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Note: The percentages in many of the tables in this analysis will add up to more than 100% because students are allowed to select multiple responses in the Title IX Know Your Campus Survey. Non-responses to questions are not included the calculations.

Respondent Demographics

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Quick Takes

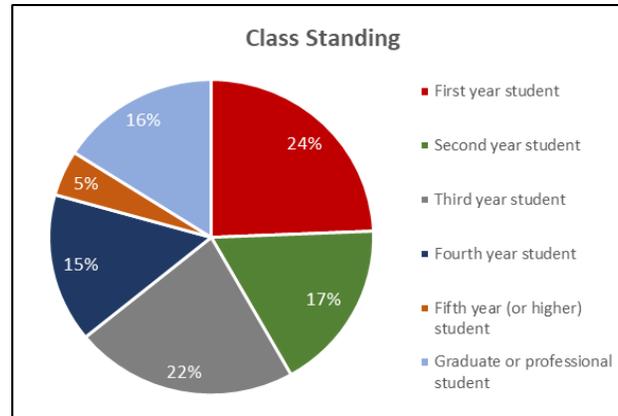
- Respondents were closely distributed across first, second, third, fourth, and graduate or professional students.
- A majority (66%) of respondents lived off-campus, either in an off-campus apartment or house (33%) or at home with family (33%). 26% of respondents live in a residence hall.
- The majority of respondents were women, white, and heterosexual.
- Twenty-six percent (26%) of respondents were first-generation college students.
- Eleven percent (11%) of respondents had a physical disability and 35% had a mental disability.
- Ninety-two percent (92%) of respondents were full-time students.
- Forty-six percent (46%) of respondents participated in at least one student group.

Physical Disability Status	%
Yes	11%
No	89%

N= 1179

Mental Disability Status	%
Yes	35%
No	65%

N= 1180



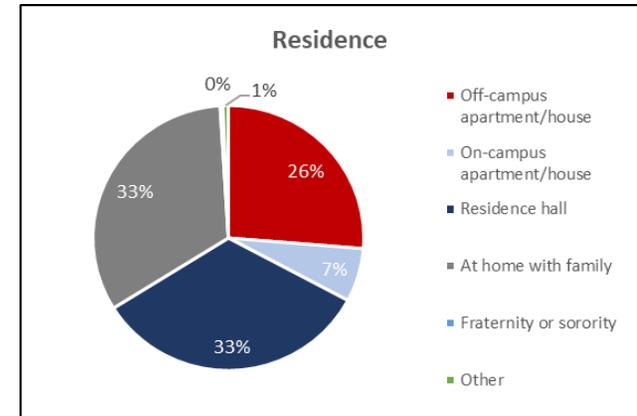
N= 1284

Gender Identity	%
Woman	70%
Man	26%
Genderqueer/non-conforming	2%
Other	0%
Transgender	2%

N= 1172

Sexual Orientation	%
Heterosexual	79%
LGBAQP	21%

N= 1170



N= 1225

Race/Ethnicity	%
American Indian/Alaska Native	2%
Asian	7%
Black or African American	10%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0%
Other	3%
White	84%
Hispanic or Latino	8%

N= 1193

Hispanic/Latino N= 1199

First Generation Status	%
Yes	73%
No	26%
Unsure	1%

N= 1180

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Quick Takes

- Twenty-three percent (23%) of respondents seriously considered leaving this school.
- Respondents most commonly considered leaving because they struggled with mental health challenges, experienced financial struggles, or didn't feel close to anyone on campus.
- Most respondents feel safe at this school (94%) and think that faculty are genuinely concerned about their welfare (78%).
- Thirty-three percent (33%) of black respondents think that faculty pre-judge their abilities based on their identity or background, compared to 27% of all respondents.
- Respondents are more likely to think that faculty are concerned about their welfare (78%) compared with administrators (70%).

