



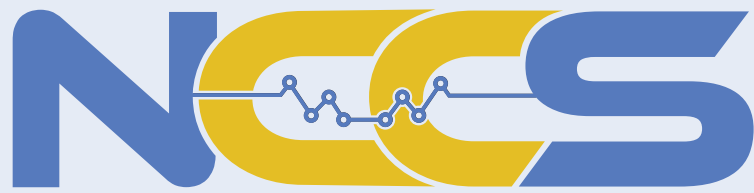
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National Campus Climate Survey

2016 Spring Data Collection Main Report

Prepared for:

University of New Mexico

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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 2016 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 has not been customized to reflect local context that may be relevant to fully understand these findings. We believe that each participating institution must bring its local context together with these findings to have a full understanding of the story that they tell.

How this report is used is entirely up to the participating schools. This report may be used to publicly present the results, or it may be a first look at the data that is used in the preparation of a more comprehensive and school specific interpretation of the data 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.

1. National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-4673
2. LoboRESPECT Advocacy Center: 505-277-2911

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. All data relating to incentives, including contact information for where to mail incentives (where appropriate) were collected in a separate survey instrument to ensure that contact information was not retained in the same database as survey data.

Due to the sensitive nature of the survey, respondents were not required to answer any questions, with the one exception of the consent question; if a student did not consent to participate, they were not shown subsequent survey questions. Because students 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 was implemented dynamically during the survey when the system detected a mobile-sized screen was 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 undergraduate or graduate student who is at least 18 years old and is enrolled at a participating school as of November 1, 2015.

Schools are asked to provide a randomly selected sample (or provide the sample frame from which the NCCS selects the sample) of eligible students, per the criteria described above. UNM provided a random list of 10000 students.

During the preparation for and during the course of data collection, we may identify individuals who are not eligible to participate. This may be the result of duplicates, students who were not enrolled or who were not 18 years of age as of November 1, 2015. When those cases are identified, the NCCS discontinued data collection efforts and flagged the case as ineligible.

After removing 8 ineligible cases identified in the UNM sample, a remaining eligible sample of 9992 was included.

Respondent Communications

Where the design allowed (typically with Tier 2 and 3 participation), a pre-notification letter was mailed to students to inform them that they were being included in the study, and to request their cooperation. If a complete mailing address was not available for a student, a version of the pre-notification letter was sent via email. All other contacts were completed by email, with the exception of delivering any per response incentive offered.

The following survey invitations were sent on the following days:

Table 1: Respondent Communications

Respondent Communication & Type	Date Sent
Prenotification Letter (USPS Mail)	N/A
Prenotification Letter (Email)	April 7, 2016
Study Invitation (Email)	April 10, 2016
Survey Reminder 1 (Email)	April 11, 2016
Survey Reminder 2 (Email)	April 14, 2016
Survey Reminder 3 (Email)	April 18, 2016
Survey Reminder 4 (Email)	May 3, 2016

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 four reminder emails; these reminders included information about incentives offered, as well as 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. Respondents were entered into a drawing for one of ten \$50 Visa or MC gift cards, one \$25 gift certificate to the UNM Bookstore, and one of five UNM T-shirts or one of five Lobo Louie Bobbleheads.

Response Rates

Table 2: Definitions of Terms

Term	Definition
Eligible Sample (n)	Count of sampled participants who were eligible to participate in the survey; in most cases this is the number of participants provided, however, in some cases participants were removed from the sample before, during, or after data collection if they were determined to be ineligible for the study (i.e., no longer a student, not 18 years of age or older, duplicate cases)
Complete Responses (I)	Count of sampled participants who consented to participate, navigated through the entire survey, and submitted their answers at the final question.
Partial Responses (P)	Count of sampled participants who consented, but did not submit their answers at the final question.
Visitors (V)*	Count of sampled participants who logged into the survey but did not respond to the consent question.
Refusals (R)	Count of sampled participants who indicated that they did not want to participate in the survey through indicating so at the consent question or by other means.
Non-contact (NC)	Count of sampled participants where contact was never made.
Other Nonresponder (O)**	Count of sampled participants who did not respond, and do not fit into any other category above.
Unknown (UH and UO)**	Count of sampled participants with unknown household status or unknown eligibility.
Sampling Weight (w)	The weight value used in sampling. This is defaulted to a value of 1, unless a sample design was implemented that included non-equal probabilities of selection, either in the initial sampling, or in a second-phase sampling.

