



National Campus Climate Survey

2019 Winter/Spring Term Data Collection Report

Prepared for:

University of New Mexico

National Campus Climate Survey
c/o SoundRocket
950 Victors Way, Suite 50
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48108
www.nationalcampusclimatesurvey.org

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INTRODUCTION

The National Campus Climate Survey (NCCS) was developed to help universities and colleges cultivate their campus communities. The NCCS assists initiatives that support an inclusive living, learning, and working environment by collecting data that inform university administration and staff about student experiences with sexual misconduct, as well as their knowledge of campus resources and support services and their views on general campus climate.

The NCCS particularly contributes to the conversation around campus sexual assault by informing ongoing campus efforts to prevent sexual misconduct and violence; enhancing support for victims and survivors when incidents occur; and learning where gaps in knowledge of resources and reporting options exist among students.

Additionally, the study was designed to:

- **Meet state and federal requirements** for campus climate and similar surveys.
- Provide a **scientifically rigorous and useful survey**.
- Provide **survey implementation strategies** that match institutions' varying needs for defensible data.
- Provide a **benchmarking tool** for institutions looking to evaluate change over time or between their campus and others.

This report summarizes the methodology and results of the NCCS study conducted in Spring 2019 for the University of New Mexico.

Report Intention & Target Audience

The NCCS team has developed this standardized report to facilitate rapid dissemination of the findings. Our intention is to present the key results that we understand most institutions wish to see. We have developed this report as a starting point for institutional administrators.

This report is not fully customized to reflect local context that may be relevant to fully understand these findings. Each participating institution must bring its local context together with these findings to develop a more complete understanding of the story that they tell.

Participating schools may use this report in any manner that is effective for their intended purposes of the study. This report may be used to publicly present study results, or it may be a first look at the data that is used in the preparation of a more in-depth and school specific interpretation of the results conducted by the institution. This report is provided as one of many tools to be used as each institution sees fit.

Explicit Language Warning

This report uses explicit language, including anatomical names of body parts and descriptions of sexual situations and acts. These situations include sexual misconduct, broadly defined to include nonconsensual (also known as unwanted) kissing and touching; oral vaginal, or anal penetration; and sexual harassment. Reading this report might remind you of experiences that you, friend, or family member have gone through. If you would like to talk to someone confidentially about questions or concerns relating to sexual misconduct, including sexual assault, please contact one of the following resources.

Confidential Resources

The following resources were presented in the consent form and within the respondent communications and survey as resources available for students if they felt they needed assistance at any time.

- LoboRESPECT Advocacy Center: 505-277-2911
- **National Sexual Assault Hotline:** 800-656-4673

NCCS INSTRUMENT

The National Campus Climate Survey (NCCS) was developed via a collaboration between SoundRocket and the University of Michigan (U-M) Survey Research Center, both located in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The survey design process originated when the University of Michigan decided to implement a campus climate study in 2015. After implementing the survey at U-M and analyzing results, the questionnaire was adjusted during preparation for the Spring 2016 administration with input from two other schools to ensure its veracity for use in multiple institutions.

The survey is comprised of five sections: (1) Background, (2) Campus Experiences, (3) Campus Resources, (4) Sexual Experiences, and (5) Unwanted Experiences. The survey concludes with a thank you screen and information about the incentive(s) being offered to respondents in gratitude for their time and input.

Due to the sensitive nature of the survey, responses were not required for any of the survey questions – except for the consent question; if an individual did not consent to participate, they were not shown subsequent survey questions. Because participants could choose to skip any questions they did not wish to answer, the number of respondents in data tables varies by question.

METHODOLOGY

The NCCS is administered as an on-line web survey; the survey is optimized so that it can be completed successfully on mobile devices and tablets, as well as on desktop or laptop computers. Mobile optimization is implemented dynamically during the survey when the system detects that a mobile-sized screen is in use.

Student Sample Eligibility

To ensure consistency and standardization of the NCCS across schools, the population of study for the NCCS is defined as any full or part-time graduate student who is at least 18 years old and is enrolled at a participating school at least as of February 2, 2019.

Schools are asked to provide a list of eligible students based on these criteria; this may be the entire student population, a randomly selected sample, or a frame from which the NCCS selects the sample.

UNM provided a list of 5656 students who were enrolled at UNM as of February 2, 2019.

During the preparation for and during the course of data collection, individuals who are not eligible to participate may be identified. This may be the result of duplicates, undergraduate students, students who were not enrolled, or students who were not 18 years of age as of February 2, 2019. When those cases are identified, the NCCS discontinued data collection efforts and flagged the case as ineligible.

After removing 1 ineligible cases identified in the UNM sample, a remaining eligible sample of 5655 was included.

Respondent Communications

The following survey communications were emailed to potential participants during data collection:

Table 1: Respondent Communications

Study Invitation	Tuesday, March 19, 2019
Survey Reminder 1	Friday, March 22, 2019
Survey Reminder 2	Tuesday, March 26, 2019
Survey Reminder 3	Saturday, March 30, 2019
Survey Reminder 4	Thursday, April 4, 2019
Survey Reminder 5	Wednesday, April 10, 2019

During the data collection phase of the study, students who had partially completed the survey and those who had not logged into the survey (non-responders) received reminder e-mails. Partial and non-responders could receive up to five reminder emails; these reminders included links to the survey, information about incentives offered, and encouragement for study participation.

Respondent Incentives

National Random Drawing Incentive

To encourage participation, students who completed the survey were entered into a random national sweepstakes drawing to win one of ten \$100 gift cards; students were notified of their eligibility for the gift card drawing in the invitation.

