two questions. The first used a Simple Format methodology, asking "have you ever been sexually harassed whilst you have been enrolled in tertiary education (although not necessarily on campus)?". Participants could respond "yes, I have experienced sexual harassment", "no, I have not experienced sexual harassment", or "I don't know if I have experienced sexual harassment". The second part of the methodology used a List Format, asking "whilst you have been enrolled as a tertiary student, have you experienced any of the following behaviours that have been **unwanted, unwelcome or offensive to you?**". This prompt was followed by a list of 33 harmful behaviours participants could mark to indicate their experiences of sexual harassment. Respondents could select multiple options. The following analysis will present findings from question participants who identified as women and secondly, as women in regards to their minority gender or sexuality status.

Eight hundred and ninety-one self-identified women participated in the Simple Format question. Of these participants, fifty-four per cent (n=481) indicated that they had been sexually harassed whilst enrolled in tertiary education, thirty-seven per cent (n=328) indicated they had not, and nine per cent did not know. See the graph below for this breakdown.



A total of 875 self-identified women participated in the List Format question. Of this group, eighty-nine per cent identified their ethnicity as Pākehā, twelve per cent as Māori, seven per cent Asian, six per cent as other European, three per cent Pasifika, two per cent identified as Middle Eastern, Latin American or African (MELAA) and thirty-eight per cent identified with a minority sexuality. Of this group of self-identified women, eighty-nine per cent experienced some forms of **unwanted** or **unwelcome** sexually harassing behaviour(s) during their time in

tertiary education (n=776). These results are displayed in the graph below.



The table below outlines the most common forms of unwanted and unwelcome behaviours that women respondents experienced during their time as a tertiary student. As shown in the table for self-identified women, the most common form of unwanted behaviour was cat calls (61%).

Self-identified women. Unwanted, unwelcome or offensive behaviours:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=875)
Cat calls	61%
Facial expressions such as staring, leering, winking, licking lips	56%
Sexually suggestive comments or jokes	53%
Being told that they found you physically attractive/unattractive	53%
Making comments about the size or shape of your body	50%
Deliberate touching such as leaning over, cornering, pinching	44%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about the way you dress	33%
Asking intrusive or personal questions about your sex life	32%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about your gender	31%
Repeatedly contacting you	29%
Sexual suggestive insults or taunts	28%
Made you feel unsafe in any way because of their attraction to you	25%

Self-identified women. Unwanted, unwelcome or offensive behaviours:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=875)
Been verbally aggressive with you because you didn't respond positively to them, or what they wanted	25%
Sending you sexual or suggestive emails, texts, and instant message over social media	25%
Repeating requests for dates or sexual activity	24%
Massaging or putting their hands on your shoulders, back or neck without your consent	22%
Making sexual or suggestive hand gestures or body movements	22%
Insults, taunts, or sexual comments about your sexuality	17%
Physically followed you	17%
Someone spreading rumors or telling lies about your sex life	17%
Sending you sexual or graphic photos or videos via online or via text	16%
Pushing you to send sexually explicit or graphic videos in person	12%
Touching, pulling, grabbing hair	12%
Stalked or spied on you via social media	12%
Showing up to your home, work, classes or other areas you go to regularly to try and see you	11%
Asking intrusive questions about your genitals	10%
Exposed or flashed their genitals or other areas of their body	7%
Saying comments that were insulting to people of both your gender and race/ethnicity at the same time	7%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about your race/ethnicity	6%
Showing you images or videos that are sexually suggestive or explicitly illustrated, photographic or otherwise	5%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about both your gender and race/ethnicity at the same time	4%

Self-identified women. Unwanted, unwelcome or offensive behaviours:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=875)
Someone sharing/sending your nude photos with others	4%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about your disability	2%
I have not experienced the above or any sexual harassment	11%
Other	5%

SELF-IDENTIFIED WOMEN AND UNRECOGNISED SEXUALLY HARASSING BEHAVIOURS

Of the 891 women who participated in the Simple Format question, eighty-two indicated they were unsure if they had experienced sexual harassment. Of these participants, eighty-one participated in the subsequent List Format question. Of this group of eighty-one women, seventy-seven indicated they had experienced some forms of sexual harassment when presented with the List Format descriptors.

The following behaviours are the most common ways that the group of women (n=81) who initially indicated that they were unsure if they had experienced sexual harassment in response to the Simple Format question, experienced sexual harassment when presented with the List Format descriptors; catcalls (64%), facial expression such as staring, leering, winking or licking of lips (59%), sexual or sexually suggestive comments or jokes (49%) and someone deliberately touching participants by leaning over, cornering or pinching (43%).

Of the 328 women who indicated in the Simple Format question that they had not experienced sexual harassment during their tertiary experience, 309 also responded to the List Format question. Of this group of 309 participants, seventy per cent (n=216) identified that they had experienced at least one of the harassing behaviours listed. The following table outlines the unwanted sexually harassing behaviours that this group most commonly experienced.

Self-identified women who said that they had not experienced sexual harassment in the Simple Format Question who then participated in the List Format question. Unwanted, unwelcome or offensive behaviours:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=309)
Cat calls	38%
Facial expressions such as staring, leering, winking, licking lips	29%
Being told that they found you physically attractive/unattractive	28%
Sexual or sexually suggestive comments or jokes	26%

Self-identified women who said that they had not experienced sexual harassment in the Simple Format Question who then participated in the List Format question.

Unwanted, unwelcome or offensive behaviours:

Percentage of respondents indicated (N=309)

Making comments about the size or shape of your body	24%
Repeatedly contacting you	18%
Deliberate touching such as leaning over, cornering, pinching	17%
Asking intrusive or personal questions about your sex life	14%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about your gender	12%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about the way you were dressed	12%
Sending you sexual or suggestive emails, texts, and instant message over social media	11%
Repeating requests for dates or sexual activity	11%
Sexual or suggestive insults or taunts	10%
Sending you sexual or graphic photos or videos via online or via text	9%
Made you feel unsafe in any way because of their attraction to you	8%
Massaging or putting their hands on your shoulders, back or neck without your consent	7%
Been verbally aggressive with you because you didn't respond positively to them, or what they wanted	7%
Insults, taunts, or sexual comments about your sexuality	6%
Making sexual or suggestive hand gestures or body movements	6%
Someone spreading rumors or telling lies about your sex life	6%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about your race/ethnicity	5%
Saying comments that were insulting to people of both your gender and race/ethnicity at the same time	5%
Stalked or spied on you via social media	5%

Self-identified women who said that they had not experienced sexual harassment in the Simple Format Question who then participated in the List Format question.

Unwanted, unwelcome or offensive behaviours:

Percentage of respondents indicated (N=309)

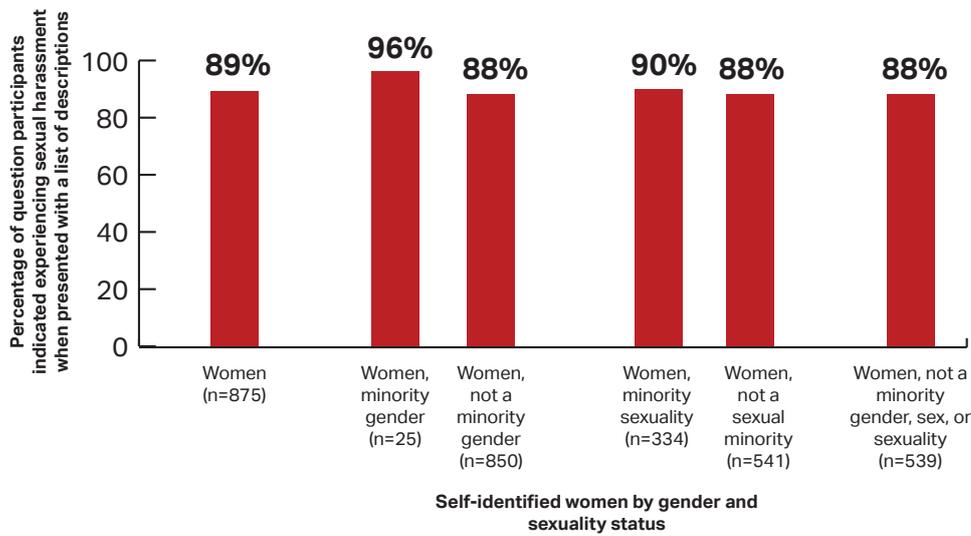
Physically followed you	5%
Pushing you to send sexually explicit or graphic videos in person	4%
Showing up to your home, work, classes or other areas you go to regularly to try and see you	4%
Exposed or flashed their genitals or other areas of their body	3%
Touching, pulling, grabbing hair	3%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about both your gender and race/ethnicity at the same time	2%
Someone sharing/sending your nude photos with others	2%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about your disability	1%
Asking intrusive questions about your genitals	1%
Showing you images or videos that are sexually suggestive or explicitly illustrated, photographic or otherwise	1%
I have not experienced the above or any sexual harassment	30%
Other	4%

SELF-IDENTIFIED WOMEN AND MINORITY GENDER AND SEXUALITY STATUS

Of the self-identified women who responded to the List Format question (n=875), three per cent identified with a minority gender and thirty-eight per cent identified with a minority sexuality. To understand if groups of participants who identified with a minority gender or sexuality experienced higher levels of experiencing unwanted behaviour(s) than those who do not identify this way, the table on the following page compares groups of responses.

Regarding the minority gender women and non-minority gender women, a two-sample t-test between proportions was conducted to discover whether there was a significant difference between these two groups' sexual harassment experiences. This analysis confirmed no significant difference between these two groups of women ($t(873)= 1.2, p=.2$). In addition, the groups of minority sexuality women and non-minority sexuality women were not significantly different in terms of their sexual harassment experiences, ($t(873)=0.9, p=.3$).

Self-identified women by gender and sexuality status: Experiences of sexual harassment when presented with a list of descriptors (List Format) (N=875)



There were minimal differences in experiences of sexually harassing behaviours between the groups of women who identified with a minority sexuality and those who did not. As per the table above, of the women who participated in the List Format question (n=875), twenty-five also identified with a minority gender. This group of women indicated experiencing slightly higher levels of sexual harassment (96%) in comparison with the group of 875 women (including both minorities and non-minority genders) where eighty-nine per cent of this group experienced this. Additionally, this group of women also experienced higher frequencies of **unwanted** behaviours in comparison with women who also identified with minority sexuality.

Furthermore, this cohort of minority gender women seems to have indicated experiencing the behaviours listed more frequently than non-minority gendered groups. The following table outlines the levels of experience as indicated by women who identified with a minority gender.

Self-identified women that identify with a minority gender. Unwanted, unwelcome or offensive behaviours:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=25)
Facial expressions such as staring, leering, winking, licking lips	68%
Making comments about the size or shape of your body	60%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about your gender	56%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about the way you were dressed	56%
Cat calls	56%
Sexual or sexually suggestive comments or jokes	52%
Insults, taunts, or sexual comments about your sexuality	52%
Being told that they found you physically attractive/unattractive	48%
Made you feel unsafe in any way because of their attraction to you	44%
Deliberate touching such as leaning over, cornering, pinching	40%
Been verbally aggressive with you because you didn't respond positively to them, or what they wanted	40%
Sexual suggestive insults or taunts	36%
Asking intrusive or personal questions about your sex life	36%
Asking intrusive questions about your genitals	28%
Repeatedly contacting you	28%
Physically followed you	28%
Sending you sexual or suggestive emails, texts, and instant message over social media	24%
Massaging or putting their hands on your shoulders, back or neck without your consent	24%
Repeating requests for dates or sexual activity	24%
Making sexual or suggestive hand gestures or body movements	20%
Someone spreading rumors or telling lies about your sex life	20%
Sending you sexual or graphic photos or videos via online or via text	16%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about your disability	12%

Self-identified women that identify with a minority gender. Unwanted, unwelcome or offensive behaviours:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=25)
Someone sharing/sending your nude photos with others	12%
Showing up to your home, work, classes or other areas you go to regularly to try and see you	12%
Stalked or spied on you via social media	12%
Touching, pulling, grabbing hair	12%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about your race/ethnicity	8%
Saying comments that were insulting to people of both your gender and race/ethnicity at the same time	8%
Pushing you to send sexually explicit or graphic videos in person	8%
Showing you images or videos that are sexually suggestive or explicitly illustrated, photographic or otherwise	8%
Exposed or flashed their genitals or other areas of their body without your consent	8%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about both your gender and race/ethnicity at the same time	4%
I have not experienced the above or any sexual harassment	4%
Other	16%

CISGENDER WOMEN AND MINORITY GENDER WOMEN: EXPERENCES OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

In Our Own Words aimed to inquire and identify the experiences of both minority gender and cisgender question respondents. This was in attempt to identify the different ways that gendered groups experience sexual violence, and at what varying rates. *In Our Own Words* has therefore included the following in attempt to be able to compare and identify gendered groups specific experiences. Additionally, as an acknowledgement that minority genders and their specific experiences are often excluded from similar research in favour of exclusively cisgendered experiences of sexual violence or, lack of an active inclusion of minority gender respondents and their experiences.

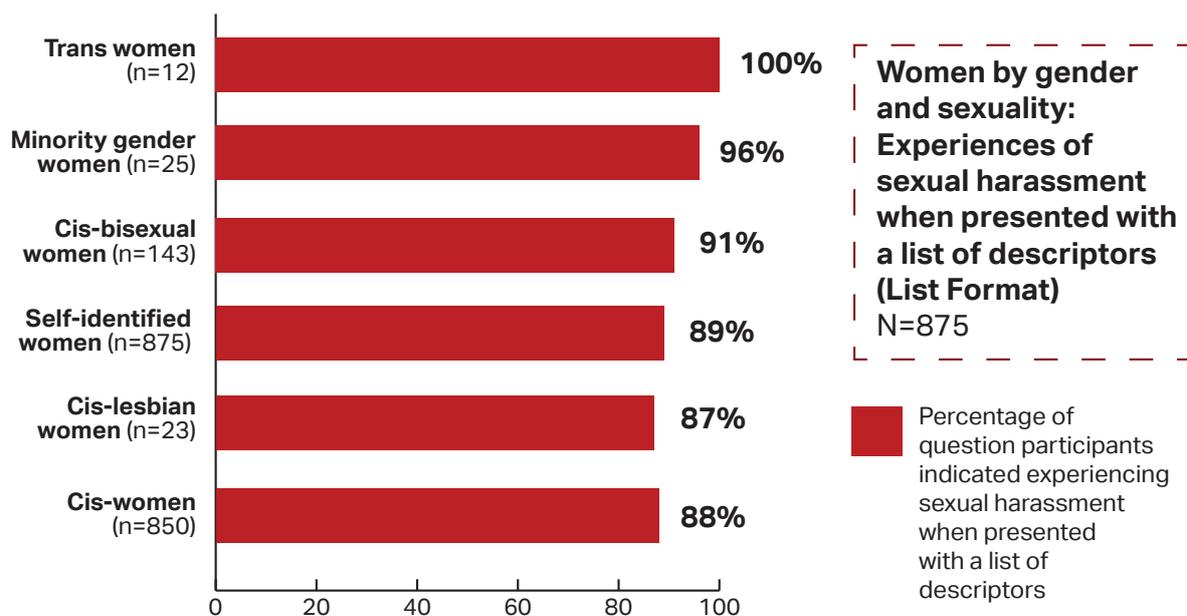
Low numbers of respondents self-identified as 'cisgender'. It is reasonable to assume however, that low numbers of cis-identified respondents to the survey, does not correlate to the real numbers of cisgender survey participants. It is reasonable to assume that this is because the use and wide-spread application of identifying as cisgender is arguably generally underused or the term is generally misunderstood. Therefore, for the following

analysis, the term 'cisgender' has been applied to question participants that did not self-identified with a minority gender. Furthermore, it does not correspond that the question participant necessarily self-identified with the term 'cisgender'.

In response to the List Format question, 850 cisgender women participated. Of this group, eighty-eight per cent indicated experiencing some forms of sexual harassment during their time in tertiary education. Furthermore, twenty-three cisgender lesbian women participated. In other words, this cohort exclusively identified as lesbian, or identified as (cis) women who are exclusively attracted to other women. Of this group, eighty-seven per cent indicated that they had experienced some forms of sexual harassment when provided with the list of descriptors.

However, of the cis-gendered women who identified exclusively as bisexual (n=143), ninety-one per cent experienced this. Lastly, for comparison, ninety-six per cent of the twenty-five non-cisgender (or minority gender identified) women experienced some forms of sexual harassment during their time in tertiary education. 100 per cent of the twelve women who self-identified as trans, experienced some forms of sexual harassment during their time in tertiary education. These findings are outlined in the following graph.

The difference between sexual harassment experiences of cis-women and minority gender women was found non-significant ($t(873)=1.2, p=.2$). Cis-lesbian women and cis-bisexual women were not significantly different either in terms of their experiences of sexual harassment ($t(164)=0.6, p=.5$).