**The NCCS differentiates between Visitors and Partial Responses: Visitors (V) 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 (RR) calculation. This included Completed Responses (I) and Partial Responses (P). Item missing data, resulting from 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 was used. Specifically, this study used a weighted RR2, the calculation for which is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: AAPOR RR2_w Formula

$$RR2_w = \frac{(I_w + P_w)}{(I_w + P_w) + (R_w + NC_w + O_w) + (UH_w + UO_w)}$$

Because each institution may have had different design considerations (i.e. one- or two-phase sample designs), a sample weight was generated for all participants in the study. For institutions where no second stage or stratification weighting was completed, a weight value of 1 was used. This effectively reduced the response rate calculation to a basic RR2 (unweighted) calculation.

Completion Rate Defined

The completion rate (CR), 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 was the RR2.

Figure 2: Completion Rate (CR) Formula

$$CR_w = \frac{I_w}{I_w + P_w}$$

Table 3: Response Rates by Degree Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

	Total Eligible Sample (n)	Total Consenting (I+P)	Response Rate % (AAPOR RR2 _w)	Completion Rate % (CR _w)
Overall	9992	2960	29.5	89.5
<i>Undergraduate</i>				
Total Undergrad	7265	2047	28.1	89.8
Female	3926	1280	32.6	90.5
Male	3339	767	22.8	88.7
<i>Graduate & Professional</i>				
Total Graduate	2727	913	33.5	88.7
Female	1515	564	37.2	88.8
Male	1212	349	28.8	88.5
<i>Individual Groups</i>				
Under-Represented Minorities*	3567	994	27.8	89.5
Non-Under-Represented Minorities*	6425	1966	30.5	89.4
White	2708	829	30.5	90.4
Black/African-American	155	45	28.4	93.2
Asian	328	100	30.5	84
Hispanic	2937	811	27.5	89
Non-Hispanic	7055	2149	30.4	89.6

*Under-Represented Minorities group includes: African American/Black, Hispanic, American Indian, Alaskan Native, Multi-Racial; Non Under-Represented Minorities includes all other races.

**Response Rate Calculation RR2: The American Association for Public Opinion Research. 2016. Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys. 9th edition. AAPOR.

RESULTS

Tables in the following sections summarize and show results grouped by key respondent attributes, namely, total sample, gender and student status (undergraduate or graduate). 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 are located 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 (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 these risk factors is provided in this report (see Risk Factor Analysis section); additional analyses incorporating these variables can be conducted using your 2016 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 Gender & Total Sample (% Yes)

	Total	Female	Male
Know that UNM has a local policy	64.8	61.8	69.8
Know where to find/read the local policy	40.9	36.4	47.1
Know where to get help on campus if a sexual assault occurs	49.9	46.6	55.4

Table 5: Campus Resource Knowledge by Gender & Student Status (% Yes)

	Female		Male	
	Undergrad	Graduate	Undergrad	Graduate
Know that UNM has a local policy	62.4	60.4	72	66.2
Know where to find/read the local policy	33.3	44.2	46.1	48.6
Know where to get help on campus if a sexual assault occurs	46.8	46.7	57.2	52.2

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

	Total	Female	Male
Aware of UNM's process to address misconduct complaints	58.8	55.5	64.5
UNM takes sexual misconduct complaints seriously	81.9	79.6	86.6
UNM responds fairly to sexual misconduct complaints	77.8	76.7	80.5
I feel relatively safe from sexual misconduct at UNM	73	63.4	90.1

Table 7: Levels of Agreement with Statements About My School's Approach to Sexual Misconduct by Gender and Student Status (% Strongly Agree + Agree)

