Sexual assault (SA) is a problem on college campuses (Krebs et al., 2007) – 1/5 women and 1/16 men are SA in college (Krebs et al., 2007) – Lack of representation of men survivors – Alcohol use proven to be associated with PTSD and SA victimization (Dworkin, 2020) – PTSD proven to be highly comorbid with alcohol use in college students (Read et al., 2014). – PTSD can influence stages of alcohol use (Kaysen et al., 2016).

Limitations:
– Only cisgender men and women – Not a balanced sample – Time of assault

Future Work:
– Expand sample to other gender identities – Examine effect of assault characteristics in PTSD and alcohol misuse – Investigate if association between high-risk drinking and severity of specific PTSD symptom clusters (i.e., intrusion, avoidance) differ by gender

Materials & Methods
– Data acquired from the Life Experiences Study 2016-2020 – 828 undergrad cisgender students with history of SA at least 19 years old – Participants consent to an online survey regarding gender identity, sexual assault victimization, PTSD severity, and high-risk drinking

Results
– 147 (17.8%) had a score ≥ 33 on PTSD Checklist (PCL-5) indicating probable PTSD (M=15.38) – 492 (59.4%) had score ≥ 6 on AUDIT indicating high risk drinking (M=7.32) – No significant difference in gender for PCL scores t(826) = 1.89, p = .178 (H1: Not supported) – Significant difference in gender for AUDIT scores t(826) = -3.194, p = .007 (H2: Supported)

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