School Specific Random Drawing

UNM included an additional random drawing for its students as part of the NCCS. The additional incentive items (and quantities) provided by UNM were:

- Starbucks \$10 Gift Card (2)
- Dion’s \$10 Gift Card (2)
- Golden Pride \$10 Gift Card (4)
- Red UNM Baseball Cap (4)
- UNM Lanyard (7)

Response Rates

Table 2: Definitions of Terms

Term	Definition
Eligible Sample (n)	Number of sampled participants who were eligible to participate in the survey after removing any ineligible cases (e.g., not a student as of the eligibility date, not 18 years of age or older, duplicate cases).
Complete Responses (I)	Number of sampled participants who consented to participate, navigated through the entire survey, and submitted their answers at the final question.
Partial Responses (P)	Number of sampled participants who consented but did not submit their answers at the final question.
Visitors (V)*	Number of sampled participants who logged into the survey but did not respond to the consent question.
Refusals (R)	Number of sampled participants who indicated that they did not want to participate in the survey by not consenting in the survey when asked, or by some other means.
Non-contact (NC)	Number of sampled participants where contact was never made.
Other Nonresponder (O)**	Number of sampled participants who did not respond, and do not fit into any other category above.
Unknown (UH and UO)**	Number of sampled participants with unknown household status or unknown eligibility.

*The NCCS differentiates between Visitors and Partial Responses: Visitors are treated as Refusals (R) in all response rate calculations.

**The NCCS did not use these dispositions in the course of conducting data collection; however, they are defined here and in the following response rate calculation for ease of comparison with the AAPOR standards used.

Response Rate Defined

As described in the definition of terms in Table 2 during the NCCS data collection, any respondent who consented to the survey was considered as a response in the response rate calculation. This included Completed Responses (I) and Partial Responses (P). Item missing data, resulting from a respondent’s refusals to answer specific questions were not considered in the definition of a response in the response rate calculations.

To ensure clarity and standardization of the response rate for this study, the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) Standard Definitions for all response rate calculations were used. Specifically, this study used a standard response rate (AAPOR RR2), the calculation for which is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: AAPOR RR2 Formula

$$RR2 = \frac{(I + P)}{(I + P) + (R + NC + O) + (UH + UO)}$$

Completion Rate Defined

The completion rate, as displayed in Table 3, is a measure of the proportion of the number of responders who completed the survey over the number of responders who did not. This rate only considers those who have either Completed (I) or Partially Completed (P) the survey. It is calculated as shown in Figure 2. The CR was weighted in the same way as the response rate (RR2).

Figure 2: Completion Rate (CR) Formula

$$CR = \frac{I}{I + P}$$

Table 3: NCCS Response Rate

	Total Eligible Sample (n)	Total Consenting (I+P)	Response Rate (AAPOR RR2)	Completion Rate (CR)
Overall	5655	1563	27.64%	86.50%

RESULTS

Tables in this report summarize and show results grouped by key respondent attributes, namely, total sample, gender, and race. These tables present data in percentages; all numbers are rounded to one decimal place. The main report tables do not display statistically significant differences identified between groups; significance testing results can be found in Appendix 3 along with a full set of data tables for all NCCS questions.

Many other respondent characteristics exist that may influence the likelihood that an individual may experience a non-consensual or unwanted sexual experience. Some of these include: sexual identity (heterosexual vs. other), disability status (disabled vs. non-disabled), ethnicity/race, citizenship (foreign born vs. U.S. born), residence/housing location (on-campus vs. off-campus), and Greek system affiliation (Fraternity/Sorority member vs. non-Greek member). A brief analysis of such risk factors is provided in this report (see Risk Factor Analysis); additional analyses incorporating these variables can be conducted using the 2019 NCCS dataset.

Campus Resources

The first section of the survey asks students to report their knowledge of school policies, their overall feeling of safety on campus and their perception of how University of New Mexico views and handles sexual misconduct and assault incidents.

Table 4: Campus Resource Knowledge by Total Sample & Gender (% Yes)

	Total	Female	Male
Know that UNM has a local policy	90.1	89.9	91.4
Know where to find/read the local policy	68	64.2	73.5
Know where to get help on campus if a sexual assault occurs	82	81	83.7

Table 5: Campus Resource Knowledge by Graduate Student Type (% Yes)

	Master's	Doctoral	Professional	Graduate Non-Degree
Know that UNM has a local policy	90.4	92.6	87.1	82.5
Know where to find/read the local policy	69.2	68.5	58.3	72.2
Know where to get help on campus if a sexual assault occurs	83.8	85.8	76.8	69.7

Table 6: Levels of Agreement with Statements About My School’s Approach to Sexual Misconduct by Total Sample & Gender (% Strongly Agree + Agree)

	Total	Female	Male
Aware of UNM’s process to address misconduct complaints	86.9	85.4	89.9
UNM takes sexual misconduct complaints seriously	82.8	80.8	86.7
UNM responds fairly to sexual misconduct complaints	78.7	77.6	81.7
I feel relatively safe from sexual misconduct at UNM	83.9	77.8	94.4

Table 7: Levels of Agreement with Statements About My School’s Approach to Sexual Misconduct by Graduate Student Type (% Strongly Agree + Agree)

	Master’s	Doctoral	Professional	Graduate Non-Degree
Aware of UNM’s process to address misconduct complaints	88.5	90.4	79.8	76.2
UNM takes sexual misconduct complaints seriously	84.8	81.7	80.3	80
UNM responds fairly to sexual misconduct complaints	81.6	77.4	70.4	78.2
I feel relatively safe from sexual misconduct at UNM	84.7	83	78.9	86.8

Table 8: Levels of Agreement with Statements About My School’s Approach to Sexual Assault Issues by Total Sample & Gender (% Strongly Agree + Agree)

	Total	Female	Male
UNM takes training in sexual assault prevention seriously	89.8	88.4	92.1
UNM is doing a good job of educating students about sexual assault	83.1	82.8	84.2
UNM is doing a good job of trying to prevent sexual assault from happening	76.6	75.9	78.8
UNM is doing a good job of providing needed services to those who have experienced sexual assault	81.6	79.8	85.8
<i>If I were sexually assaulted, I believe my school would...</i>			
...take my case seriously	81.1	81	82.3
...protect my privacy	84.7	82.7	88.6
...treat me with dignity and respect	85.2	84.7	86.5
...enable me to continue my education without having to interact with my assailant	73.9	71.3	80.4

Table 9: Levels of Agreement with Statements About My School’s Approach to Sexual Assault Issues by Graduate Student Type (% Strongly Agree + Agree)

