

2019 AAU Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct

PRELIMINARY TAKEAWAYS

UNC-CH was one of many institutions to participate in the 2019 AAU national survey

PARTICIPATION

- UNC-CH was one of **33 public and private institutions** to participate in the 2019 Association of American Universities' (AAU) Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct.

- The survey was open to **undergraduate and graduate/professional students** during the Spring 2019 semester.

AREAS OF FOCUS

- The AAU sought to gain understanding of the **general climate** on campuses across the country regarding sexual assault, sexual harassment, intimate partner (relationship) violence and stalking. The AAU also sought to collect **institution-specific data** to guide prevention, support and training efforts.

DATA ANALYSIS

- The University first participated in a similar AAU survey in 2015. We **caution against direct comparisons across all questions** to the 2015 AAU data because many questions are different in the 2019 survey. However, there are areas where we pulled the numbers for a side-by-side analysis that provide insights into the climate over time.
- We also **caution against direct comparisons to 2019 aggregate** data from the 33 schools because of **wide variations across participating institutions**, but can use the findings to reinforce areas for campus action.



UNC-CH response rate increased from 2015; participants at UNC-CH in 2019 largely reflect University demographics; weighting procedure applied for several outliers

20.8%

UNC-CH overall response rate

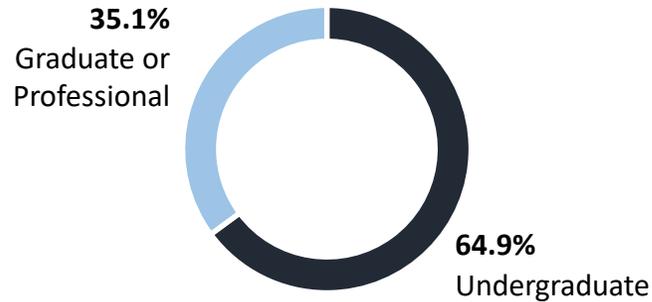
Of the 28,889 students invited to participate, 5,996 completed the survey.

A weighting procedure was applied to adjust for under- or over-representation.

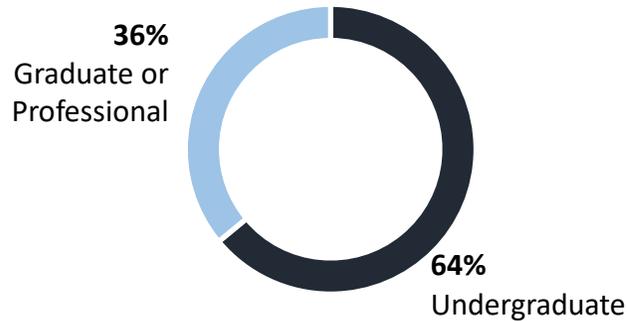
The response rate is up from the 18.4% UNC-CH response rate in 2015.

