



Massachusetts College of Art and Design Student Experience Survey

2025 Report

MASSART



PREPARED FOR

Massachusetts College of
Art and Design
2025

PREPARED BY

Grand River Solutions, Inc.
www.grandriversolutions.com

Study Design

The Massachusetts College of Art and Design (MassArt) Student Experience Survey surveyed graduate and undergraduate students aged 18 or older. The survey was administered online by Grand River Solutions, an independent company, with a survey tool developed by the Grand River Solutions team.

MassArt identified the student pool for the survey, and sent a message to potential participants notifying them to expect an email from Grand River Solutions with the survey link. When possible, MassArt provided the race/ethnicity, binary gender, age, class year, residency status, full/part-time status, Pell Grant status, and academic level (undergraduate/graduate) of the participant pool. This information was provided to Grand River Solutions through a secure portal. If MassArt could not provide this data, a question was included in the survey to obtain it.

Grand River Solutions sent a personalized email to the students, each with a unique link to the survey, and sent reminder emails to non-respondents over the field period. The number of reminder emails and the field period were mutually agreed upon by MassArt and Grand River Solutions.

All personally-identifying information was automatically de-linked from survey responses once submitted. All personally-identifying information was permanently deleted from Grand River Solutions devices and accounts within 60 days of the end of the survey field period and MassArt was provided with a signed certification of data destruction.

Participants were informed that their responses were confidential and would be reported in aggregate form and no individually-identifying information would be reported. The survey was provided in English and Spanish, and participants were able to toggle between the two languages throughout the survey. All survey questions were optional to participants. MassArt was able to add custom questions to the survey as agreed upon by MassArt and Grand River Solutions. The survey was approved by Ethical & Independent Review Services.

At the end of the survey, participants were given the opportunity to enter a drawing for one of the following, depending on the date of their survey submission: Beats Headphones (1) if the survey was completed between March 11-21, MassArt Tote (2) if the survey was completed between March 22-April 1, or MassArt T-shirt (3) if the survey was completed between April 2-April 14. Participants' survey responses were not connected to their raffle entry in any way.

Study Measures

Demographics

In addition to the demographic data provided by MassArt, the survey included questions pertaining to the student's self-identification as a first-generation college student, residency status, and parental status, when applicable. Students were also asked to identify their sex assigned at birth, gender identity, sexual orientation, and disability status.

Knowledge and Campus Culture

Students were asked about their knowledge of key campus policies relevant to sexual misconduct. They were also asked about their perceptions of the campus culture, MassArt's prevention and response efforts relevant to sexual misconduct, and bystander intervention.

Sexual Misconduct

The survey asked participants about their experiences of sexual misconduct since they have been a student at MassArt, including sexual harassment, sexual assault, rape, intimate partner violence, and stalking.

The survey included follow-up questions for those that experienced sexual misconduct. These questions asked about academic, professional, and mental health impacts of their experience, their relationship with the perpetrator, the location of the incident, whether or not they reported the incident, reasons why they did not report, and their experiences during the reporting process.

School Connectedness

Students were asked to reflect on their experiences at MassArt and to identify their feelings and perceptions of belonging, equity, and well-being.

Data Analysis Methods

To be considered valid, a respondent had to have answered at least one question beyond the demographic section. To preserve participant confidentiality, any findings with a low response rate were omitted in reports to MassArt.

Reports provided to MassArt included only statistically significant findings. Statistical significance was determined using chi square tests and a p-value of <0.05 . Statistical significance for the difference in means was determined using a t-test or one-way anova. When cell counts were less than 5, a Fisher's t-test was used to evaluate statistical significance.

All personal experience questions were collapsed to yes/no variables for each of the types of sexual misconduct. Sexual orientation was collapsed to straight/heterosexual and LGB+. Gender identity was collapsed to man, woman, and transgender, genderqueer, nonbinary, or gender nonconforming (TGQN). Race/ethnicity were collapsed into federally recognized categories of Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC), and White. Definitions of these categories are included on the following page.

All likert scales (strongly agree to strongly disagree) were converted to a four-point ranking where 4= positive response and 1= negative response. Likert questions were grouped based on pre-determined themes of belonging, well-being, equity, and culture (when applicable). Responses to these questions were averaged for each theme and reported on a scale of 1 to 4.





Key Terms

BIPOC

Black, Indigenous, and People of color (BIPOC) includes respondents who self-identified as African, Alaska Native, Asian/Asian American, American Indian/Indigenous, Black or African American, Caribbean/West Indian, East Asian, European, Hispanic/Latino/a/x/e, Latin American, Middle Eastern or North African, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, South Asian, Southeast Asian, or another race/ethnicity.

LGB+

Lesbian, gay, and bisexual plus (LGB+) includes respondents that self-identified as lesbian, gay, bisexual, asexual, fluid, pansexual, queer, questioning, or another sexual orientation.

Sexual Misconduct

Used to refer to sexual harassment, sexual assault, rape, intimate partner violence, and stalking collectively.

Sexual Violence

Used to refer to sexual assault and/or rape collectively.

TGQN

Transgender, genderqueer, nonbinary, or gender nonconforming (TGQN) includes respondents that self-identified as agender, genderqueer/gender-fluid, non binary, questioning, two-spirit, another gender identity, intersex, man but not male assigned at birth, or woman but not female assigned at birth.

Response Rate and Participant Demographics

A total of 1,873 MassArt students were invited to participate, and 308 (16%) completed the survey. The results of this report reflect only those who participated and may not reflect the experiences of all MassArt students. Findings in this report should not be used to make conclusions about the entire student population.

Fig. 1 Race and ethnicity

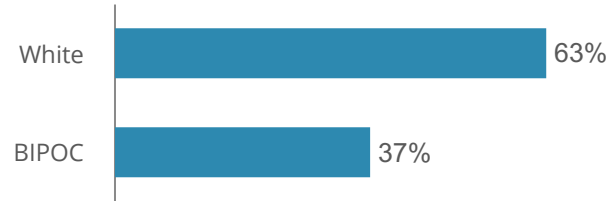


Fig. 2 Gender identity

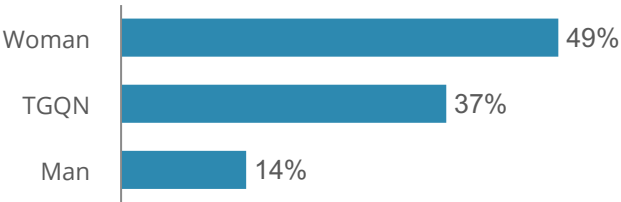


Fig. 3 Age

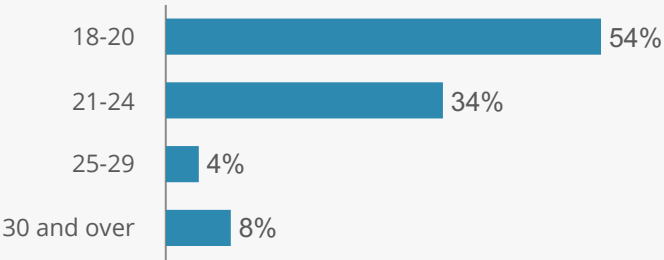


Fig. 4 Sexual orientation

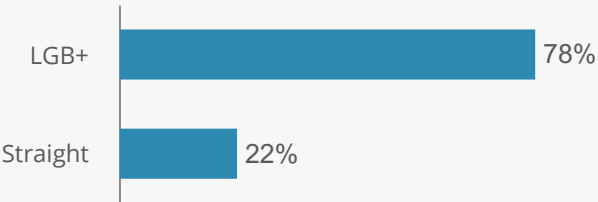
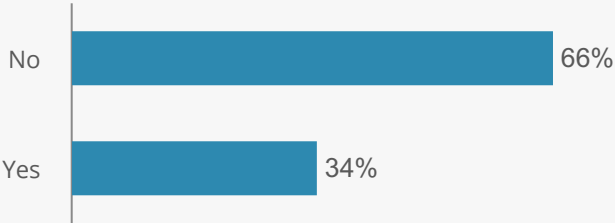