	Master’s	Doctoral	Professional	Graduate Non- Degree
UNM takes training in sexual assault prevention seriously	92.7	88.4	87.1	85.3
UNM is doing a good job of educating students about sexual assault	86.1	83.3	80.2	74
UNM is doing a good job of trying to prevent sexual assault from happening	79.8	74.2	75.2	73.2
UNM is doing a good job of providing needed services to those who have experienced sexual assault	84.6	79.8	77.2	78.8
<i>If I were sexually assaulted, I believe my school would...</i>				
...take my case seriously	82.9	79.7	80.8	80.5
...protect my privacy	86.9	83	82.4	84.6
...treat me with dignity and respect	88.4	82.6	82.4	85.2
...enable me to continue my education without having to interact with my assailant	77.1	72.3	70.4	71.6

Table 10: Likelihood to Report a Sexual Assault Incident by Total Sample & Gender (% Very + Somewhat Likely)

	Total	Female	Male
Campus Sexual Assault Prevention Center	75.9	75.4	76.5
Local Police or Sheriff Department	77	77.5	77.7
Other Campus Office or Department	95.6	95.6	95.2

Table 11: Likelihood to Report a Sexual Assault Incident by Graduate Student Type (% Very + Somewhat Likely)

	Master's	Doctoral	Professional	Graduate Non- Degree
Campus Sexual Assault Prevention Center	79.5	78.5	61.5	63.6
Local Police or Sheriff Department	78.1	73	81	83.8
Other Campus Office or Department	95.6	96.3	91.1	97.9

Students were asked whether they have received any training or attended any programs that provided education on sexual relationships or sexual misconduct. Overall, 93.8% of UNM students report that they have received training or attended a program since they started attending school. *(For a detailed list of all potential topics, see Appendix 3.)*

Sexual Experiences & Consent

In the Sexual Experiences section of the NCCS, students are asked a few questions about personal engagement in sexual activity within the past 12 months. 83.01% of students (84.19% females, 81.84% males) overall have engaged in some form of sexual activity – including kissing and fondling – within the past 12 months.

Table 12: Sexual Activity Agreement Seeking Behavior (% of Total Sample)

	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	Rarely	Never
<i>When you have engaged in any form of sexual activity in the past 12 months, how often did you...</i>					
...seek verbal agreement for the activity	54.4	18.8	10.1	8.9	7.7
...give verbal agreement for the activity	52.5	19.1	11.5	8.8	8.1
...seek non-verbal agreement for the activity	76	8.7	5.4	3.2	6.7
...give non-verbal agreement for the activity	74.4	9.9	6.8	2.7	6.1

To help understand the potential associations between alcohol consumption, other drug use, and sexual behavior, the NCCS asks students to respond to three questions that link these concepts.

Table 13: Sexual Activity with Alcohol and/or Other Drug Use Behavior (% of Total Sample)

	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	Rarely	Never
<i>When you have engaged in any form of sexual activity in the past 12 months, how often were you...</i>					
...drinking alcohol, even if not drunk or intoxicated	1.1	2.5	27.4	38.6	30.3
...drunk or intoxicated	0.8	2.3	18.3	40.7	38
...using drugs or other substances	0.3	0.7	5	9.4	84.6

Unwanted Sexual Experiences

To gain a picture of sexual misconduct and assault experiences, it is critical to understand the specific nature of the unwanted experience itself within the context of when and where the event took place. The NCCS asks respondents five sets of questions regarding different types of nonconsensual sexual experiences across three different timeframes. The five areas are: unwanted fondling, oral sex, vaginal penetration, any bodily penetration, and anal penetration. The three timeframes include: past 12 months, since enrolling at UNM, and entire lifetime.

The “any bodily penetration” question set is only asked if an individual self-identified as “transgender/gender non-conforming.” The total number of individuals in this category is less than 15; due to this extremely small sample – to ensure confidentiality and anonymity for all respondents – the “any bodily penetration” questions are not shown in this report and the “transgender/gender non-conforming” group is not used in any direct comparisons.

The NCCS uses “Past 12 Months” as its standard timeframe for most all measures collected in order to provide consistent responses for comparison purposes; thus, the survey responses capture the current climate regarding sexual misconduct within the campus community, and create an appropriate benchmark from which to measure change against future surveys. This standardized reference period not only allows for cohort comparison (based on year in school), it is also helpful in identifying changes over time with a given school experience and is crucial to evaluating the success of programs and policies aimed at reducing sexual misconduct and assault. In addition, the “Past 12 Months” measure tends to allow for better comparison to other data sources (such as institution reports, national survey data, etc.); to provide compatibility with other campus climate survey instruments, the NCCS also captures “Since Enrollment” and “Lifetime” versions for most measures.

Tables 15 – 21 summarize types of experiences during which nonconsensual sexual behaviors occurred. An asterisk “*” is used in cells to indicate when zero respondents reported “yes,” in these cases population estimates cannot be calculated. In addition, some respondents answered “don’t know” to questions regarding specific nonconsensual sexual experiences – the estimates presented in this report are based on the percentages of the total who answered “yes” to any of the questions. For brevity, tables show abbreviated versions of the questions asked in the survey; Table 14 details the complete survey language and the abbreviation used to reference each item.

Table 14: Nonconsensual (Unwanted) Sexual Experiences Survey Language & Associated Report Abbreviation

Survey Question	Reference in Report Tables
Continually verbally pressuring you after you said you didn't want to; this includes telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about you, showing displeasure, criticizing your sexuality or attractiveness, or getting angry but not using physical force	Verbally pressuring
Taking advantage of you when you were under the influence of drugs or too drunk to stop what was happening	Taking advantage while drunk or on drugs
Taking advantage of you while you were unconscious or asleep or physically incapacitated (such as from illness, injury or disability) and you could not stop what was happening	Taking advantage while unconscious, asleep or physically incapacitated
Threatening to physically harm you or someone close to you	Threatening physical harm
Using force, for example, holding you down with their body weight, pinning your arms or having a weapon	Using physical force

Unwanted Sexual Experiences: Fondling, etc.

