

2019 AAU Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct

PRELIMINARY TAKEAWAYS

Since entering college, undergraduate women and TGQN survey respondents reported the highest rates of nonconsensual penetration

11.2%

of all survey respondents reported experiencing penetration involving:

- physical force (includes attempts)
- inability to consent or stop what was happening because the student was passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol
- coercion
- no voluntary agreement



Prevalence varies by gender identity and classification.

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

- 19.7% of undergraduate women respondents
 - 26.9% of undergraduate women respondents in fourth year or higher
- 5% undergraduate men respondents
 - 6.4% of undergraduate men in fourth year or higher
- 20.9% undergraduate TGQN respondents
 - 29.2% of undergraduate TGQN respondents in fourth year or higher

GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS

- 9% graduate/professional women respondents
- 2.1% graduate/professional men respondents
- 15.2% graduate/professional TGQN respondents



Since entering college, nonconsensual touching is also experienced most by undergraduate women and TGQN student respondents

15.4%

of all survey respondents reported experiencing sexual touching involving:

- physical force
- inability to consent or stop what was happening because the student was passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol
- coercion
- no voluntary agreement

Prevalence varies by gender identity and classification.

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

- 26.9% undergraduate women respondents
 - 34.2% of undergraduate women in fourth year or higher
- 6.9% undergraduate men
 - 11% of undergraduate men in fourth year or higher
- 20.7% undergraduate TGQN respondents
 - 20% of undergraduate TGQN respondents in fourth year or higher

GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS

- 11.6% graduate/professional women respondents
- 5.5% graduate/professional men respondents
- 16.9% graduate/professional TGQN respondents



The broadest view of data, which combines nonconsensual penetration and touching since entering college, shows the highest rate for undergraduate women respondents in their fourth year or higher

20.7%

of all survey respondents reported experiencing sexual touching or penetration involving:

- physical force (includes attempted penetration)
- inability to consent or stop what was happening because the student was passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol
- coercion
- no voluntary agreement

Prevalence varies by gender identity and classification.

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

- **35.3%** undergraduate women respondents
 - **45%** of undergraduate women in fourth year or higher
- **10.4%** undergraduate men
 - **14.8%** of undergraduate men in fourth year or higher
- **26.1%** undergraduate TGQN respondents
 - **29.2%** of undergraduate TGQN respondents in fourth year or higher

GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS

- **16.7%** graduate/professional women respondents
- **6.4%** graduate/professional men respondents
- **16.9%** graduate/professional TGQN respondents



Incidence rates increased from 2015 to 2019 for women and men in both the UNC-CH and aggregate data

Nonconsensual sexual touching and penetration by physical force (includes attempted penetration) and inability to consent.

Classification	UNC-Chapel Hill	Aggregate for 33 Schools
Undergraduate women	 5.2 points	 3 points
Graduate women	 3.3 points	 2.4 points
Undergraduate men	 .6 points	 1.4 points
Graduate men	 2.8 points	 .3 points
Undergraduate TGQN	 -9.9 points	 -1.3 points
Graduate TGQN	<i>2015 finding was statistically not significant</i>	 -1.0 points