	Female		Male	
	Undergrad	Graduate	Undergrad	Graduate
Aware of UNM's process to address misconduct complaints	56.5	53.3	64.6	64.7
UNM takes sexual misconduct complaints seriously	80.1	78.4	86.6	86.9
UNM responds fairly to sexual misconduct complaints	77.9	73.5	80	81.9
I feel relatively safe from sexual misconduct at UNM	61.8	67.8	89.4	91.2

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

	Total	Female	Male
UNM takes training in sexual assault prevention seriously	65.3	62.3	71.5
UNM is doing a good job of educating students about sexual assault	57.3	54.5	62.9
UNM is doing a good job of trying to prevent sexual assault from happening	66.3	63	72.8
UNM is doing a good job of providing needed services to those who have experienced sexual assault	74.8	72	80.3
<i>If I were sexually assaulted, I believe my school would...</i>			
...take my case seriously	76.9	76.7	78.1
...protect my privacy	85	83.7	88
...treat me with dignity and respect	84.5	83.3	87.6
...enable me to continue my education without having to interact with my assailant	72.8	70.1	78.3

Table 9: Levels of Agreement with Statements About My School's Approach to Sexual Assault Issues by Gender and Student Status (% Strongly Agree + Agree)

	Female		Male	
	Undergrad	Graduate	Undergrad	Graduate
UNM takes training in sexual assault prevention seriously	63.4	59.6	72.4	69.4
UNM is doing a good job of educating students about sexual assault	56.5	49.1	64.3	60.6
UNM is doing a good job of trying to prevent sexual assault from happening	64.5	59.6	73.3	72
UNM is doing a good job of providing needed services to those who have experienced sexual assault	73.9	67.2	81.2	79
<i>If I were sexually assaulted, I believe my school would...</i>				
...take my case seriously	77.2	75.7	76.6	81.7
...protect my privacy	85.1	80.2	87.6	88.8
...treat me with dignity and respect	84.6	80.4	87.6	88.1
...enable me to continue my education without having to interact with my assailant	71.6	66.7	79.6	75.9

Table 10: Likelihood to Report a Sexual Assault Incident by Gender and Student Status (% Very + Somewhat Likely)

	Total	Female	Male
Campus Sexual Assault Prevention Center	54.4	56.2	51.8
Local Police or Sheriff Department	87.6	87.4	88.8
Other Campus Office or Department	95.2	95.9	94.3

Table 11: Likelihood to Report a Sexual Assault Incident by Gender and Student Status (% Very + Somewhat Likely)

	Female		Male	
	Undergrad	Graduate	Undergrad	Graduate
Campus Sexual Assault Prevention Center	60.1	46.6	55.2	45.3
Local Police or Sheriff Department	86.6	88.9	89.9	86.3
Other Campus Office or Department	95.9	95.9	93.8	95.3

Students were asked whether they have received any training or attended any programs that provided education on sexual relationships or sexual misconduct. Overall 52.8% 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 twelve months. 80.7% of students (81.79% females, 79.34% 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	63.7	15.7	9	6.6	5
...give verbal agreement for the activity	62.8	15.3	10.2	6.6	5.1
...seek non-verbal agreement for the activity	67.7	11.8	7.1	4	9.4
...give non-verbal agreement for the activity	67	13.7	6.7	4.2	8.5

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	0.9	3.3	23.4	37	35.4
...drunk or intoxicated	0.8	3.9	18.3	47.2	29.8
...using drugs or other substances	0.7	1.2	6.5	11.1	80.6

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 was 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 – in order 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.); in order to provide compatibility with other campus climate survey instruments, the NCCS also captures "since enrollment" and "lifetime" versions for most measures.