Table 15: Past 12 Months Unwanted Fondling Experiences by Total Sample & Gender (% Yes)

	Total	Female	Male
<i>In the past 12 months, has anyone fondled, kissed or rubbed up against the private areas of your body or removed some of your clothes without your consent, but did not attempt sexual penetration by...</i>			
Verbally pressuring	4.2	5.3	2.5
Taking advantage while drunk or on drugs	2	2.5	1
Taking advantage while unconscious, asleep or physically incapacitated	0.7	0.6	1
Threatening physical harm	1	1	1.2
Using physical force	1.5	1.8	1
Yes to any of the above	5.7	7.4	3.1

Table 16: Past 12 Months Unwanted Fondling Experiences by Graduate Student Type (% Yes)

	Master's	Doctoral	Professional	Graduate Non-Degree
<i>In the past 12 months, has anyone fondled, kissed or rubbed up against the private areas of your body or removed some of your clothes without your consent, but did not attempt sexual penetration by...</i>				
Verbally pressuring	3.8	4.8	3.3	4.4
Taking advantage while drunk or on drugs	2.3	1.3	3.3	1.5
Taking advantage while unconscious, asleep or physically incapacitated	0.7	0.6	1.7	*
Threatening physical harm	0.3	1.7	0.8	0.7
Using physical force	0.9	2.3	1.7	*
Yes to any of the above	5.4	6.1	5	5.8

Unwanted Sexual Experiences: Oral

Table 17: Past 12 Months Unwanted Oral Sex Experiences by Total Sample & Gender (% Yes)

	Total	Female	Male
<i>In the past 12 months, has anyone had oral sex with your or made you have oral sex with them without your consent by...</i>			
Verbally pressuring	1.5	1.6	1.4
Taking advantage while drunk or on drugs	0.9	1.1	0.4
Taking advantage while unconscious, asleep or physically incapacitated	0.7	0.7	0.6
Threatening physical harm	0.5	0.2	1
Using physical force	0.5	0.6	0.4
Yes to any of the above	2.5	2.9	1.8

Table 18: Past 12 Months Unwanted Oral Sex Experiences by Graduate Student Type (% Yes)

	Master's	Doctoral	Professional	Graduate Non-Degree
<i>In the past 12 months, has anyone had oral sex with your or made you have oral sex with them without your consent by...</i>				
Verbally pressuring	1.9	1.3	*	0.7
Taking advantage while drunk or on drugs	1.9	0.2	*	*
Taking advantage while unconscious, asleep or physically incapacitated	1.2	0.2	*	0.7
Threatening physical harm	0.2	0.8	*	0.7
Using physical force	0.4	1	*	*
Yes to any of the above	3.7	2.1	*	0.7

Unwanted Sexual Experiences: Vaginal

Table 19: Past 12 Months Unwanted Vaginal Sex Experiences by Student Status (% Yes)

	All Females	Master's	Doctoral	Professional	Graduate Non-Degree
<i>In the past 12 months, has a man put his penis into your vagina, or has anyone inserted fingers or objects into your vagina without your consent by...</i>					
Verbally pressuring	2.5	2.5	1.8	2.5	4.7
Taking advantage while drunk or on drugs	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.2	*
Taking advantage while unconscious, asleep or physically incapacitated	1	1.1	0.4	2.5	1.2
Threatening physical harm	0.2	0.3	*	*	1.2
Using physical force	0.9	0.8	1.1	*	1.2
Yes to any of the above	3.7	4.1	2.2	3.7	7

Unwanted Sexual Experiences: Anal

Table 20: Past 12 Months Unwanted Anal Sex Experiences by Total Sample & Gender (% Yes)

	Total	Female	Male
<i>In the past 12 months, has a man put his penis into your anus, or has anyone inserted fingers or objects into your anus without your consent by...</i>			
Verbally pressuring	0.8	0.7	1
Taking advantage while drunk or on drugs	0.4	0.5	0.2
Taking advantage while unconscious, asleep or physically incapacitated	0.2	*	0.4
Threatening physical harm	*	*	*
Using physical force	0.2	0.2	0.2
Yes to any of the above	1	0.7	1.4

Table 21: Past 12 Months Unwanted Anal Sex Experiences by Graduate Student Type (% Yes)

	Master's	Doctoral	Professional	Graduate Non-Degree
<i>In the past 12 months, has a man put his penis into your anus, or has anyone inserted fingers or objects into your anus without your consent by...</i>				
Verbally pressuring	1.1	0.6	*	0.8
Taking advantage while drunk or on drugs	0.5	0.4	*	*
Taking advantage while unconscious, asleep or physically incapacitated	*	0.2	*	0.8
Threatening physical harm	*	*	*	*
Using physical force	0.2	0.4	*	*
Yes to any of the above	1.3	0.8	*	0.8

Unwanted Sexual Experiences: Overall Summary

Table 22: Method of **Penetrative** Nonconsensual Sexual Experiences in the Past 12 Months by Total Sample & Gender (% Yes)

	Total	Female	Male
Verbally pressuring	2.9	3.8	1.6
Taking advantage while drunk or on drugs	1.4	1.8	0.6
Taking advantage while unconscious, asleep or physically incapacitated	1.2	1.6	0.6
Threatening physical harm	0.7	0.5	1
Using physical force	1.2	1.5	0.6
Yes to any of the above	4.5	6	2.1

Table 23: Method of **Penetrative** Nonconsensual Sexual Experiences in the Past 12 Months by Graduate Student Type (% Yes)

	Master's	Doctoral	Professional	Graduate Non-Degree
Verbally pressuring	3.7	2.1	1.7	3.6
Taking advantage while drunk or on drugs	2.6	0.6	0.8	*
Taking advantage while unconscious, asleep or physically incapacitated	1.8	0.4	1.7	1.5
Threatening physical harm	0.4	0.8	*	1.5
Using physical force	1.2	1.5	*	0.7
Yes to any of the above	6.3	2.9	2.5	5.1

Table 24: Method of **All** Nonconsensual Sexual Experiences in the Past 12 Months by Total Sample & Gender (% Yes)