Student Affiliation

Survey Participants

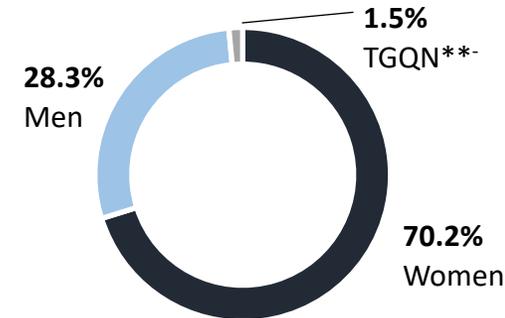


Current UNC-CH Enrollment***

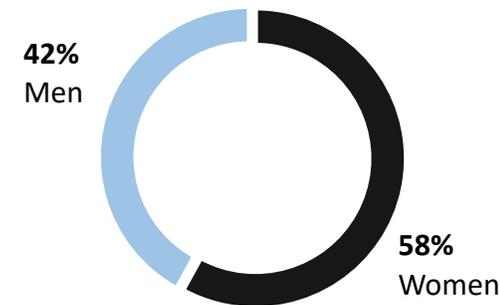


Gender Identity*

Survey Participants

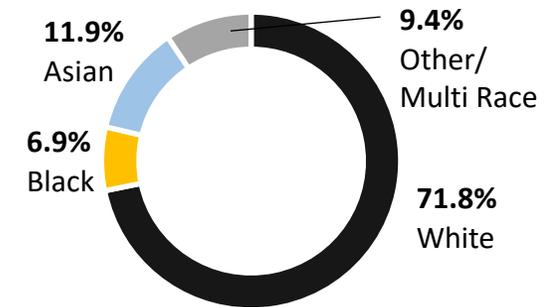


Current UNC-CH Enrollment***

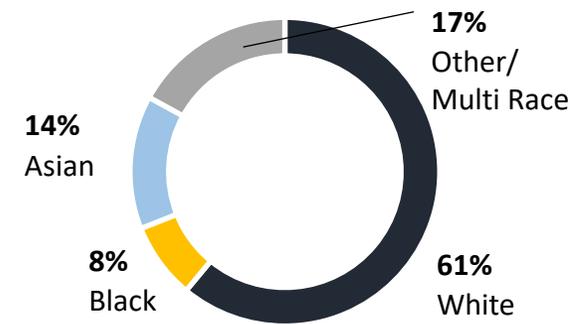


Race*

Survey Participants



Current UNC-CH Enrollment***



*Data captured differently at UNC-CH. For Gender Identity, there is no *Other* option; for Race, the Other/Multi Race data is a combined number for several races that are individually listed, including Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander. z

**TGQN students are those students who identify as trans man or woman, genderqueer or nonbinary, questioning, or who did not list an identity. z

*** Data provided where available.



Since 2015, there have been several national developments that have increased awareness

2015



First AAU Survey on Sexual Assault and Misconduct; largest national college survey of its kind to date that provides baseline insights into campus climates

The Hunting Ground documentary increases national awareness of sexual assault on campuses

2016



National media coverage and dialogue begins surrounding several sexual assault trials across the country

Continued growth of the White House's **It's on Us** national awareness and prevention campaign

2017



Spotlight on harassment and assault in the media and entertainment industries further increases dialogue and awareness across the country

Beginning of the **#MeToo Movement** raises awareness; empowers people to come forward and think about how they define past experiences

Interim Guidance issued by U.S. Department of Education on campus sexual misconduct brings campus sexual assault back into national conversation

2018



Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights issues finding regarding Title IX federal complaint filed in January 2013 against UNC-CH; highlights changes in response since complaint

Proposed new rules issued by U.S. Department of Education on campus sexual misconduct; generates conversation about campus response with more than 110,000 comments received

2019



Second AAU Survey on Sexual Assault and Misconduct administered



Several factors to consider when viewing the data; comparisons cannot be drawn across all questions from 2015 to 2019

When viewing the data together, it is important to consider the impact of several factors:

- ▶ **Increased national awareness**
- ▶ **Turnover in the student population since 2015**
- ▶ **Varying participation rates**
- ▶ **Changes to survey questions, including, but not limited to:**
 - Revised incapacitation language, although the meaning of the term did not change
 - Clarification that offenders can be unaffiliated with the school
 - An updated definition of stalking to reflect changes in legal standards
 - Changes to the structure and sequence of questions in the harassment, intimate partner violence, bystander, and training sections to increase the utility of findings



Several next steps emerge from data findings

Continued analysis of the data will highlight additional areas for improvement in the short- and long-term. However, several key findings emerge from a preliminary review of the data that require attention.

Key Data Findings:

Survey prevalence rates for sexual assault continues to be alarming and have increased since 2015.

Many students are taking action to prevent incidents as bystanders. Uncertainty about what to do may lead to inaction.

Uncertainty and misconception about what behavior is unacceptable impacts whether a person reports behavior or seeks help.

Sexually harassing behaviors are unacceptably widespread.

Next Steps:

Immediate focus must be given to strengthening prevention efforts

In the coming months, the University will bring together a coalition of students, faculty and staff, as well as host subject matter experts in working sessions, to identify concrete ways to strengthen prevention programs.

Identify ways to strengthen bystander intervention skills

The University must examine existing bystander intervention programs for effectiveness and explore ways to improve and expand these programs to reach a wider audience.

Consent education must be at the forefront of our attention

Students will be given the opportunity to collaborate with prevention and response staff to review and strengthen existing consent education and campaign materials and to launch a supplemental, consent-focused campaign for 2020.

Collective action is needed to change the culture

The University must create specific, dedicated prevention trainings and campaigns to address sexually harassing behaviors across the campus community, examine available resources for effectiveness, and create a plan for action to reach all groups on campus.