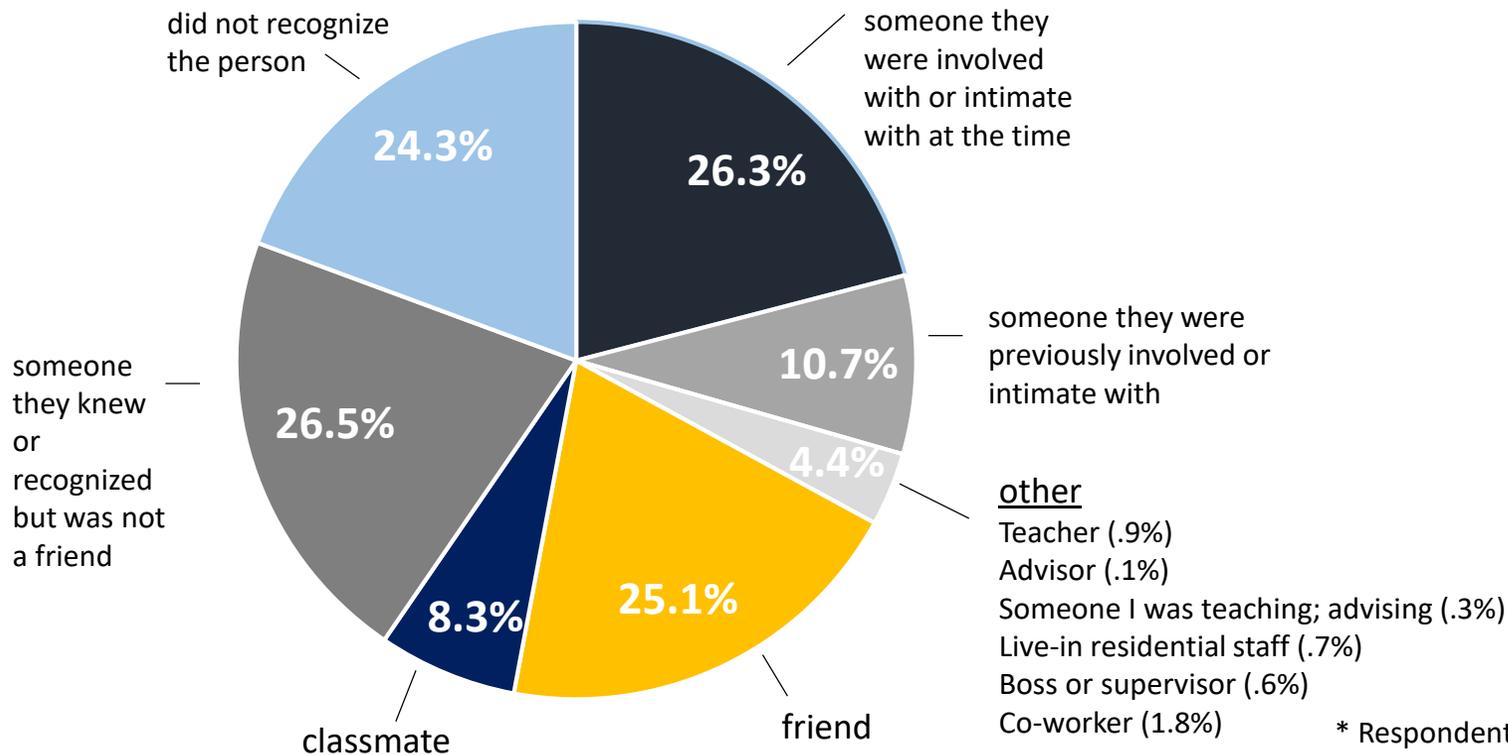
UNC-CH's percentage point increase generally reflects the larger trend in aggregate numbers. Increases in prevalence do not necessarily mean an increase in incidents. There are many factors that may contribute to increased prevalence.



Offenders are most often another student; frequently they are someone the student knows

The following data is for all survey respondents for penetration and sexual touching involving physical force; the inability to consent or stop what was happening because the student was passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol; coercion; or without voluntary agreement.

Relationship to Offender: *



Offender's Association with UNC-CH *

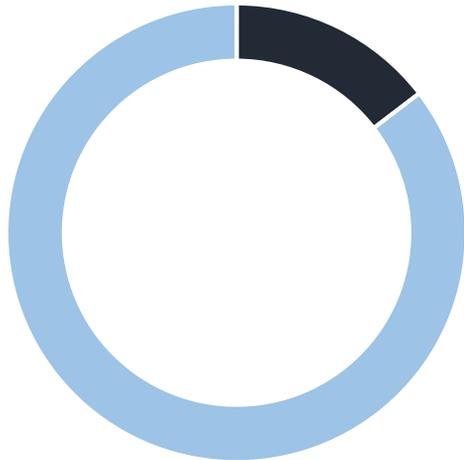
72.1% are another student
 23.2% are not associated with UNC-CH

* Respondents were allowed to select other answer options or to select all that apply.