	Total	Female	Male
Verbally pressuring	5.2	6.9	2.7
Taking advantage while drunk or on drugs	2.7	3.4	1.4
Taking advantage while unconscious, asleep or physically incapacitated	1.6	1.8	1.4
Threatening physical harm	1.2	1.1	1.6
Using physical force	2.1	2.5	1.4
Yes to any of the above	7.6	10	3.7

Table 25: Method of **All** Nonconsensual Sexual Experiences in the Past 12 Months by Graduate Student Type (% Yes)

	Master's	Doctoral	Professional	Graduate Non-Degree
Verbally pressuring	5.6	5.1	3.3	5.8
Taking advantage while drunk or on drugs	3.7	1.5	3.3	1.4
Taking advantage while unconscious, asleep or physically incapacitated	2.1	0.8	2.5	1.4
Threatening physical harm	0.5	1.9	0.8	1.4
Using physical force	1.6	2.9	1.7	0.7
Yes to any of the above	8.2	6.9	5.8	8.7

As noted, the NCCS uses “Past 12 Months” as its standard timeframe for most measures collected in order to provide consistent responses for comparison purposes. Students are asked specifically about unwanted sexual experiences that have occurred within the past 12 months. Students are also asked whether they have had any unwanted sexual experiences at other times in their lives, specifically, the NCCS asks whether any incidents have occurred since they enrolled at their school or in their lifetime. Given the overlap in these timeframes, the columns shown in Table 26 are not mutually exclusive. The “Since Enrollment” time shows percentages of students who experienced an event that occurred longer than 12 months prior but since the individual has been a student at UNM (i.e., students who have been enrolled for more than 12 months), and students who indicate an event happened in past 12 months and who have been enrolled for less than 12 months. The “Lifetime” column shows total percentages of students who have had an unwanted sexual experience in the past 12 months, since enrollment, or at some point in their lifetime.

Table 26: Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Experiences (% of Total Sample)*

	Past 12 Months	Since Enrollment	Lifetime
Fondling, etc. (no penetration)	5.7	15.1	53.3
Oral Sex	2.5	3.9	14.6
Vaginal Penetration	3.7	11	33.1
Anal Penetration	1	2.7	8.1

*NOTE: Categories are **NOT** mutually exclusive

Sexual Harassment

Along with questions regarding specific unwanted sexual experiences that involved bodily contact, the Unwanted Sexual Experiences section of the survey also asks respondents about various forms of sexual harassment they may have encountered; Tables 27-28 summarize responses.

Table 27: Sexual Harassment Experiences by Total Sample & Gender (% Yes)

	Total	Female	Male
<i>In the past 12 months, has anyone...</i>			
Stared at you in a sexual way or looked at the sexual parts of your body after you asked them to stop	10.1	14.3	3.7
Made teasing comments of a sexual nature about your body or appearance after you asked them to stop	10.2	14.2	4.5
Sent you sexual or obscene materials such as pictures, jokes, or stories in the mail, by text, or over the Internet, after you asked them to stop	6.3	7.7	3.9
Showed you pornographic pictures when you had not agreed to look at them	6	5.4	6.3
Made sexual or obscene phone calls to you when you had not agreed to talk to them	2.7	2.6	2.2
Watched you while you were undressing, nude, or having sex, without your consent	1.1	0.7	1.6
Taken photos or videotapes of you when you were undressing, nude, or having sex, without your consent	1.3	1.5	1.2
Showed you the private areas of their body (ex. buttocks, penis, or breasts) without your consent	6.2	7.4	4.1
Made sexual motions to you, such as grabbing their crotch, pretending to masturbate, or imitating oral sex without your consent	7	9.3	2.9
Masturbated in front of you without your consent	1.5	1.7	0.8
Yes to any unwanted sexual harassment experiences in the past 12 months	21.5	26.4	13.1
Yes to any unwanted sexual harassment experiences since enrollment	27.9	35	15.6
Yes to any unwanted sexual harassment experiences during lifetime	47.8	59	29.2

Table 28: Sexual Harassment Experiences by Graduate Student Type (% Yes)

	Master's	Doctoral	Professional	Graduate Non- Degree
<i>In the past 12 months, has anyone...</i>				
Stared at you in a sexual way or looked at the sexual parts of your body after you asked them to stop	10.1	9.9	9.9	10.5
Made teasing comments of a sexual nature about your body or appearance after you asked them to stop	10.5	8.9	14.9	10.5
Sent you sexual or obscene materials such as pictures, jokes, or stories in the mail, by text, or over the Internet, after you asked them to stop	6	6.8	5.8	6.1
Showed you pornographic pictures when you had not agreed to look at them	6.2	6.2	5	5.3
Made sexual or obscene phone calls to you when you had not agreed to talk to them	2.3	3.1	0.8	3.8
Watched you while you were undressing, nude, or having sex, without your consent	1.2	0.8	0.8	2.3
Taken photos or videotapes of you when you were undressing, nude, or having sex, without your consent	2	1	*	1.5
Showed you the private areas of their body (ex. buttocks, penis, or breasts) without your consent	7.3	5.6	4.2	6
Made sexual motions to you, such as grabbing their crotch, pretending to masturbate, or imitating oral sex without your consent	6.2	6.8	7.4	10.5
Masturbated in front of you without your consent	1.2	1.7	2.5	0.8
Yes to any unwanted sexual harassment experiences in the past 12 months	22.7	20.6	21.5	21.1
Yes to any unwanted sexual harassment experiences since enrollment	28.1	28.5	31.4	24.2
Yes to any unwanted sexual harassment experiences during lifetime	49.4	46.4	48.3	48.5

Repeated Harassment

Individuals who indicated that they had experienced some form of sexual harassment in the past 12 months were asked a follow-up question regarding whether all or some of these incidents involved the same person. 41.2% report that, yes, the same person was responsible for one or more harassment incidents; many people consider repeated sexual harassment by the same individual to be a form of stalking.

Perpetrator Details

The final group of questions related to Unwanted Sexual Experiences ask individuals who reported at least one nonconsensual sexual incident within the past 12 months to provide a few details about the perpetrator in the most recent event they experienced.