PRELIMINARY TAKEAWAYS

Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Contributing Factors

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



Prevalence varies among respondents based on certain characteristics

Students who identified with these **classifications** reported the following survey prevalence rates for **penetration or sexual touching** involving physical force or the inability to consent or stop what was happening **since entering school**:

Sexual orientation:

- heterosexual only (14.8%)
- gay or lesbian only (17%)
- **other/multiple categories (26.1%)**
- decline to state (15.2%)

Race:

- **White (18.1%)**
- Black (16.5%)
- Asian (7.5%)
- Other Multi Race (16.6%)

Disability:

- **yes (25.3%)**
- no (12.4%)

A snapshot of survey prevalence rates for **penetration or sexual touching** involving physical force or the inability to consent or stop what was happening **capturing the school year**, which consisted of the beginning of the Fall 2018 term until the survey was administered during the Spring 2019 term:

Prevalence for undergraduate women by year during the 2018-2019 academic year:

- **first year undergraduate women (20.1%)**
- second year undergraduate women (13.9%)
- third year undergraduate women (9.9%)
- four year or higher undergraduate women (14.7%)

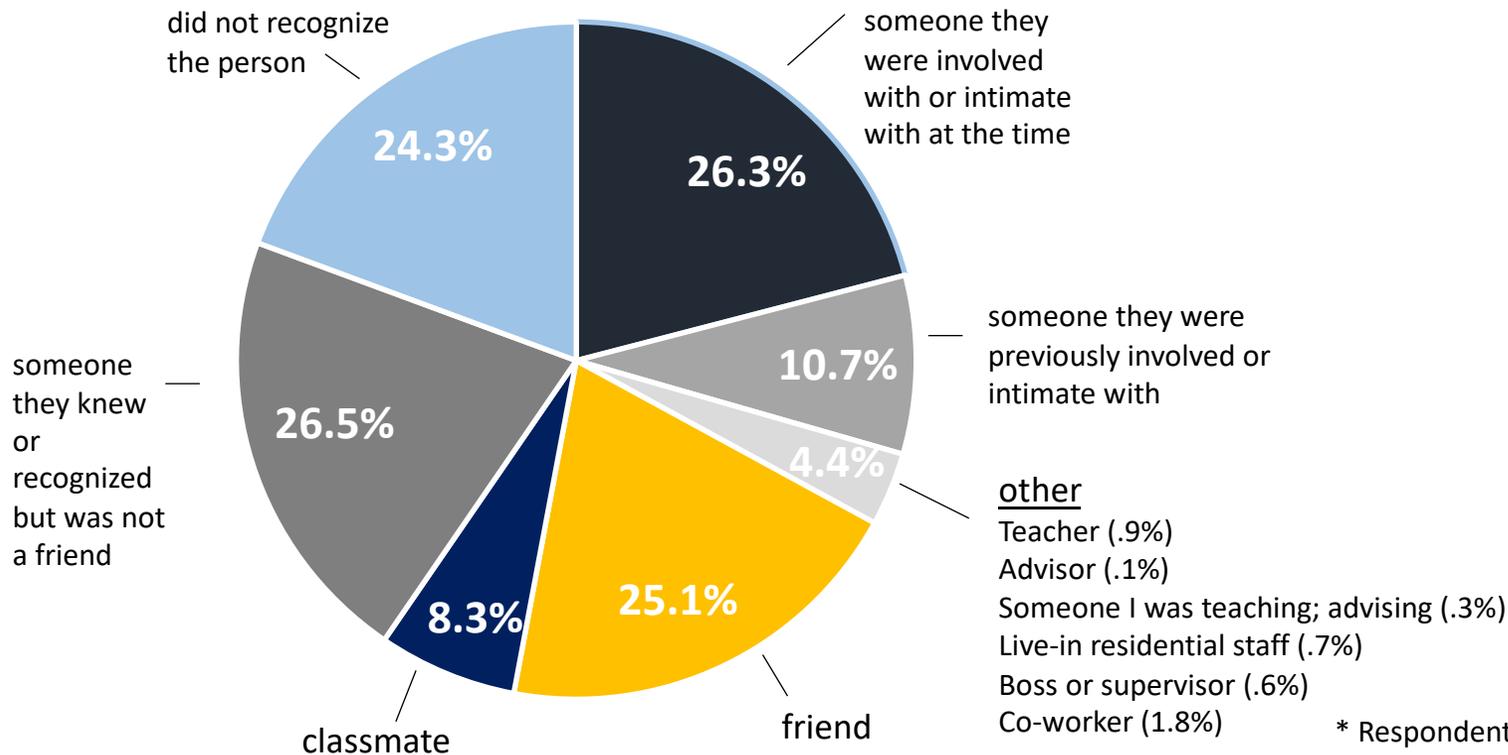
When reviewing data, it is important to consider the impact of non-response bias. Non-response occurs when students who do not take the survey respond differently than students who do. For example, if non-respondents are more likely to be victimized, the estimated victimization rate will be too low. If non-respondents are less likely to be victimized, then estimates are too high. Additional research is needed to determine whether non-response bias impacts reported incidents based on certain characteristics.