Incidents frequently involve alcohol; occur most often in residence halls, fraternity housing, and other residential housing

The following data is for all survey respondents for penetration and sexual touching involving physical force; the inability to consent or stop what was happening because the student was passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol; coercion; or without voluntary agreement.



- Nearly **15%** of incidents occurred during an academic break or recess
- More than **85%** did not



More than **21%** occurred in a fraternity house



Nearly **21%** occurred in a University residence hall/dorm



Nearly **18%** occurred in other residential housing



More than **20%** occurred in some other place not listed



57%

57% said the offender was drinking alcohol before the incident

63%

More than **63%** said that they were drinking before the incident, keeping in mind that alcohol in no way absolves a person who acted against one's will

9%

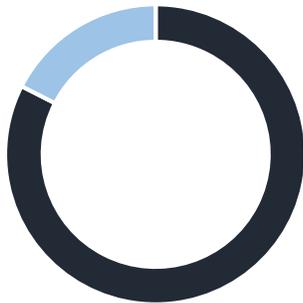
More than **9%** said they were certain or suspected that they were given alcohol or another drug without their knowledge or consent

Students are turning to friends following incidents; some are seeking help from resources and have varying experiences with them

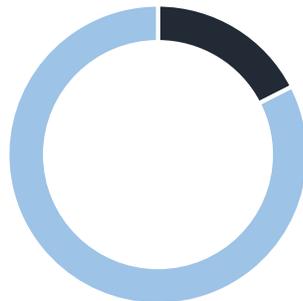
The following data is for all survey respondents for penetration and sexual touching involving physical force; the inability to consent or stop what was happening because the student was passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol; coercion; or without voluntary agreement.

Was a resource or program contacted or was someone told?

17.5%
contacted a resource or program



82.5%
told at least one other person – **78.3%** of which told a friend



Which resource or programs were most contacted?

▶ **Campus Health Services**

▶ **Equal Opportunity and Compliance**

▶ **Gender Violence Services Coordinator**

Other resources contacted included the Office of the Dean of Students, Off-Campus Community Resources, The University Ombuds Office, UNC Hospitals, UNC LGBTQ Center, UNC Police, and Off-Campus Law Enforcement.

Which resource or programs were most useful?

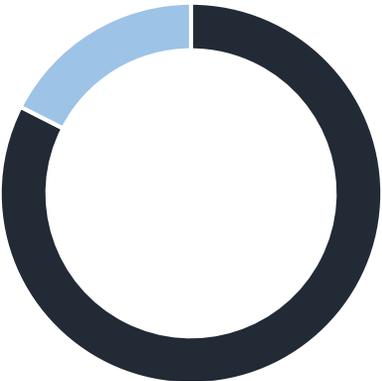
▶ The **Gender Violence Services Coordinator** was perceived to be the most useful by respondents, with **62.7%** of respondents saying that the resource was extremely useful. Unfortunately, only **24.6%** of all students are aware of this resource as a service for sexual assault or sexual other misconduct.

Of the respondents who sought help from **Off-Campus Law Enforcement**, **59.4%** said the resource was not at all useful. Respondents found **other resources** to be of varying degrees of usefulness.

Students who are not seeking help from resources are often not doing so because they do not feel the incident is serious enough

The following data is for all survey respondents for penetration and sexual touching involving physical force; the inability to consent or stop what was happening because the student was passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol; coercion; or without voluntary agreement.

Was a resource or program contacted?



82.5%

did not contact a resource or program

Why not?

The top reason for not contacting a resource.

57.8%

of students who experienced sexual assault felt it was not serious enough to contact programs or resources.