Tables 15 – 18 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 specific 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 Gender and Student Status (% Yes)

	Female		Male	
	Undergrad	Graduate	Undergrad	Graduate
<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	8.9	3.8	3.3	1.9
Taking advantage while drunk or on drugs	5.2	1.3	2.8	1.6
Taking advantage while unconscious, asleep or physically incapacitated	2.3	0.2	1.4	0.3
Threatening physical harm	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.9
Using physical force	4	1.5	1.3	1.3
Yes to any of the above	14.1	5.7	6	3.8

Unwanted Sexual Experiences: Oral

Table 16: Past 12 Months Unwanted Oral Sex Experiences by Gender and Student Status (% Yes)

	Female		Male	
	Undergrad	Graduate	Undergrad	Graduate
<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	3.1	1.5	1.8	1.3
Taking advantage while drunk or on drugs	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.6
Taking advantage while unconscious, asleep or physically incapacitated	1	0.4	0.8	0.3
Threatening physical harm	0.5	*	0.3	*
Using physical force	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.3
Yes to any of the above	4.6	2.3	3	1.6

Unwanted Sexual Experiences: Vaginal

Table 17: Past 12 Months Unwanted Vaginal Sex Experiences by Gender and Student Status (% Yes)

	Female	
	Undergrad	Graduate
<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	4.1	1.1
Taking advantage while drunk or on drugs	3.2	1.3
Taking advantage while unconscious, asleep or physically incapacitated	1.6	0.2
Threatening physical harm	0.5	*
Using physical force	2.5	*
Yes to any of the above	6.9	1.9

Unwanted Sexual Experiences: Anal

Table 18: Past 12 Months Unwanted Anal Sex Experiences by Gender and Student Status (% Yes)

	Female		Male	
	Undergrad	Graduate	Undergrad	Graduate
<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	0.6	1.2	0.3
Taking advantage while drunk or on drugs	0.5	0.2	0.5	*
Taking advantage while unconscious, asleep or physically incapacitated	0.3	0.2	*	*
Threatening physical harm	0.1	*	*	*
Using physical force	0.6	0.2	*	*
Yes to any of the above	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.3

Unwanted Sexual Experiences: Overall Summary

Table 19: Method of **Penetrative** Nonconsensual Sexual Experiences in the Past 12 Months (% Yes)

	Female		Male	
	Undergrad	Graduate	Undergrad	Graduate
Verbally pressuring	6.1	3.2	2.1	1.3
Taking advantage while drunk or on drugs	3.9	1.7	1.2	0.6
Taking advantage while unconscious, asleep or physically incapacitated	2.1	0.4	0.8	0.3
Threatening physical harm	0.8	*	0.3	*
Using physical force	3.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Yes to any of the above	9.5	4.2	3.3	1.6

Table 20: Method of **All** Nonconsensual Sexual Experiences in the Past 12 Months (% Yes)

	Female		Male	
	Undergrad	Graduate	Undergrad	Graduate
Verbally pressuring	11.1	5.5	3.9	2.8
Taking advantage while drunk or on drugs	6.2	2.3	3	2.2
Taking advantage while unconscious, asleep or physically incapacitated	3	0.4	1.5	0.6
Threatening physical harm	2	1	1	0.9
Using physical force	5.3	1.9	1.5	1.3
Yes to any of the above	16.4	8.2	6.6	5

As discussed previously, 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 21 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 12 or more 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 21: Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Experiences (% of Total Sample)*

	Past 12 Months	Since Enrollment	Lifetime
Fondling, etc. (no penetration)	9.4	14.7	44
Oral Sex	3.5	4.4	12.4
Vaginal Penetration	5.5	9	26.8
Anal Penetration	1.2	2	5.5

*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 22-23 summarize responses.

Table 22: Past 12 Months Sexual Harassment Experiences by Gender & Total Sample (% 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	12.5	17.6	3.7
Made teasing comments of a sexual nature about your body or appearance after you asked them to stop	12.7	17.4	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	6.9	9.2	2.9
Showed you pornographic pictures when you had not agreed to look at them	6.6	7.4	5.2
Made sexual or obscene phone calls to you when you had not agreed to talk to them	2.2	2.6	1.2
Watched you while you were undressing, nude, or having sex, without your consent	1.3	1.4	1.2
Taken photos or videotapes of you when you were undressing, nude, or having sex, without your consent	1	1.2	0.6
Showed you the private areas of their body (ex. buttocks, penis, or breasts) without your consent	6.9	8.2	4.4
Made sexual motions to you, such as grabbing their crotch, pretending to masturbate, or imitating oral sex without your consent	8.8	11.3	4.2
Masturbated in front of you without your consent	1.6	1.9	0.8
Yes to any unwanted sexual harassment experiences in the past 12 months	23.9	30.6	12.3