Fig. 5 Disability status



Participant Demographics

Fig. 6 Class year

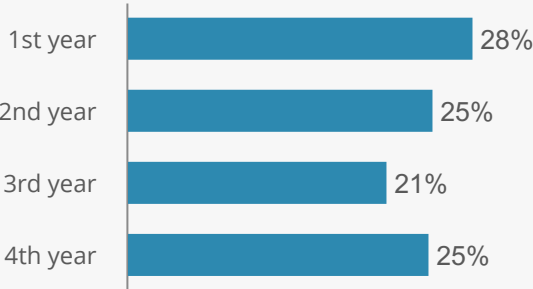


Fig. 7 Enrollment status

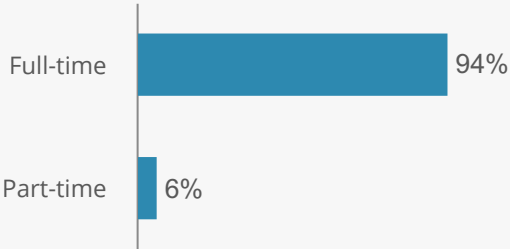


Fig. 7 Academic status

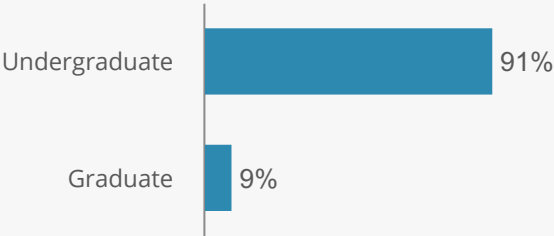


Fig. 8 Transfer status

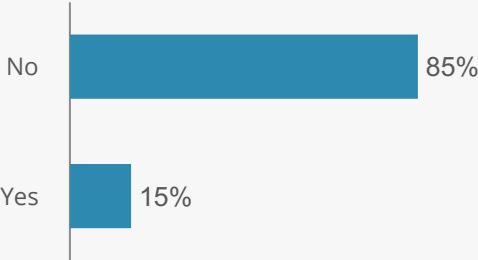
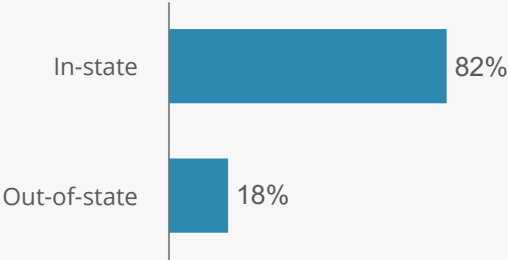
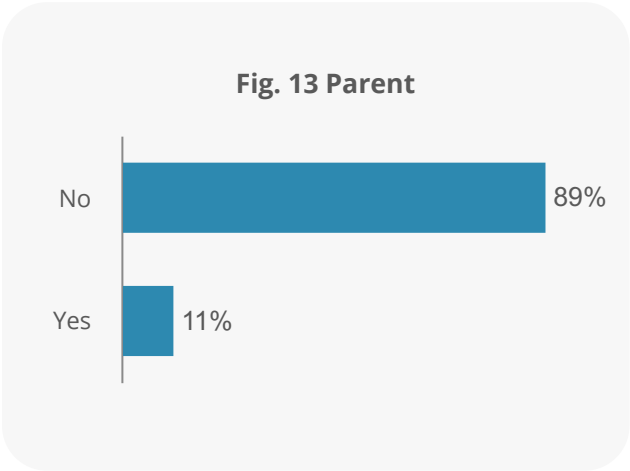
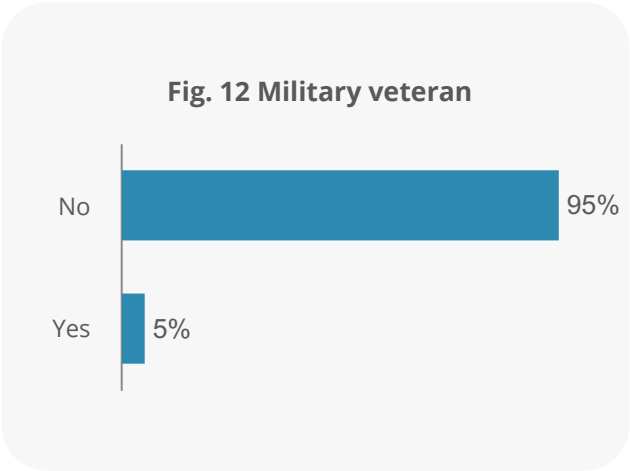
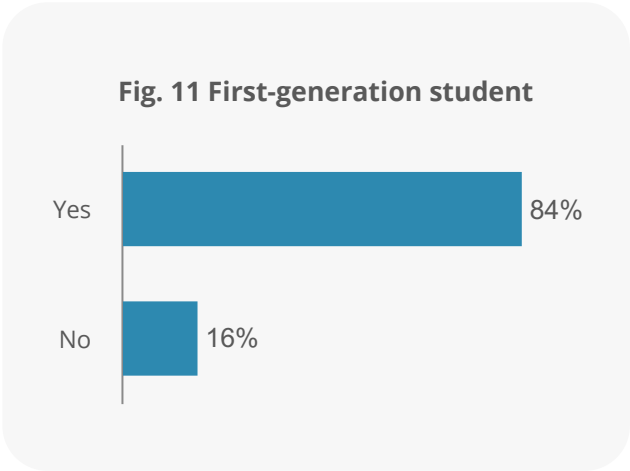
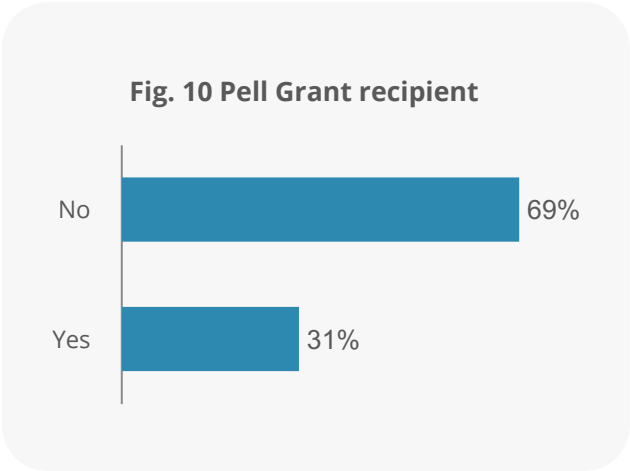


Fig. 9 Residency



Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Participant Demographics



Executive Summary

School Connectedness

Overall, a majority of participants agreed that they feel safe and protected at MassArt. On average, participants also agreed that they feel a sense of belonging and equity at the College. Perceptions of belonging, equity, and well-being varied across some demographic groups.

Knowledge of Policies, Resources, and Offices

A majority of participants confirmed that they have learned about sexual misconduct through classes or trainings, and a majority were aware that confidential resources are available at the College. Most participants were aware of the Title IX Coordinator and other health, safety, and wellness offices at MassArt. Fewer students were aware of the Dean of Students Office. **At MassArt, it is common for students to know the office and role by the employee's first name.**

Campus Climate and Confidence in Reporting

Overall, participants slightly agreed that it is uncommon for people at the school to make sexist comments or jokes and that the College is doing a good job of preventing and responding to sexual misconduct. Perceptions of the campus culture varied by class year, race, sexual orientation, disability status, and academic status.

Sexual Misconduct

Seventy-three percent (73%) of participants indicated that they had experienced sexual harassment, intimate partner violence, stalking, sexual assault, and/or rape since they have been a student at MassArt. **The 73% does not necessarily mean the behavior occurred at MassArt, and does not take into account a student's life experiences.**

Reporting

The majority of participants who experienced sexual misconduct did not report the incident to the College. The most common reasons why students chose not to report were that they did not think the incident was serious enough to report, they were worried that they would be blamed or not believed, they did not trust that the report would be taken seriously, and they were worried they would not get the outcome they were looking for.

Bystander Intervention

Around one third of participants confirmed that they received training or information on how to intervene as a bystander from someone at the College. The most common reasons why participants who witnessed sexual misconduct did not intervene were that they did not know what to do and they felt it was not their business to intervene.



Findings

School Connectedness

Perceptions of Belonging, Equity, and Well-being

Students were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with statements about their feelings of belonging, equity, and well-being at MassArt. Their responses were scored on a scale from 1 to 4, with 4 being the most positive response.

Belonging

On average, most students **agreed** that they feel a sense of belonging at MassArt.

Equity

On average, most students **agreed** that MassArt treats all students equitably.

Well-being

On average, most students **agreed** that they feel safe and protected at MassArt.

3.2_{/4}

Belonging

3.0_{/4}

Equity

3.1_{/4}

Well-being

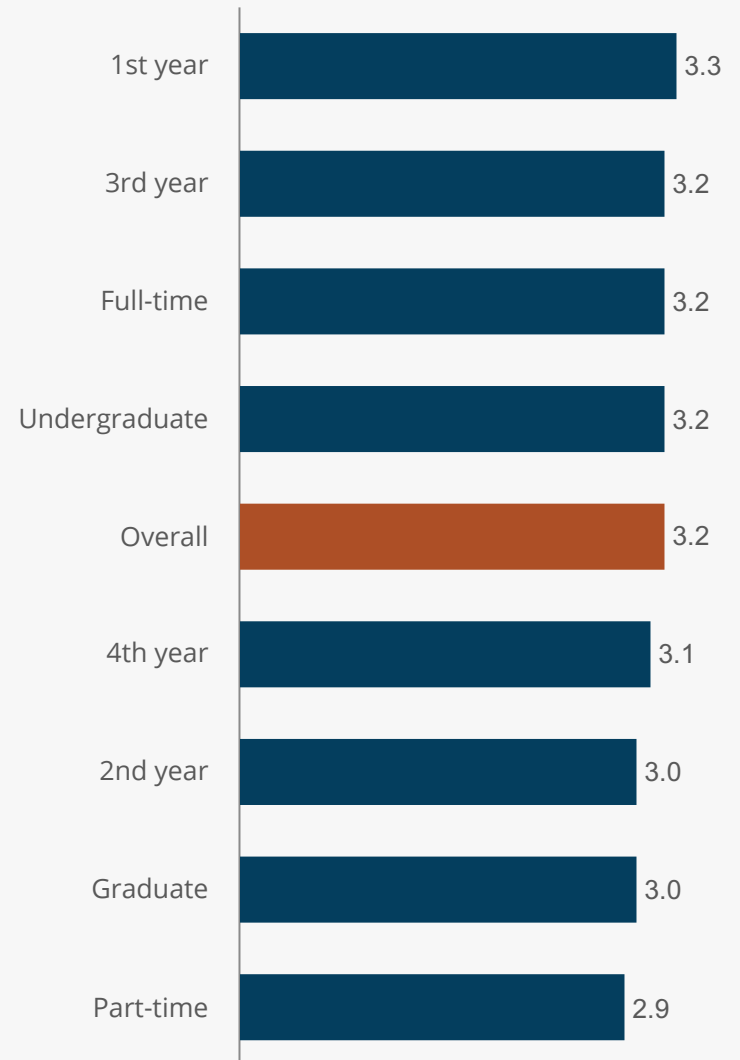
1 = negative response
4 = positive response

Differences in Perceptions of Belonging

Perceptions of belonging varied by enrollment status, academic status, and class year.

- Part-time students reported a lower sense of belonging than full-time students
- Graduate students reported a lower sense of belonging than undergraduate students
- Students in their second or fourth year reported a lower sense of belonging than students in their first or third year

Fig. 14 Differences in perceptions of belonging



Differences in Perceptions of Equity and Well-being

Perceptions of equity and well-being varied by class year.

- Students in their third or fourth year reported a lower sense of **equity** than students in their second or first year
- Students in their second, third, or fourth year reported a lower sense of **well-being** than students in their first year

Fig. 15 Differences in perceptions of equity



Fig. 16 Differences in perceptions of well-being





Findings

Knowledge of Resources, Policies, & Offices

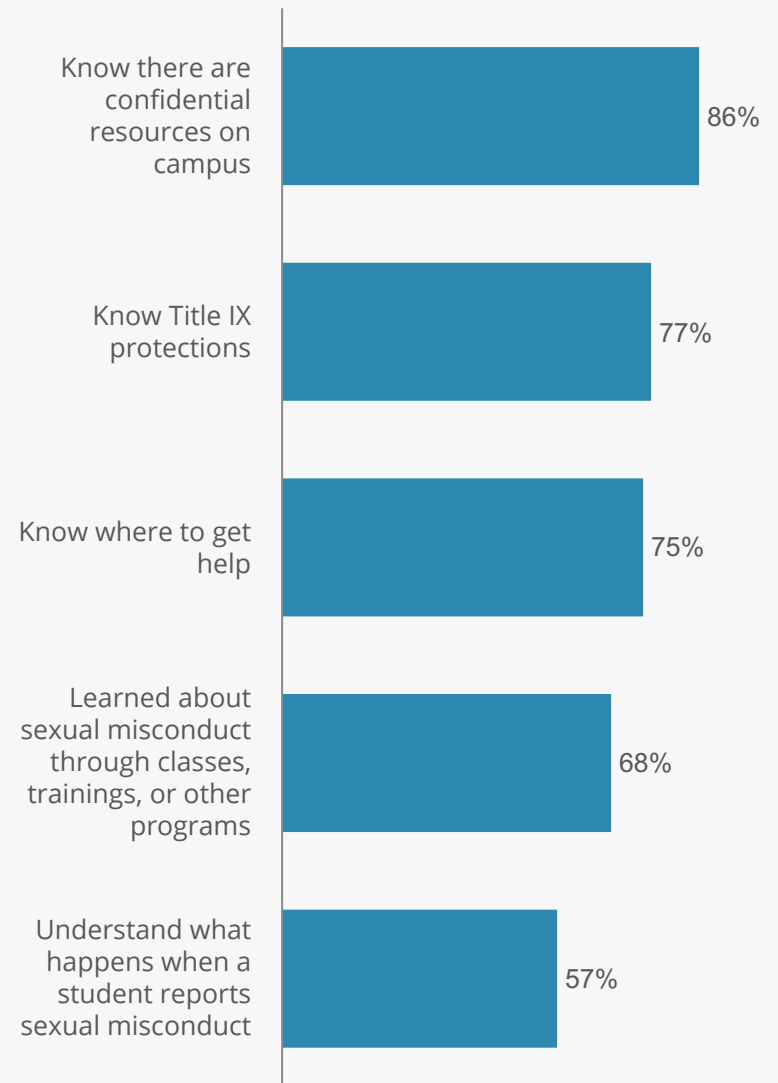
Knowledge of Resources and Policies

Students were asked about their knowledge of campus resources and policies relevant to sexual misconduct.