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 *

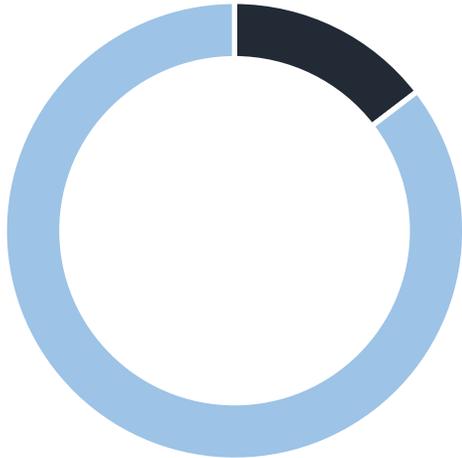
72.1% are another student
 23.2% are not associated with UNC-CH

* 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%

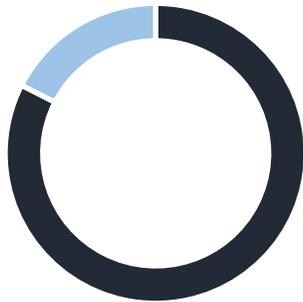
More than **9%** said they were certain or suspected that they were given alcohol or another drug without their knowledge or consent

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

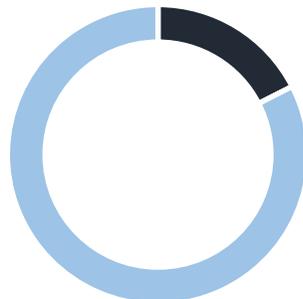
The following data is for all survey respondents for penetration and sexual touching involving physical force; the inability to consent or stop what was happening because the student was passed out, asleep, or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol; coercion; or without voluntary agreement.

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?

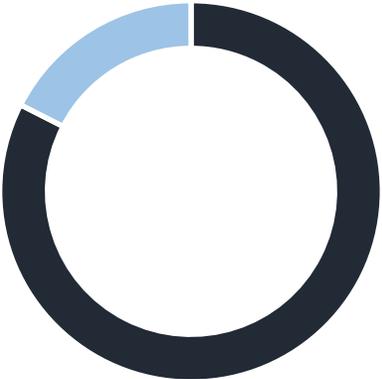
▶ The **Gender Violence Services Coordinator** was perceived to be the most useful by respondents, with **62.7%** of respondents saying that the resource was extremely useful. Unfortunately, only **24.6%** of all students are aware of this resource as a service for sexual assault or sexual other misconduct.

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

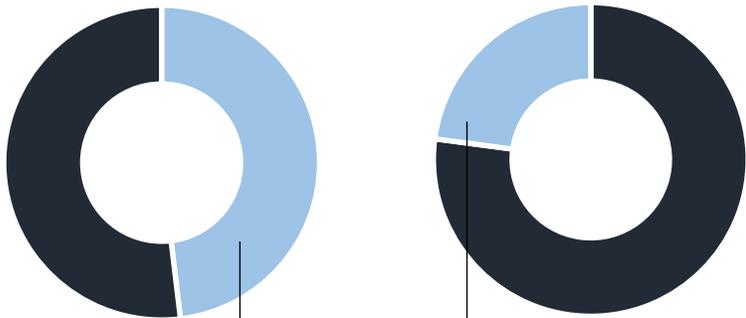


PRELIMINARY TAKEAWAYS

Prevalence of Sexual
Harassment, IPV and Stalking

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

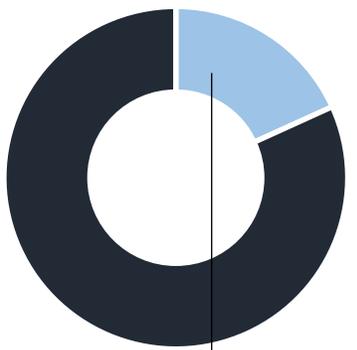
14.7% of respondents who experienced sexual harassment contacted a resource or program. The top reason for not contacting a resource or program is that students thought it was not serious enough (67.1%) to do so.

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

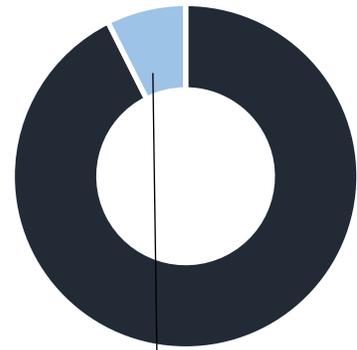


Stalking is most prevalent among women; students tell friends and family more than they seek resources

Total Survey Respondents



18.2% of all survey respondents experienced at least one type of stalking behavior, which ranged from unwanted phone calls and texts to a student being followed or having activities monitored by another.



Of all survey respondents, 7.4% experienced behaviors associated with stalking by the same person more than once and feared for their safety or experienced substantial emotional distress.