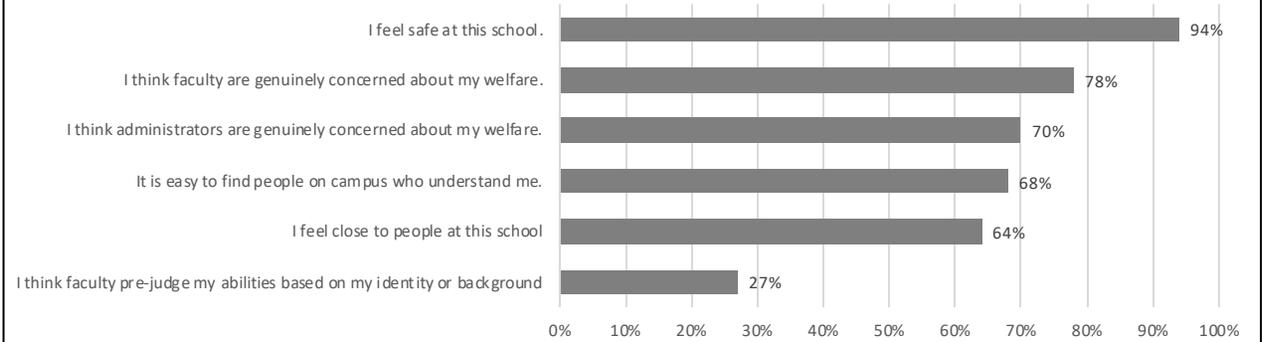
Leaving This School?

23% Of respondents seriously considered leaving this school.

Respondents most commonly considered leaving because they:	
Struggled with mental health	66%
Financial Struggles	48%
Didn't feel close to anyone	45%
Wanted to transfer	40%
Didn't feel welcomed or supported	32%

N= 1122

Percent of respondents who agreed/strongly agreed with the following statements:



Group

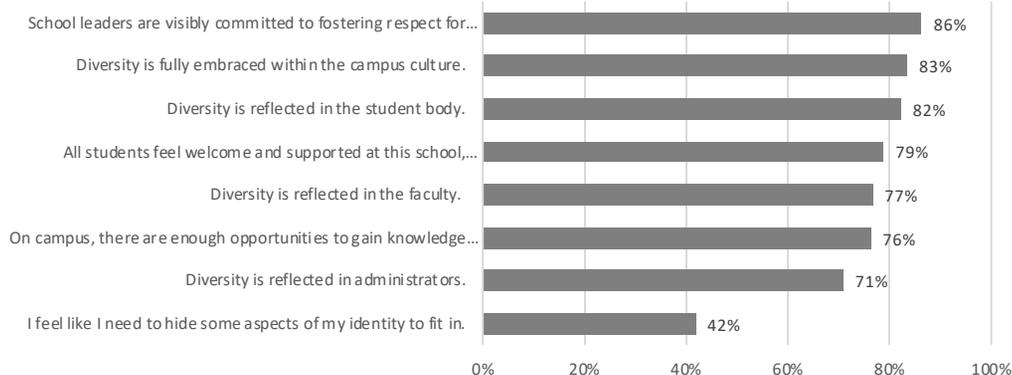
- All Respondents
- Asian
- Black
- Latino
- Native American
- Other
- White

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Quick Takes

- Eighty-three percent (83%) of all respondents believe that diversity is fully embraced within the campus culture, 82% that it is reflected in the student body.
- Black respondents were less likely than other respondents to report positive perceptions of and experiences with diversity and inclusion on campus.
- Sixty-eight percent (68%) of black respondents agreed or strongly agreed that all students feel welcome and supported at this school, regardless of background or identity, compared with 80% of white respondents.
- Forty-four percent (44%) of Asian respondents feel that there are enough opportunities to gain knowledge about their own cultural community, compared with 71% of black respondents, 68% of Latino respondents, and 79% of white respondents.
- Forty-nine percent (49%) of Latino respondents feel like they need to hide some aspects of their identity to fit in compared with 42% of all respondents.
- Since coming to UTC, respondents have learned most about diversity topics like race and ethnicity, political views, and sexual orientation.
- Respondents have primarily learned about or became aware of diversity by talking with friends, living with diverse roommates, and in class.

Percent of respondents who agreed/strongly agreed with the following statements:



What diversity topics have you learned most about since coming to this school?

Race and ethnicity	66%
Political views	54%
Sexual orientation	44%

N= 1000

How have you primarily learned about or become more aware of diversity?