Eighty-six percent (86%) of students were aware that there are confidential resources available on campus. Seventy-seven percent (77%) indicated that they knew their Title IX protections and 75% knew where at MassArt they could get help if someone they know experiences sexual misconduct.

Sixty-eight percent (68%) of students confirmed that they have learned about sexual misconduct through classes, trainings, or other programs at MassArt. Fifty-seven percent (57%) understood what happens when a student reports sexual misconduct.

Fig. 17 Knowledge of campus resources and policies



Knowledge of Campus Offices and Departments

Students were asked about their knowledge of certain campus offices and departments.

A majority of students confirmed that they knew about the Counseling Center (77%), the Student Health Center (57%), and the Equal Opportunity and Title IX Office (51%). Thirty-two percent (32%) confirmed that they knew about the Dean of Students Office. **At MassArt, it is common for students to know the office and role by the employee's first name, and not necessarily by the name of the office.**

When asked if MassArt has a Title IX Coordinator, 68% of participants answered 'yes,' while 32% answered that they were unsure.

Fig. 18 Knowledge of campus offices/departments

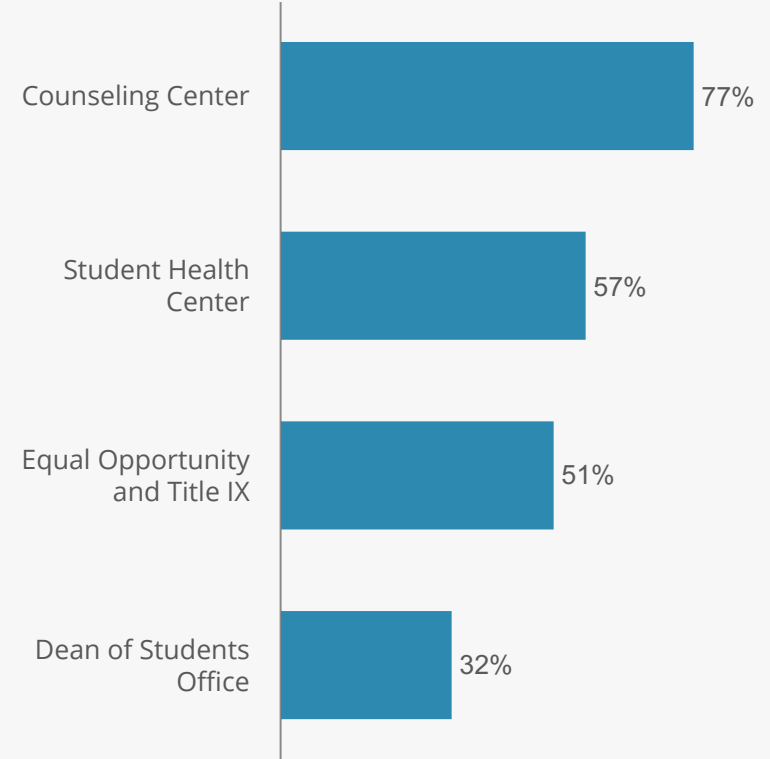
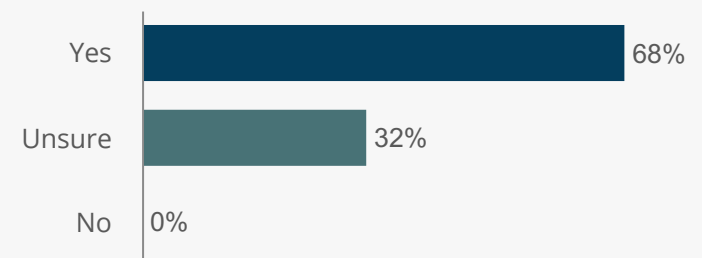


Fig. 19 Does MassArt have a Title IX Coordinator?



Knowledge of Sexual Misconduct Prevention

Students were asked whether they had received written, verbal, or online information from anyone at MassArt relevant to sexual misconduct prevention.

Prevention

Fifty-one percent (51%) of students confirmed that they have received information on how to help prevent sexual misconduct and 36% received information on how to intervene as a bystander.

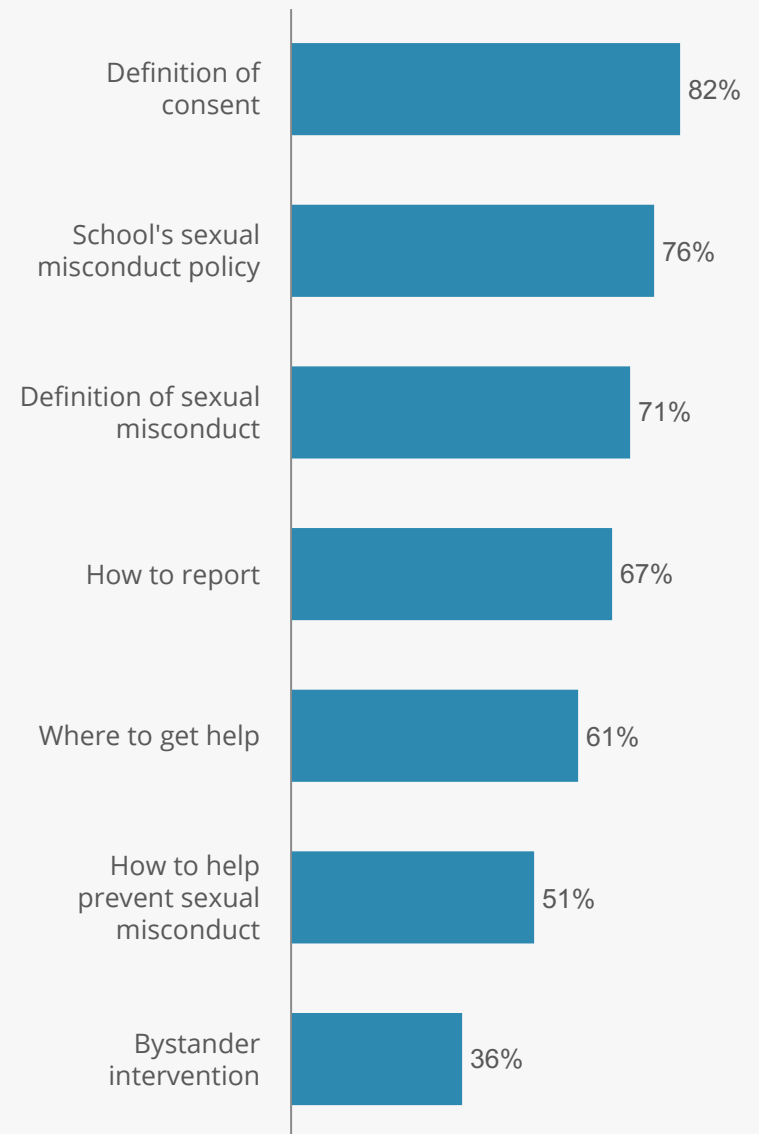
Definitions and Policies

Eighty-two percent (82%) were informed of the definition of consent and how to obtain it from a sexual partner. Seventy-six percent (76%) of students confirmed that they received information on the school's policy on sexual misconduct and 71% were informed of the definition of sexual misconduct.

Reporting and Resources

Sixty-seven percent (67%) of students received information on how to report sexual misconduct and 61% were informed about where to get help if someone they know experiences sexual misconduct.

Fig. 20 Received information about the following from someone at the school

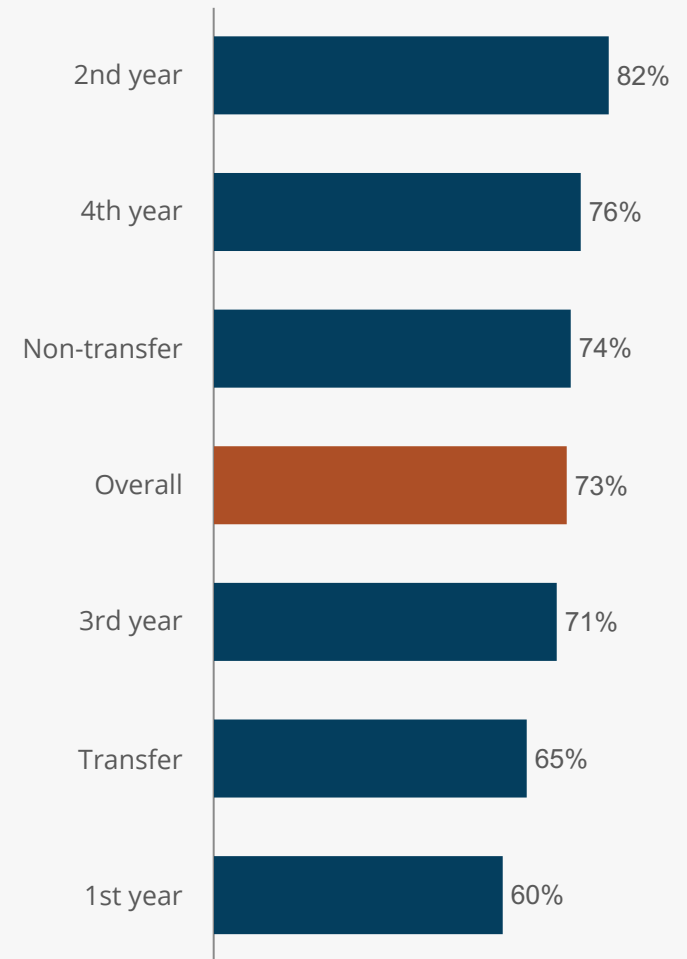


Differences in Knowledge of Resources and Policies

Some demographic groups were less likely to agree that they knew about campus resources and policies relevant to sexual misconduct.