Characteristics of the Offender

66.1%

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

21.5%

21.5% of Graduate/Professional Men respondents experiencing stalking indicated that the offender was a staff member or administrator.

Help Sought From Resources

1 in 3.9

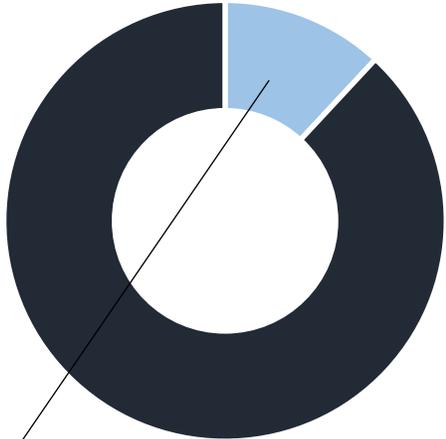
incidents

25.2% of survey respondents who experienced stalking contacted a resource. The top reasons for not contacting a resource were that the student did not think it was serious enough (53.6%) or they thought they could handle it themselves (51.3%).

Of the 88.1% who told another person, 83.3% told a friend.

Intimate partner violence is most prevalent among undergraduates and TGQN respondents; nearly 25% seek resources

Total Survey Respondents



11.9% of student survey respondents experienced intimate partner violence

By Gender Identity and Classification

- ▶ 15.8% Undergraduate Women
- ▶ 8% Graduate/Prof. Women
- ▶ 12.4% Undergraduate Men
- ▶ 7.7% Graduate/Prof. Men
- ▶ 23.5% TGQN

TGQN and undergraduate student respondents reported experiencing intimate partner violence most frequently.

Help Sought From Resources

1 in 4.2
incidents

23.7% of survey respondents contacted a resource. The top reasons for not contacting a resource are that the student did not think it was serious enough (52.4%) or the student thought they could handle it themselves (53.4%).

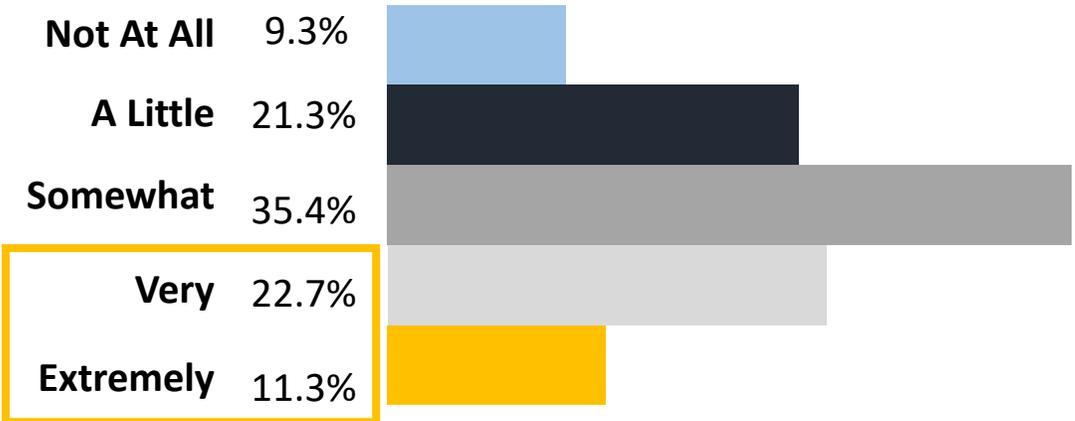
Of the 77.1% who told another person, 68.9% told a friend.

PRELIMINARY TAKEAWAYS

Awareness and Perceived Risks

Students perceive sexual assault and other sexual misconduct to be a problem; many students do not believe that it will happen to them

How Problematic Respondents Perceive Sexual Assault or Other Sexual Misconduct to be at UNC-CH



Perceptions closely reflect the percentage of students who have witnessed concerning behavior. See slide 8.

Likelihood that Respondents Feel They Will Experience Sexual Assault or Other Sexual Misconduct at UNC-CH

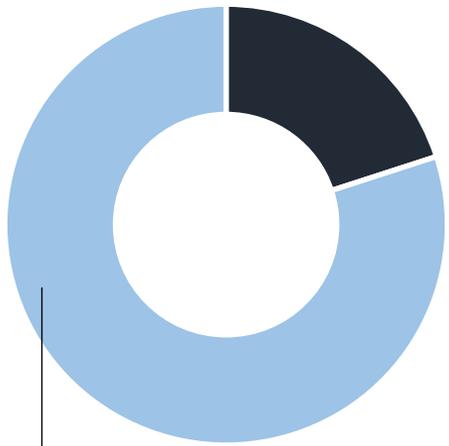


Undergraduate women are more likely to feel that they will experience sexual assault or misconduct at UNC-CH, with **25.4%** indicating that it is somewhat likely; **11.6%** very likely and **3.2%** extremely likely.