Talking with friends	39%
Living with diverse roommates	29%
In class	10%

N= 1057

Group

All respondents

Asian

Black

Latino

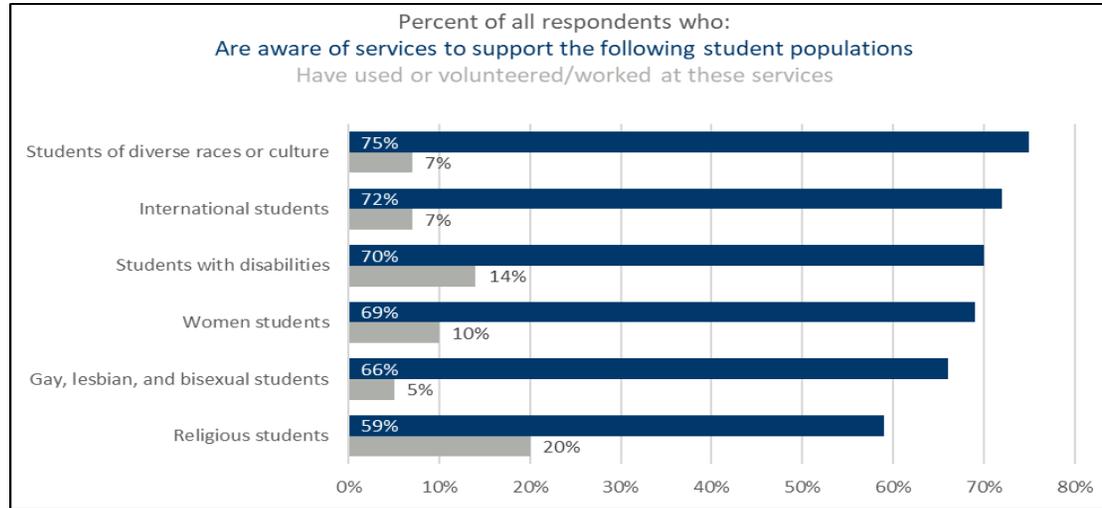
Other

White

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Quick Takes

- Most respondents are aware of, but have not used or volunteer/worked at, services to support student subpopulations.
- Respondents most commonly used and/or volunteered/worked with services for religious students.
- Respondents least commonly used and/or volunteered with services for gay, lesbian, and bisexual students.
- More than two-thirds (71%) of respondents heard about programs, activities, or events that promote diversity and inclusion several times a semester.
- More than two-thirds (71%) of respondents rarely or never attend programs, activities, or events that promote diversity and inclusion.



Avg. N= 1062

About how often do you *hear* about programs, activities, or events that promote diversity and inclusion happening on campus

Several times a semester	71%
Once or twice a semester	18%
Once or twice a school year	6%
Almost never	5%
Never	2%

N= 1054

About how often do you *attend* programs, activities, or events that promote diversity and inclusion on campus?

Frequently	7%
Sometimes	22%
Rarely	33%
Never	38%

N= 1065

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Quick Takes

- Fourteen percent (14%) of respondents reported that someone shunned, ignored, or intimidated them, or acted directly or indirectly to them in an offensive or hostile manner that interfered in their ability to learn and work at least once since the beginning of the school year.
- The most frequently reported form of discrimination and harassment was being deliberately ignored or excluded.
- Respondents were most likely to believe the conduct to be based on their appearance or physical characteristics, something miscellaneous, or their political views.
- Respondents mostly commonly reported that the incident happened in class (23%).
- Twelve percent (12%) of respondents formally reported the incident to the school.
- Respondents who experienced discrimination and harassment were most likely to confide in a romantic partner.
- The most common reason for not reporting an incident was that respondents did not believe that it was serious enough to report.

14% Of respondents reported that someone shunned, ignored, or intimidated them, or acted directly or indirectly to them in an offensive or hostile manner that interfered in their ability to learn and work (once or more than once)
N= 1049

Respondents who experienced discrimination or harassment most commonly reported that:

I was deliberately ignored or excluded.	48%
I was the target of offensive humor.	32%
An instructor made verbal comments that were hostile or offensive to me.	24%

N= 134

Respondents who experienced discrimination or harassment most commonly believed the conduct to be based on:

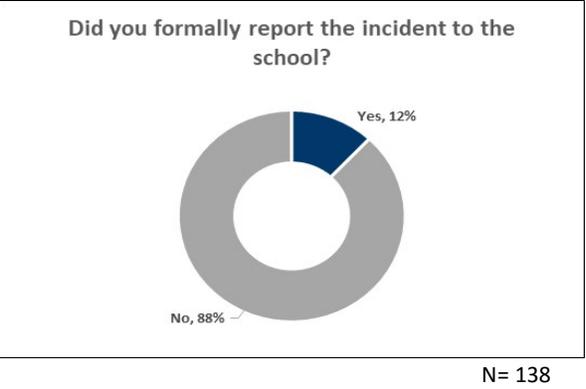
My appearance or physical characteristics	36%
Other	31%
My political views	24%

N= 135

Most common locations

In class	23%
In on-campus housing	21%
Online	18%

N= 137



Respondents most commonly told:

Romantic partner	49%
Campus counselor	26%
Roommate, friend, or classmate	18%

N= 136

Most common reason respondents did not share or report the incident

Didn't think it was serious enough to report	59%
Feared that I would not be believed	36%
Feared others would react negatively toward me	29%

N= 133

How well did the school resolve the issue?