Students in their first or third year and transfer students were less likely to agree that they knew this information compared to their respective counterparts.

Fig. 21 Differences in knowledge of campus resources and policies





Findings

Campus Climate

Campus Culture

Students were asked about the culture of sexual harassment at MassArt and their perceptions of MassArt's efforts to prevent and respond to sexual misconduct. Their responses were scored on a scale from 1 to 4, with 4 being the most positive response.

On average, students **slightly agreed** that it is uncommon for people at the school to make sexist comments or jokes, and that MassArt is doing a good job of trying to prevent sexual misconduct from occurring and of holding perpetrators accountable.

2.8_{/4}

Campus Culture

1 = negative response

4 = positive response

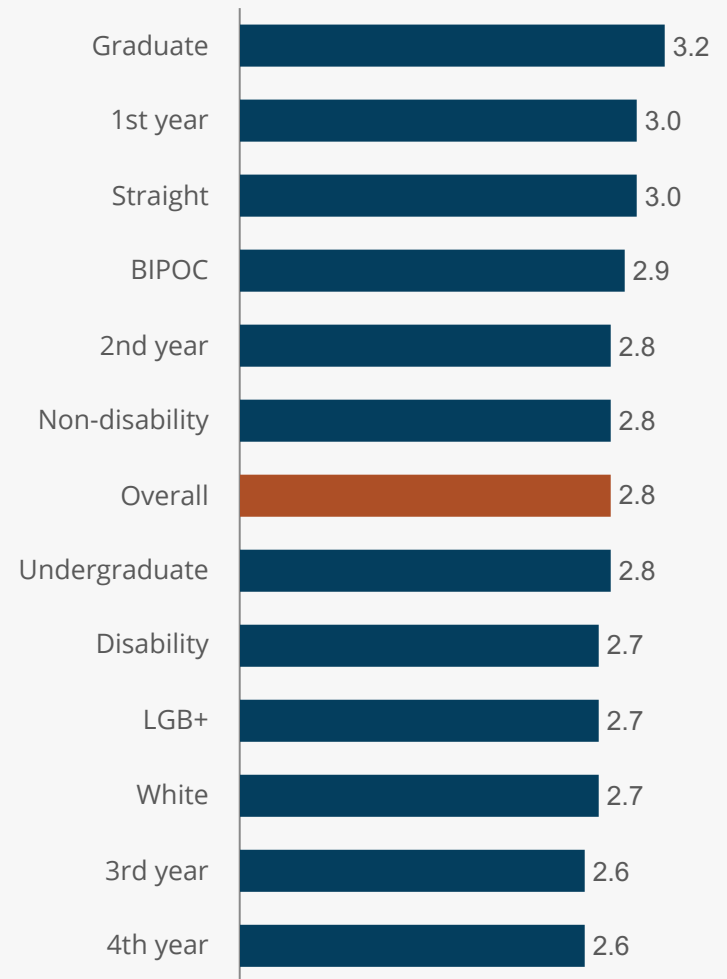
Differences in Perception of Campus Culture

Perceptions about the culture of sexual harassment at MassArt varied across some demographic groups.

Groups who were less likely than their counterparts to agree that it is uncommon for people at the College to make sexist comments or jokes, and that the College is doing a good job of preventing and responding to sexual misconduct include:

- Students in their fourth or third year
- White students
- LGB+ students
- Students with disabilities
- Undergraduate students

Fig. 22 Differences in perception of campus culture



1 = negative response
4 = positive response

Confidence in Reporting

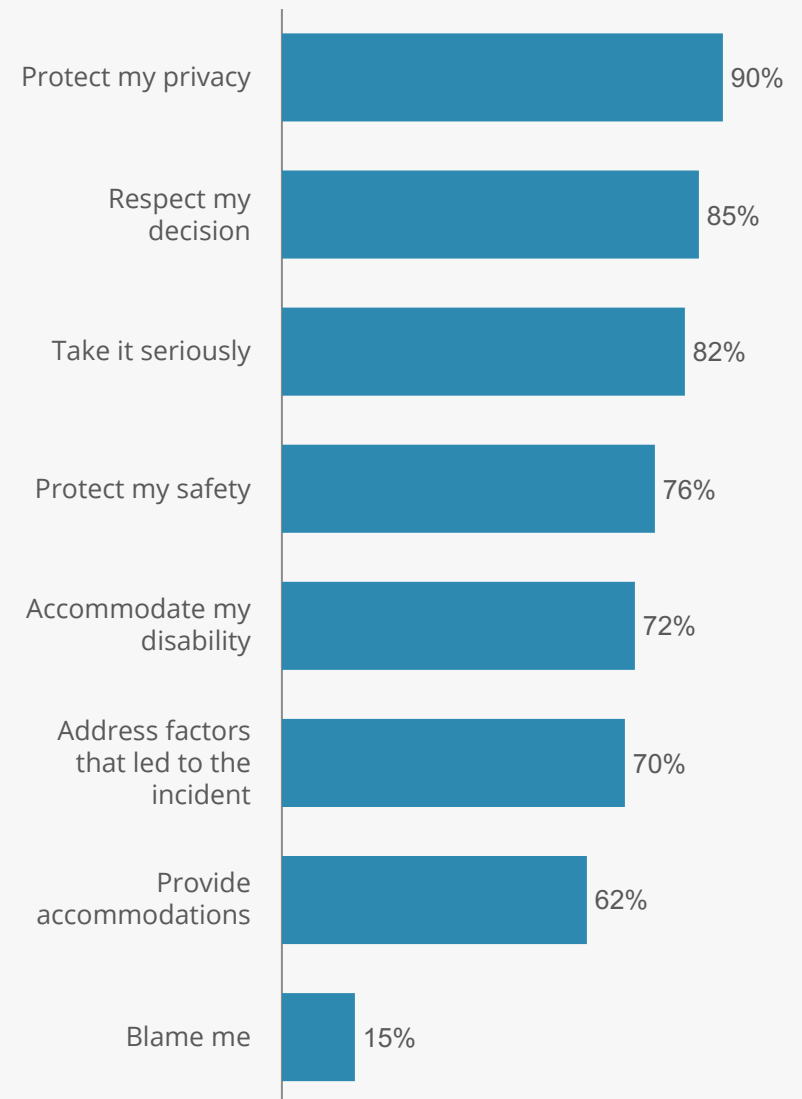
Participants who did not experience an incident of sexual misconduct since they have been a student at MassArt were asked about their confidence in the school's reporting process and campus resources. Forty percent (40%) of students indicated that they would go to Public Safety, 34% would go to another employee, and 28% would seek counseling or health services if sexual misconduct occurred.

Eighty-five percent (85%) of students believed that the school would respect their decision about what to do and 82% believed that their case would be taken seriously if they reported an incident of sexual misconduct.

A majority of students believed that their privacy (90%) and safety (76%) would be protected by the College, and 70% felt that the school would address the factors that may have led to the incident. Fifteen percent (15%) of students believed that the College would blame them or not believe them about the incident.

Sixty-two percent (62%) of students believed that the College would provide support and accommodations. Of those who identified as having a disability, 72% believed that the College would properly accommodate their disability.

Fig. 23 If an incident of sexual misconduct occurred, I believe MassArt would...





Findings

Personal Experience

73% of Students Experienced Sexual Misconduct

The survey asked students about their experiences of non-consensual sexual contact, sexual harassment, stalking, and intimate partner violence since they have been a student at MassArt. Overall, 73% of participants experienced at least one form of sexual misconduct. **The 73% referenced does not necessarily mean the conduct was experienced at MassArt.**

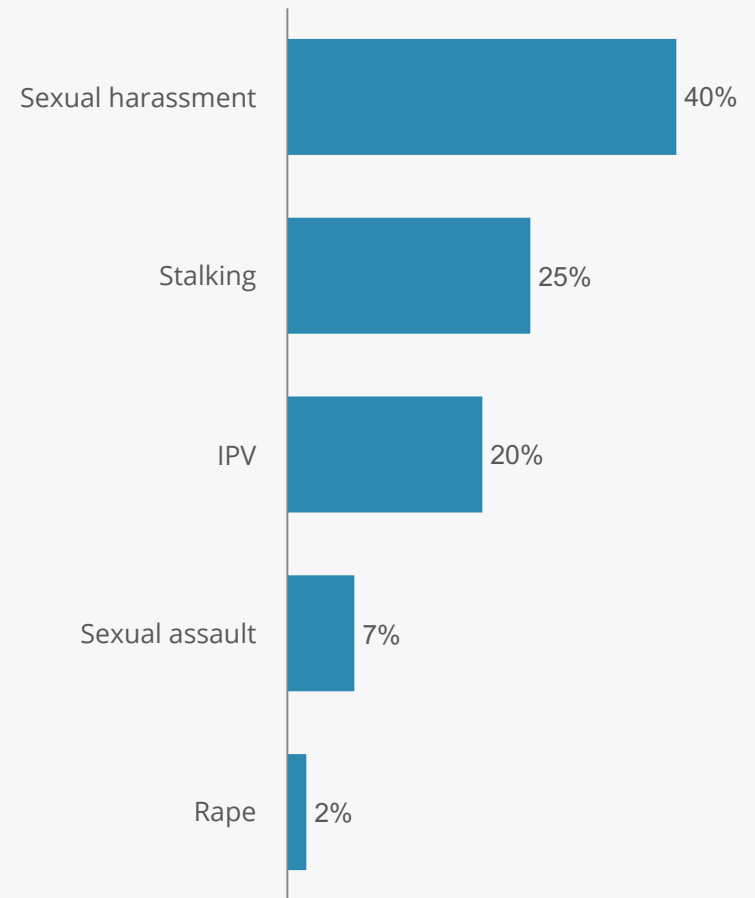
- 40% experienced sexual harassment
- 25% experienced stalking
- 20% experienced IPV
- 7% experienced sexual assault
- 2% experienced rape

INSIGHTS

Even with an anonymous survey, individuals may be hesitant to disclose experiences of unwanted sexual contact.¹

¹ Hirsch, J. S. & Khan, S. (2020). Sexual citizens: A landmark study of sex, power and assault on campus. WW Norton.