Table 29: Unwanted Sexual Experience Perpetrator Gender by Total Sample & Gender (% of all victims)

	Total	Female Victim	Male Victim
Male Perpetrator	81.4	92.2	38.9
Female Perpetrator	12.4	2.6	50

Table 30: Unwanted Sexual Experience Perpetrator Gender by Graduate Student Type (% of all victims)

	Master's Victim	Doctoral Victim	Professional Victim	Graduate Non-Degree Victim
Male Perpetrator	77.3	90.6	71.4	91.7
Female Perpetrator	13.6	9.4	28.6	8.3

With respect to victims' relationships to perpetrators, the most commonly cited are:

1. Ex-romantic partner: 17.5%
2. Stranger: 14.4%
3. Someone I met at a party, social event, or gathering: 13.4%
4. Non-romantic friend: 8.2%
5. Current romantic partner or spouse: 8.2%

Victims were also asked whether the perpetrator was in some way affiliated with University of New Mexico. 27.8% responded yes, the person responsible for the unwanted sexual behavior is affiliated with UNM. The top mentioned roles for school affiliated perpetrators are:

1. Student: 59.3%
2. Other: 14.8%

Propensity to Tell Others

Among the 7.6% of students who experienced at least one nonconsensual sexual incident within the past 12 months, 46.4% say they told someone about the incident. This means that **53.6% say they did not tell anyone about the incident.**

Of those who did tell someone about the incident, the individuals most often told were:

1. Friend: 82.2%
2. Spouse or romantic partner: 26.7%
3. Roommate: 17.8%

Among the 53.6% who say that they did not tell anyone about their nonconsensual sexual incident(s), reasons for not telling someone about the incident include:

- Felt embarrassed or ashamed: 44.2%
- Blamed myself: 30.8%
- Did not want to get the person who did it in trouble: 17.3%
- Did not think anyone would do anything: 28.8%
- Did not think it was serious enough to report: 46.2%
- Concerns about consequences; legal, academic or otherwise: 23.1%
- Other: 9.6%

Official Reporting Behavior

Students who experienced at least one nonconsensual sexual incident within the past 12 months were asked whether they officially reported the incident(s) to law enforcement or to a school office or department. Tables 31-32 show the percentages of these students who reported an incident to an official agency or office and where they reported.

Table 31: Sexual Assault Incident Official Reporting Among Those Who Experienced an Incident Within the Past 12 Months by Total Sample & Gender (% Reporting)

	Total	Female	Male
Campus Sexual Assault Prevention Center	0.1	*	0.2
Local Police, Sheriff, or Campus Safety Department	0.1	*	0.2
Other Campus Office, Department, or Professional*	0.2	0.1	0.2
% Who Reported to Any Official Agency/Office	0.2	0.1	0.2

*Professional includes (but is not limited to): medical doctor, nurse, counselor, therapist, or social worker.

Table 32: Sexual Assault Incident Official Reporting Among Those Who Experienced an Incident Within the Past 12 Months by Graduate Student Type (% Reporting)

	Master's	Doctoral	Professional	Graduate Non-Degree
Campus Sexual Assault Prevention Center	*	0.2	*	*
Local Police, Sheriff, or Campus Safety Department	*	0.2	*	*
Other Campus Office, Department, or Professional*	*	0.2	0.9	*
% Who Reported to Any Official Agency/Office	*	0.2	0.9	*

*Professional includes (but is not limited to): medical doctor, nurse, counselor, therapist, or social worker.

Among the students who **did not** officially report the incident(s) to law enforcement or a school office, reasons for not officially reporting include:

- Felt embarrassed or ashamed: 38.9%
- Blamed myself: 27.4%
- Did not want to get the person who did it in trouble: 16.8%
- Did not think UNM would do anything: 21.1%
- Did not think it was serious enough to report: 64.2%
- Other: 13.7%

Sexual Assault Incident Location

Individuals who reported having a nonconsensual sexual experience in the past 12 months were asked where the event took place. The response options differentiate between on, near and off campus areas. “On-Campus” is defined as *all University owned or managed property*, “Near-Campus” is defined as *areas within 1/2 mile (10 blocks) of campus*, and “Off-Campus” is defined as *areas further than 1/2 mile (10 blocks) of campus*. Tables 33-34 summarize the results.

Table 33: Sexual Assault Incident Location by Total Sample & Gender (% of all victims)

	Total	Female	Male
On-Campus	8.2	6.5	16.7
Near-Campus	12.4	13	11.1
Off-Campus	67	68.8	61.1

Table 34: Sexual Assault Incident Location by Graduate Student Type (% of all victims)

	Master’s	Doctoral	Professional	Graduate Non-Degree
On-Campus	4.5	12.5	*	8.3
Near-Campus	9.1	9.4	28.6	25
Off-Campus	65.9	71.9	71.4	66.7

Partnered Relationship Issues

Students were asked if they were involved in a partnered relationship within the past 12 months. Partnered relationships as defined in this study include: casual relationships, repeated or regular hook-ups, steady or serious relationships and marriage, civil union domestic partnership or cohabitation. All who responded affirmatively to this question were asked a series of questions regarding possible negative domestic experiences. Tables 35-36 summarize the responses.

Table 35: Intimate Partner Violence Experiences by Total Sample & Gender (% Yes)

	Total	Female	Male
<i>In the past 12 months, have you...</i>			
...had a partner or spouse who got very jealous?	12	9.6	16.4
...had a partner or spouse who threatened to harm or kill themselves in order to control your life?	2.9	2.5	3.5
...had a partner or spouse who kept you from going to classes or pursuing educational goals?	2.4	1.9	3.2
...had a partner or spouse try to keep you away from your family or friends?	4.8	4.2	5.7
...had someone close to you sometimes say insulting things or threaten you?	13.1	13.5	12.2
...had someone you were afraid to disagree with because they might hurt you or other family members?	4.3	5	3.2
...had a relationship with someone who has pushed, hit, choked, strangled, kicked or otherwise physically hurt you?	3.8	4.2	2.7
...ever physically hurt someone close to you?	2.3	2.5	1.5
...ever worried that you might physically hurt someone close to you?	1.9	1.9	1.5
...had a partner or spouse who tried to control your life?	7.1	6.6	8
Yes to any intimate partner violence in the past 12 months	21.9	20.8	23.6
Yes to any intimate partner violence since enrollment	25	25.8	23.1
Yes to any intimate partner violence during lifetime	41.1	44.2	35.2