TGQN respondents indicated similar higher levels of concern with **17.9%** indicating somewhat likely, **14.9%** very likely, and **6.3%** extremely likely.

Most students are completing training; overall knowledge of policies and resources varies

TRAINING OR SESSION



80% Completed Training

Despite training being mandatory for all students at UNC-CH, more than **80%** of survey respondents reported taking a training module or information session about sexual misconduct since arriving at UNC-CH.

Recall of Topics Covered:

- Nearly **92%** of those who completed training reported the training covered how **sexual assault or other sexual misconduct is defined** on campus.
- Nearly **87%** of those who completed training said the training covered **where to seek help**.

KNOWLEDGE LEVELS, REGARDLESS OF TRAINING

Interestingly, of all survey respondents, the following levels of knowledge were reported, regardless of training:

Nearly **68%** say they are somewhat to extremely knowledgeable about **how sexual assault and other sexual misconduct are defined** at UNC-CH.

More than **96%** of survey respondents are aware of at least **one service or resource** related to sexual assault or other sexual misconduct at UNC-CH, but only more than **73%** say that they are somewhat to extremely knowledgeable about where to get help if a friend experiences sexual assault or misconduct and **64%** indicate knowing where to report.



Many students are taking action to prevent incidents; uncertainty about how to act may lead to inaction

BEHAVIOR WITNESSED

Almost **30%** of students have noticed someone at UNC-CH making **inappropriate sexual comments** about someone else's appearance, sharing **unwanted sexual images**, or otherwise acting in a way that they believed was making others feel uncomfortable.

More than **8%** of student respondents have witnessed a **pattern of ongoing sexual comments or behaviors** that made them concerned that a fellow student was experiencing **sexual harassment**.

Nearly **15%** of students have witnessed someone at UNC-CH behaving in a **controlling or abusive way** towards a dating or sexual partner.

Nearly **18%** of students said they witnessed a situation they believe could have led to a sexual assault.

SOME ACTION TAKEN*

NO ACTION; UNCERTAIN OF WHAT TO DO

▶ **67.8%** **21.7%**

▶ **79.3%** **14.7%**

▶ **77.5%** **14.4%**

▶ **72.9%** **17.5%**

**Includes those who acted by directly intervening or interrupting the situation.*



PRELIMINARY TAKEAWAYS

UNC-CH AAU Survey Data from 2015 to 2019

Survey respondents reported a higher number of incidents in 2019; reports in the survey do not necessarily mean an increase in incidents



Prevalence of Nonconsensual Sexual Penetration by Physical Force (includes attempts), Inability to Consent*, Coercion or Without Active, Ongoing Voluntary Agreement indicated by survey respondents has increased since 2015 across nearly all gender identities and classifications.

	Undergraduate Women	Graduate/Professional Women	Undergraduate Men	Graduate/Professional Men	TGQN
2019	19.7%	9%	5%	2.1%	19.1%
2015	15%	6.3%	4%	.9%	19.6%



Prevalence of Nonconsensual Sexual Touching by Physical Force, Inability to Consent*, Coercion or Without Active, Ongoing Voluntary Agreement indicated by survey respondents has increased since 2015 across nearly all gender identities and classifications.

	Undergraduate Women	Graduate/Professional Women	Undergraduate Men	Graduate/Professional Men	TGQN
2019	26.9%	11.6%	6.9%	5.5%	19.5%
2015	23%	8.6%	6.4%	2.4%	20.6%

*Referred to as incapacitation in 2015 survey.

Survey respondents reported a higher number of incidents in 2019; reports in the survey do not necessarily mean an increase in incidents



Survey Prevalence Rates of Nonconsensual Sexual Penetration or Sexual Touching by Physical Force (includes attempts), Inability to Consent*, Coercion or Without Active, Ongoing Voluntary Agreement

	Total	Women	Men	TGQN
2019	20.7%	29.1%	8.8%	23.2%
2015	16.2%	23.3%	6.6%	27.4%

Changes in reported numbers of other forms of sexual misconduct on the survey instrument:

- **Sexual harassment:** The 2015 survey instrument contained a different sequence of questions such that direct comparisons cannot be made to 2019 data.
- **Stalking:** The definition of stalking changed to reflect legal standards since 2015 such that direct comparisons cannot be made to 2019 data.
- **Intimate partner violence:** Although the questions asking about IPV did not change since 2015, a question asking about whether the student had a partner since enrolling did, which may impact the percentage of students who were asked questions about IPV. Therefore, direct comparisons cannot be made.