Fig. 24 Prevalence of sexual misconduct



20%

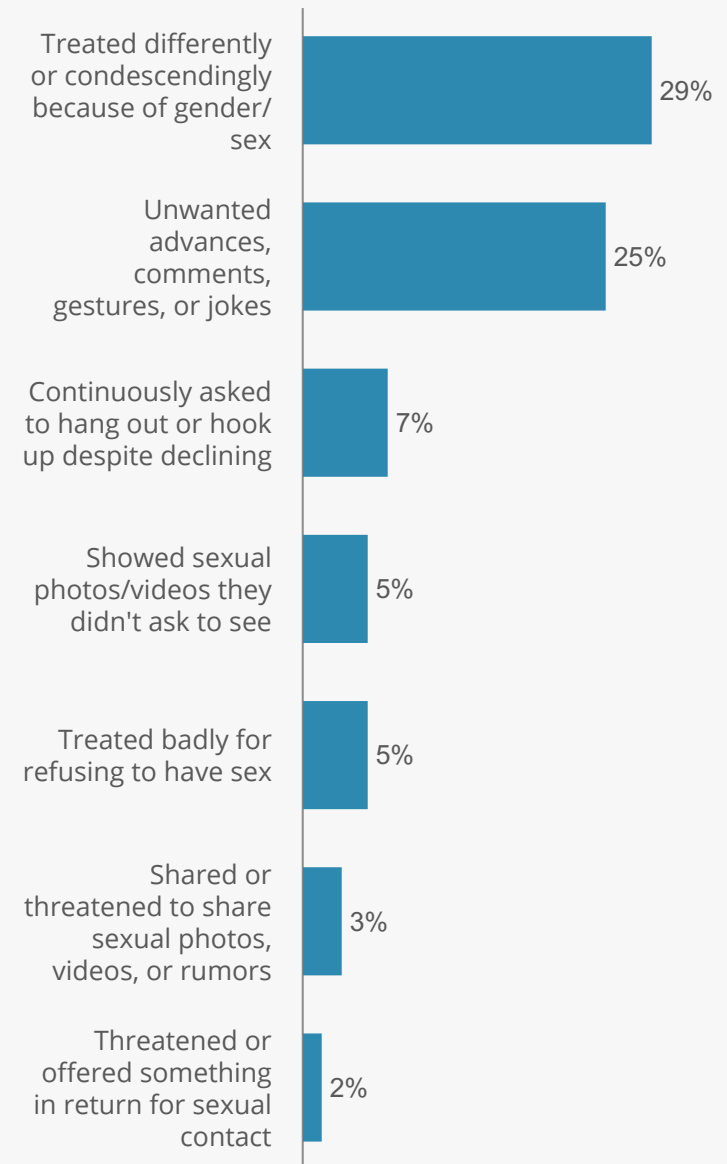
experienced **two or more** instances of sexual misconduct.

40% of Students Experienced Sexual Harassment

The survey asked students about their experiences of sexual harassment since they have been a student at MassArt. Overall, 25% of participants experienced sexual harassment once and 15% experienced sexual harassment more than once. **The 40% referenced does not conclusively indicate the behavior occurred at MassArt.**

The highest percentage of students reported that someone treated them differently or condescendingly because of their gender/sex (29%) and that someone made unwanted sexual advances, comments, gestures, or jokes toward them (25%).

Fig. 25 Prevalence of sexual harassment

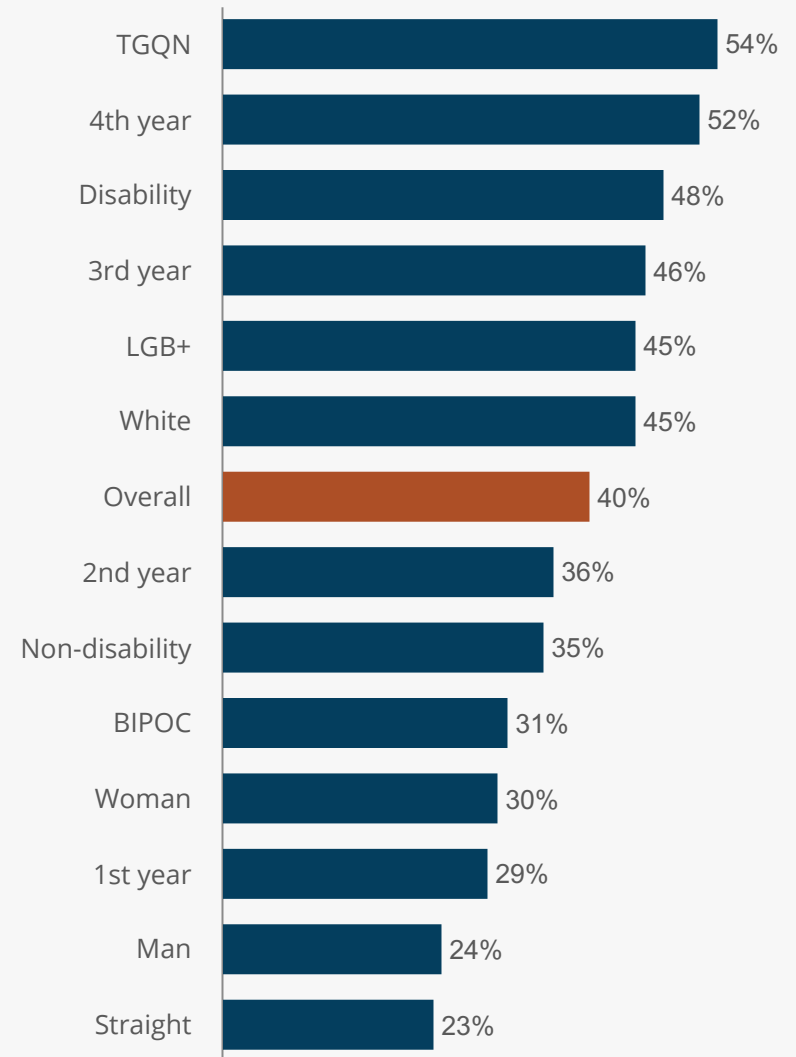


Differences in Experience of Sexual Harassment

The prevalence of sexual harassment varied among demographic groups.

- TGQN students were more likely to experience sexual harassment than women and men
- Students in their third and fourth years were more likely to experience sexual harassment than students in their first and second years
- Students with disabilities were more likely to experience sexual harassment than students without disabilities
- LGB+ students were more likely to experience sexual harassment than straight students
- White students were more likely to experience sexual harassment than BIPOC students

Fig. 26 Prevalence of sexual harassment by demographics

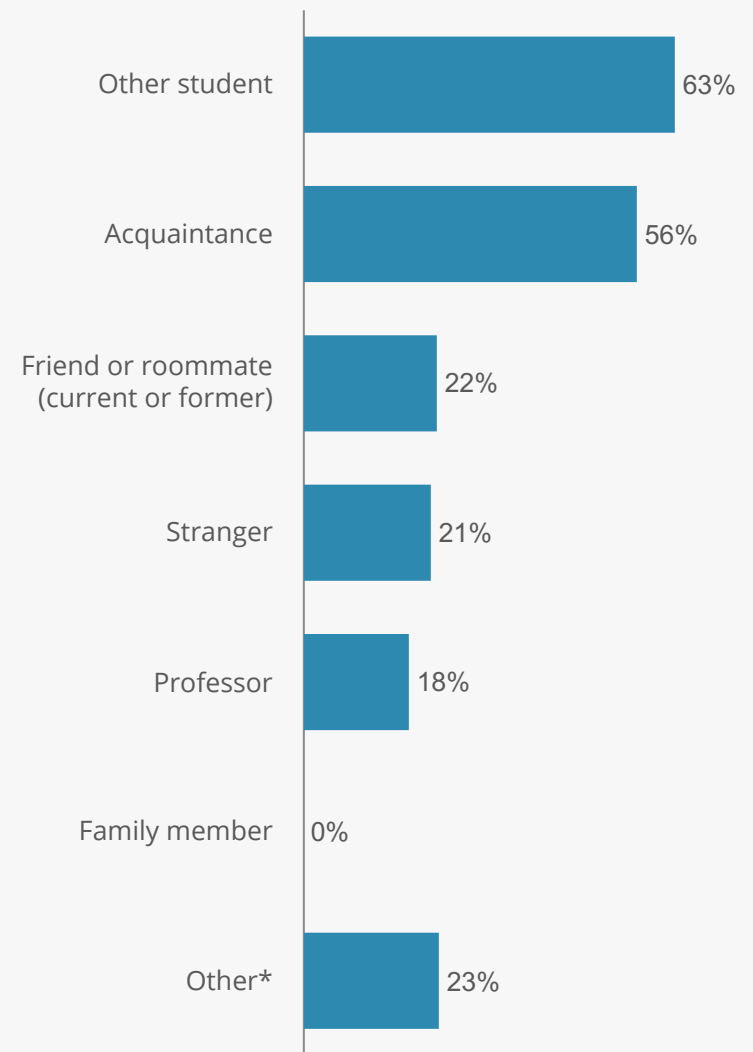


Perpetrators of Sexual Harassment

Students who experienced sexual harassment were asked what their relationship was with the person(s) who engaged in that behavior.

The highest percentage of students indicated that the perpetrator was another student (63%), followed by an acquaintance, friend of a friend, or someone they just met (56%). In addition, 18% of students indicated that the perpetrator was a professor.