Table 23: Past 12 Months Sexual Harassment Experiences by Gender and Student Status (% Yes)

	Female		Male	
	Undergrad	Graduate	Undergrad	Graduate
<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	19.8	11.3	4	2.9
Made teasing comments of a sexual nature about your body or appearance after you asked them to stop	18.7	13.9	5.1	3.5
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	10.2	6.3	2.7	3.2
Showed you pornographic pictures when you had not agreed to look at them	8.4	4.8	6.5	2.6
Made sexual or obscene phone calls to you when you had not agreed to talk to them	3.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
Watched you while you were undressing, nude, or having sex, without your consent	1.8	0.4	1.4	1
Taken photos or videotapes of you when you were undressing, nude, or having sex, without your consent	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.3
Showed you the private areas of their body (ex. buttocks, penis, or breasts) without your consent	9.2	5.7	4.9	3.5
Made sexual motions to you, such as grabbing their crotch, pretending to masturbate, or imitating oral sex without your consent	11.7	10.3	4.3	3.9
Masturbated in front of you without your consent	1.8	2.4	0.8	1
Yes to any unwanted sexual harassment experiences in the past 12 months	32.9	24.3	13.9	8.7

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. 43.2% 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 24: Unwanted Sexual Experience Perpetrator Gender by Victim Gender and Student Status (% of all victims)

	Female		Male	
	Undergrad Victim	Graduate Victim	Undergrad Victim	Graduate Victim
Male Perpetrator	96.2	90.2	33.3	29.4
Female Perpetrator	2.8	2.4	60.8	58.8

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

1. Ex-romantic partner: 15.4%
2. Non-romantic friend: 14.2%
3. Someone I met at a party, social event, or gathering: 12.7%
4. Stranger: 12.3%
5. Current romantic partner or spouse: 10.8%

Victims were also asked whether the perpetrator was in some way affiliated with University of New Mexico. 32.3% 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: 89.1%
2. Other: 5%

Propensity to Tell Others

Among the 11.1% of students who experienced at least one nonconsensual sexual incident within the past 12 months, 41.3% say they told someone about the incident. This means that **58.7% say they told no one about the incident.**

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

1. Friend: 85.9%
2. Spouse or romantic partner: 26.7%
3. Parent, family member, or other caregiver: 25.9%

Among the 58.7% who say that they did not tell anyone about their unwanted sexual experiences, reasons for not telling someone about the incident include:

- Felt embarrassed or ashamed: 36.4%
- Blamed myself: 23.6%
- Did not want to get the person who did it in trouble: 16.9%
- Did not think anyone would do anything: 27.2%
- Did not think it was serious enough to report: 62.6%
- Concerns about consequences; legal, academic or otherwise: 15.4%
- Other: 11.8%

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 25-26 show the percentages of these students who reported an incident to an official agency or office and where they reported

Table 25: 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	0.8	0.7	1.3
Local Police or Sheriff Department	2	2.2	1.3
Other Campus Office or Department	3.1	3.3	2.5
% Who Reported to Any Official Agency/Office	5.1	5.6	3.8

Table 26: Sexual Assault Incident Official Reporting Among Those Who Experienced an Incident Within the Past 12 Months by Gender and Student Status (% Reporting)

	Female		Male	
	Undergrad	Graduate	Undergrad	Graduate
Campus Sexual Assault Prevention Center	0.9	*	1.7	*
Local Police or Sheriff Department	2.7	*	*	4.8
Other Campus Office or Department	2.7	6.8	1.7	4.8
% Who Reported to Any Official Agency/Office	5.3	6.8	3.4	4.8

Among the students who told someone about their unwanted sexual experience(s), but did not officially report the incident(s) to law enforcement or a school office, reasons for not officially reporting include:

- Felt embarrassed or ashamed: 36.8%
- Blamed myself: 33.3%
- Did not want to get the person who did it in trouble: 20.5%
- Did not think UNM would do anything: 22.2%
- Did not think it was serious enough to report: 72.6%
- Other: 17.1%

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 differentiated 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*. Table 27 summarizes results.