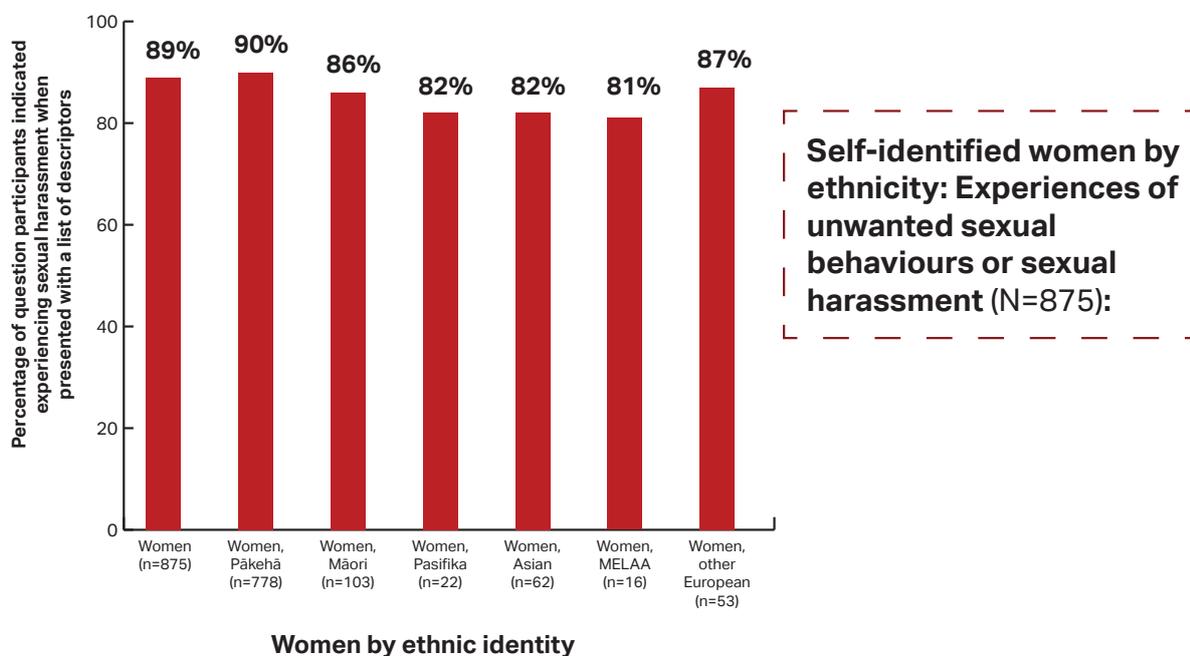


SELF-IDENTIFIED WOMEN BY ETHNICITY

The following analysis will present findings from self-identified women by ethnicity. All women who participated, regardless of their ethnicity, seem to be experiencing high rates of unwanted sexually harassing behaviours. As outlined in the following table, at least eighty per cent of respondents by all ethnic groups identified experiences of sexually harassing behaviours from the List Format question¹ (n=875).

1 Pākehā women could also identify with another ethnicity. 637 Pākehā women who did not identify with another ethnic group, participated in the List Format question. Of this group of Pākehā women, ninety per cent indicated experiencing an unwanted or unwelcome behaviour(s) listed.

Furthermore, a two-sample t-test between proportions was conducted to discover whether there was a significant difference between Pākehā women and Māori women regarding their sexual harassment experiences. The result show that these two groups were not significantly different ($t(879)=1.2, p=.2$). However, it was found that Pākehā women and Asian women were significantly different regarding their experiences of sexual harassment ($t(838)=1.9, p=.04$).



SELF-IDENTIFIED WOMEN AND RACIALISED FORMS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

To understand if indigenous, Māori, and people of colour (for example Māori, Pasifika and Asian peoples) experience an added racialised layer to unwanted behaviours and sexual harassment, the List Format included a set of questions designed in attempt to capture this specific experience. The List Format question provided respondents with three prompts to select from; (1) *“insults, taunts or sexual comments about your race/ethnicity”*, (2) *“insults, taunts or sexual comments about both your gender and race/ethnicity at the same time”*, and (3) *hearing someone “saying comments that were insulting to people of both your gender and race/ethnicity at the same time”*.

Of the fifty-four women who had been subjected to *“insults, taunts or sexual comments about their race/ethnicity”*, Asian women indicated experiencing this the most (35%). Middle Eastern, Latin American or African (MELAA) women experienced this the second most commonly (19%), followed by Pasifika women (14%), Māori women (12%), other European women (11%), and finally Pākehā-identified women (4%).

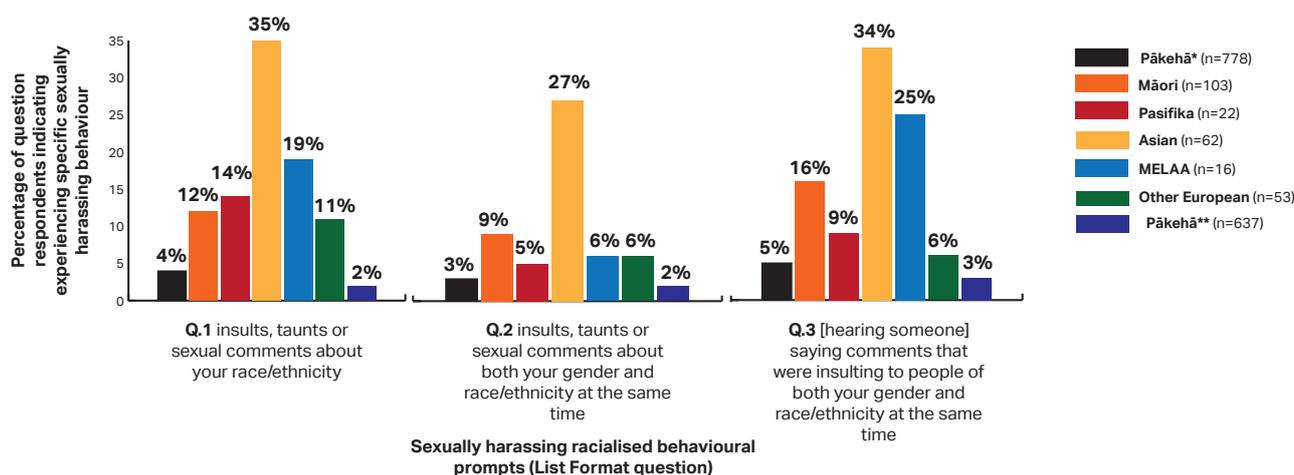
As this prompt was designed to detect the experiences of indigenous peoples and people of colour, Pākehā women identifying with this descriptor was surprising. When further analysed, nineteen of the thirty-four Pākehā-identified women whom selected this prompt also identified with another ethnic identity. This suggests that participants who are indigenous women and women of colour more commonly identified experiencing this form of racialised harassment than Pākehā women who did not also identify as indigenous or as a person of colour. The same findings can be tracked regarding the second and third speciality designed descriptors in the following table.

Regarding the prompt asking if the participants had experienced "*insults, taunts or sexual comments about [their] race/ethnicity*", Pākehā women (which was the biggest group), was significantly different from all women from other ethnicity groups as the result of two-sample t-tests confirmed (Pākehā and Māori, $t(730)=5.2, p=.00$; Pākehā and Pasifika, $t(657)=3.6, p=.00$; Pākehā and Asian, $t(697)=11.4, p=.00$; Pākehā and MELAA, $t(651)=4.3, p=.00$; Pākehā and other European, $t(688)=3.8, p=.00$). Therefore Māori, Pasifika, Asian, Middle Eastern, Latin American, or African and other European women were all significantly more likely to experience insults, taunts, or sexual comments about their race or ethnicity than Pākehā women.

Regarding the second prompt asking if participants had experienced someone saying "*insults, taunts or sexual comments about [their] gender and race/ethnicity at the same time*", Pākehā women, was only significantly different from Māori ($t(738)=3.8, p=.00$) and Asian ($t(697)=9.3, p=.00$) women participants. Therefore, both Māori women and Asian women were significantly more likely to experience someone saying insults, taunts, or sexual comments about both their gender and race/ethnicity, than Pākehā women.

Lastly, regarding the third prompt asking if participants had experienced hearing someone "*saying comments that were insulting to people of both [their] gender and race/ethnicity at the same time*", Pākehā women were found significantly different from Māori women ($t(730)=5.7, p=.00$), Asian women ($t(697)=10, p=.00$), and Middle Eastern, Latin American or African women (MELAA) ($t(651)=4.7, p=.00$). Therefore, Māori women, Asian women, and Middle Eastern, Latin American or African women (MELAA) were more likely to experience hearing someone else making insulting comments about people of both their gender and race/ethnicity at the same time, than Pākehā women.

Self-identified women by ethnicity: Experiences of unwanted racialised behaviours



- Pākehā* - this group of Pākehā could identify with multiple ethnicities (n=778)
- Pākehā** - this group is identified as Pākehā that do not identify with another ethnicity (n=637)

SELF-IDENTIFIED WOMEN AND THE IMPACTS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT DURING TERTIARY

When asked "have these experiences negatively effected your academic ability/performance or experience of tertiary education?", 764 women answered. Thirty-two per cent of these women said that their experiences of **sexual harassment, unwanted, unwelcome, or offensive behaviours** had a negative impact on their academic lives, achievement and success (n=247). Of these respondents, 154 made further comments. Three main themes emerged from these comments; (1) impact on academic participation and achievement, (2) mental health, and (3) relationships with others.

1. Impacts on academic participation and achievement

"I felt insecure and left uni straight away and couldn't go back to uni for a while, so I missed lot of classes, I felt yuck and hoped I wouldn't see them again." (Pasifika/Māori/Pākehā, woman, heterosexual)

"Disrupted my routine as have to keep thinking of ways to avoid the person/ classes they attend." (Asian, queer, woman)

"[It] caused me severe anxiety about openly presenting as female on campus, causing me to miss classes fairly often." (Pākehā, trans, lesbian)

"[There were] a couple of situations with men in my classes have probably been the only thing that directly impacted my tertiary experience, i.e. made me feel uncomfortable in class, affecting concentration/enjoyment." (Pākehā, woman, heterosexual)

"I had an academic query my clothing choice and whether it was appropriate for my future workplace. She said that I would find it hard to be taken seriously because of the way I dressed and implied that people would focus on my breasts. She also suggested that I should

cover up as my breasts may be affecting the males in my class and their learning success.”
(Pākehā, woman, bisexual)

2. Mental health

Of the respondents who provided further comment, twenty-four referred to the impact sexual harassment had had on their mental health. Many respondents said sexual harassment had induced mental health issues, as well as having contributed to or ‘intensified’ a pre-existing illness such as depression or anxiety. For some, the mental health impacts affected their relationships, academic participation, success, and retention.

“Often, I wasn’t able to pinpoint some of these behaviours as wrong or detrimental to my mental health until it was pointed out to me by my very supportive network of friends. Growing up, I took many of these sexual advances as a given.” (Asian, woman, heterosexual)

“developed PTSD and an anxiety disorder from the harassment and abuse I endured by a student at the university.” (Māori/Pākehā, woman, heterosexual)

“I experienced anxiety and depression in second year. Though not solely due to harassment, [but] being repeatedly disrespected/harassed definitely impacted on my feelings of self-worth. I began to think that the whole of society didn’t value my thoughts and opinions, and as if I were only a sexual object with no real agency. I worked as a waitress at night, and many of the men who harassed me treated me as if I was stupid, and assumed English was my second language. I began to feel I wasn’t good enough to attend university. I struggled to complete assignments. I missed a number of lectures, because I could not bring myself to get out of bed. My grades dropped. I felt completely disillusioned.” (Māori/Pasifika/Pākehā, woman, heterosexual)

3. Relationships with others

“Being objectified, assaulted, harassed made me feel like less of a person. I felt to blame and worthless. I often felt angry. Having a healthy relationship with men has been hard as they never understand what it’s like and make me feel like I’m too sensitive or ‘play the victim.”
(Pākehā/Other European, woman, bisexual)

“The biggest impact has been because of an incident where a friend harassed me, I told my boyfriend about it, and my boyfriend belittled and minimised my response. This led to a breakdown of the relationship boyfriend.” (Pākehā, woman, bisexual, queer)

SELF-IDENTIFIED MEN AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT

As previously mentioned, to identify if respondents had experienced sexual harassment as a student, respondents were asked two questions. The first used a Simple Format methodology, asking *“have you ever been sexually harassed whilst you have been enrolled in tertiary education (although not necessarily on campus)?”*. Participants could respond *“yes, I have experienced sexual harassment”*, *“no, I have not experienced sexual harassment”*, or *“I don’t know if I have experienced sexual harassment”*. The second method used a List Format, asking *“whilst you have been enrolled as a tertiary student, have you experienced any of the following behaviours that have been **unwanted, unwelcome or offensive to***

you?”. This prompt was followed by a list of thirty-three harmful behaviours that participants could mark to indicate their experiences of sexual harassment. Respondents could select multiple options. The following analysis will present findings from question participants who identified as men and secondly, as men by their ethnicity.

A total of 203 self-identified men answered the Simple Format question. Of this group, ninety-four per cent identified their ethnicity as Pākehā, twelve per cent as Māori, six per cent as Asian, three per cent as other European, one per cent as Middle Eastern, Latin American or African (MELAA), and less than one per cent as Pasifika (0.49%). Thirty-three per cent of this group (n=203) identified with a minority sexuality, four per cent with a minority gender and twenty-one per cent consider themselves to have a disability; seventy per cent identified with having a mental illness, nine per cent a physical disability, fourteen per cent a learning disability, and twelve per cent a sensory disability. Overall, seventy-six per cent of this group of men (n=155) said they had not experienced sexual harassment during their time in tertiary education in response to the Simple Format question, fourteen per cent (n=28) said they had experienced sexual harassment, and ten per cent said that they were unsure (n=20).

175 self-identified men participated in the subsequent List Format question. Upon being presented with the list of **unwanted**, **unwelcome**, or **offensive** behaviours, the number of participants indicating an experience of sexual harassment increased from twenty-eight respondents to ninety-seven. The table below outlines how this cohort of List Format participants indicated experiencing **unwelcome** or **unwanted** behaviours, during their time as a tertiary student.

Self-identified men. Unwanted, unwelcome or offensive behaviours:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=175)
Insults, taunts, or sexual comments about your sexuality	21%
Being told that they found you physically attractive/unattractive	19%
Making comments about the size or shape of your body	17%
Sexual or sexually suggestive comments or jokes	17%
Asking intrusive or personal questions about your sex life	16%
Deliberate touching such as leaning over, cornering, pinching	15%
Asking intrusive questions about your genitals	12%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about the way you were dressed	12%
Repeatedly contacting you	12%
Facial expressions such as staring, leering, winking, licking lips	11%
Someone spreading rumors or telling lies about your sex life	11%
Repeating requests for dates or sexual activity	10%

Self-identified men. Unwanted, unwelcome or offensive behaviours:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=175)
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about your gender	9%
Massaging or putting their hands on your shoulders, back or neck without your consent	9%
Sexual suggestive insults or taunts	8%
Sending you sexual or suggestive emails, texts, and instant message over social media	8%
Been verbally aggressive with you because you didn't respond positively to them, or what they wanted	6%
Made you feel unsafe in any way because of their attraction to you	6%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about your race/ethnicity	5%
Sending you sexual or graphic photos or videos via online or via text	5%
Showing you images or videos that are sexually suggestive or explicitly illustrated, photographic or otherwise	5%
Stalked or spied on you via social media	5%
Physically followed you	5%
Touching, pulling, grabbing hair	5%
Cat calls	5%
Showing up to your home, work, classes or other areas you go to regularly to try and see you	4%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about your disability	3%
Saying comments that were insulting to people of both your gender and race/ethnicity at the same time	3%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about both your gender and race/ethnicity at the same time	3%
Pushing you to send sexually explicit or graphic videos in person	3%
Making sexual or suggestive hand gestures or body movements	3%
Exposed or flashed their genitals or other areas of their body without your consent	3%

Self-identified men. Unwanted, unwelcome or offensive behaviours:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=175)
Someone sharing/sending your nude photos with others	2%
I have not experienced the above or any sexual harassment	45%
Other	5%

The most common forms of unwanted behaviour(s) experienced by men was insults, taunts or sexual comments about their sexuality (21%). Interestingly, seventy-eight per cent of these respondents identified as a minority sexuality. In comparison to women, seventeen per cent experienced this behaviour and, of which, seventeen per cent identified with a minority sexuality. This suggests that the cohort of non-heterosexual men who answered the question seem to more commonly experience sexual harassment with an added layer of queerphobia, homophobia or biphobia to it than their heterosexual counterparts.

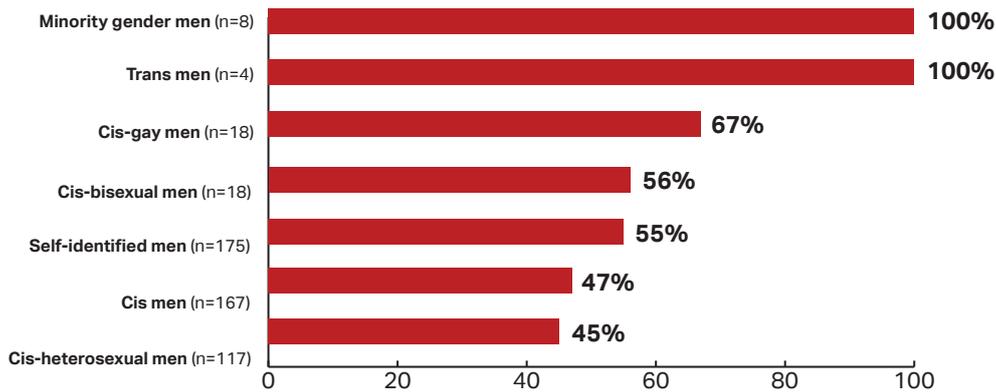
CISGENDER MEN AND MINORITY GENDER MEN: EXPERIENCES OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

As previously mentioned, *In Our Own Words* aimed to inquire and identify the experiences of both minority gender and cisgender question respondents. This was in attempt to identify the different forms and frequencies that gendered groups experience sexual harassment. As an acknowledgement, *In Our Own Words* has included the following in attempt to better understand gendered groups' specific experiences of sexual harassment by including minority gender participants which seem to be neglected from some research in favour of cis gendered experiences of sexual violence.

Low numbers of men identified as 'cisgender' (n=21). Again, it is reasonable to assume that low numbers of cisgender respondents does not correlate to the real numbers. It is also reasonable to assume that this is because the wide-spread application of identifying as cisgender is often underused and/or misunderstood. Therefore, for the following analysis, the term 'cisgender' has been applied to question participants who did not select that they self-identified with a minority gender.