Fig. 27 Perpetration of sexual harassment



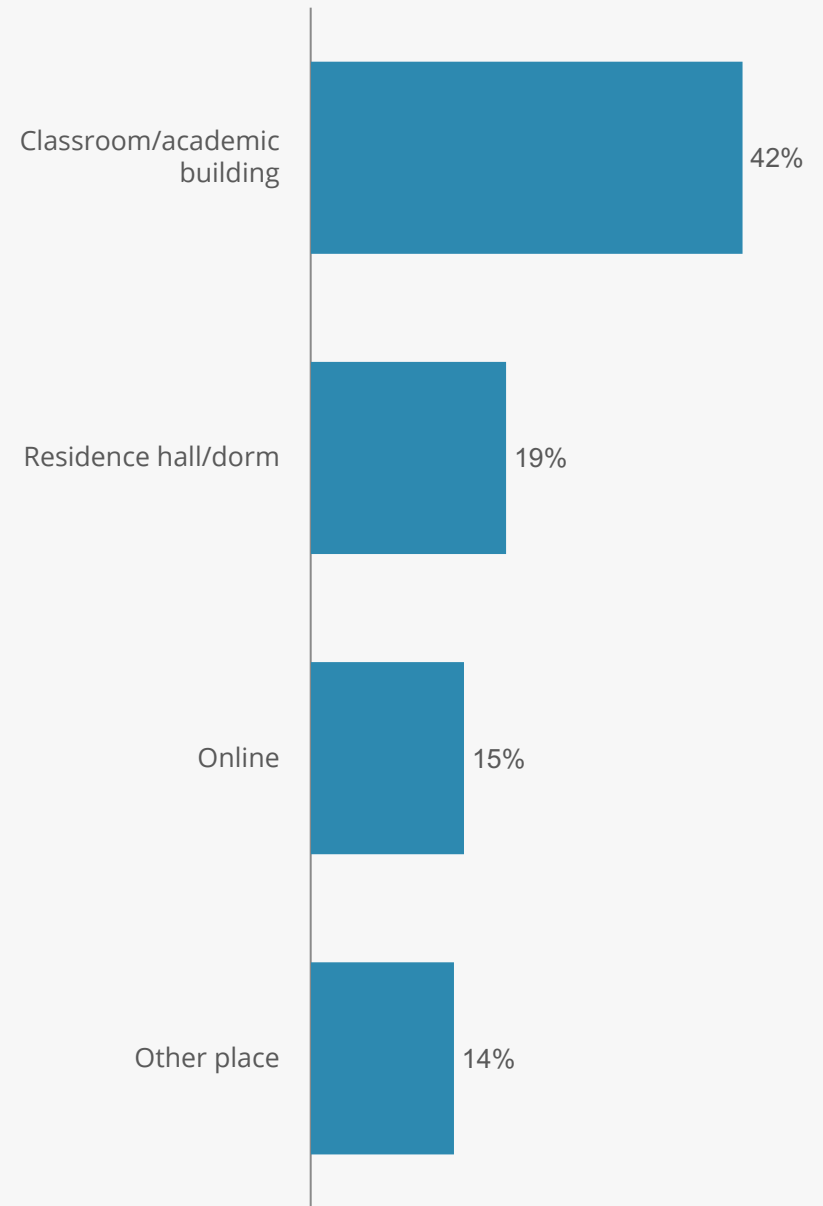
*Other includes boss or supervisor, coach or trainer, coworker, partner or spouse (current or former), other employee, TA or RA, and unsure. The response rates of these options were too small to report separately.

Locations Where Sexual Harassment Occurred

Students who experienced sexual harassment were asked about where the incident took place.

The highest percentage of students indicated that the incident occurred in a classroom or other academic building (42%) or in a residence hall or dorm (19%).

Fig. 28 Prevalence of sexual harassment by location



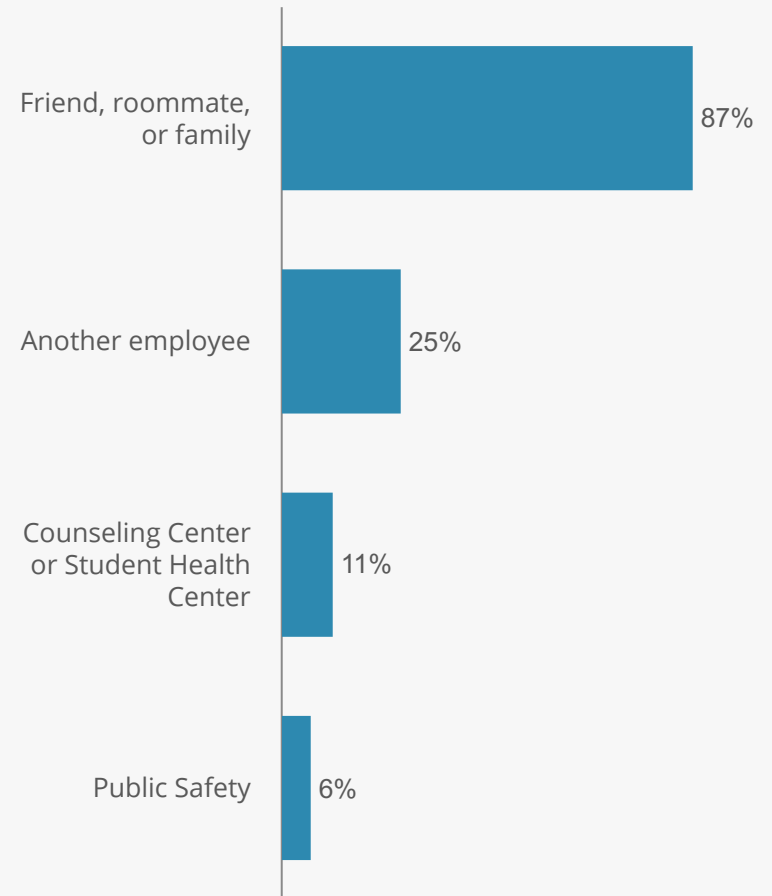
Reporting of Sexual Harassment

Students who experienced sexual harassment were asked if they told someone about the incident.

While most students told a friend, roommate, or family member (87%), a majority did not report the incident to the College.

- **25%** contacted another campus employee
- **11%** contacted the Counseling Center or Student Health Center
- **6%** contacted Public Safety

Fig. 29 Reporting of sexual harassment

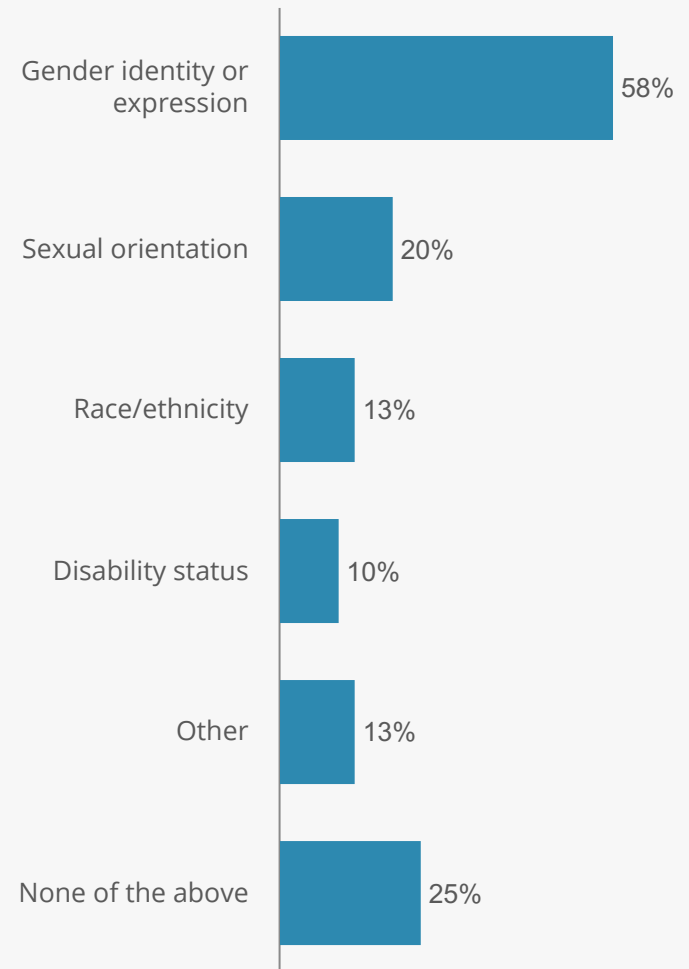


Sexual Harassment and Discrimination

Students who experienced sexual harassment were asked if they believed the incidents were related to an identity that they hold.

- **58%** believed the incident was related to their gender identity or gender expression
- **20%** believed the incident was related to their sexual orientation
- **13%** believed the incident was related to their race or ethnicity
- **10%** believed the incident was related to their disability status
- **13%** believed the incident was related to another identity

Fig. 30 Sexual harassment and discrimination



7% of Students Experienced Sexual Violence

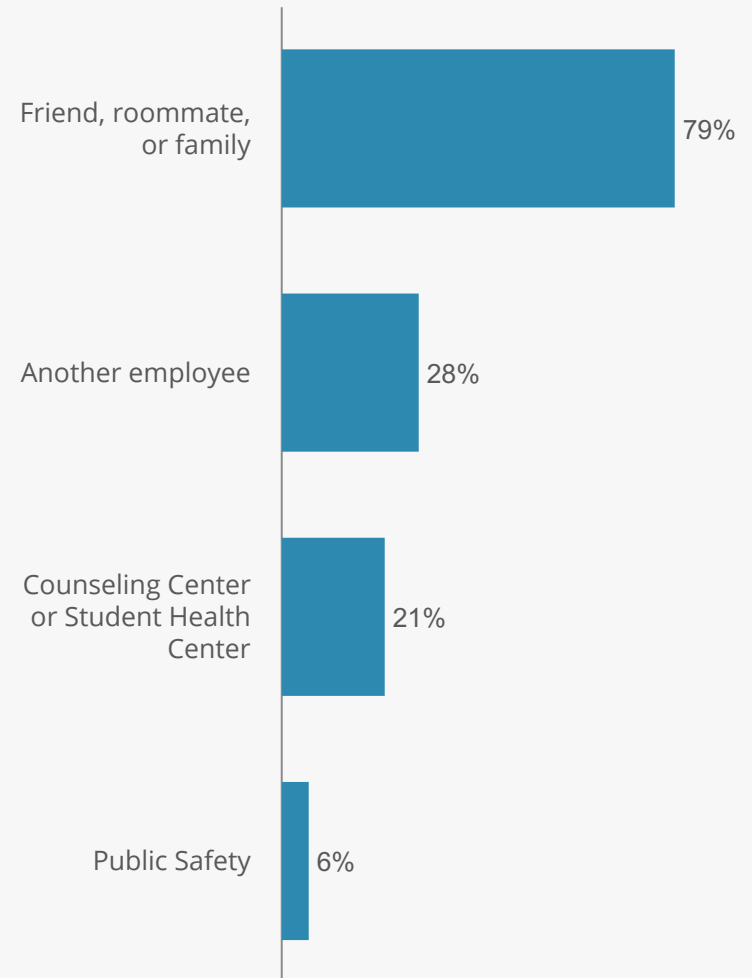
Overall, 7% of participants indicated that they experienced sexual assault and/or rape since they have been a student at MassArt.

Students who experienced sexual assault and/or rape were asked if they told someone about the incident.

While most students told a friend, roommate, or family member (79%), a majority did not report the incident to the College.