Table 36: Intimate Partner Violence Experiences by Graduate Student Type (% Yes)

	Master's	Doctoral	Professional	Graduate Non-Degree
<i>In the past 12 months, have you...</i>				
...had a partner or spouse who got very jealous?	12.8	10.9	7.9	15.7
...had a partner or spouse who threatened to harm or kill themselves in order to control your life?	3.3	2.9	2	1.7
...had a partner or spouse who kept you from going to classes or pursuing educational goals?	3	2.6	1	0.9
...had a partner or spouse try to keep you away from your family or friends?	4.3	5	2.9	7
...had someone close to you sometimes say insulting things or threaten you?	13.4	13.8	5.9	15.7
...had someone you were afraid to disagree with because they might hurt you or other family members?	3.7	6.4	1	2.6
...had a relationship with someone who has pushed, hit, choked, strangled, kicked or otherwise physically hurt you?	3	4.5	4	4.3
...ever physically hurt someone close to you?	2.6	2.4	2	*
...ever worried that you might physically hurt someone close to you?	2	1.9	2	1.7
...had a partner or spouse who tried to control your life?	7.4	7.9	4	6.1
Yes to any intimate partner violence in the past 12 months	22.6	21.9	14.7	27
Yes to any intimate partner violence since enrollment	25.1	25.4	23.8	26.1
Yes to any intimate partner violence during lifetime	42.1	38.7	34.7	53.2

Sexual Misconduct Incident Bystander Behavior

All students were asked about their own behavior in situations where sexual misconduct or assault could - or did - result.

Table 37: Bystander Behavior by Total Sample & Gender (% Yes)

	Total	Female	Male
<i>In the past 12 months, did you experience any of the following?</i>			
Walked a friend who has had too much to drink home from a party, bar, or other social event.	31.3	29.6	34.1
Talked to the friends of a drunk person to make sure they don't leave him/her behind at a party, bar, or other social event.	28	27.9	28.5
Spoke up against sexist jokes.	45.5	52.1	33.8
Tried to distract someone who was trying to take a drunk person to another room or trying to get them to do something sexual.	7	7.6	6.1
Ask someone who looks very upset at a party if they are okay or need help.	28.8	28.8	28.1
Intervene with a friend who was being physically abusive to another person.	6.4	6.3	6.3
Intervene with a friend who was being verbally abusive to another person.	15.5	14.9	16.3
Yes to any bystander behavior	62.4	65.6	56.4

Table 38: Bystander Behavior by Graduate Student Type (% Yes)

	Master's	Doctoral	Professional	Graduate Non- Degree
<i>In the past 12 months, did you experience any of the following?</i>				
Walked a friend who has had too much to drink home from a party, bar, or other social event.	32.9	29.4	35.8	29.1
Talked to the friends of a drunk person to make sure they don't leave him/her behind at a party, bar, or other social event.	29.6	26.8	31.7	23.1
Spoke up against sexist jokes.	43.9	46.3	47.1	47.8
Tried to distract someone who was trying to take a drunk person to another room or trying to get them to do something sexual.	6.6	6.1	11.7	7.5
Ask someone who looks very upset at a party if they are okay or need help.	30.5	27.4	31.7	26.1
Intervene with a friend who was being physically abusive to another person.	6.6	6.9	3.3	5.2
Intervene with a friend who was being verbally abusive to another person.	15.1	16.3	14.2	14.9
Yes to any bystander behavior	62	62	70.8	59

Risk Factor Analysis

Overall, a few significant differences emerged regarding unwanted sexual misconduct experiences among University of New Mexico graduate students. Findings of note include:

REGARDING FONDLING

- Female graduate students were significantly more likely than males to report experiencing unwanted fondling at some point within the past 12 months, since enrollment at UNM, and during their lifetimes.
- Non-heterosexual graduate students were more likely than heterosexuals to report experiencing unwanted fondling at some point within the past 12 months, since enrollment at UNM, and during their lifetimes.

REGARDING UNWANTED EXPERIENCES

- Females are more likely than males to report having had a non-consensual fondling, oral, or anal, sexual experience during their lifetimes, and are also more likely than males to say they have had unwanted fondling or oral experiences since enrollment.
- Among those who had an unwanted sexual experience within the past 12 months, female graduate students were more likely than males to say that the experience included verbal pressuring and/or being taken advantage of while drunk or on drugs.
- Females, nonheterosexuals, individuals with a disability, and those born in the U.S. were more likely than males, heterosexuals, individuals with a disability, and those born outside the U.S. to report:
 - having an unwanted sexual experience of any type (fondling, oral, vaginal, or anal) during their lifetimes.
 - experiencing some form of intimate partner violence (IPV) during their lifetimes.

REGARDING SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Females are more likely than males to report having experienced some form of sexual harassment within the past 12 months, since enrollment, and/or during their lifetime. In particular, females are significantly more likely than males to report that during the past 12 months someone:

- Stared at them in a sexual way or looked at the sexual parts of their body after they asked them to stop
- Made teasing comments of a sexual nature about their body or appearance after they asked them to stop
- Sent them sexual or obscene materials such as pictures, jokes, or stories in the mail, by text, or over the internet after they asked them to stop
- Made sexual motions, such as grabbing their crotch, pretending to masturbate, or imitating oral sex without their consent

WITH RESPECT TO POLICIES AND REPORTING:

- While nine out of ten (90.1%) of UNM graduate students say that they know UNM has a local policy regarding sexual misconduct, fewer than seven out of ten (68%) say that they know where to find/read the local sexual misconduct policy.
- Male graduate students are more likely than females to say that they know where to find/read the UNM local sexual misconduct policy.
- Males and females agree that UNM responds fairly to sexual misconduct complaints, but male graduate students are more likely than females to agree that they:
 - Feel relatively safe from sexual misconduct at UNM;
 - Are aware of UNM’s process to address sexual misconduct complaints;
 - Think UNM takes sexual misconduct complaints seriously.
- Males are significantly more likely than females to agree that:
 - They are aware of UNM’s process to address misconduct complaints;
 - UNM takes sexual misconduct complaints seriously; and
 - They feel relatively safe from sexual misconduct at UNM.
- Heterosexuals, individuals who do not have a disability, and those who were not born in the U.S. are significantly more likely than non-heterosexuals, individuals with a disability, and those born in the U.S. to agree that:
 - They are aware of UNM’s process to address misconduct complaints;
 - UNM takes sexual misconduct complaints seriously;
 - UNM responds fairly to sexual misconduct complaints; and
 - They feel relatively safe from sexual misconduct at UNM.
- Males are significantly more likely than females to agree that UNM:
 - Takes training in sexual assault prevention seriously; and
 - Is doing a good job of providing needed services to those who have experienced sexual assault.
- Heterosexuals, individuals who do not have a disability, and those who were not born in the U.S. are significantly more likely than non-heterosexuals, individuals with a disability, and those born in the U.S. to agree that UNM:
 - Takes training in sexual assault prevention seriously;
 - Is doing a good job of educating students about sexual assault;
 - Is doing a good job of trying to prevent sexual assault from happening; and
 - Is doing a good job of providing needed services to those who have experienced sexual assault.
- Males are significantly more likely than females to agree that - if they were sexually assaulted - UNM would:
 - Protect their privacy; and
 - Enable them to continue their education without having to interact with their assailant.
- Heterosexuals, individuals who do not have a disability, and those who were not born in the U.S. are significantly more likely than non-heterosexuals, individuals with a disability, and those born in the U.S. to agree that - if they were sexually assaulted - UNM would:
 - Take their case seriously;
 - Protect their privacy;
 - Treat them with dignity and respect; and
 - Enable them to continue their education without having to interact with their assailant.

Use of Findings and Next Steps

The results of this survey underscore the importance of regularly collecting data to inform UNM about student experiences surrounding sexual conduct. Further analyses of survey results may be warranted to inform the work of UNM offices in developing enhanced education and prevention efforts, to ensure that ample support is available, and to bridge gaps in knowledge and/or understanding of all resources available.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT INFORMATION

Confidentiality

To ensure success of this survey, given the sensitive nature of several of the questions, a key element of the study design was to limit direct access between University of New Mexico employees and students who were being surveyed. Integral to this effort was the use of an independent contractor (SoundRocket) for data collection efforts; this provided a firewall between respondents' identity and their survey responses. Consistent with standard practices for cross-sectional data collections such as this, SoundRocket was required to use encryption technologies (including SSL for all web-based interfaces) and adhere to strict guidelines to maintain data security and confidentiality. SoundRocket has been collecting sensitive data from college student populations for over 10 years. Communications, staff training, processes and quality inspections all focused on minimizing disclosure risk. SoundRocket agreed to be held to the same standards prescribed by the University of New Mexico IRB to protect respondents before, during and after this study.

After the sample list for the study was provided to SoundRocket, no University of New Mexico employee ever came into contact with any identifying information on any potential survey respondent in a way that would allow them to link survey responses to individual identity. Only SoundRocket employees could access survey records containing identifying information during data collection; this was necessary to monitor response rates and to respond to support calls and inquiries. Interviewers were only provided with a name and phone number for non-responding participants; interviewers could not access any survey data. These facts were openly disclosed during contacts with respondents to assure them that their responses would not be linked back to them. After the study was completed, SoundRocket destroyed all identifiable data (electronic and paper) that was received during the course of the effort.

Report & School Specific Terminology

The NCCS survey and report use standard terms and designations. Schools may substitute their own terms and designations if desired so that data gathered references specific programs, resources, offices, etc. that are offered by or located at the school. Table 39 shows the standard NCCS terminology along with the terms selected for use by UNM for the survey and report.

Table 39: Variable Names and Designations

NCCS Variable Name	UNM Term
CENTER_NAME	LoboRESPECT Advocacy Center
CENTER_CONTACT	LoboRESPECT Advocacy Center: 505-277-2911
LOCAL_POLICY	UNM Policy 2740: Sexual Violence and Sexual Misconduct
LOCAL_POLICE	Albuquerque Police Department
LOCAL_DISABOFFICE	University of New Mexico Police Department
LOCAL_RESLIFE	Residence Life and Student Housing
LOCAL_UNIV_SECURITY	University of New Mexico Police Department
LOCAL_DEANOFSTUDENTS	Dean of Students Office
LOCAL_EQUITYIX	Office of Equal Opportunity/Title IX Coordinator
LOCAL_CONFLICT	Student Conduct Officer
LOCAL_COUNSELING	Student Health and Counseling (SHAC)
LOCAL_STUDENTLEGAL	Women’s Resource Center
LOCAL_EMPLOYEQUITY	LGBTQ Resource Center
LOCAL_STUDENTHEALTH	Counseling and Referral Services (CARS)
LOCAL_CUSTOMRESOURCE1	(NA)
LOCAL_CUSTOMRESOURCE2	Other Resource Center on campus (such as AASS, AISS or El Centro de la Raza)
LOCAL_CUSTOMRESOURCE3	(NA)
PRE_PRG1	New Student Orientation – Sexual Violence and Bystander Intervention
PRE_PRG2	New Student Orientation – Alcohol awareness
PRE_PRG3	Sexual Assault Awareness Month Programs (such as “Walk a Mile in Her Shoes” or other events in the month of April)
PRE_PRG4	Program related to sexual misconduct through Athletics or Greek Life
PRE_PRG5	The “Solo Cup” and “Not on my Campus” Project – LoboRESPECT, Revoking Silence and Alpha Tau Omega sexual assault awareness
PRE_PRG6	Laci Green – Taking Down Rape Culture
PRE_PRG7	Healthy Relationships workshop through SHAC or LGBTQ Resource Center
PRE_PRG8	Sexual Misconduct program through Residence Life and Student Housing
LOCAL_GROUP1	Student Government (ASUNM or GPSA)
LOCAL_GROUP2	UNM Chartered Student Organization