There were 167 cisgender men who participated in the List Format question. Of this group, forty-seven per cent (n=89) experienced some forms of sexual harassment when presented with the list of descriptors. Of the cisgender men who exclusively identified as heterosexual (n=117), forty-five per cent (n=53) experienced some forms of sexual harassment when presented with the list of descriptors. Finally, cisgender men who identified with a minority sexuality seem to indicate higher rates of sexual harassment than the group of cis-men who did not identify with a minority sexuality. Of the eighteen cis-men who exclusively identified as bisexual, fifty-six per cent experienced some forms of the sexual harassment listed. Finally, sixty-seven per cent (n=12) of the eighteen cis-men who identified exclusively as gay, experienced some forms of sexual harassment during their time in tertiary education. These findings are outlined in the following table.

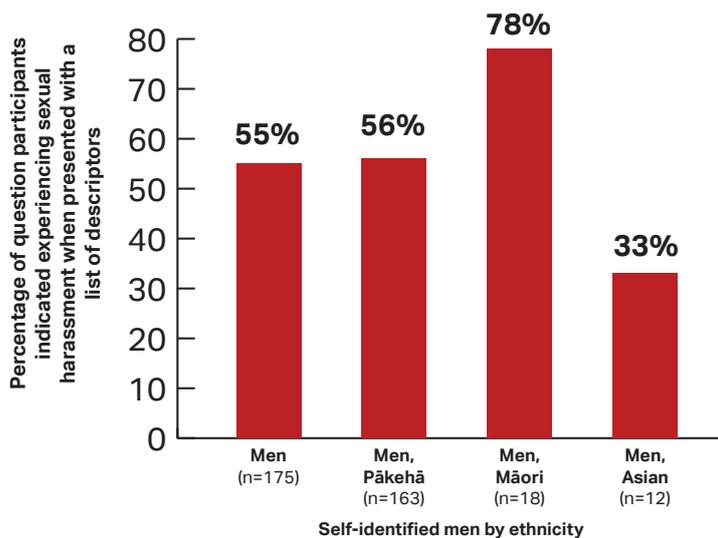
Men by gender and sexuality: Experiences of sexual harassment when presented with a list of descriptors (List Format)



Percentage of question participants indicated experiencing sexual harassment when presented with a list of descriptors

SELF-IDENTIFIED MEN BY ETHNICITY

Of the 175 self-identifying men who responded to the List Format question, fifty-five per cent indicated experiencing the **unwanted** or **unwelcome** offensive behaviours listed. The table below outlines these findings of self-identified men by ethnicity. Noticeably, the group of eighteen Māori men seem to indicate experiencing high levels of the descriptors provided. Fifty-six per cent of Pākehā men (n=163) and thirty-three per cent of the twelve Asian men experienced some forms of sexual harassment during their time in tertiary education. Furthermore, when asked “*have these experiences negatively affected your academic ability/performance or experience of tertiary education?*” eighty-three per cent of the twelve Māori men who participated in this prompt responded that it had. The following table outlines experiences of men by ethnicity¹.



Self-identified men by ethnicity: Experiences of unwanted sexual behaviours or sexual harassment (N=175)

¹ The number of question participants who self-identified as men and Pasifika, Middle Eastern, Latin American or African (MELAA), or other European, were low and therefore not included.

SELF-IDENTIFIED MEN AND UNRECOGNISED UNWANTED BEHAVIOURS

Fifty-four men reported they had not experienced sexual harassment when prompted with the Simple Format question, but then went on to indicate experiencing some forms of sexually harassing behaviours when prompted with the List Format question.

Furthermore, when this group was asked if these experiences negatively effected their academic ability/performance or experience of tertiary education, six of the forty-nine respondents indicated that it had (12%). The following table outlines the most commonly experienced behaviours for this group of men (n=54).

Unwanted, unwelcome or offensive behaviours: (N=54)

Insults, taunts or sexual comments about your sexuality	33%
Making comments about the size/shape of your body	24%
Being told they found you physically attractive/unattractive	24%
Sexual or sexually suggestive comments or jokes	20%
Asking intrusive questions about your sex life	20%

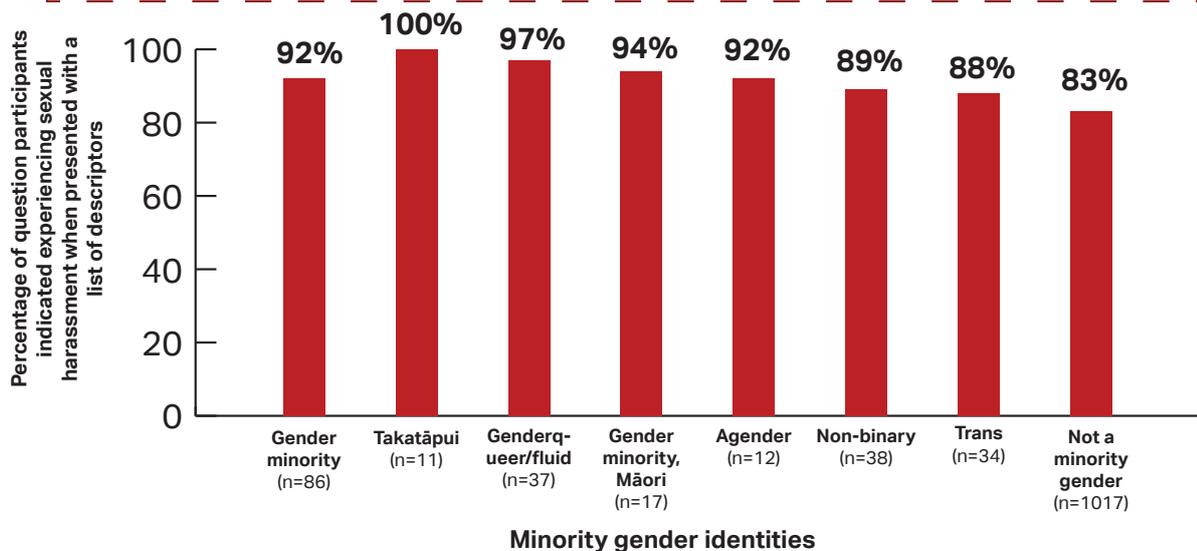
MINORITY GENDERS AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT

The following analysis will present findings from question participants who identified with a minority gender(s). In response to the Simple Format question, eighty-eight respondents identifying with a minority gender participated. Of which, forty-four per cent identified as non-binary, forty-two per cent as genderqueer/fluid, thirty-nine per cent as trans, twenty per cent as Māori and a minority gender, fourteen per cent as agender, fourteen per cent as takatāpui and one per cent as questioning. Of this group (n=88), seventy-two per cent indicated that they had experienced sexual harassment, twenty per cent indicated they had not and eight per cent said they were unsure.

Of the 1,103 respondents to the List Format question, eight per cent identified with a minority gender. Of which, forty-four per cent identified as non-binary, forty-three per cent as genderqueer/fluid, forty per cent as trans, twenty per cent as Māori and a minority gender, thirteen per cent as takatāpui and one per cent as questioning. Of this group of gender minority respondents, ninety-two per cent experienced unwanted behaviour(s) as prompted in the List Format question. The following table shows the responses indicated by each minority gender cohort.

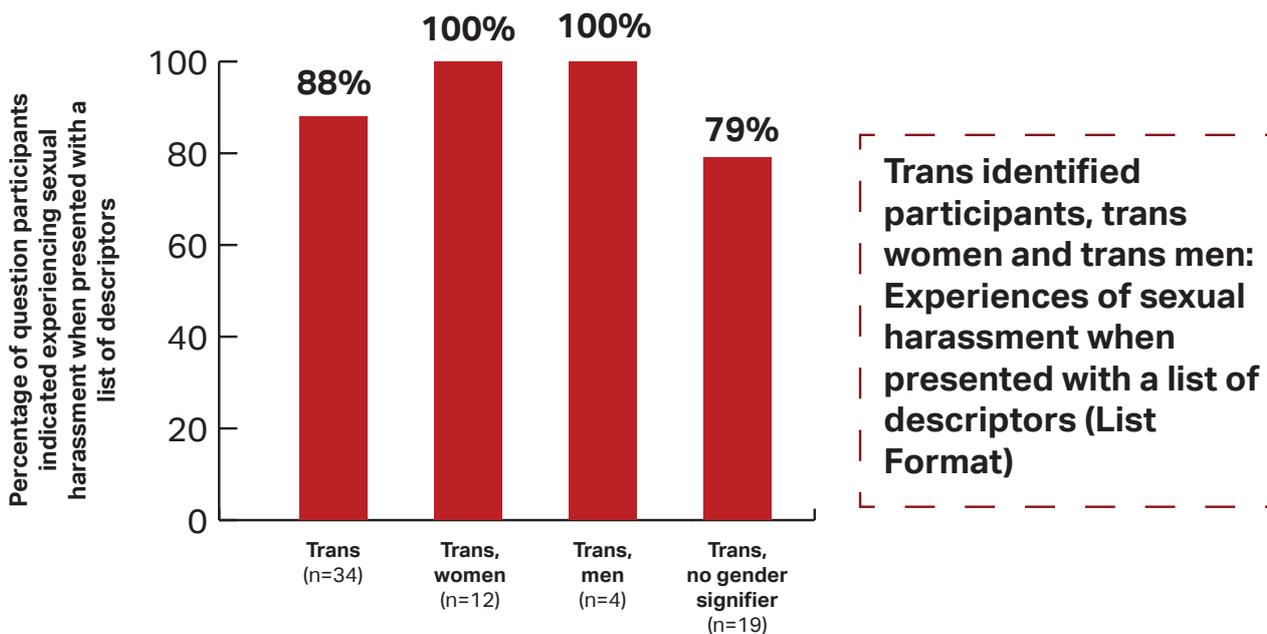
Additionally, a two-sample t-test between proportions was conducted to identify whether there was a significant difference between gender minority respondents and those who were not identified as a minority gender (cis respondents). The result show that these two groups were significantly different in terms of their experiences of sexual harassment ($t(324)=2.0, p=.04$). This result confirms that minority gender respondents were more likely than their non-minority gender counterparts to report experiencing some forms of sexual harassment during tertiary education.

Gender minorities: Experiences of sexual harassment when presented with a list of descriptors (List Format) (N=86)



SELF-IDENTIFIED TRANS PARTICIPANTS AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT

In response to the Simple Format question, seventy-one per cent of the thirty-four trans identified respondents indicated experiencing sexual harassment while being enrolled in tertiary education (although not necessarily on campus). Of the thirty-four trans respondents, twenty-one per cent (n=7) indicated that they had not experienced sexual harassment and nine per cent indicated that they were unsure or that they did not know (n=3). As with all other groups, the number of respondents indicating they had experienced sexual harassment increased when presented with a list of descriptors. For the trans-identified cohort specifically, this increased from twenty-four to thirty respondents (out of thirty-four) when asked using the List Format methodology.



Trans identified participants, trans women and trans men: Experiences of sexual harassment when presented with a list of descriptors (List Format)

For all trans identifying people who additionally identified as a man or woman (or both), one hundred per cent of these groups experienced some forms of sexual harassment. Furthermore, seventy-nine per cent of trans respondents who did not identify as a man or woman, indicated experiencing some forms of sexual harassment listed.

MINORITY GENDERS AND THE IMPACTS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT DURING TERTIARY

When all gender minority respondents were asked if these experiences had negatively impacted their academic ability/performance or experience of tertiary education, sixty-three per cent of the seventy-eight participants responded that it had. In their own words, forty-three participants provided commentary about this. Three core themes emerged from these comments; (1) the impact of sexual harassment on academic performance, (2) prevalence of sexual harassment and (3) resilience. Where respondents have identifiable unique combination of identities, their specific identity signifiers are exchanged with umbrella terms to protect the identification of these participants.

1. Impact of sexual harassment on academic performance

“I had to redo a paper due to PTSD.” (Multi-ethnic, non-binary, genderqueer/fluid, queer sexuality)

“I dropped out of uni twice and tried to kill myself at least once.” (Pākehā, genderqueer/fluid, queer sexuality)

2. Prevalence of harassment

“It’s just what you expect as a trans woman I guess.” (Pākehā, woman, trans, bisexual, asexual)

“That would be a novel. Personally, I still get shit done, but when I imagine a world without transphobic and sexist and racist sexual violence barriers, I think I would be a lot more successful in every area, including studies and work.” (Multi-ethnic, takatāpui, trans, non-binary, queer)

“Learned to distrust men, including non-heterosexual men, learned that other women will look out for me and I will look out for them in-turn, learned that my trans and non-binary sisters are never safe and learned that far too many people, male and otherwise, think themselves entitled to my body and their horrific opinions.” (Asian/Pākehā, agender, asexual, queer)

3. Resilience

“I feel these behaviours have not impacted my academic ability/performance because it is expected that I will be exposed to these behaviours, thus I am expected to cope with these. Which is bloody ridiculous now that I think about it.” (Pākehā/other European, genderqueer/fluid, bisexual/pansexual)

“It’s fucked up but I’m not going to change for them.” (Māori/Pākehā, trans, non-binary, gender/queer/fluid, bisexual/pansexual)

“I’ve grown a very thick skin since men started sexualizing me as a pre-teen. I healed from rape. There’s nothing I can’t handle.” (Pākehā, trans, bisexual)

INTERSEX RESPONDENTS AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT

The survey asked, “are you Intersex?” and respondents could select “yes”, “no” or “unsure”. Ten survey respondents identified as intersex and seventy-four survey respondents said they were unsure¹.

A small number of intersex-identified respondents participated in the List Format question (n=4). Of which, three of the four respondents reported that they had experienced “insults, taunts, or comments about their gender”, “sexually suggestive comments or jokes” and “insults, taunts or sexual comments about the way that they were dressed”. All intersex-identified question respondents experienced facial expressions such as “staring, leering, winking, or licking lips” (100%). All four intersex-identified question respondents experienced sexual harassment when presented with the List Format descriptors.

MINORITY SEXUALITIES AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT

The following analysis will present findings from question participants who identified with a minority sexuality. Of the 440 sexual minority respondents to the List Format question, over eighty-eight per cent had experienced an unwanted behaviour(s) listed. This group of respondents experienced a range of behaviours at high rates as outlined by the table below.

Unwanted, unwelcome or offensive behaviours experienced during tertiary education:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=440)
Cat calls	57%
Facial expressions such as staring, leering, winking, licking lips	56%
Being told that they found you physically attractive/unattractive	54%
Sexual or sexually suggestive comments or jokes	54%
Making comments about the size or shape of your body	52%
Deliberate touching such as leaning over, cornering, pinching	45%
Asking intrusive or personal questions about your sex life	41%
Insults, taunts, or sexual comments about your sexuality	39%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about your gender	38%

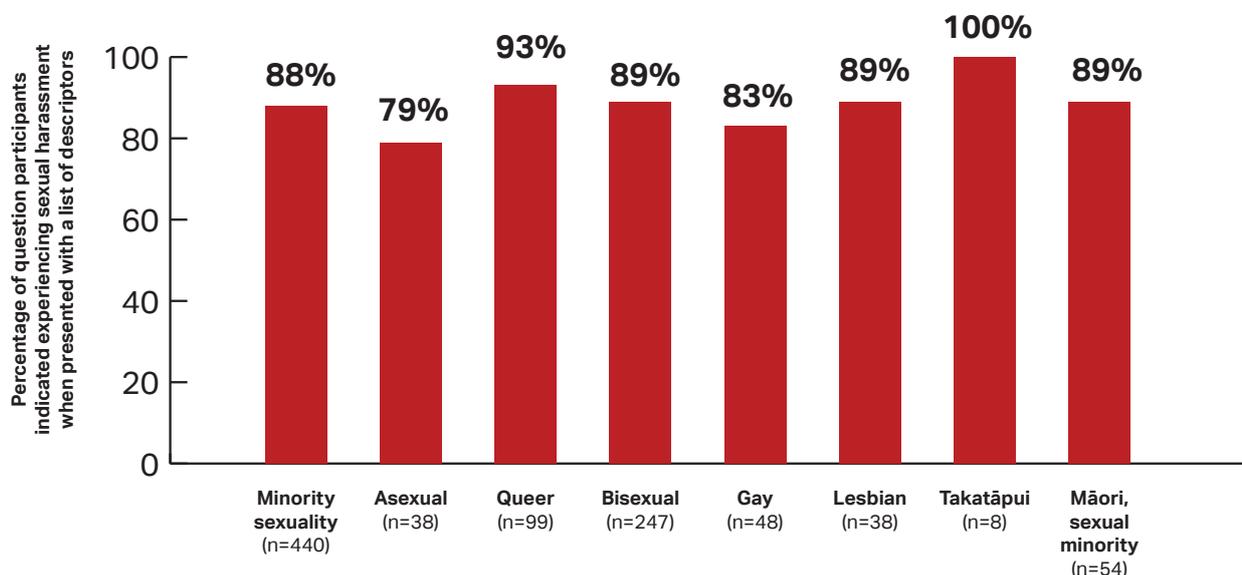
¹ The Thursdays in Black Survey did not provide survey respondents with a definition of the term ‘intersex’.

Unwanted, unwelcome or offensive behaviours experienced during tertiary education:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=440)
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about the way you were dressed	38%
Repeatedly contacting you	34%
Sexual suggestive insults or taunts	32%
Been verbally aggressive with you because you didn't respond positively to them, or what they wanted	32%
Made you feel unsafe in any way because of their attraction to you	32%
Repeating requests for dates or sexual activity	29%
Sending you sexual or suggestive emails, texts, and instant message over social media	27%
Massaging or putting their hands on your shoulders, back or neck without your consent	26%
Making sexual or suggestive hand gestures or body movements	25%
Sending you sexual or graphic photos or videos via online or via text	21%
Physically followed you	20%
Someone spreading rumors or telling lies about your sex life	20%
Showing up to your home, work, classes or other areas you go to regularly to try and see you	15%
Stalked or spied on you via social media	15%
Asking intrusive questions about your genitals	14%
Pushing you to send sexually explicit or graphic videos in person	14%
Touching, pulling, grabbing hair	12%
Saying comments that were insulting to people of both your gender and race/ethnicity at the same time	8%
Showing you images or videos that are sexually suggestive or explicitly illustrated, photographic or otherwise	8%
Exposed or flashed their genitals or other areas of their body	7%

Unwanted, unwelcome or offensive behaviours experienced during tertiary education:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=440)
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about your race/ ethnicity	5%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about both your gender and race/ethnicity at the same time	5%
Someone sharing/sending your nude photos with others	5%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about your disability	5%
I have not experienced the above or any sexual harassment	12%
Other	6%

The following graph outlines the responses indicated to the List Format question regarding the participants' specific minority sexuality identity. As always, participants could select multiple sexualities. Where this report uses the term 'bisexual', it is applied as a catch all term to include those who identify as pansexual, sexually fluid and or attracted to multiple genders.