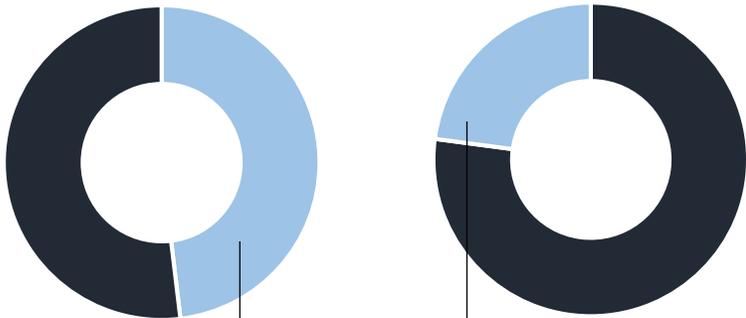
Why students felt it wasn't serious enough:

- 75.6% said they weren't injured or hurt
- 42.6% said events like this seem common
- 36.5% said it began consensually
- 28.2% said alcohol or drugs were present



Sexual harassing behavior is experienced by close to half of survey respondents and it is initiated by a range of community members

Total Survey Respondents



48.1% of all survey respondents experienced at least one type of harassing behavior.

Of all survey respondents, 22.9% reported behavior that interfered, limited their ability to participate, or created an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment.

Characteristics of the Offender

89.2%

of all students who experienced harassing behavior indicated that another student was the offender.

21.6%

21.6% of Graduate/ Professional Women respondents experiencing harassing behavior indicated that the offender was a faculty member or instructor.

16.7%

16.7% of Graduate/ Professional Men respondents experiencing harassing behavior indicated that the offender was a faculty member or instructor.

Help Sought From Resources

1 in 6.6

incidents

14.7% of respondents who experienced sexual harassment contacted a resource or program. The top reason for not contacting a resource or program is that students thought it was not serious enough (67.1%) to do so.

73.3% told another person, of which more than 68% told a friend.



Students on many campuses, including UNC-CH, are experiencing harassing behaviors; the campus community are frequently offenders

<u>UNC-CH</u>	<u>AGGREGATE</u>
48.1%	41.8%
22.9%	18.9%
89.2%	88.8%
21.6%	24%



Students **experiencing harassing behavior**



Students experiencing harassing behavior who said that the behavior **interfered** with their academic or professional performance, **limited their ability** to participate in an academic program, or **created** an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment



Students who identified the harasser as **another student**



Graduate/professional women who identified a **faculty member** as the harasser



Incidents have a significant impact on students

Aggregate data for all 33 campuses for incidents involving nonconsensual penetration by physical force or inability to consent.

62% of women, **75.7%** of TGQN students and **48.2%** of men reported **at least one academic or professional consequence.**

92.2% of both women and TGQN students and **79.6%** of men reported at least one type of **behavioral or emotional consequence.**

Emotional Impact*

Avoided or tried to avoid the person(s)
(77.4% women; 76.1% TGQN; 68.1% men)

Felt numb or detached
(60.2% women; 72.9% TGQN; 38.5% men)

Felt helplessness or hopelessness
(56.9% women; 69% TGQN, 32.3% men)

Withdrawal from interactions with friends
(46.4% women, 61.4% TGQN; 29.2% men)

Nightmares or trouble sleeping
(42.2% women; 55.8% TGQN; 21.5% men)

Fearfulness or concern for their safety
(40.6% women, 59.4% TGQN; 20.4% men)

Academic/Professional Impact*

Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams
(55.5% women; 68.7% TGQN; 38.2% men)

Decreased class attendance
(36.3% women; 54.1% TGQN; 28% men)

Difficulty going to work
(23.2% women; 39% TGQN; 17.7% men)

*Most prevalent impacts provided.



Insights drive additional action in 2019 and 2020

Next Steps:

- 1** Engage faculty to further analyze data to determine any additional areas of focus
- 2** Host a pre-coalition working session with students, faculty, staff and subject matter experts to review findings, evaluate existing training and prevention programming, and identify additional areas of focus and stakeholders needed
- 3** Bring together a coalition of students, faculty and staff to review working session recommendations, assess additional areas of need for prevention, develop a plan for implementation, oversee implementation and serve as a resource for all prevention efforts on campus

