Campus sexual assault cuts across many different student demographics. In some cases, however, prevalence rates are higher for some groups of students than others. The following graphics represent prevalence rates for any sexual assault and self-defined sexual assault among different student demographics. In each of these examples, the percentages provided represent the prevalence rate of sexual assault for that group. For example, the rate of any sexual assault was 23% among those who lived in university housing and 7.7% among those who did not live in university housing; however, the rate of self-defined sexual assault was 15.1% among those who lived in university housing compared to 5.4% for those who did not.

*please note: group differences displayed in graphs do not always represent statistically significant group differences. Details on analyses and statistic methodologies are located in a separate addendum.
As one would expect, the rates of sexual assault are lower among men, than either women or those who don’t identify as either male or female. It is worth noting that although the prevalence rate is high for women compared to men in both, the difference in rates between self-defined and any sexual assault for women is greater (a 12% difference) than for men (a 9% difference).

A disparity in these rates suggests that for these groups, actions considered sexual assault by virtue of the any sexual assault measure are not necessarily deemed sexual assault by the respondent.
Rates of sexual assault vary as a function of sexual orientation/identity. The lowest rates of sexual assault are experienced by the heterosexual community. Depending on the measure, those identify as bisexual or other (e.g., trans, or gender fluid) are at highest risk for experiencing sexual assault.

**Ethnicity.**
One of the goals of the sexual violence campus climate study is to assess whether the problem of sexual assault affects individuals from different cultural, racial, or ethnic groups differently. The rates for different ethnic groups are provided below. The results suggest that American Indian/Alaska Natives have the highest rate of any sexual assault (26.7%). By comparison, Hispanic/Latinos have the lowest rate of any sexual assault (14.1%).

The highest rate of self-defined sexual assault belongs to the multi-racial group (8.6%) and the lowest rate of self-defined sexual assault belongs to the Asian group (4.2%)
At SDSU, being involved in a sorority appears to be one of the highest risk factors for campus sexual assault. The rate of sexual assault among those involved in Sororities is higher than any other group and higher than the overall campus rate both when measured with the any sexual assault variable or the self-defined sexual assault variable.
It is not clear from the results if students with different GPAs are affected disproportionately by sexual assault risk or whether sexual assault affects students disproportionately based on class standing. It may be that sexual assault cuts across these particular demographic categories.

What is your GPA?

What is your class standing?
It is clear, however, that when broken down by place of residence, the highest risk of sexual assault belongs to those who live within 0-5 mile radius from the campus. This may also be reflected in the following graph on the rates of transfer student vs. native students below.
Where Does Sexual Assault Occur?
Sexual assault is happening in a variety of places and under a variety of circumstances. By far, the majority of sexual assault is occurring within 5 miles of the vicinity of the university campus and among those who live near campus.
Since attending SDSU, 64.6% of all students have been perpetrators of psychological abuse.

In the past year, 61.4% of all students have been perpetrators of psychological abuse.
Since attending SDSU, 61.7% of all students have been victims of psychological abuse.

In the past year, over 50% of students have been victims of psychological abuse.
Since attending SDSU, slightly over 17% of students have been perpetrators of physical abuse.

Since attending SDSU, slightly over 15% of students have been perpetrators of physical abuse in the past year.

In the past year, slightly over 15% of students have been perpetrators of physical abuse.
Since attending SDSU, over 16% of all students have been victims of physical abuse.

In the past year, close to 15% of all students have been victims of physical abuse.
Since attending SDSU, 4.5% of all students have injured their partner.

In the past year, 4.7% of all students have injured their partner.
Since attending SDSU, 6% of all students have been injured by their partner.

In the past year, 5.5% of all students have been injured by their partner.
14.5% of all students have had partners that have tried to control their activities.

73.2% of those students who have had partners that tried to control their activities, have reported that these incidents occurred since starting at SDSU.

***Note: Of those who reported having a partner who tried to control their activities.***
About 10% of all students have had partners that have tried to control their contact with family and friends.

69.1% of all students who have had partners that tried to control their contact with family and friends, have reported that these incidents occurred since starting at SDSU.
Slightly over 25% of all students have had partners who acted extremely jealous.

78.7% of those students who have had partners that acted extremely jealous, have reported that these incidents occurred since starting at SDSU.

***Note: Of those who reported having a partner that demonstrated extremely jealous behavior.