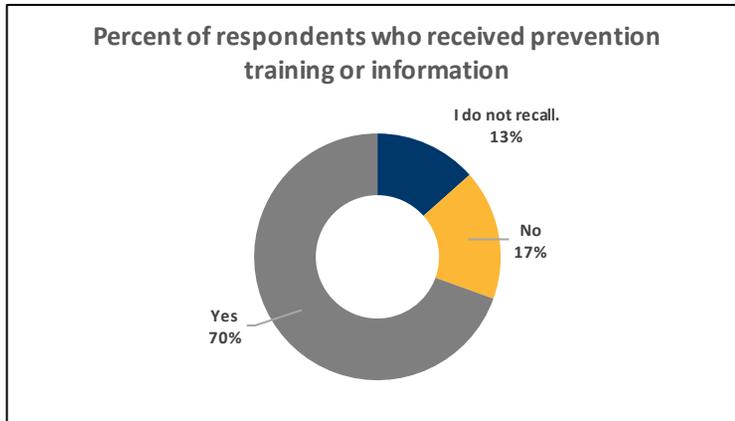
Completely resolved the issue	29%
Helped me a lot	18%
Helped, but could have helped more	6%
Didn't help at all	35%
I'm currently going through resolution	12%

N= 17

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Quick Takes

- Seventy percent (70%) of all respondents received sexual violence prevention training or information, compared with 88% of first year respondents and 73% of graduate and professional respondents.
- Respondents thought prevention training or information was most useful in increasing their knowledge of sexual violence resources, the definition of sexual violence, and how to report an incident of sexual violence.
- Most respondents received information or training at new student orientation.



N= 990

Year

1. All Years
2. First Year
3. Second Year
4. Third Year
5. Fourth Year
6. Fifth Year or Higher
7. Graduate or Professional

Respondents who reported that training was very useful/useful in increasing knowledge of:

Sexual violence resources	92%
The definition of sexual violence	91%
Reporting an incident of sexual violence	90%
Sexual violence prevention strategies	89%
Bystander intervention skills	88%
The school's procedures for investigating	85%

Avg N= 672

Most common way respondents received information or training?

New student orientation	61%
Online	37%
Campus-wide events	21%

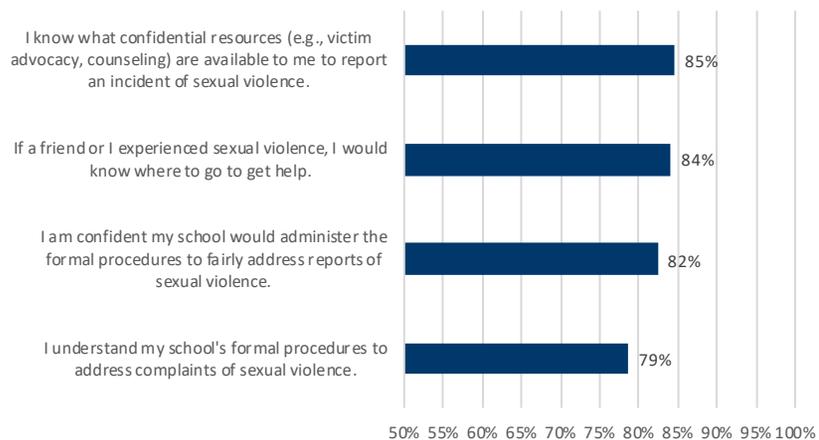
N= 676

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Quick Takes

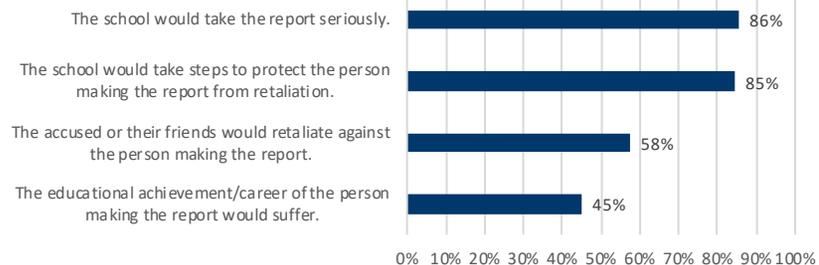
- Eighty-five percent (85%) of respondents know what confidential resources are available to report an incident of sexual violence.
- Eighty-four percent (84%) agreed that if they or a friend experienced sexual violence, they would know where to go to get help, and eighty-two percent (82%) feel confident that the school would administer formal procedures to fairly address reports of sexual violence.
- Eighty-two percent (82%) of men and seventy-nine percent (79%) of women understand the school's formal procedures to address complaints of sexual violence.
- Eighty-six percent (86%) believe the school would take a reported incident of sexual violence seriously and would take steps to protect the person making the report from retaliation (85%).
- More than half of (58%) respondents believe the accused or their friends would retaliate against the person making the report, and forty-five percent (45%) believe the educational achievement/career of the person