Minority sexuality participants: Experiences of sexual harassment when presented with a list of descriptors (List Format) (N=440)



MINORITY SEXUALITIES AND THE IMPACTS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT DURING TERTIARY

One hundred and ninety-three sexual minority participants chose to provide further comment about the impact of these experiences on their personal, professional, and social

lives during their time in tertiary education. From these comments, four central themes emerged; (1) academic impacts, (2) impact on social and intimate relationships, (3) mental health, and (4) effect on the self - including loss of self-esteem, negative self-perception, and censoring of gender or sexuality presentation. There were also a significant number of comments made related to experiences of fear, particularly in public spaces made by sexuality minority participants.

1. Academic impacts

“A lot. I have PTSD partially from these experiences. I had to take a year off from my studies and have found continuing at all extremely difficult. I nearly killed myself. I feel like one man destroyed 3 years of my life and made sure I could never feel comfortable at uni again.” (Māori/Pākehā, woman, takatāpui bisexual, queer)

“caused me severe anxiety about openly presenting as female on campus, causing me to miss classes fairly often.” (Pākehā, woman, trans, lesbian)

“Increased stress and anxiety, lower ability to cope in classes where sexual assault is mentioned as part of the course. Compromised ability to do academic work because I am emotionally drained/in a fit of stress and frustration.” (Pākehā, woman, bisexual)

“it ruined my chances of getting into postgrad.” (Other European, woman, queer)

2. Impact on social and intimate relationships

“This contributed significantly to intensifying anxiety/agoraphobia and social isolation, which has impacted all aspects of my life. It has made me especially hypervigilant around and distrustful of queer men.” (Pākehā/other European, woman, trans, non-binary, genderqueer/fluid, agender, lesbian, bisexual, questioning sexuality)

“They made me more hesitant about what I did at night and how I interacted with people I didn’t know. I became quite stand offish and aggressive in self-defense.” (Pākehā, woman, heterosexual, questioning sexuality)

“Based on my prior experience with sexual assault, these experiences have made me detract more from social life at the University as I have never felt safe. It has reinforced the feeling of victimisation and unsafeness that I felt in my early years. The environment has never felt safe or comfortable.” (Pākehā, woman, heterosexual, questioning sexuality)

3. Mental health

“They have impacted my whole life, making me feel vulnerable; worsening my mental health; causing me to retract inwards; making me feel like I always have to be on guard.” (Pākehā, non-binary, genderqueer/fluid, queer sexuality)

“I left university after I was raped and could not continue my studies due to suicidal thoughts, poor mental health, and panic attacks when coming onto campus in case I saw my rapist(s).” (Pākehā, woman, genderqueer/fluid, bisexual)

“Social anxiety, lowered self-esteem, inability to focus, panic attacks, depression.” (Pākehā,

woman, queer sexuality)

4. Effect on the self

“They made me feel worthless, less deserving of basic respect, ashamed and fearful.” (Pākehā, woman, bisexual)

“Feels like they are reducing me and my sexuality to a freak show, feel as if they have the right to ask me invasive questions.” (Pākehā, man, gay, queer)

“Makes me very hesitant to be honest about my sexuality because of the sexual comments I receive.” (Pākehā, woman, lesbian)

“Made me feel unsafe as a non-binary person. I am still in the closet as a result of this and feel insecure when dressing in a way that my assigned gender at birth is not ‘supposed’ to dress.” (Pākehā, trans, non-binary, genderqueer/fluid, agender, bisexual)

MĀORI PARTICIPANTS AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT

The following analysis will present findings from question participants who identified as Māori. Of the 142 Māori respondents who answered the Simple Format question, forty-one per cent (n=58) said that they had experienced sexual harassment during their time as a tertiary student. Forty-six per cent indicated that they had not experienced sexual harassment and thirteen per cent indicated that they were unsure or that they did not know.

In response to the List Format question, 134 Māori participated. The number of Māori respondents who indicated experiencing sexual harassment more than doubled from fifty-eight to 120 respondents when presented with the List Format descriptors. Confrontation with facial expressions such as staring, leering, winking, and licking lips (53%) was the most common harassing behaviour experienced. Sexual or sexually suggestive comments or jokes, comments about size/shape of participants’ bodies, and catcalling were also experienced at high rates (49%, 46%, and 45% respectively).

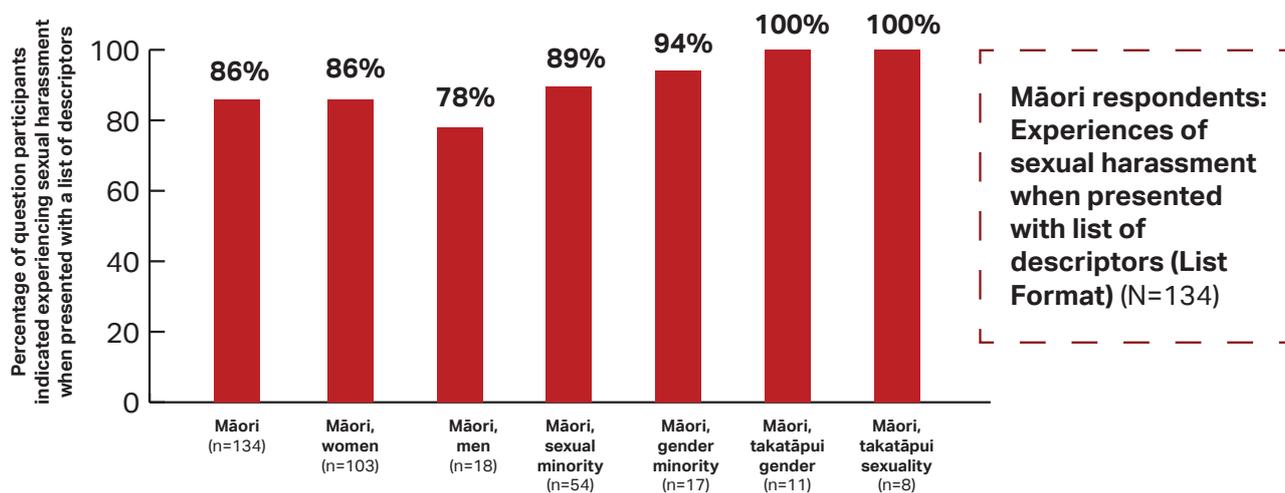
Unwanted, unwelcome or offensive behaviours experienced during tertiary education:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=134)
Facial expressions such as staring, leering, winking, licking lips	53%
Sexual or sexually suggestive comments or jokes	49%
Making comments about the size or shape of your body	46%
Being told that they found you physically attractive/unattractive	45%
Cat calls	45%
Deliberate touching such as leaning over, cornering, pinching	40%

Unwanted, unwelcome or offensive behaviours experienced during tertiary education:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=134)
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about the way you were dressed	33%
Sexual suggestive insults or taunts	29%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about your gender	29%
Asking intrusive or personal questions about your sex life	28%
Repeating requests for dates or sexual activity	27%
Repeatedly contacting you	27%
Made you feel unsafe in any way because of their attraction to you	26%
Insults, taunts, or sexual comments about your sexuality	22%
Been verbally aggressive with you because you didn't respond positively to them, or what they wanted	22%
Sending you sexual or suggestive emails, texts, and instant message over social media	21%
Sending you sexual or graphic photos or videos via online or via text	19%
Someone spreading rumors or telling lies about your sex life	18%
Saying comments that were insulting to people of both your gender and race/ethnicity at the same time	16%
Pushing you to send sexually explicit or graphic videos in person	16%
Massaging or putting their hands on your shoulders, back or neck without your consent	16%
Physically followed you	15%
Showing up to your home, work, classes or other areas you go to regularly to try and see you	13%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about your race/ethnicity	12%
Stalked or spied on you via social media	12%
Asking intrusive questions about your genitals	11%
Making sexual or suggestive hand gestures or body movements	11%
Touching, pulling, grabbing hair	11%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about both your gender and race/ethnicity at the same time	10%

Unwanted, unwelcome or offensive behaviours experienced during tertiary education:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=134)
Exposed or flashed their genitals or other areas of their body	6%
Someone sharing/sending your nude photos with others	3%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about your disability	1%
I have not experienced the above or any sexual harassment	14%
Other	6%

The majority of Māori respondents seem to experience some forms of sexual harassment during their time as a tertiary student. Notably, of those who identified their gender or sexuality as takatāpui, one hundred per cent of both these cohorts experienced some forms of sexual harassment during their time in tertiary education. The following table outlines these findings in regards to Māori and their gender and sexuality status, in response to the List Format question.

Māori women and Māori men were not significantly different regarding their experiences of sexual harassment ($t(119)=0.8, p=.3$). However, it was found that the group of Māori who identified with a sexual minority was significantly different from the group of Māori who identified with a minority gender as the result of a two-sample t-test between proportions confirmed ($t(69)=2.9, p=.00$), showing that Māori who identified with a minority gender were more likely to indicate experiencing some forms of sexual harassment than the group of Māori who identified with a minority sexuality. However, the number of participants in the groups of Māori men ($n=18$) as well as Māori who identified with a minority gender ($n=17$), did not support sufficient statistical power as mentioned earlier.



MĀORI AND RACIALISED FORMS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Following three prompts designed in attempt to reveal racialised layers to sexual harassment were also relevant for Māori. The List Format methodology provided respondents with three prompts to select from; (1) *"insults, taunts or sexual comments about your race/ethnicity"*, (2) *"insults, taunts or sexual comments about both your gender and race/ethnicity at the same time"*, and (3) hearing someone *"saying comments that were insulting to people of both your gender and race/ethnicity at the same time"*. The following table outlines the experiences of racialised harassment experienced by this group of respondents (n=134) and of all question respondents' (n=1,103).

Unwanted, unwelcome or offensive behaviours:	Percentage of Māori respondents indicated (N=134)	Percentage of all question respondents (N=1,103)
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about your race/ethnicity	12%	6%
Insults, taunts or sexual comments about your gender and race/ethnicity at the same time	10%	5%
Saying comments that were insulting to people of both your gender and race/ethnicity at the same time	16%	7%

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES EXPERIENCES OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT AT TERTIARY

The following analysis will present findings from question participants who considered themselves to have a disability. The survey was responded to by 393 participants who considered themselves to have a disability (sensory, physical, learning or mental illness and, respondents could select multiple disabilities). Three hundred and fifty-one respondents participated in the Simple Format Question. Of this group, sixty per cent indicated that they had experienced some forms of sexual harassment (n=209), eleven per cent indicated that they were unsure if they had experienced sexual harassment during their time in tertiary education (n=38), and thirty per cent indicated that they had not experience this (n=104). When prompted with the List Format question, 344 respondents who considered themselves to have a disability participated. Of this group, ninety per cent indicated they had experienced some forms of sexual harassment when prompted with the list of descriptors (n=334).

PEOPLE WITH SENSORY DISABILITIES

In response to the Simple Format question, half of the twenty-eight participants said that they had experienced sexual harassment. This increased to seventy-nine per cent of the respondents (n=22) indicating that they had experienced some forms of sexual harassment when prompted with the list of descriptors (List Format question). In comparison to those

with mental illness (92%), physical disability (91%) or learning disability (94%), those who had a sensory disability seemed to have experienced lower levels of sexual harassment (79%). However, of the group of people with a sensory disability, eighteen per cent experienced "insults, taunts or sexual comments about [their] disability" (n=5).

PEOPLE WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES

In response to Simple Format question, sixty-eight respondents who considered themselves to have a physical disability participated. Of which, fifty-six per cent indicated that they had experienced some forms sexual harassment during their time in tertiary education, and thirteen per cent said that they were unsure, thirty-one per cent indicate that they had not, and. When prompted with the List Format question there were sixty-five respondents who participated. Of this group, ninety-one per cent confirmed that they had experienced some forms of sexual harassment when prompted with the descriptors. Of this cohort, fourteen per cent had experienced some forms of sexual harassment in correlation to their disability status (n=9).

PEOPLE WITH MENTAL ILLNESS

Two hundred and ninety respondents with a mental illness participated in the Simple Format question. Of which sixty-two per cent indicated that they had experienced some forms of sexual harassment during their time in tertiary education (n=181). When prompted with the List Format question, 288 people with a mental illness participated. Of this group, ninety-two per cent confirmed that they had experienced some form of sexual harassment during their time in tertiary education (n=266).

PEOPLE WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES

When asked first via the Simple Format question if they had experienced sexual harassment during their time in tertiary education (although not necessarily on campus), fifty-six per cent indicated experiencing this (n=19). This increased to ninety-four per cent when presented with a list of descriptors (n=30). In response to the List Format question, of those who considered themselves to have a learning disability (n=32), thirteen per cent experienced insults, taunts or sexual comments about their disability (n=4).

FREQUENCY OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT FOR TERTIARY STUDENTS

To understand how frequently sexual harassment may occur in the lives of tertiary students, the survey asked respondents how many times sexual harassment or the unwanted/unwelcome behaviours listed had occurred. Participants could select all options that applied to them and their experience. As indicated by the table below, the "more than ten times" option was the most applicable.

Frequency that unwanted behaviour(s) or sexual harassment occurred:	Number of respondents (N=909)
Once	89
Two to five times	309
More than five times	242
More than ten times	312
Other	52

Participants could select an option titled "other" and were given space to add further comments. A common theme from these comments was that the descriptors of behaviours provided in the List Format question had become normalised or everyday experiences for the respondent(s).

Sexual harassment as a common occurrence

"A lot of the previous list happened so much that it was just something you got used to, regarded as normal." (Pākehā, non-binary, queer)

"Depends on the harassment referred to - cat calls, leering, insulting comments are very common - encouraged in the male student community by other students." (Pākehā, woman, heterosexual)

To understand whether sexual harassment occurred across many years of the tertiary experience, and to identify when students were the most at risk, the survey asked respondents to identify what year of study they experienced the sexual harassment in.

Nine hundred participants engaged with this question, of which over eighty per cent (82%) reported experiencing harassment in their first year of tertiary study. Over half of the question respondents (52%) indicated that these behaviours had also happened before their tertiary enrolment. As shown in the following table, a significant increase in frequency of sexual harassment occurs between the time prior to tertiary education, and the first and second years of studies.

Tertiary years that unwanted behaviour(s) or sexual harassment occurred:	Number of respondents (N=900)
This also happened before tertiary	466
First year	734
Second year	555
Third year	403
Four year	199
Fifth year and beyond	96

LOCATIONS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT FOR TERTIARY STUDENTS

To identify the places that sexual harassment occurs in for students, the survey asked respondents to indicate all places they had experienced unwanted, unwelcome or offensive behaviours or sexual harassment. The survey provided a list of locations and asked participants to select all that applied to them and their experiences. For the total group of 901 participants, the most common place that these behaviours took place was on the street (71%). Social contexts such as bars (63%) and parties (53%) were also common sites of sexual harassment. Forty per cent of this group (n=901) reported their experiences took place at a location on campus, and a further twenty-two per cent and thirteen per cent reported occurrences in "*halls of residence*" and at a "*university or students' association organised event(s)*" respectively.

Locations where unwanted behaviour(s) or sexual harassment took place:	Number of respondents (N=901)
On the street	638
At a bar	571
At a party	474
On campus	357
Online	327
House/flat that a friend lived in	207
Hall of residence	197
At my place of work	180
House/flat I lived in	171
At a uni or student association organised event	119
Course placement/internship	14
Other	43

ON-CAMPUS SEXUAL HARASSMENT

To more specifically identify where sexual harassment had taken place on campus, the survey provided respondents with a secondary question. The secondary question asked "if this occurred on campus, please indicate where on campus", and provided participants with list of on campus locations. Participants could select all options that applied.

When the survey participants were prompted with this secondary question, the number of respondents indicating that they had experienced sexual harassment on a tertiary campus increased from 357 respondents to 409 respondents. Of the 409 respondents, sixty-seven per cent indicated that the unwanted, unwelcome or offensive behaviours had taken place in common social areas on campus (n=275). Orientation week events and other events on campus were also notable places where sexual harassment occurred for students (31% and 18% respectively).

Locations on-campus where unwanted sexual behaviour(s) or sexual harassment occurred:	Number of respondents (N=409)
Common social areas	275
O-week events	128
Lectures/tutorials	77
Other events on campus	74
Library	53
Elsewhere on campus	56

Fifty-six respondents described other parts of the campus where sexual harassment had taken place. The table below outlines some of the places that these respondents described including in staff members or lecturers' offices (n=5).