*Referred to as incapacitation in 2015 survey.



Knowledge of resources at UNC-CH has largely stabilized since 2015

Similarly, although many questions asking about knowledge and perceived levels of risk are similar between the 2015 and 2019 surveys such that data can be viewed side by side, the questions were phrased differently. Questions in the 2019 survey used “sexual assault or other sexual misconduct,” while questions in the 2015 survey did not use the word “other.”

Are you
*very or
extremely*
knowledge
able about

...

How sexual assault
and (other) sexual
misconduct are
defined at UNC-CH?



- **2019** = 32.1%
- **2015** = 30.4%

Where to get help at
UNC-CH if you or a friend
experienced sexual assault or
(other) sexual misconduct?



- **2019** = 34.2%
- **2015** = 35.5%

Where to make a report
of sexual assault or
(other) sexual
misconduct at UNC-CH?



- **2019** = 27.8%
- **2015** = 28.3%

What happens when a
student reports sexual
assault or (other) sexual
misconduct at UNC-CH?



- **2019** = 13.5%
- **2015** = 15.5%

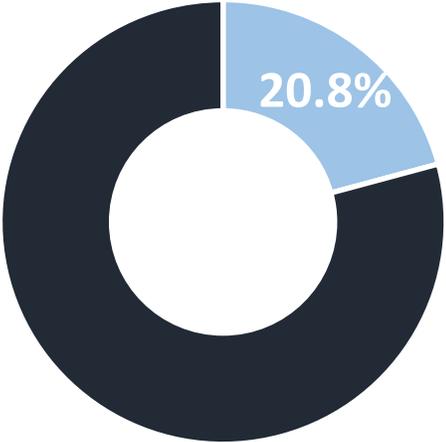


PRELIMINARY TAKEAWAYS

UNC-CH Survey Data and AAU Aggregate Data

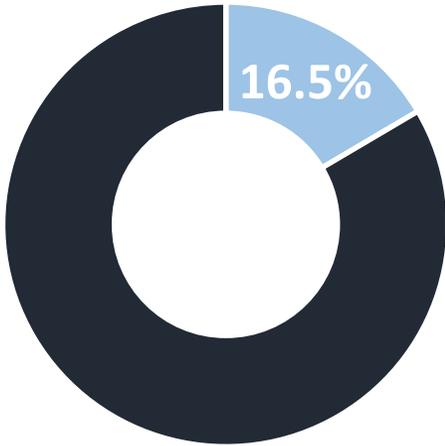
UNC-Chapel Hill students had a greater participation rate than students at other public schools and a lower rate than private institutions in the 2019 survey; participation can impact non-response bias

UNC-Chapel Hill
Participation Rate

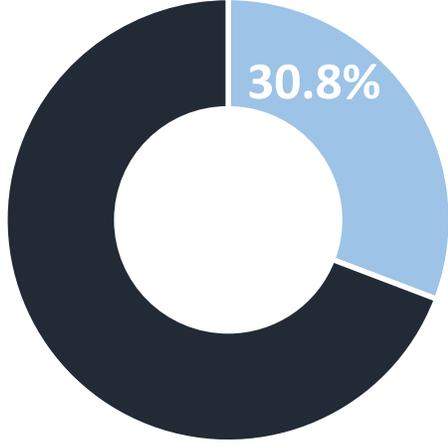


The participation rate at UNC-CH increased from 18.4% in 2015.

Aggregate Public Schools
Participation Rate



Aggregate Private Schools
Participation Rate



Again, non-response bias occurs when students who do not take the survey respond differently than students who do. For example, if non-respondents are more likely to be victimized, the estimated victimization rate will be too low. If non-respondents are less likely to be victimized, then estimates are too high. Analysis of the 2015 data found some evidence that the estimates were too high, although not by a large amount. Differences between institutions in prevalence may not only reflect differences in students' experiences, but the extent to which the estimates are subject to bias due to non-response. Schools with lower response rates are more likely to have estimates from the survey that are higher than those of the student population.

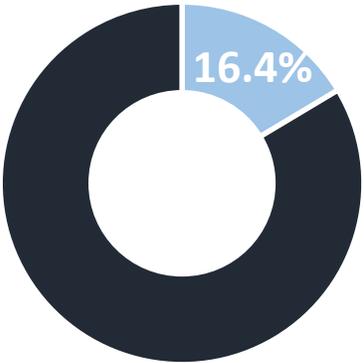


Sexual assaults reported in the survey vary by gender and classification across participating schools

Prevalence rates are for nonconsensual penetration and sexual touching by force (includes attempted penetration) or inability to consent since enrolled.