Percent of respondents who agreed/strongly agreed with the following statements:



Percent of respondents who agreed/strongly agreed with the following statements:

If someone were to report an incident of sexual violence to a campus authority..



All Respondents
Men
Women

	Avg N
All Resp.	956
Men	256
Women	666

All Respondents
Men
Women

	Avg N
All Resp.	976
Men	260
Women	682

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Quick Takes

- Six percent (6%) of respondents reported experiencing at least one incident of sexual misconduct at least once since the beginning of the school year. Of these respondents:
 - The most common sexual misconduct experienced was someone fondling, kissing, or rubbing up against the private areas of their body or removed some of their clothes.
 - Respondents were equally diverse in their relationship to the perpetrator. The most common relationship were acquaintance or peer, a friend, or someone who had no prior relationship with them.
 - Respondents most commonly reported that the incident occurred in an off-campus residency.

6%	Of respondents experienced at least one incident of sexual misconduct at least one time
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N= 958

Respondents who experienced sexual violence most commonly reported that:

60%	Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body or removed some of my clothes
29%	Someone TRIED to sexually penetrate me
27%	Someone sexually penetrated me
24%	Someone TRIED to perform oral sex on me or make me give them oral sex
17%	Someone performed oral sex on me or made me give them oral sex

Avg N= 83

Most common relationships to perpetrator

30%	Acquaintance or peer
30%	No prior relationship
30%	Friend

N= 77

Most common locations

45%	Off-campus residence
25%	On-campus residence (e.g., residence hall, apartment, or house)
10%	Other off-campus location: (write in)

N= 71

Most common method for the reported behavior

52%	Catching you off guard, or ignoring non-verbal cues or looks
31%	Taking advantage of you when you were incapacitated (e.g., too drunk, high, asleep, or out of it)
27%	Showing displeasure, criticizing your sexuality or attractiveness, or getting angry

Avg N= 83

Prior to the incident, the perpetrator had commonly...

23%	Been drinking alcohol, but wasn't drunk
18%	Been drinking alcohol and was drunk
10%	Been taking or using marijuana

Avg N= 83



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Quick Takes

- Six (6) respondents reported an incident of sexual violence using the school's formal procedures.
- More than half (63%) told a roommate, friend, or classmate.
- Most of the respondents (82%) received a supportive response. More than half (65%) received a sympathetic response and/or a response that their response was validated and believed (56%).
- More than half of the respondents (59%) most commonly chose not to report or tell someone about the incident because they didn't not think it was serious enough to report. One-third of respondents

6	Respondents used the school's formal procedures to report the incident.
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N= 82

63%	Of respondents told a roommate, friend, or classmate about the incident.
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N= 133

What kind of response did you receive?	
82%	Responded in a way that made you feel supported
65%	Listened sympathetically without criticizing or blaming you
56%	Validated and believed your experience
15%	Helped you gather information or find resources or services

N= 100

Respondents' most common thoughts and concerns when deciding to report or their experience

59%	Didn't think it was serious enough to report
36%	Feared that I would not be believed or taken seriously
35%	Wanted to forget it happened
32%	Did not need assistance

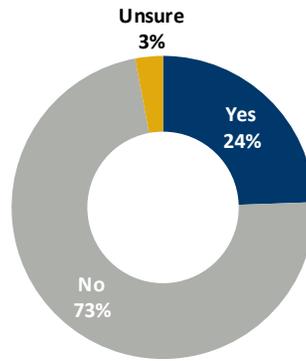
N= 133

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Quick Takes

- Twenty-four percent (24%) experienced some form of unwanted sexual contact prior to college.
- Thirty-one percent (31%) of women experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to college.
- Six percent of men (6%) experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to college.

Unwanted Sexual Contact - Prior to College



All Respondents

Men

Women