Other on-campus locations where unwanted sexual behaviour(s) or sexual harassment took place as described by question participants:	Number of respondents (N=56)
Campus grounds and walkways between classes	9
Campus bar	8
Campus gym	5
Study areas i.e. comp lab / laboratory, art studios	7
Staff member or lecturers office	5

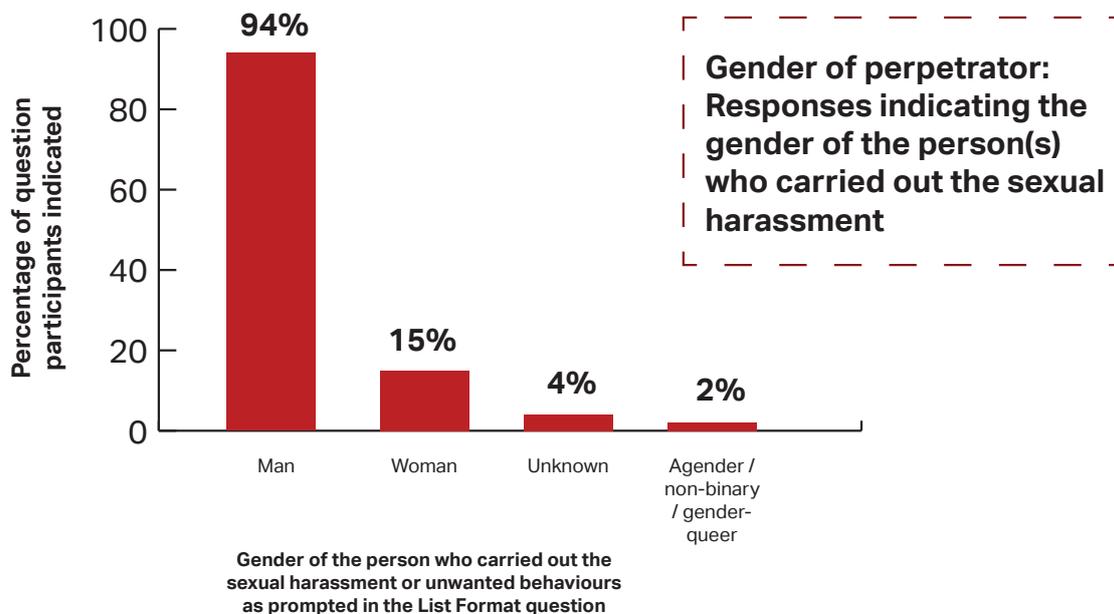
WHO PERPETRATES SEXUAL HARASSMENT AGAINST TERTIARY STUDENTS?

To identify perpetrators of sexual harassment, the survey first asked respondents to identify who carried out the sexual harassment from a list of descriptors. Secondly, the survey asked the participants to identify the gender of the person(s). Participants could select all relationships and all genders that applied. The table below outlines the relationship of the person who carried out the forms of sexual harassment.

Person who carried out the unwanted b sexual behaviour(s) or sexual assault:	Number of respondents (N=895)
Stranger	665
Student at your / other institution	520
Acquaintance	367
Friend	261
Partner / lover / boyfriend / girlfriend	204
Employer / colleague	138
Flat mate	62
Tutor / lecturer / other institutional staff	43
Other i.e. family member, someone from religious community	68
Residential assistant or other hall of residence staff	9

Of the 895 question respondents, the most common profile category selected was "stranger" (74%). However, the evidence suggests that tertiary students are experiencing sexual harassment from their student peers because the second most chosen category was "a student at your university or institution" (58%). This was followed by "acquaintance", "friend", and "partner/ lover/ boyfriend/ girlfriend/ someone you dated." This additionally suggests that respondents often experienced harassment from someone that they know in some way. Considering all responses (n=895), seventy-two per cent of the relationship of the perpetrator to the respondent, revealed that the perpetrator was someone known to the question participant. Furthermore, forty-three respondents identified a tertiary institution staff member as the person who carried out the sexual harassment. This finding deserves more research from institutions to prevent this from taking place.

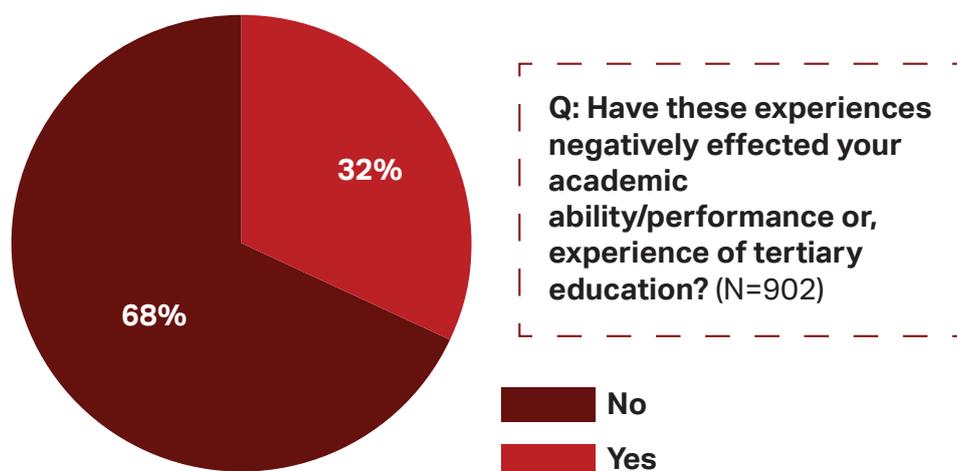
Secondly, the survey asked for the question participant to identify the gender of the person who carried out the sexual harassment or unwanted behaviour(s). Respondents could select multiple options. Of the 901 responses, men were identified most commonly as a perpetrator (94%), followed by women (15%), unknown (4%), and agender/non-binary/genderqueer (2%). This information is shown on the following table.



Of the 139 respondents that identified the gender of the perpetrator as being a woman, forty-eight per cent identified as women themselves, forty per cent identified as men, seventeen per cent identified with a minority gender, fifty-three per cent with a minority sexuality and fifty-one per cent as heterosexual.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT DURING TERTIARY EDUCATION: THE IMPACT ON STUDENTS' PERSONAL, PROFESSIONAL, ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL LIVES.

The survey asked "have these experiences negatively effected your academic ability/performance or experience of tertiary education?". Of the 902 respondents, thirty-two per cent said their experiences had negatively impacted their studies. Respondents could select "yes" or "no" as made out in the graph below.



As per the previous graph, some respondents described sexual harassment as having no impact or that their experiences had little to no impact (68%). When asked to provide comment 410 respondents made further commentary. Some participants explored how the normalisation of sexual harassment can minimise their experiences, making them seem insignificant. Several respondents commented that the impact varies depending on the type of sexual harassment that occurred. For some participants, the experience of these harassing behaviours had a short-term, immediate, but relatively low long-term impact. Others described a greater negative impact on all areas of their lives over an extended period.

Of the thirty-two per cent who said that they had been negatively impacted by these unwanted experiences of sexual harassment, 185 respondents made further comments;

“Spreading rumors about my sex life is perhaps the most recent, and it affected my mental health a lot. In a way, attending classes was the only thing I enjoyed doing, because I had a good relationship with my lecturers and felt safe in class. I did not feel safe on campus or other places in which I normally socialize. When it came to deadlines however, the stress of deadlines exacerbated underlying feelings of anxiety making it sometimes impossible for me to do work on my assignments.” (Asian, non-binary, bisexual)

“I think these experiences had somewhat contributed to the development of depression and an anxiety disorder I suffer from.” (Pākehā, man, heterosexual)

“Stopping me wanting to go to class. He was with my friends so didn’t want to hang with them. Emotionally, spiritually and physically we were dating and living with each other. Being forced to do sexual activities so I would not get hurt physically.” (Māori, woman, heterosexual)

“I withdrew from uni completely last year as a result, and have only taken a part time year this year. I feel unsafe on campus as they could be around.” (Pākehā, man, heterosexual)

“A lot. I have PTSD partially from these experiences. I had to take a year off from my studies and have found continuing at all extremely difficult. I nearly killed myself. I feel like one man destroyed 3 years of my life and made sure I could never feel comfortable at uni again.” (Māori/ Pākehā, takatāpui, bisexual, queer)

“Some of these experiences made me so anxious that I did not eat properly. This was during exams.” (Māori/Pākehā, woman, heterosexual)

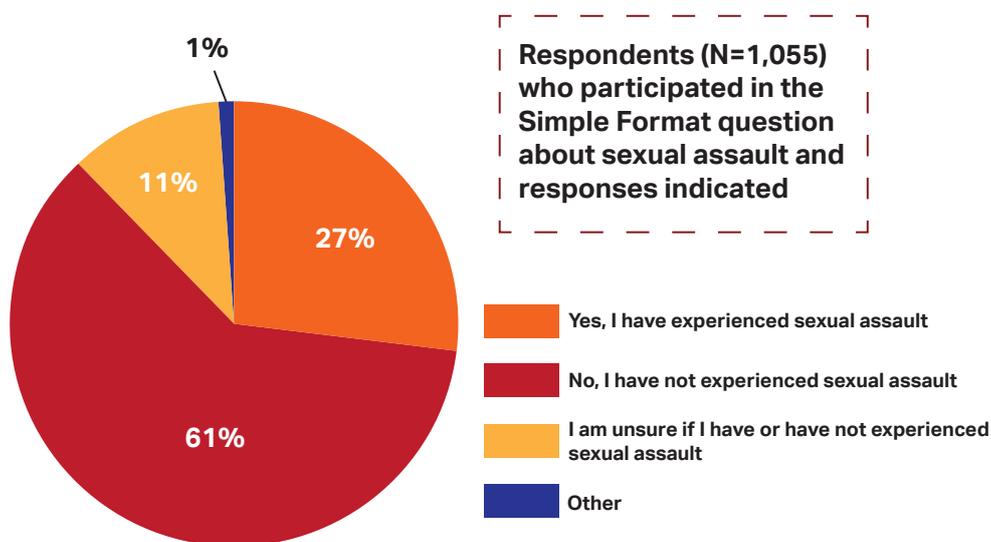
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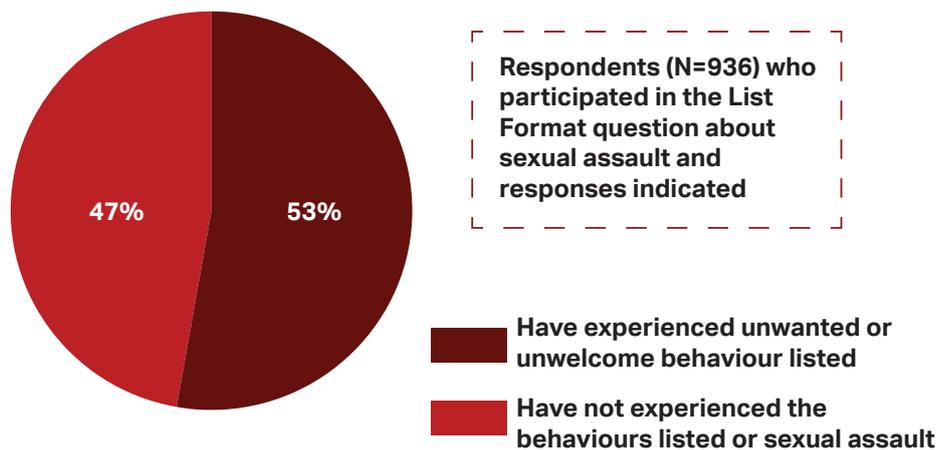
Experiences of sexual assault while in tertiary education

To understand if tertiary students experience sexual assault, the survey asked respondents about their experiences of sexual assault using the same two question format as applied when inquiring about sexual harassment. First, the survey asked respondents *"have you ever been sexually assaulted whilst you have been enrolled in tertiary education (although not necessarily on campus)?"*. Respondents could select either *"yes, I have experienced sexual assault"*, *"no, I haven't experienced sexual assault"*, *"I am not sure if I have experienced sexual assault"* and *"other (please specify)"* (Simple Format). Second, the survey asked *"whilst you have been enrolled as a tertiary student, have you experienced any of the following unwanted or unwelcome behaviours?"*. Respondents were provided with a list of sixteen descriptors of sexual assault to select from (List Format).

A total of 1,055 respondents participated in the Simple Format question. Of this group (n=1,055), seventy-nine per cent identified as women, seventeen per cent identified as men and seven per cent identified with a minority gender. In terms of sexuality, forty per cent identified with a minority sexuality. In regards to ethnicity, ninety per cent identified their ethnicity as Pākehā, twelve per cent as Māori, seven per cent as Asian, six per cent as other European, two per cent as Pasifika and two per cent as Middle Eastern, Latin American or African (MELAA). A further 326 participants of the 1,055 respondents, considered themselves to have a disability. Of which, eighty-three per cent identified with a mental illness, twenty-one per cent with a physical disability, ten per cent with a learning disability and eight per cent with a sensory disability. As previously mentioned, respondents could select multiple genders, sexualities, ethnicities and disabilities.

In response to the Simple Format question, sixty-one per cent of the 1,055 participants said they had not experienced sexual assault (n=648). Twenty-seven per cent (n=286) said they had experienced sexual assault, eleven per cent said that they were unsure (n=113) and one per cent indicated "other" (n=8). Notably, when the survey asked about sexual assault using the List Format prompt, the number of respondents indicating that they had experienced sexual assault increased from 286 to 496 participants. This is a considerable increase of the number of participants indicating experiences of sexual assault when presented with a list of descriptors compared to Simple Format responses.





A total of 936 respondents answered the List Format question. Fifty-three per cent of these respondents indicated experiencing an unwanted or unwelcome sexual behaviour(s) listed (n=496). Of which, 1,976 incidences of sexual assault were reported across the 496 respondents to this question. Furthermore, of the respondents who indicated experiencing sexual assault or the unwanted or unwelcome behaviours listed (n=496), each individual experienced on average four different descriptors from the behaviours listed. The table below outlines the findings from the List Format inquiry.

All question participants and responses to the List Format question. Unwanted or unwelcome behaviour:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=936)
Had an unwanted sexual experience	31%
Someone pressured you to perform/receive sexual behaviours when you didn't want to	27%
Someone touching or kissing you when you were unable to consent	20%
Had sex when you were or felt unable to consent	19%
Had sex with someone because they wore you down by repeatedly asking you to have sex with them	17%
Someone performed a sexual act on/to you without your consent	16%
Someone pressuring/expecting you to have sex in ways that you didn't want to during a consensual sexual encounter	15%
During sex, you wanted to stop but the other person didn't stop	14%
Someone touched parts of your body that you did not want touched during sex	12%
Experienced any other unwanted sexual experience	10%
Experienced rape	9%
Someone forced you physically to have sex with them	6%
Someone forced you physically to perform or receive sexual behaviours	6%

All question participants and responses to the List Format question. Unwanted or unwelcome behaviour:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=936)
Experienced attempted rape	5%
Someone threatening your personal/professional/social or academic reputation unless you have sex or perform/ receive sexual behaviours from them	2%
Other	2%
I have not experienced any of the above or any sexual assault	47%

RESPONDENTS AND DEFINING RAPE

A notable finding from the List Format question regards how participants define rape. Almost twenty per cent of respondents said that they had sex when they felt, or were, unable to consent. Yet less than ten per cent of respondents noted that they had experienced rape. This suggests that 'rape' may not necessarily be how some participants describe their experiences of non-consensual sex.

RESPONDENTS AND UNRECOGNISED SEXUAL ASSAULT BEHAVIOURS

In response to the Simple Format question, 761 respondents indicated that they had not or were unsure if they had experienced sexual assault during their time as a tertiary student. Of these 761 participants, 639 answered the supplementary List Format question.

Of the 639 respondents, sixty-eight per cent confirmed that they had not experienced any of the behaviours listed or sexual assault (n=433). The remaining thirty two per cent indicated they had experienced one or more behaviours from the list of prompts provided. The table below outlines the ways in which this cohort of respondents indicated they had experienced an assaulting behaviour(s) when presented with the list of descriptors.

Respondents that answered 'no' or 'unsure' to the Simple Format question and their subsequent responses to the List Format question. Unwanted or unwelcome behaviour:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=639)
Someone pressured you to perform/receive sexual behaviours when you didn't want to	13%
Had an unwanted sexual experience	13%
Had sex with someone because they wore you down by repeatedly asking you to have sex with them	10%
Someone touching or kissing you when you were unable to consent	9%

Respondents that answered 'no' or 'unsure' to the Simple Format question and their subsequent responses to the List Format question. Unwanted or unwelcome behaviour:

Percentage of respondents indicated (N=639)

Someone pressuring/expecting you to have sex in ways that you didn't want to during a consensual sexual encounter	8%
Had sex when you were or felt unable to consent	7%
Someone touched parts of your body that you did not want touched during sex	5%
During sex, you wanted to stop but the other person didn't stop	4%
Someone performed a sexual act on/to you without your consent	3%
Experienced any other unwanted sexual experience	3%
Other	2%
Someone forced you physically to perform or receive sexual behaviours	1%
Experienced attempted rape	1%
Someone threatening your personal/professional/social or academic reputation unless you have sex or perform/ receive sexual behaviours from them	<1%
Experienced rape	<1%
I have not experienced any of the above or any sexual assault	68%

As shown, the overall levels of sexual assault indicated by all participants (n=936) shows that these experiences occurred in the lives of most respondents and that the types of sexual assault were varied. When the sexual assault experiences are considered in relation to the participants' gender, sex or sexuality status, ethnicity or disability status, different trends seem to appear. This suggests that experiences of sexual assault may take place differently for participants from different communities. The following section analyses findings in regards to respondents' gender, sexuality, disability status and ethnicity.

SELF-IDENTIFIED WOMEN: EXPERIENCES OF SEXUAL ASSAULT DURING TERTIARY EDUCATION.

More than half of the 755 self-identifying women who participated in the List Format question indicated experiencing some forms of sexual assault during their time as a tertiary student. Of this group of women (n=755), fifty-seven per cent said that they experienced sexual assault when prompted with the list of descriptors (n=427). For this group of women (n=755), having an *"unwanted sexual experience"* was the most common descriptor

indicated (34%). The second most common descriptor indicated was “*someone pressured you to perform or receive sexual behaviours when you did not want to*” (28%). The third most common descriptor experienced by the respondents was experiencing someone touch or kiss them when they were unable to consent (21%).

Furthermore, while nineteen per cent indicated they had had sex when they were, or felt unable to consent (n=147), six per cent indicated that they had experienced rape (n=75). Additionally, eighteen per cent of the women who participated, indicated they have had sex with someone because they were worn down by repeated requests for sex (n=135), and seventeen per cent said that someone had performed a sex act onto them without their consent (n=128). Less than half of the 755 self-identified women reported that they had not experienced any of the examples provided or any sexual assault (43%) (n=328). The table below outlines the percentage of women-identified respondents and their experiences of unwanted sexual behaviours.