- **28%** contacted another campus employee
- **21%** contacted the Counseling Center or Student Health Center
- **6%** contacted Public Safety

Fig. 31 Reporting of sexual violence

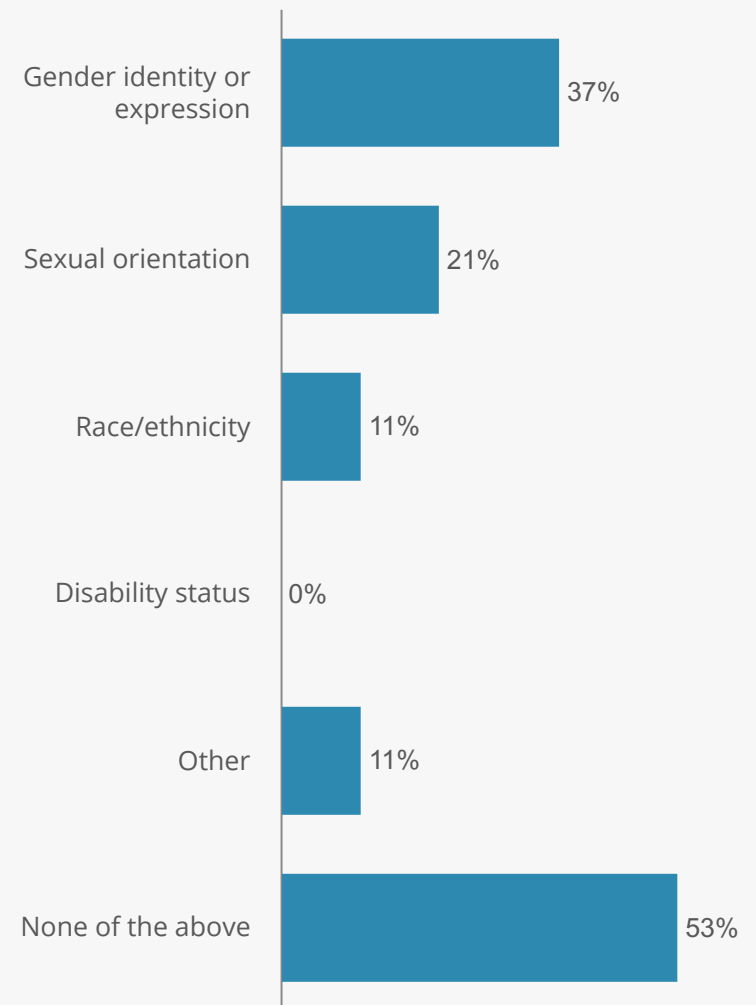


Sexual Violence and Discrimination

Students who experienced sexual violence were asked if they believed the incidents were related to an identity that they hold.

- **37%** believed the incident was related to their gender identity or gender expression
- **21%** believed the incident was related to their sexual orientation
- **11%** believed the incident was related to their race or ethnicity
- **11%** believed the incident was related to another identity

Fig. 32 Sexual violence and discrimination

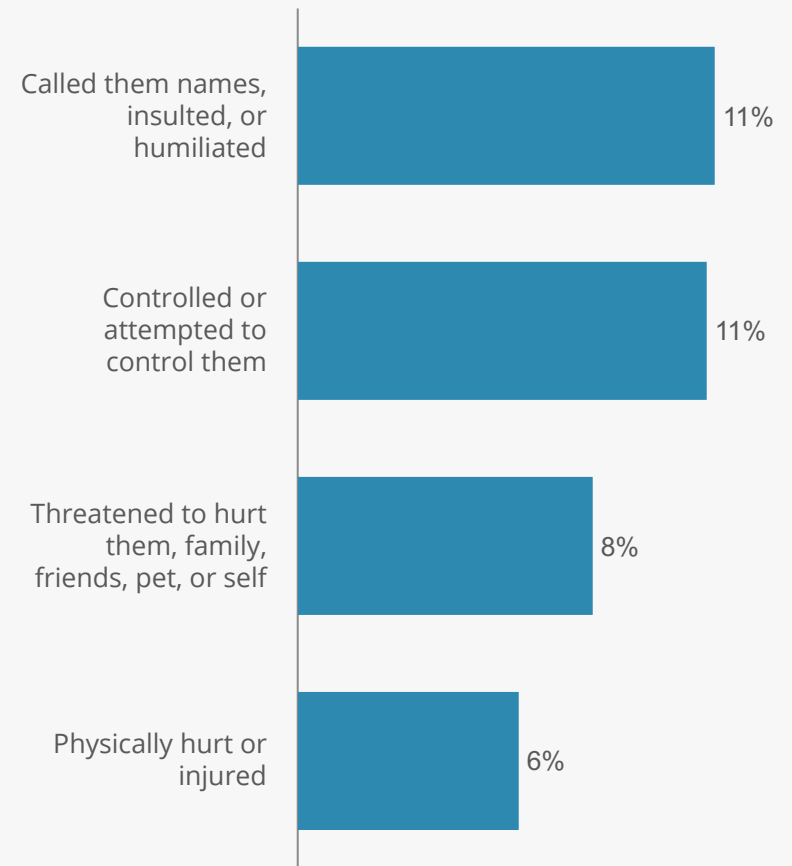


20% of Students Experienced Intimate Partner Violence

The survey asked students about their experiences of intimate partner violence (IPV) since they have been a student at MassArt. Overall, 8% of participants experienced IPV once and 12% experienced IPV more than once.

The highest percentage of students reported that an intimate partner called them names, insulted, or humiliated them (11%) and that an intimate partner controlled or attempted to control them (11%).

Fig. 33 Prevalence of intimate partner violence



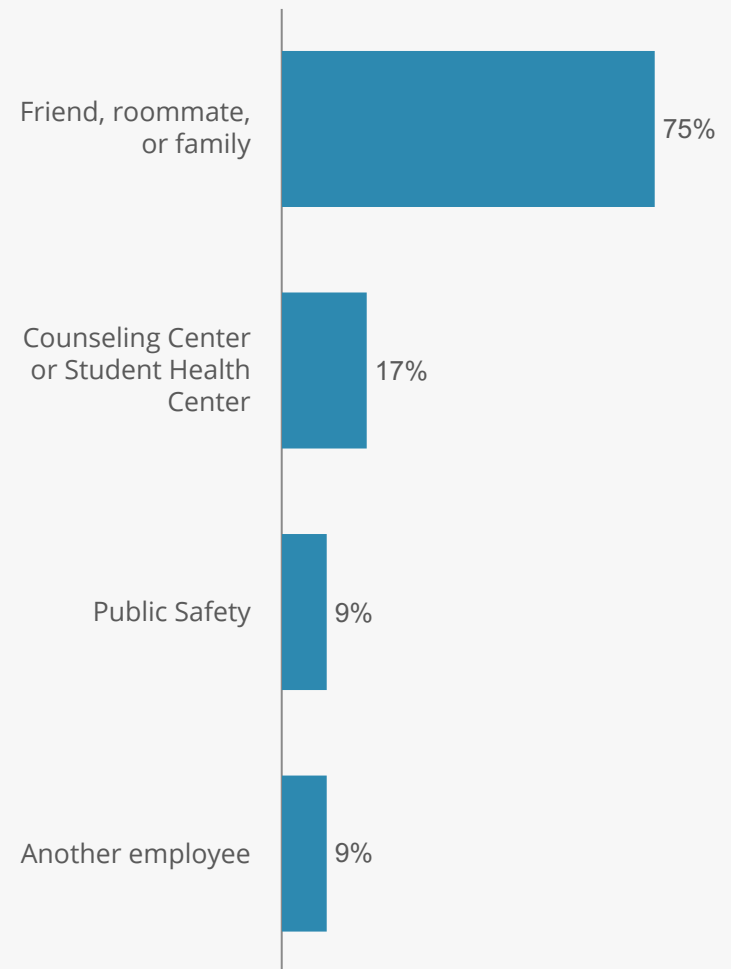
Reporting of Intimate Partner Violence

Students who experienced intimate partner violence were asked if they told someone about the incident.

While most students told a friend, roommate, or family member (75%), a majority did not report the incident to the College.

- **17%** contacted the Counseling Center or Student Health Center
- **9%** contacted Public Safety
- **9%** contacted another campus employee

Fig. 34 Reporting of intimate partner violence

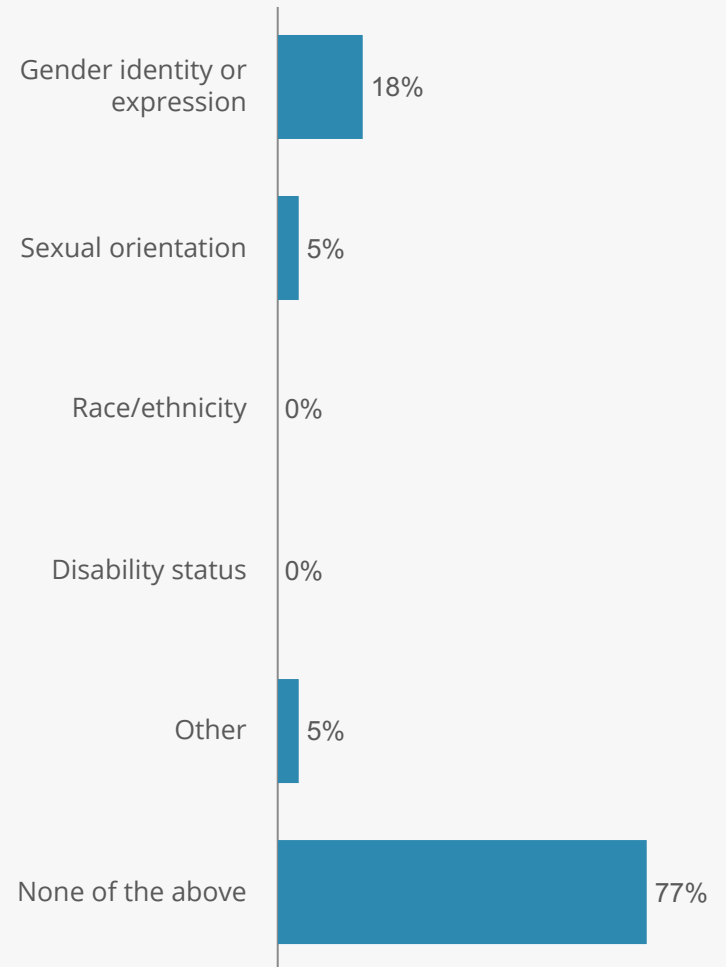


Intimate Partner Violence and Discrimination

Students who experienced intimate partner violence were asked if they believed the incidents were related to an identity that they hold.