Table 27: Sexual Assault Incident Location by Gender and Student Status (% of all victims)

	Female		Male	
	Undergrad	Graduate	Undergrad	Graduate
On-Campus	11.5	14.6	23.5	17.6
Near-Campus	16.3	14.6	17.6	17.6
Off-Campus	61.1	58.5	41.2	58.8

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. Table 28 summarizes responses.

Table 28: Intimate Partner Violence by Gender & Total Sample (% Yes)

	Total	Female	Male
<i>In the past 12 months, have you...</i>			
...had a partner or spouse who got very jealous and tried to control your life?	12	11.7	12.7
...had a partner or spouse who threatened to harm or kill themselves in order to control your life?	4.4	4.8	3.5
...had a partner or spouse who kept you from going to classes or pursuing educational goals?	4.1	3.7	4.4
...had a partner or spouse try to keep you away from your family or friends?	5.5	4.8	6.5
...had someone close to you sometimes say insulting things or threaten you?	14.8	15.2	13.3
...had someone you were afraid to disagree with because they might hurt you or other family members?	4.2	4.4	3.5
...had a relationship with someone who has pushed, hit, choked, strangled, kicked or otherwise physically hurt you?	4.3	4.5	3.5
...ever physically hurt someone close to you?	1.5	1.5	1.5
...ever worried that you might physically hurt someone close to you?	3	2.1	4.1
Yes to any intimate partner violence in the past 12 months	23.1	22.7	23.3

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 29: Bystander Behavior by Gender & Total Sample (% 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.	39.5	38.5	41.7
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.	34.7	34.5	35.2
Spoke up against sexist jokes.	38.6	45	27.3
Tried to distract someone who was trying to take a drunk person to another room or trying to get them to do something sexual.	10.2	9.6	11.1
Ask someone who looks very upset at a party if they are okay or need help.	33.4	34	32.4
Intervene with a friend who was being physically abusive to another person.	8.4	8.2	8.7
Intervene with a friend who was being verbally abusive to another person.	20	20.2	19.9
Yes to any bystander behavior	64.5	66.4	60.8

Risk Factor Analysis

In addition to the differences in experience of misconduct by female/male and undergraduate/graduate student status described above, other student characteristics were also associated with these risks. The following differences were identified between groups in this study:

- Hispanic students were significantly more likely to experience sexual assault with penetration compared to white students.
- Lesbian/gay/bisexual/transgender (LGBT) students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to experience:
 - Any sexual assault;
 - Assault with penetration;
 - Harassment;
 - Intimate Partner Violence (IPV).
- Students with disabilities were significantly more likely than students without disabilities to experience:
 - Any sexual assault;
 - Assault with penetration;
 - Harassment;
 - Intimate Partner Violence (IPV).
- Sorority and fraternity members were significantly more likely to experience any assault, assaults with penetration, harassment and IPV than other students.
- Students born outside the United States were significantly less likely to experience any sexual assault, assault with penetration, harassment, or IPV than students born in the U.S.
- Students living in a residence hall or on-campus apartment were more likely than students living in off-campus housing to experience:
 - Any sexual assault;
 - Harassment.

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 by the university may be warranted to inform the work of university 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 the independent contractor (SoundRocket) for data collection efforts, which 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.

During the course of this study, once the sample list 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 response to individual identity. All staff, including interviewers, were SoundRocket employees and/or contractors. This fact was openly disclosed during contacts with respondents so that they were assured 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.

Post-Survey Adjustment and Weighting

The implementation of this survey at University of New Mexico was conducted using simple random sampling, and did not include any sample design that require the use of sample weights. Additionally, there were no other post-stratification adjustments completed on these data. As such, all results reported in this and other NCCS documents for UNM were conducted without any weights. Additionally, users of the data do not need to consider weights in their analyses.

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 is in reference to specific programs, resources, offices, etc. that are offered by or located at the school. Table 30 shows the standard NCCS terms along with the terms selected for use by UNM for the survey and report.