Self-identified women and responses to the List Format Question. Unwanted or unwelcome behaviour:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=755)
Had an unwanted sexual experience	34%
Someone pressured you to perform/receive sexual behaviours when you didn't want to	28%
Someone touching or kissing you when you were unable to consent	21%
Had sex when you were or felt unable to consent	19%
Had sex with someone because they wore you down by repeatedly asking you to have sex with them	18%
Someone performed a sexual act on/to you without your consent	17%
Someone pressuring/expecting you to have sex in ways that you didn't want to during a consensual sexual encounter	16%
During sex, you wanted to stop but the other person didn't stop	14%
Someone touched parts of your body that you did not want touched during sex	12%
Experienced any other unwanted sexual experience	11%
Experienced rape	10%
Someone forced you physically to have sex with them	6%
Someone forced you physically to perform or receive sexual behaviours	6%
Experienced attempted rape	6%
Other	2%
I have not experienced any of the above or any sexual assault	43%

SELF-IDENTIFIED WOMEN AND UNRECOGNISED SEXUAL ASSAULT BEHAVIOURS

Of the 572 women who indicated they had not, or were unsure if they had experienced sexual assault in response to the Simple Format question, 494 subsequently participated in the List Format question. Of this group of 494 respondents, sixty-five per cent confirmed that they had not experienced any of the behaviours listed or sexual assault during their time as a student (n=322). For the remaining thirty-five per cent (n=172), the most common assault behaviour experienced was pressure to perform or receive sexual acts when they didn't want to. The following table outlines the most common unwanted sexual behaviours this group experienced when prompted with the List Format questions.

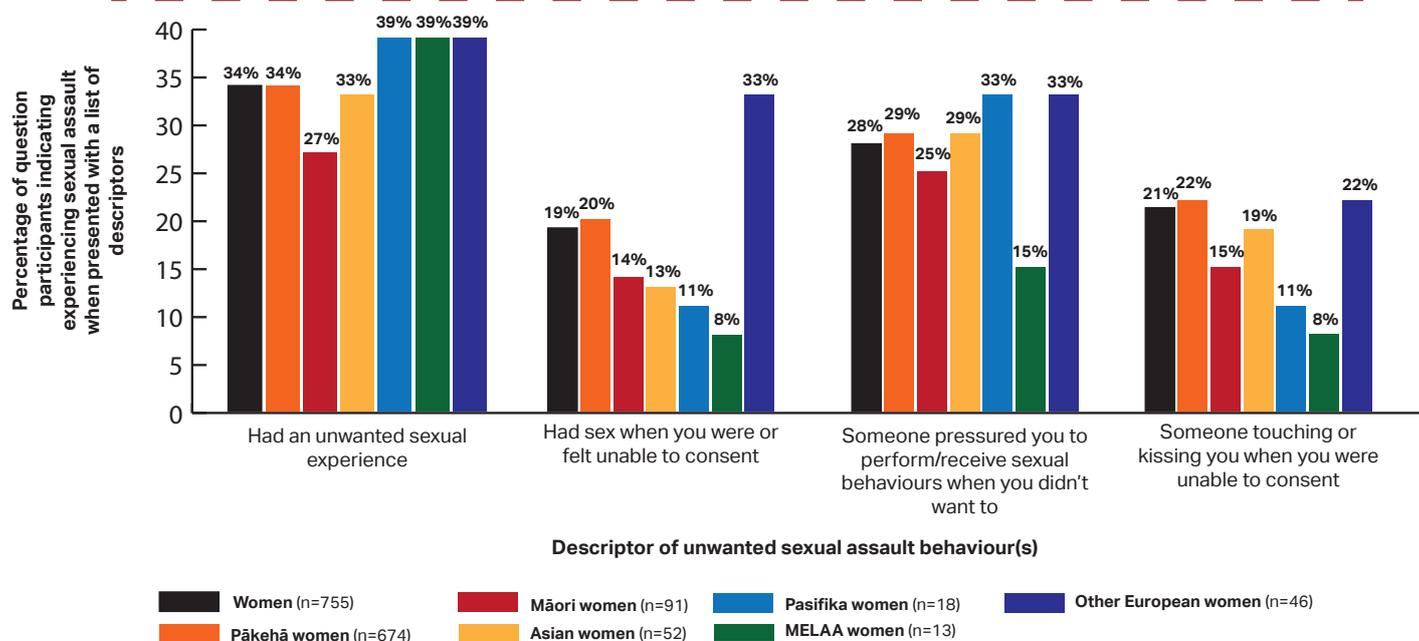
Self-identified women who answered 'no' or 'unsure' to the Simple Format question and their subsequent responses to the List Format question. Unwanted behaviour:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=494)
Someone pressured you to perform/receive sexual behaviours when you didn't want to	15%
Had an unwanted sexual experience	14%
Had sex with someone because they wore you down by repeatedly asking you to have sex with them	11%
Someone touching or kissing you when you were unable to consent	10%
During sex, you wanted to stop but the other person didn't stop	4%
Someone performed a sexual act on/to you without your consent	3%
Experienced any other unwanted sexual experience	3%
Other	2%
Someone forced you physically to perform or receive sexual behaviours	1%
Experienced attempted rape	1%
Someone forced you physically to have sex with them	<1%
Experienced rape	<1%
Someone threatening your personal/professional/social or academic reputation unless you have sex or perform/receive sexual behaviours from them	<1%
I have not experienced any of the above or any sexual assault	65%

SELF-IDENTIFIED WOMEN BY ETHNICITY

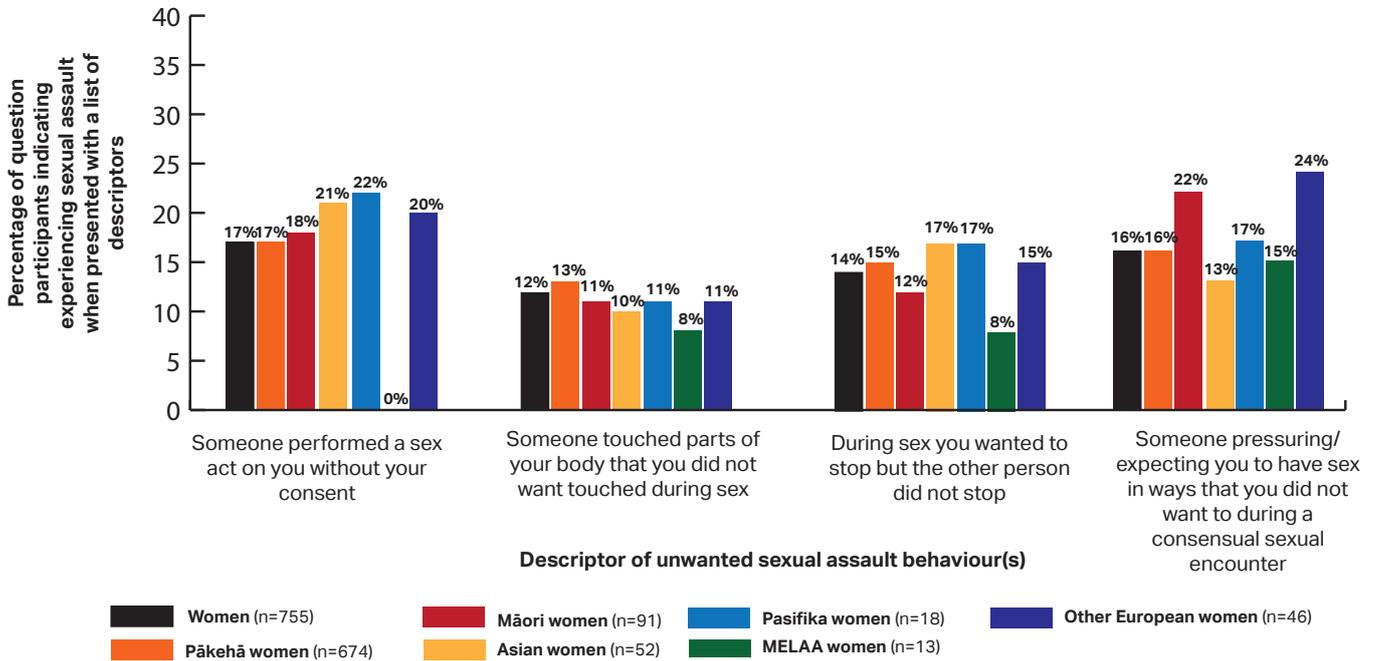
Of the 755 women respondents to the List Format question, eighty-nine per cent identified their ethnicity as Pākehā, twelve per cent as Māori, seven per cent as Asian, six per cent as other European, two per cent as Pasifika and two per cent as Middle Eastern, Latin American or African (MELAA). At least half of each groups of Pākehā, Māori, Asian and Pasifika women experienced sexual assault during their time as a tertiary student. The most common way that women from all ethnic groups described their experiences was having an *“unwanted sexual experience”*. Furthermore, except for the group of Pasifika women, each group of women by ethnicity, indicated higher experiences of non-consensual sex using the descriptor *“had sex when you were, or felt unable to consent”* as opposed to *“experienced rape”*.

As outlined in the following three graphs, at least one quarter of each of the groups of Pākehā, Māori, Pasifika, Asian and other European women, experienced a situation where someone pressured them to perform or receive sexual behaviours when they did not want to. To see a full outline of responses indicated by women by their ethnic identity see Appendix C.

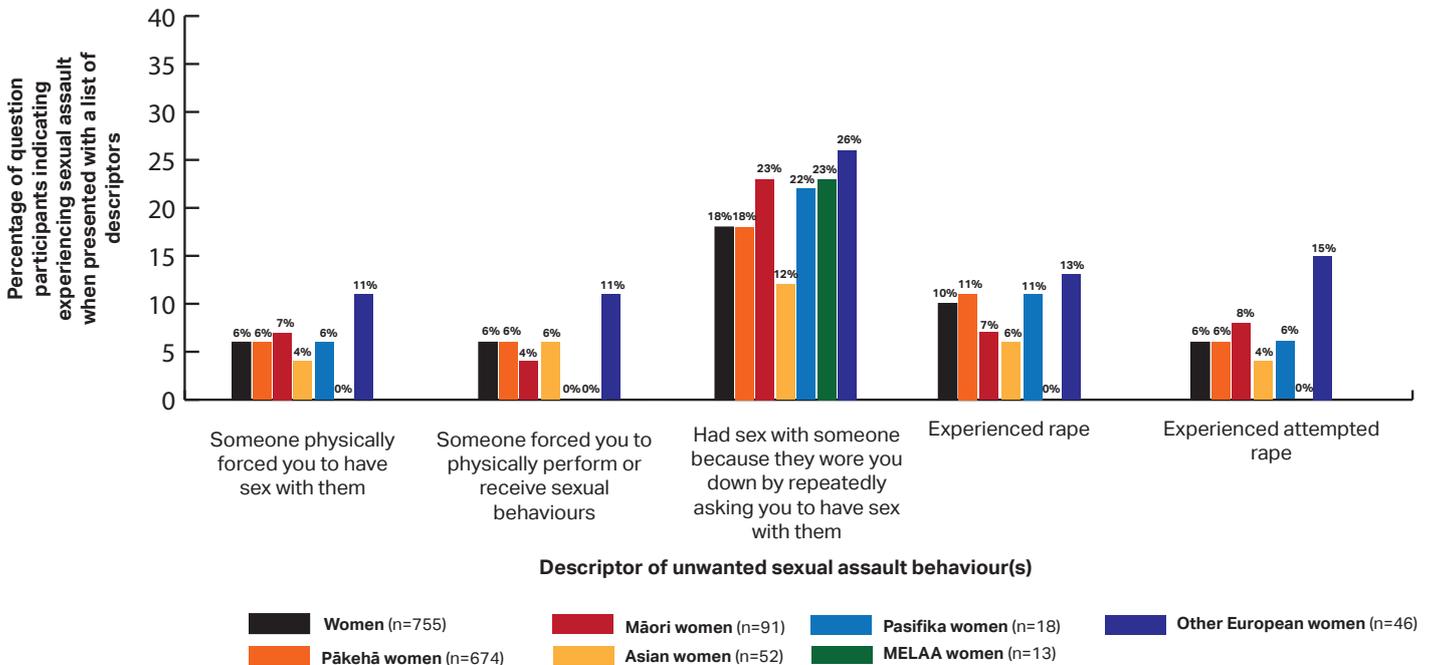
Self-identified women by ethnicity: Experiences of unwanted sexual behaviour or sexual assault indicated (List Format) (1/3)



Self-identified women by ethnicity: Experiences of unwanted sexual behaviour or sexual assault indicated (List Format) (2/3)



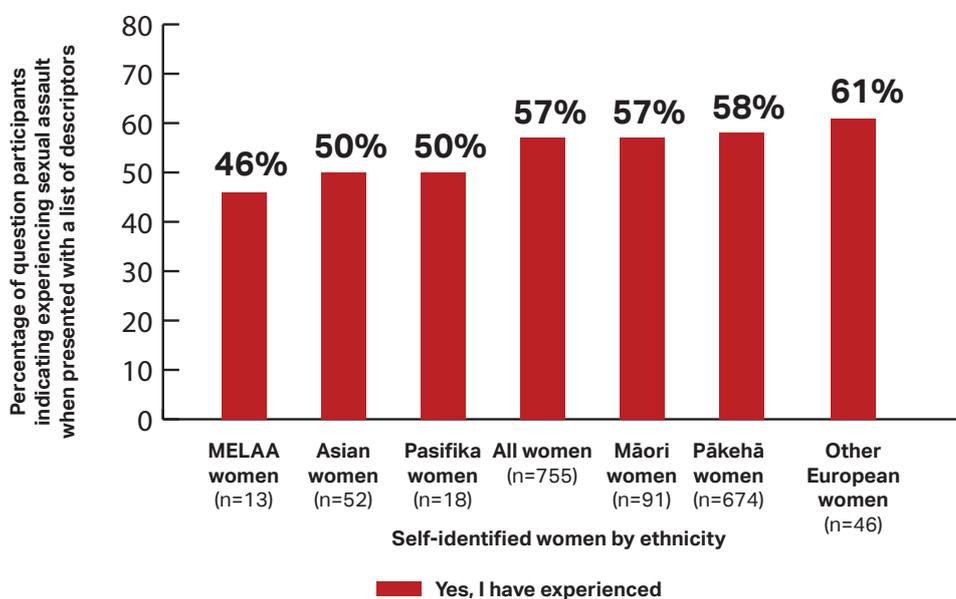
Self-identified women by ethnicity: Experiences of unwanted sexual behaviour or sexual assault indicated (List Format) (3/3)



The following graph outlines each individual group of self-identified women including, Middle Eastern, Latin American or African (MELAA), Asian, Pasifika, Māori , Pākehā¹ and other European and if they indicated experiencing some forms of sexual assault as prompted via the List Format question.

Some two-sample t-tests between proportions were conducted to identify whether there was a significant difference between Pākehā respondents (which was the biggest ethnicity group) and respondents from different ethnicity groups including Māori, Asian, Pasifika and other European women regarding their experiences of sexual assault. The results of these tests confirmed that Pākehā women were not significantly different from either of these ethnicity groups (Pākehā and Māori respondents, $t(763)=0.1$, $p=.8$; Pākehā and Asian women, $t(724)=1.1$, $p=.2$; Pākehā and other European women, $t(718)=0.3$, $p=.6$; Pākehā and Pasifika women, $t(690)=0.6$, $p=.4$).

**Self-identified women by ethnicity (N=755)
Experiences of sexual assault (List Format Question)**



WOMEN BY GENDER AND SEXUALITY: EXPERIENCES OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

As previously mentioned in regards to the analysis of self-identified men and women and their experiences of sexual harassment, *In Our Own Words* aimed to inquire and identify the experiences of both minority gender and cisgender question respondents. This was in attempt to identify the different forms and frequencies that gendered groups experience sexual assault. As an acknowledgement, *In Our Own Words* has included the following in

¹ Of the women who identified as Pākehā and no other ethnicity, fifty-seven per cent of the 549 respondents to the List Format question experienced some form of the **unwanted** behaviours listed.

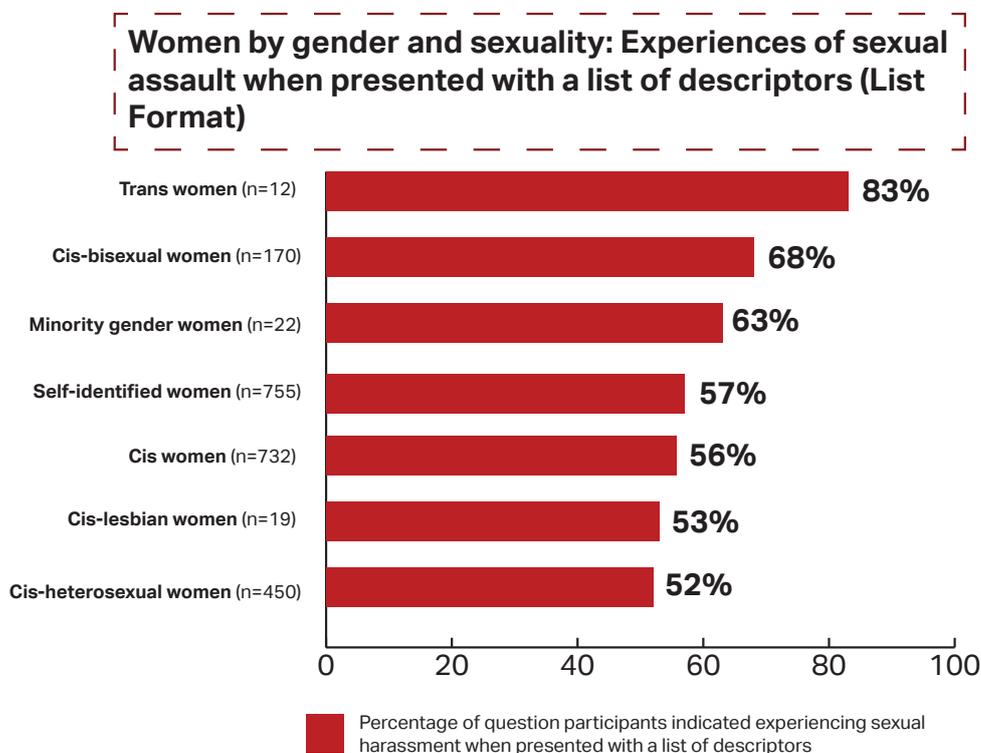
attempt to better understand gendered groups' specific experiences of sexual violence by including minority gender participants which seem to be neglected from some research in favour of cis gendered experiences of sexual violence.