UNC-Chapel Hill

Total Prevalence:



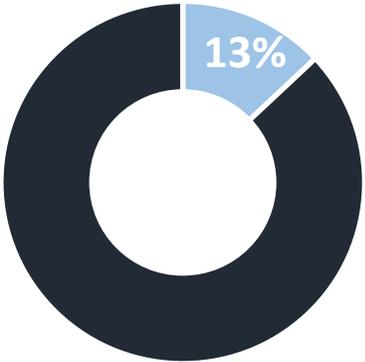
Prevalence by gender identity and classification:

- **23.8%** women
- **16%** TGQN students
- **6.1%** men

Undergraduates have higher rates across all gender identities. In fact, prevalence rates reach **37.9%** for undergraduate women in their fourth year or higher.

Aggregate 33 Schools

Total Prevalence:



Prevalence by gender identity and classification:

- **20.4%** women
- **20.3%** TGQN students
- **5.1%** men

Similarly, undergraduates have higher rates across all gender identities. In fact, prevalence rates reach **32.8%** for undergraduate women in their fourth year or higher.

Estimates vary across the 33 schools. Differences between institutions in prevalence may not only reflect differences in students' experiences, but the extent to which the estimates are subject to bias due to non-response. The variation across schools emphasizes the importance of not generalizing from these 33 schools to a larger population (e.g. national) and not comparing specific schools to one another.

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

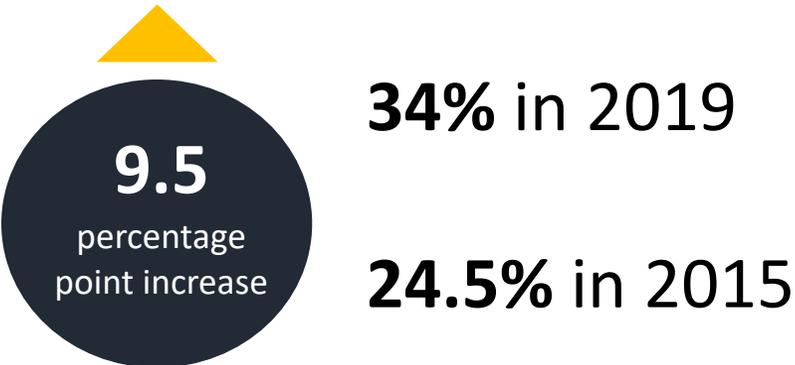
UNC-CH's percentage point increase generally reflects the larger trend in aggregate numbers. Increases in prevalence do not necessarily mean an increase in incidents. There are many factors that may contribute to increased prevalence.



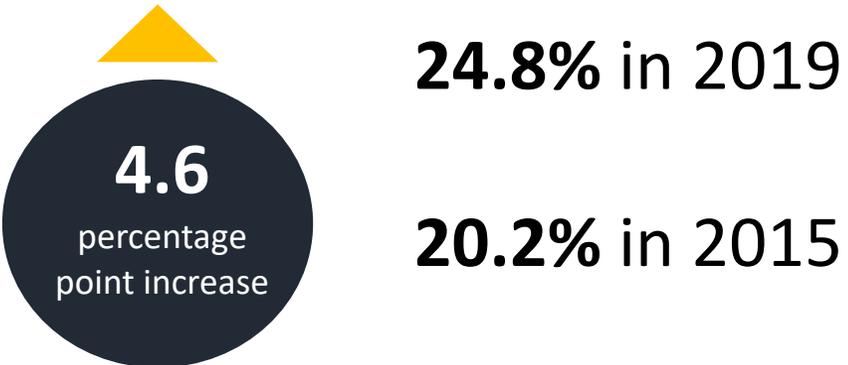
Students are increasingly perceiving sexual assault to be problematic at UNC-Chapel Hill and on other campuses

Although many questions asking about knowledge and perceived levels of risk are similar between the 2015 and 2019 surveys such that data can be viewed side by side, the questions were phrased differently. Questions in the 2019 survey used “sexual assault or other sexual misconduct,” while questions in the 2015 survey did not use the word “other.”

Students who responded that sexual assault or (other) sexual misconduct is very to extremely problematic at UNC-CH:



Students who responded that sexual assault or (other) sexual misconduct is very to extremely problematic in aggregate data:



Percentage changes further vary by gender identity and classification.

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.



NEXT STEPS

Implementing an Action Plan

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** Bring together a coalition of students, faculty and staff to 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
- 3** Co-host working sessions with students, faculty, staff and subject matter experts to inform the coalition's work