Table 30: Variable Names and Designations

NCCS Variable Name	School Specific Term/Designation	NCCS Default Term/Designation
UNIVERSITY NAME	University of New Mexico	<i>(No default)</i>
UNIVERSITY MONIKER	UNM	<i>(No default)</i>
CITY	Albuquerque	<i>(No default)</i>
STATE	New Mexico	<i>(No default)</i>
CENTER_NAME	LoboRESPECT Advocacy Center	Sexual Assault Prevention Center
CENTER_CONTACT	505-277-2911	National Sexual Assault Hotline 800-656-4673
LOCAL_POLICY	UNM Policy 2740: Sexual Violence and Sexual Misconduct	Student Sexual Misconduct Policy
LOCAL_POLICE	Albuquerque Police Department	Police or Sheriff Department
LOCAL_DISABOFFICE	Accessibility Resource Center	Office of Disabilities
LOCAL_RESLIFE	Residence Life and Student Housing	Residence Life
LOCAL_UNIV_SECURITY	University of New Mexico Police Department	University Police or Security Department
LOCAL_DEANOFSTUDENTS	Dean of Students Office	Office of the Dean of Students
LOCAL_EQUITYIX	Office of Equal Opportunity/Title IX Coordinator	Office of Institutional Equity or Title IX Coordinator
LOCAL_CONFLICT	Student Conduct Officer	Office of Student Conflict Resolution
LOCAL_COUNSELING	Student Health and Counseling (SHAC)	Counseling and Psychological Services
LOCAL_STUDENTLEGAL	Women's Resource Center	Student Legal Services
LOCAL_EMPLOYEQUITY	LGBTQ Resource Center	Office of Employment Equity
LOCAL_STUDENTHEALTH	Counseling and Referral Services (CARS)	Student Health Services

Table 30 (con't): Variable Names and Designations

NCCS Variable Name	School Specific Term/Designation	NCCS Default Term/Designation
LOCAL_CUSTOMRESOURCE1	LoboRESPECT Advocacy Center	<i>(No default; Any Office with Services Relevant to this Survey)</i>
LOCAL_CUSTOMRESOURCE2	Other Resource Center on campus (such as AASS, AISS or El Centro de la Raza)	<i>(No default; Any Office with Services Relevant to this Survey)</i>
LOCAL_CUSTOMRESOURCE3	<i>(N/A)</i>	<i>(No default; Any Office with Services Relevant to this Survey)</i>
PRE_PRG1	New Student Orientation - Sexual Violence and Bystander Intervention	<i>(No default; Local Campus Program)</i>
PRE_PRG2	New Student Orientation - Alcohol awareness	<i>(No default; Local Campus Program)</i>
PRE_PRG3	Sexual Assault Awareness Month Programs (such as "Walk a Mile in Her Shoes" or other events in the month of April)	<i>(No default; Local Campus Program)</i>
PRE_PRG4	Program related to sexual misconduct through Athletics or Greek Life	<i>(No default; Local Campus Program)</i>
PRE_PRG5	The "Solo Cup" and "Not on my Campus" Project - LoboRESPECT, Revoking Silence and Alpha Tau Omega sexual assault awareness	<i>(No default; Local Campus Program)</i>
PRE_PRG6	Laci Green - Taking Down Rape Culture	<i>(No default; Local Campus Program)</i>
PRE_PRG7	Healthy Relationships workshop through SHAC or LGBTQ Resource Center	<i>(No default; Local Campus Program)</i>
PRE_PRG8	Sexual Misconduct program through Residence Life and Student Housing	<i>(No default; Local Campus Program)</i>
LOCAL_GROUP1	Student Government (ASUNM or GPSA)	<i>(No default; Local Campus Group)</i>
LOCAL_GROUP2	UNM Chartered Student Organization	<i>(No default; Local Campus Group)</i>
LOCAL_GROUP3	<i>(N/A)</i>	<i>(No default; Local Campus Group)</i>
LOCAL_GROUP4	<i>(N/A)</i>	<i>(No default; Local Campus Group)</i>
LOCAL_GROUP5	<i>(N/A)</i>	<i>(No default; Local Campus Group)</i>