Low numbers of non-minority gender men and women respondents identified as 'cisgender' (21 men and 113 women, respectively). To understand the rates of sexual assault experienced by cisgender and minority gender cohorts, all question participants who did not identify with a minority gender are considered as cisgender for the following analysis. Specifically, the term 'cisgender' or 'cis' has been applied to question participants who did not identify themselves with a minority gender.

As previously mentioned, fifty-seven per cent of self-identifying women (n=755) experienced some forms of sexual assault during their time in tertiary education when presented with a list of descriptors (List Format). Fifty-six per cent of the 732 cisgender women and sixty-three per cent of the twenty-two minority gender identified women experienced some forms of sexual assault during their time in tertiary education.

Of the cis (exclusively) heterosexual women who participated in the question (n=450), fifty-two per cent experienced some forms of sexual assault. Fifty-three per cent of the nineteen cis (exclusively) lesbian women experienced some forms of sexual assault during their time in tertiary education. Finally, sixty-eight per cent of the cis (exclusively) bisexual women and eighty-three per cent of trans-identified women experienced some forms of sexual assault. The following table outlines these findings.

However, a two-sample t-test between proportions was conducted to see if there was a significant difference between minority gender women (n=22) and cis-women (n=732). The results confirmed that they were not significantly different regarding their experiences of sexual assault ($t(756)=0.6, p=.5$). As noted, in statistical analysis the sample size should be at least 30 to achieve sufficient statistical power, the numbers of participants in these groups were slightly smaller than thirty.



SELF-IDENTIFIED WOMEN AND THE IMPACTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT DURING TERTIARY

The survey asked *'have these experiences negatively effected your academic ability/performance or, experience of tertiary education?'*. Respondents could select "yes" or "no". Of the 429 women who participated, forty-four per cent indicated these experiences had negatively impacted on their tertiary education.

There were 100 women who indicated that their experiences had impacted negatively on various areas of their lives who provided comments about this. This group of women frequently identified and discussed the complex ways that their experiences had impacted on their lives. More specifically, the ways in which different areas frequently intersected with each other, creating compounded negative impacts. For example, if their mental health was effected, this in turn lead to impacts on their social, academic and employment lives, too. In other words, if one area of their hauora was impacted directly, multiple other areas in turn were effected via a ripple on effect. Below is a selection of themes from these respondents' discussions regarding the ways that their experiences of sexual assault have impacted on their lives.

1. The ripple on effect

"I was sexually assaulted, I developed ptsd, an eating disorder and severe depression. I became suicidal, and had to take time out of uni." (Pākehā, woman, heterosexual)

"I developed PTSD and had to drop out of university because I was struggling to sleep, read, leave the house or concentrate on anything, had panic attacks constantly and was suicidal. The combination of direct PTSD symptoms and side effects of self-medicating PSTD meant that I was unemployed/erratically employed for 3 years and have problems with concentration/processing information/remembering things. Due to the gap in my employment history, I can only get "unskilled" jobs that involve manual labour, which exacerbates problems with joint pain. The stress of PTSD has weakened my immune system and contributed to me developing an eating disorder. I still frequently feel unsafe around men I don't know." (Asian/Pākehā, woman, bisexual, queer, questioning sexuality)

"My sexual assaults in my first year caused me to repeat a year of university as the resulting anxiety and depression made me unable to attend classes" (Pākehā, woman, heterosexual)

"I stopped going to class and dropped out because of it." (Pākehā, woman, trans, lesbian)

2. Reflections upon consent

"Again, so many people don't understand consent and that it doesn't mean after someone says no 20 times, then says yes that isn't really consent." (Pākehā, woman, heterosexual)

"People should not think they have the right to touch you or kiss you or anything more just because they want to. There needs to be consent." (Pākehā, woman, heterosexual)

"Young men just have no concept about respect or consent, and then once we've been hurt,

the women have to educate them about it. It's fucked!" (Pākehā, woman, bisexual, queer sexuality)

3. Reflection upon (lack of) education around intimate partner violence

"I think the sad part is that I didn't realise his behaviour was unacceptable. You're not taught that your boyfriend can be your abuser. And I can without a doubt say those several months I was with him [...], were the worst I've experienced in my life." (Pākehā, woman, bisexual)

4. Reflections upon tertiary context

"University often does not give enough time for students to be able to reflect on their social and personal life, leading for you not being able to process experiences and carrying on trying to keep up with your work." (Asian, woman, heterosexual)

"I would like to have a university experience without these memories." (Other European, woman, gay, lesbian)

Of the 240 women who indicated that their experience of sexual assault had not had an impact on their personal, professional, academic, or social lives, fifty-seven provided further comments. Of this group, many went on to describe some sort of impact that their experience had, although they had not reported any impacts in the previous question. For this group, some discussed how they had changed their behaviours, blamed themselves for what they experienced, or found it difficult to trust people. In several cases, respondents said the behaviour they had experienced was so normalised because it regularly occurred. This selection of themes are outlined below.

1. Changes in behaviour

"I stopped going out with my friends for a while after the incident. [...] I didn't trust myself to drink anymore." (Other European/Pākehā, woman, heterosexual)

"I no longer go to bars or out with friends because of this experience." (Other European, woman)

2. Blamed themselves for their experience

"I felt ashamed of myself and I blamed myself for what had happened." (Other European/Pākehā, woman, heterosexual)

"I felt disgusted and angry with myself afterwards." (Pākehā, woman, trans, lesbian, asexual)

3. Difficulty with trust

"...learnt not to trust new people in [the] same way I had before it happened." (Pākehā, woman, heterosexual)

“It made me trust my current boyfriend less.” (Māori/ Pākehā, woman, heterosexual)

“It affected my ability to have healthy relationships. I mostly had sex so I could remain desirable to my partner.” (Other European, woman, queer)

4. Normalised behaviour

“It has become such a common occurrence (in bars, etc.) that people touching me, trying to kiss me (in bars) has become mundane.” (Pākehā, woman, bisexual)

“Like most girls, I know, I think I have had numerous guys try to convince me to have sex when I was drunk/scared/young and get angry when I refused.” (Pākehā, woman, heterosexual)

SELF-IDENTIFIED MEN: EXPERIENCES OF SEXUAL ASSAULT DURING TERTIARY EDUCATION

One hundred and seventy-six respondents that self-identified as men participated in the Simple Format question. Of this group, thirty-two per cent identified with a minority sexuality, four per cent identified with a minority gender, ninety-three per cent identified as Pākehā, ten per cent as Māori, six per cent as Asian, three per cent as other European and one per cent as Middle Eastern, Latin American or African (MELAA). A further twenty-two per cent considered themselves to have a disability (n=39). Of which, sixty-nine per cent identified with a mental illness, twenty-one per cent with a physical disability, thirteen per cent with a sensory disability and thirteen per cent with a learning disability. Of this group of Simple Format respondents (n=176), eighty-five per cent reported they had not experienced sexual assault during their time in tertiary education, eleven per cent said that they had, and four per cent said they were unsure.

In regards to the List Format question, 139 self-identified men participated. Of this group, twenty-nine per cent indicated that they had experienced sexual assault or the unwanted or unwelcome forms of sexual assault listed during their time enrolled in tertiary education. Seventy-one per cent indicated they had not experienced any forms of the sexual assault listed. The table below outlines the responses indicated by this cohort of self-identified men to the List Format question.

Self-identified men and responses to the List Format Question. Unwanted or unwelcome behaviour:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=139)
Had an unwanted sexual experience	14%
Had sex when you were or felt unable to consent	12%
Someone pressured you to perform/receive sexual behaviours when you didn't want to	12%
Someone touching or kissing you when you were unable to consent	10%
During sex, you wanted to stop but the other person didn't stop	6%

Self-identified men and responses to the List Format Question. Unwanted or unwelcome behaviour:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=139)
Someone pressuring/expecting you to have sex in ways that you didn't want to during a consensual sexual encounter	6%
Had sex with someone because they wore you down by repeatedly asking you to have sex with them	6%
Someone performed a sexual act on/to you without your consent	6%
Someone touched parts of your body that you did not want touched during sex	5%
Other	3%
Someone forced you physically to perform or receive sexual behaviours	2%
Experienced any other unwanted sexual experience	2%
Someone forced you physically to have sex with them	1%
Experienced rape	1%
Someone threatening your personal/professional/social or academic reputation unless you have sex or perform/receive sexual behaviours from them	1%
Experienced attempted rape	1%
I have not experienced any of the above or any sexual assault	71%

SELF-IDENTIFIED MEN AND UNRECOGNISED SEXUAL ASSAULT BEHAVIOURS

Of the 157 self-identified men who indicated that they had not or were unsure if they had experienced sexual assault during their time as a tertiary student in the Simple Format question, 119 also participated in the List Format question. Of the 119 participants, eighty-two per cent confirmed that they had not experienced any of the behaviours listed of sexual assault during their time as a student. The remaining eighteen per cent indicated that they had experience some forms of the descriptors provided. The following table outlines the most common behaviours experienced by this group of men who had initially indicated that they either had not, or were unsure if they had experienced sexual assault (n=119).

Self-identified men that answered 'no' or 'unsure' to the Simple Format question and their responses to the List Format Question. Unwanted or unwelcome behaviour:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=119)
Had an unwanted sexual experience	7%
Had sex when you were or felt unable to consent	4%
Someone pressured you to perform/receive sexual behaviours when you didn't want to	4%

Self-identified men that answered 'no' or 'unsure' to the Simple Format question and their responses to the List Format Question. Unwanted or unwelcome behaviour:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=119)
Someone touching or kissing you when you were unable to consent	4%
During sex, you wanted to stop but the other person didn't stop	4%
Had sex with someone because they wore you down by repeatedly asking you to have sex with them	4%
Someone pressuring/expecting you to have sex in ways that you didn't want to during a consensual sexual encounter	3%
Someone touched parts of your body that you did not want touched during sex	2%
Other	2%
Someone performed a sexual act on/to you without your consent	1%
Someone forced you physically to have sex with them	1%
Experienced any other unwanted sexual experience	1%
I have not experienced any of the above or any sexual assault	82%

MEN BY GENDER AND SEXUALITY: EXPERIENCES OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

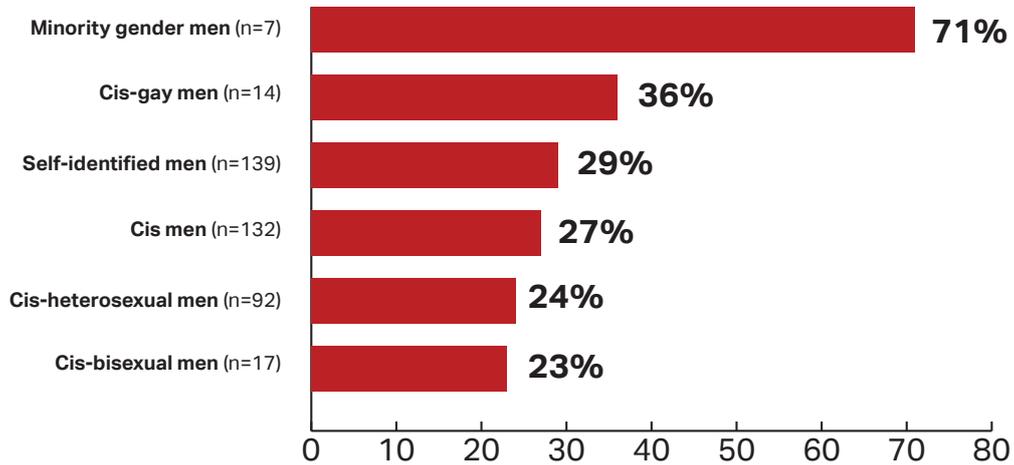
As previously mentioned in regards to the analysis of self-identified men and women and their experiences of sexual harassment, *In Our Own Words* aimed to inquire and identify the experiences of both minority gender and cisgender question respondents. This was in attempt to identify the different forms and frequencies that gendered groups experience sexual violence. As an acknowledgement, *In Our Own Words* has included the following in attempt to better understand gendered groups' specific experiences of sexual assault by including minority gender participants which seem to be neglected from some research in favour of cis gendered experiences of sexual assault.

Low numbers of non-minority gender men and women respondents identified as 'cisgender' (21 men and 113 women, respectively). To understand the rates of sexual violence experienced by cisgender and minority gender cohorts, all question participants who did not identify with a minority gender are considered as cisgender for the following analysis. Specifically, the term 'cisgender' or 'cis' has been applied to question participants who did not identify themselves as a minority gender.

Twenty-nine per cent of self-identifying men (n=139) experienced some forms of sexual assault, twenty-seven per cent of the 132 cisgender men experienced this and, seventy-one percent of the seven minority gender identified men experienced some forms of sexual assault during their time in tertiary education. Of the seventeen cis (exclusively) bisexual male participants, twenty-three per cent experienced some forms of sexual assault during their time in tertiary education and twenty-four per cent of cis (exclusively) heterosexual

men experienced this. As with sexual harassment, the group of cis (exclusively) gay men seem to be more likely than their cis heterosexual counterparts to experience sexual assault during their time in tertiary education. Of the fourteen question participants, thirty-six per cent of cis gay men, experienced some forms of sexual assault during their time in tertiary education.

Men by gender and sexuality: Experiences of sexual assault when presented with a list of descriptors (List Format)



Percentage of question participants indicated experiencing sexual assault when presented with a list of descriptors (List Format)

SELF-IDENTIFIED MEN AND THE IMPACTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

When prompted to provide further comments about the impact of these experiences, eighteen self-identified men provided further commentary. Some described their experiences as having little to “no impact”, while others reported mental health impacts including self-harm, suicidal ideation and suicide attempts. Some respondents discussed how their experiences do not fit within dominant narratives regarding the dynamics typical of male perpetration against female victim(s). This selection of themes are outlined below.

1. Low impact

“Nil.” (Pākehā, heterosexual)

“I just cracked on.” (Pākehā, man, heterosexual, asexual)

2. Contribution to mental health and suicidal ideation

“I think these experiences [!] had, somewhat contributed to the development of depression and an anxiety disorder I suffer from.” (Pākehā, man, heterosexual, 21)

“...I didn’t feel safe. I became sexually inactive for several months. I still break down a little

when I think about it. I still think it was my fault for not stopping it.” (Pākehā, man, heterosexual, 26)

“I withdrew from everything. I was diagnosed with depression. I attempted to kill myself.” (Pākehā, man, heterosexual, 22)

3. Discussion of experiences that do not fit the dominant narrative of male perpetrates sexual assault against a female victim

“I was so drunk I couldn’t stand up without assistance or really talk more than a few words and I was dragged back to a girls flat who then had sex with me...I got teased for sleeping with the girl and my partner at the time got very angry at me for “cheating” on her and abused me for it in the past.” (Pākehā, man, bisexual, 23)

“Initially I was surprised but the feelings of upset set in later. A younger female student grabbed my genitals by surprise while in a group situation. When I expressed that I was upset about it later my male friends laughed at me and said I should ask her out. It was quite a distressing experience.” (Pākehā, man, heterosexual, 25)

“I have not been penetrated without consent (I’m a straight male), but [I] have been made to penetrate someone else without my consent. What is that classified as? Because it’s sex without consent but it doesn’t fit under the definition of rape.” (Pākehā, man, heterosexual, 21)

MINORITY GENDERS: EXPERIENCES OF SEXUAL ASSAULT DURING TERTIARY EDUCATION

In response to the Simple Format question, eighty-one respondents that identified with a minority gender (takatāpui, trans, non-binary, genderqueer/fluid, agender, questioning etc.) participated. Of this group (n=81), forty-seven per cent indicated that they had not been sexually assaulted while enrolled in tertiary education, thirty-six per cent reported that they had, and seventeen per cent indicated that they were unsure. In response to the List Format question, seventy-three participants who identified with a minority gender answered. Of this group (n=73) however, sixty-seven per cent indicated that they had experienced some forms of sexual assault as described in the List Format question.

Gender minorities seemed to experience comparatively higher levels of unwanted or unwelcome sexual assault behaviours. At least one quarter of the seventy-three gender minority participants who responded to the List Format question experienced the following prompts; someone performing a sexual act on/to them without their consent (25%), someone pressuring/expecting them to have sex in ways that they did not want to during a consensual sexual encounter (27%), during sex they wanted to stop but the other person did not stop (27%), someone touched parts of their body that they did not want touched during sex (29%), someone touching or kissing them when they were unable to consent (34%), someone pressuring them to perform/receive sexual behaviours when they did not

want to (38%), and had an unwanted sexual experience (44%).

To capture the different ways that sexual assault may occur in the lives of gender minority respondents, the prompt *"someone touched parts of your body you did not want touched during sex"* was designed to try and identify the specific ways that gender minorities may experience non-consensual activity during initially consensual encounters. Overall, twenty-nine per cent of gender minority respondents (n=73) reported this occurred in comparison to twelve per cent of all question respondents (n=936). Furthermore, of respondents who did not identify with a minority gender (n=863), only eleven per cent indicated experiencing this specific violation. The result of a two sample t-test between proportions confirmed that there was a significant difference between the group of minority gender (n=73) and non-minority gender (n=863) respondents regarding their answers to this prompt, $t(934)=4.4, p=.00$. Therefore, gender minorities were more likely than non-minority gender participants to experience someone touching parts of their body that they did not want touched during sex.

Furthermore, having *"someone pressuring/expecting you to have sex in ways that you did not want to during a consenting sexual encounter"* was a prompt also designed to capture the particular ways that gender minorities may experience sexual assault. Twenty-seven per cent of gender minorities reported this experience and fourteen per cent of non-minority gender respondents experienced this. The result of a two sample t-test between proportions of gender minority (n=73) and non-minority gender (n=863) regarding their answers to this prompt revealed a significant difference between these two groups, $t(936)=2.9, p=.00$. Therefore, gender minority respondents were more likely to experience someone pressuring or expecting them to have sex that they did not want during a consenting sexual encounter than their non-minority gender counterparts.

The following table outlines the findings for gender minorities in response to the List Format question.

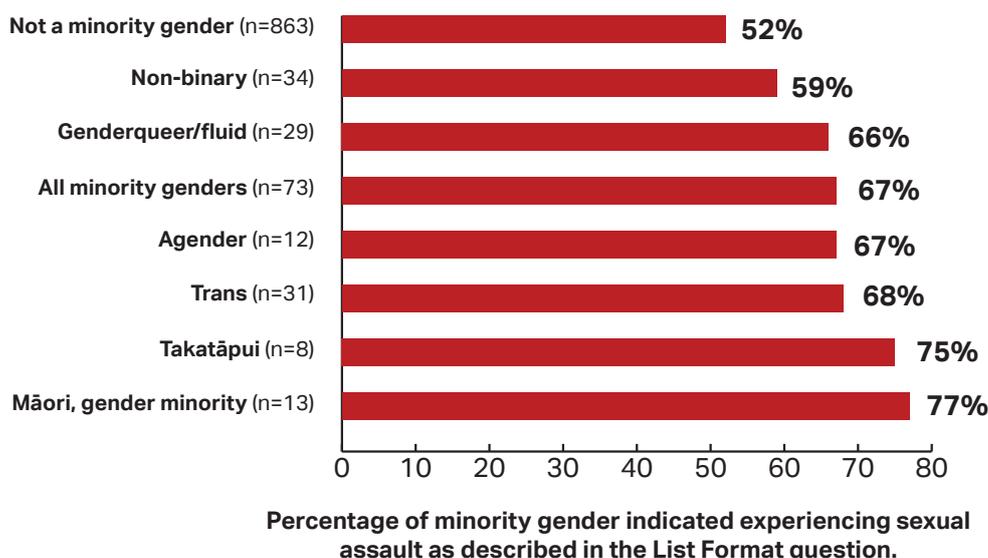
Gender minorities and responses to the List Format Question. Unwanted or unwelcome behaviour:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=73)
Had an unwanted sexual experience	44%
Someone pressured you to perform/receive sexual behaviours when you didn't want to	38%
Had sex when you were or felt unable to consent	36%
Someone touching or kissing you when you were unable to consent	34%
Someone touched parts of your body that you did not want touched during sex	29%
During sex, you wanted to stop but the other person didn't stop	27%
Someone pressuring/expecting you to have sex in ways that you didn't want to during a consensual sexual encounter	27%
Someone performed a sexual act on/to you without your consent	25%
Had sex with someone because they wore you down by repeatedly asking you to have sex with them	23%

Gender minorities and responses to the List Format Question. Unwanted or unwelcome behaviour:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=73)
Experienced any other unwanted sexual experience	19%
Experienced rape	18%
Someone forced you physically to perform or receive sexual behaviours	14%
Someone forced you physically to have sex with them	11%
Experienced attempted rape	11%
Other	10%
Someone threatening your personal/professional/social or academic reputation unless you have sex or perform/ receive sexual behaviours from them	3%
I have not experienced any of the above or any sexual assault	33%

Overall, sixty-seven per cent of gender minority respondents indicated experiencing sexual assault during their time as a tertiary student, fifty-three per cent of all question respondents and fifty-two per cent of question respondents who did not identify with a minority gender experienced this. The following table outlines the different findings for various minority gender identities. To see an outline of responses indicated to the List Format question in relation to minority gender status, please see Appendix D.

Furthermore, a two-sample t-test between proportions was conducted to identify whether there was a significant difference between participants from a minority gender group as well as those who were not from a minority gender group in terms of their experiences of sexual assault. The result show that these two groups were significantly different ($t(934)=2.4$, $p=.01$). Therefore, the group of minority gender participants were more likely than the group on non-minority gender participants to have experienced some forms of sexual assault during their time in tertiary education.

Minority genders (N=73): Experiences of sexual assault during their time in tertiary education



MINORITY GENDERS AND THE IMPACTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT DURING TERTIARY EDUCATION

In response to the question *"have these experiences negatively effected your academic ability/performance or, experience of tertiary education?"*, forty-eight minority gender identified respondents participated. Of which, twenty-five provided further comments about how sexual assault had impacted on different areas of their lives as a tertiary student. Of these respondents (n=25), many shared how their experiences of sexual assault had negatively impacted on their mental health and academic progress. These impacts were often concurrent; participants noted decline in their mental health following their sexual assault, which then resulted in impacts on their academic achievement or withdrawal from courses. Some respondents wrote about how they had difficulty engaging in their social lives as they shared community networks with the perpetrator of the assault. Some said they found it difficult to trust anyone. This selection of themes for gender minority respondents are outlined below.

1. Impacts on mental health and academic progress

"Caused me general ongoing mental health issues which have impacted my ability to work or attend university regularly and effectively." (Pākehā, trans, woman, lesbian)

"My grades went downhill as I mentally shut down. I dropped out." (Asian/Pākehā, trans, queer sexuality)

"My grades suffered, became very depressed and anxious, stopped going out." (Pākehā, non-binary, queer sexuality)

2. Difficulty returning to social circles

"She was in my class so it was uncomfortable having to see her and be expected to talk to her." (Pākehā, trans, non-binary, asexual, queer sexuality)

"[I] suffered from PTSD whenever I was in areas that reminded me of him, or if I saw him." (Asian/Pākehā trans, queer sexuality)

3. Difficulty trusting people

"Made it significantly more difficult for me to connect with others either romantically or platonically." (Pākehā, woman, trans, lesbian)

"It makes me very guarded, although I don't come across this way, so it means I don't trust people easily." (Māori/Asian/Pākehā, takatāpui, trans, non-binary, queer sexuality)

"Unable to form meaningful relationships with friends and partners. unable to trust." (Asian, genderqueer/gender fluid, questioning sexuality)

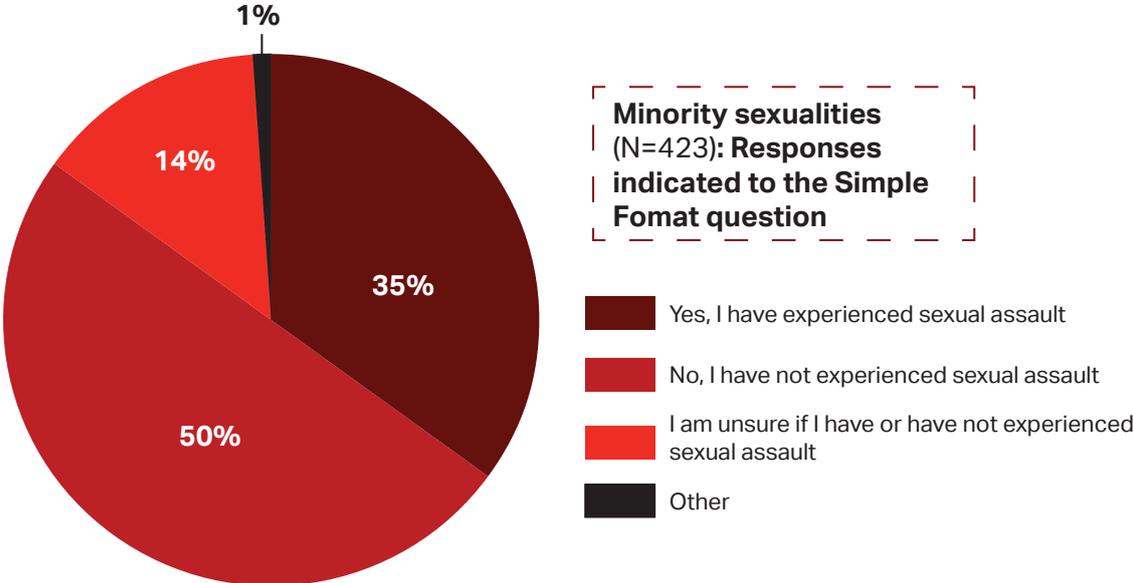
INTERSEX RESPONDENT: EXPERIENCES OF SEXUAL ASSAULT DURING TERTIARY EDUCATION.

In answer to the survey question "are you Intersex?" respondents could select "yes", "no" or "unsure". Ten survey respondents identified as intersex and seventy-four survey respondents said that they were unsure¹.

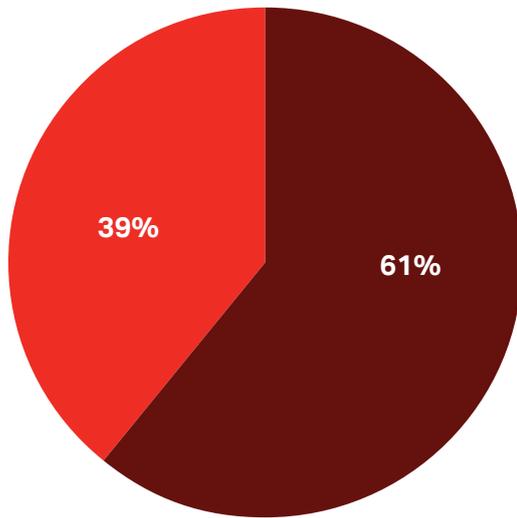
Three intersex-identified respondents participated in the Simple Format question. Of which, two indicated that they had experienced sexual assault and one respondent said that they had not. When asked using the List Format prompt, all three intersex-identified question respondents indicated experiencing some forms of sexual assault. Of which, all three experienced someone touching or kissing them when they were unable to consent and, had sex with someone because they wore them down by repeatedly asking to have sex with them.

MINORITY SEXUALITIES: EXPERIENCES OF SEXUAL ASSAULT DURING TERTIARY EDUCATION

In response to the Simple Format question, 423 participants that identified with a minority sexuality participated. Of this group, fifty-one per cent said that they had not experienced sexual assault during their time in tertiary education (n=214), thirty-five per cent said that they had (n=147), fourteen per cent indicated that they were unsure (n=60) and less than one per cent indicated "other". In response to the List format question, 387 respondents identified with a minority sexuality participated. Of this group (n=387) however, sixty-one per cent indicated that they had experienced some forms of sexual assault behaviours described in the List Format question (n=237).



¹ The Thursdays in Black Students' Survey did not provide survey respondents with a definition of the term 'intersex'.



Minority sexualities (N=387): Responses indicated to the List Format question

- Yes, I have experienced the unwanted behaviours listed or sexual assault
- No, I have not experienced the unwanted behaviours listed or sexual assault

The most common behaviour experienced by minority sexuality identified respondents (n=387) was having “an unwanted sexual experience” (41%). This was followed by being pressured “to perform/receive sexual behaviours when [they] did not want to” (30%). Just over one in four of this group (n=387) indicated that they had been touched or kissed when they were unable to consent and, or had had sex when they were, or felt they were, unable to consent (27% and 26% respectively). The table below outlines the responses indicated by participants who identified with a minority sexuality.

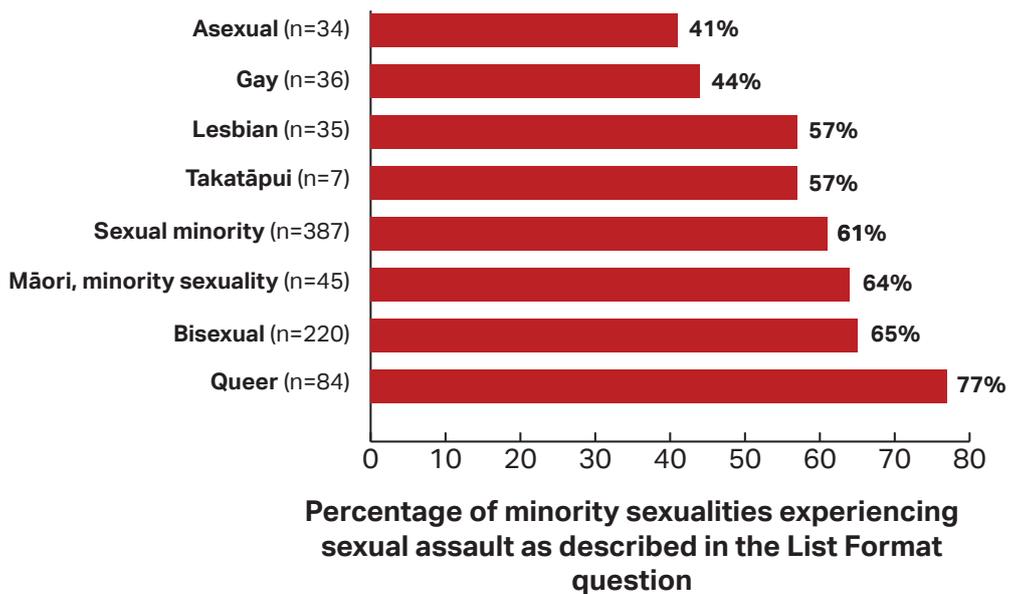
Sexual minorities and responses to the List Format question. Unwanted or unwelcome behaviour:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=387)
Had an unwanted sexual experience	41%
Someone pressured you to perform/receive sexual behaviours when you didn't want to	30%
Someone touching or kissing you when you were unable to consent	27%
Had sex when you were or felt unable to consent	26%
Someone pressuring/expecting you to have sex in ways that you didn't want to during a consensual sexual encounter	21%
Someone performed a sexual act on/to you without your consent	20%
During sex, you wanted to stop but the other person didn't stop	20%
Had sex with someone because they wore you down by repeatedly asking you to have sex with them	20%
Someone touched parts of your body that you did not want touched during sex	17%
Experienced any other unwanted sexual experience	16%
Experienced rape	14%
Someone forced you physically to have sex with them	8%
Someone forced you physically to perform or receive sexual behaviours	8%
Experienced attempted rape	8%

Sexual minorities and responses to the List Format question. Unwanted or unwelcome behaviour:	Percentage of respondents indicated (N=387)
Someone threatening your personal/professional/social or academic reputation unless you have sex or perform/ receive sexual behaviours from them	3%
Other	3%
I have not experienced any of the above or any sexual assault	39%

The following table shows the percentage of respondents by their minority sexuality identity and their experiences of sexual assault when prompted with the List Format descriptors. It is notable that at least one in four respondents from each identity group experienced some forms of sexual assault described. For participants who identified as 'queer', this rate was more than three in four respondents (77%).

A two sample t-test was performed on the proportions of asexual (n=34) and queer (n=84) respondents. The results, $t(116)=3.7, p=.00$, confirmed that there was a significant difference between these two groups. A second two sample t-test was performed between the group of bisexual (n=220) respondents and gay (n=36) respondents. The result, $t(254)=2.4, p=.01$, confirmed that there was a significant difference between these two groups. Therefore, queer respondents were more likely to experience sexual assault than asexual respondents, and bisexual respondents were more likely than the group of gay respondents to experience sexual assault. However, the difference between bisexual and lesbian respondents, as well as between gay and lesbian respondents were found non-significant. It is worth mentioning that respondents may have identified with multiple sexualities as they reported at the beginning of the survey. The following table outlines responses from minority sexuality identified respondents. To see an outline of all minority sexualities responses to the List Format question see Appendix E.

Minority sexualities (N=387): Experiences of sexual assault during their time in tertiary education



PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES: EXPERIENCES OF SEXUAL ASSAULT DURING TERTIARY EDUCATION.

Of the 1,360 survey respondents, 393 considered themselves to have a disability. Of this group, eighty-two per cent identified with a mental illness, twenty per cent with a physical disability, ten per cent with a learning disability and nine per cent with a sensory disability. Respondents could select multiple disabilities.

In response to the Simple Format question, 326 survey participants who considered themselves to have a disability participated. Of this group (n=326), seventy-eight per cent identified as women, twelve per cent as men and seventeen per cent identified with a minority gender. In terms of sexuality, sixty-four per cent identified with a minority sexuality. Regarding their ethnicity, ninety-one per cent identified as Pākehā, thirteen per cent as Māori, seven per cent as Asian, seven per cent as other European, three per cent as Pasifika, and two per cent as Middle Eastern, Latin American or African (MELAA). Of this group of respondents who considered themselves to have a disability (n=326), forty-nine per cent said they had not experienced sexual assault during their time as a tertiary student (n=160), thirty-seven per cent said that they had (n=119), fourteen per cent indicated that they were unsure (n=45) and one per cent indicated "other".

In response to the List Format question, 298 respondents who considered themselves to have a disability participated. Of this group (n=298), thirty-five per cent confirmed that they had not experienced any forms of the sexual assault described during their time in tertiary education and sixty-five per cent reported that they had experienced some forms of sexual assault as described in the List Format question. Furthermore, 638 respondents who did not consider themselves to have a disability participated in the List Format question. Of this group (n=638) forty-seven per cent indicated experiencing some forms of the sexual assault listed.

A two sample t-test was conducted between the proportions of respondents with disabilities (n=298) and the group who did not consider themselves to have a disability (n=638). The result confirmed that there was a significant difference between these two groups, $t(934)=5.1, p=.00$. Therefore, those with disabilities were more likely to experience some forms of sexual assault described than those who did not consider themselves to have a disability.

More than one in four respondents with disabilities (n=298) experienced someone touching or kissing them when they were unable to consent (28%). Additionally, twenty-nine per cent indicated that they had sex when they were or felt unable to consent, however, sixteen per cent indicated that they had experienced rape. This seems to suggest that respondents may not define their experiences of non-consensual sex as 'rape'.

A further thirty-six per cent experienced someone pressuring them to perform or receive sexual behaviours when they did not want to, and forty-two per cent said that they had had an unwanted sexual experience. The following table outlines the participants' responses indicated to the List Format question.