- **18%** believed the incident was related to their gender identity or gender expression
- **5%** believed the incident was related to their sexual orientation
- **5%** believed the incident was related to another identity

Fig. 35 Intimate partner violence and discrimination

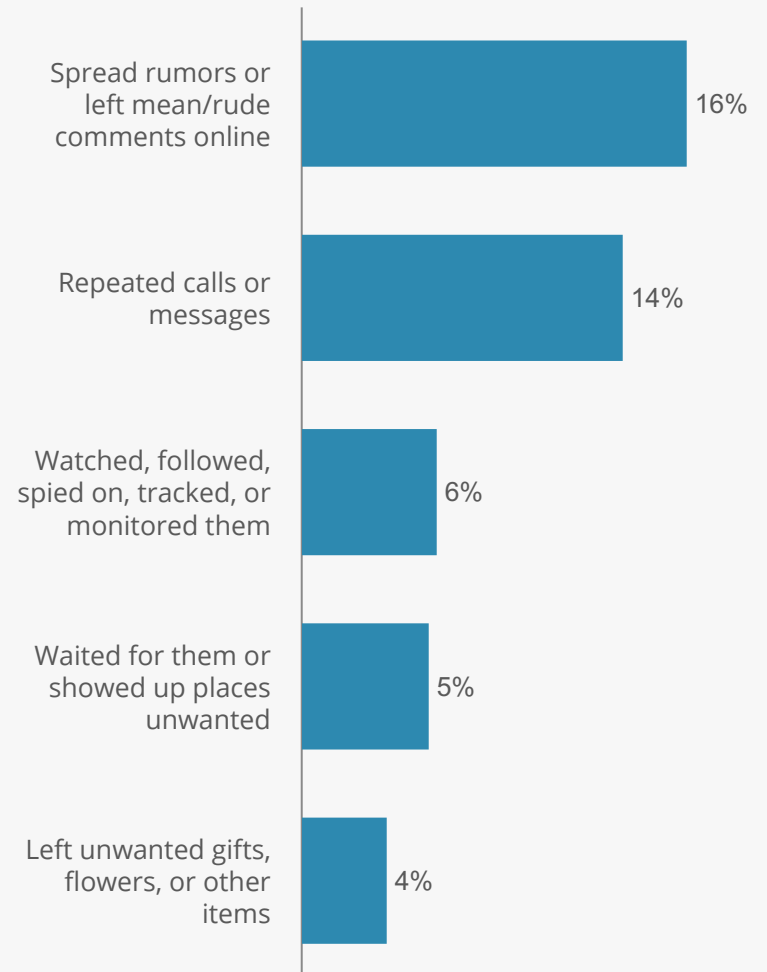


25% of Students Experienced Stalking

Students were asked about stalking situations when someone acted in a way that seemed obsessive or made them concerned for their safety since they have been a student at MassArt. Overall, 11% of participants experienced stalking once and 14% experienced stalking more than once. **The percentage reflecting stalking experiences may not necessarily align with the definition of stalking under Title IX/sexual misconduct.**

The highest percentage of students reported that someone spread rumors or left mean/rude comments online (16%) and that someone repeatedly called them or sent unwanted messages (14%).

Fig. 36 Prevalence of stalking by behavior

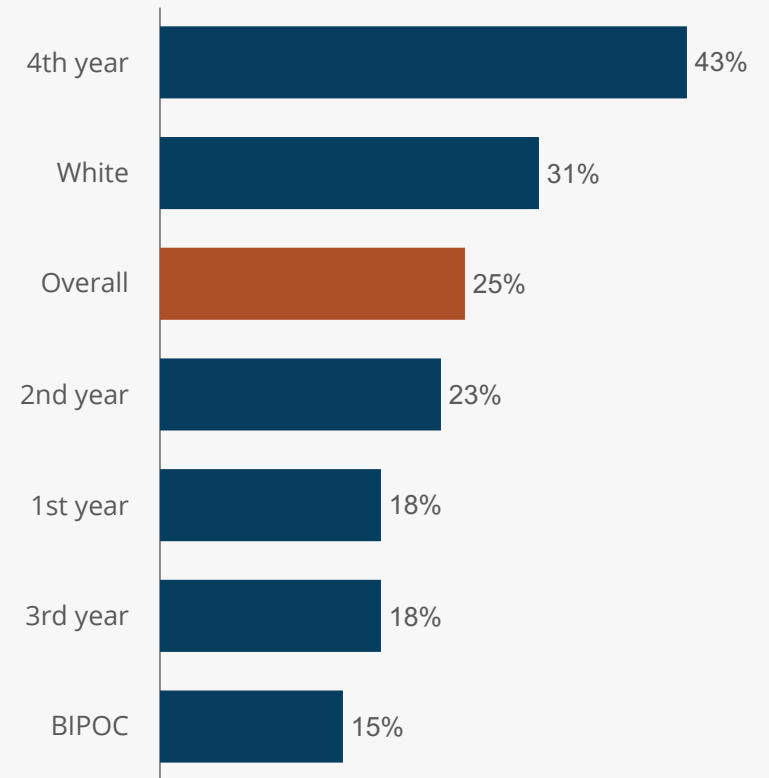


Differences in Experience of Stalking

The prevalence of stalking varied by class year and race.

- Students in their fourth year were more likely to experience stalking than students in their first, second, or third year
- White students were more likely to experience stalking than BIPOC students

Fig. 37 Prevalence of stalking by demographics

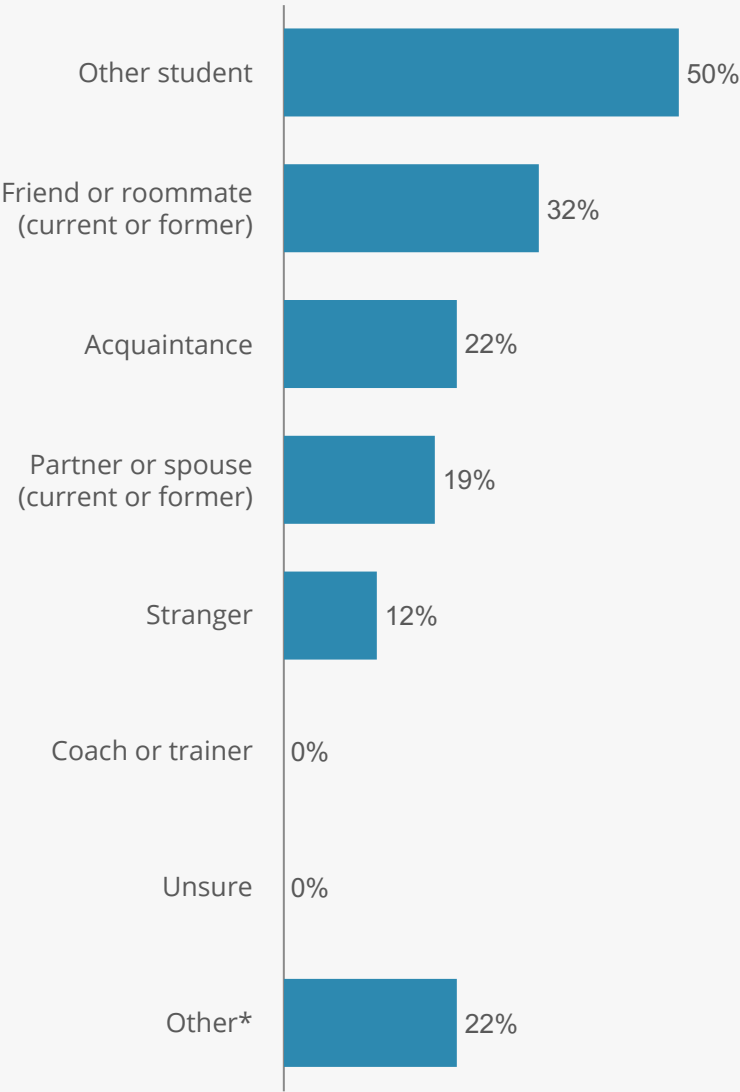


Perpetrators of Stalking

Students who experienced stalking were asked what their relationship was with the person(s) who engaged in that behavior.

The highest percentage of students indicated that the perpetrator was another student (50%), a current or former friend or roommate (32%), and an acquaintance, friend of a friend, or someone they just met (22%).

Fig. 38 Perpetration of stalking



*Other includes boss or supervisor, coworker, family member, professor, stranger, someone else, and TA or RA. The response rates of these options were too small to report separately.

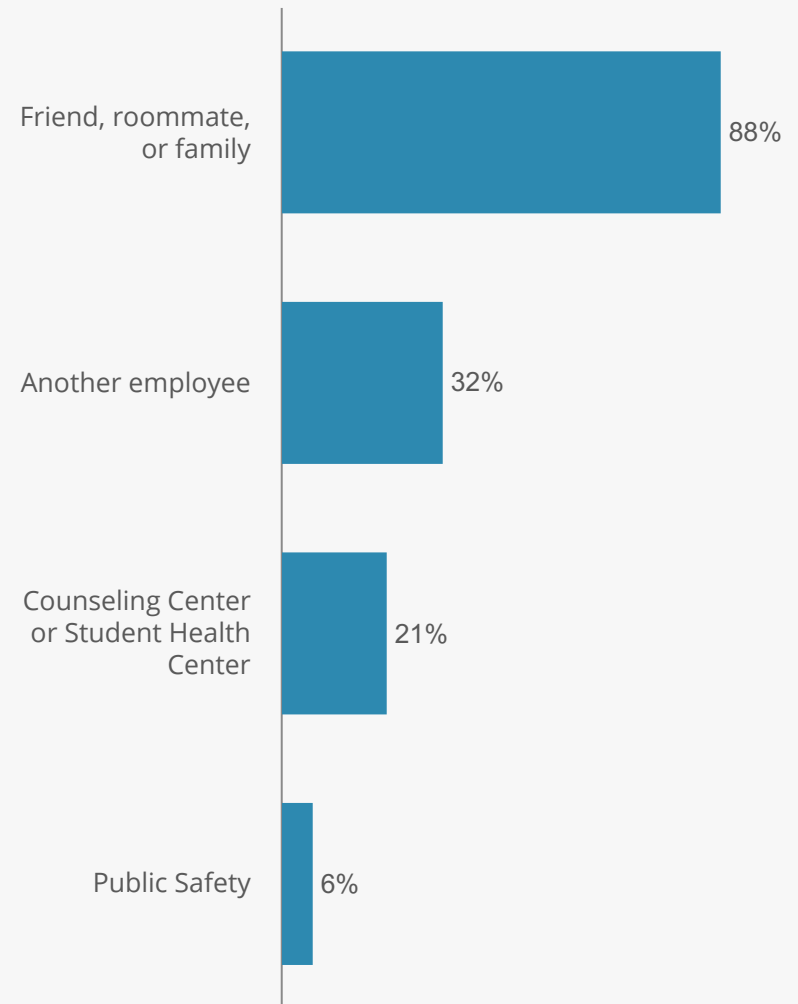
Reporting of Stalking

Students who experienced stalking were asked if they told someone about the incident.

While most students told a friend, roommate, or family member (88%), a majority did not report the incident to the College.

- **32%** contacted another campus employee
- **21%** contacted the Counseling Center or Student Health Center
- **6%** contacted Public Safety

Fig. 39 Reporting of stalking

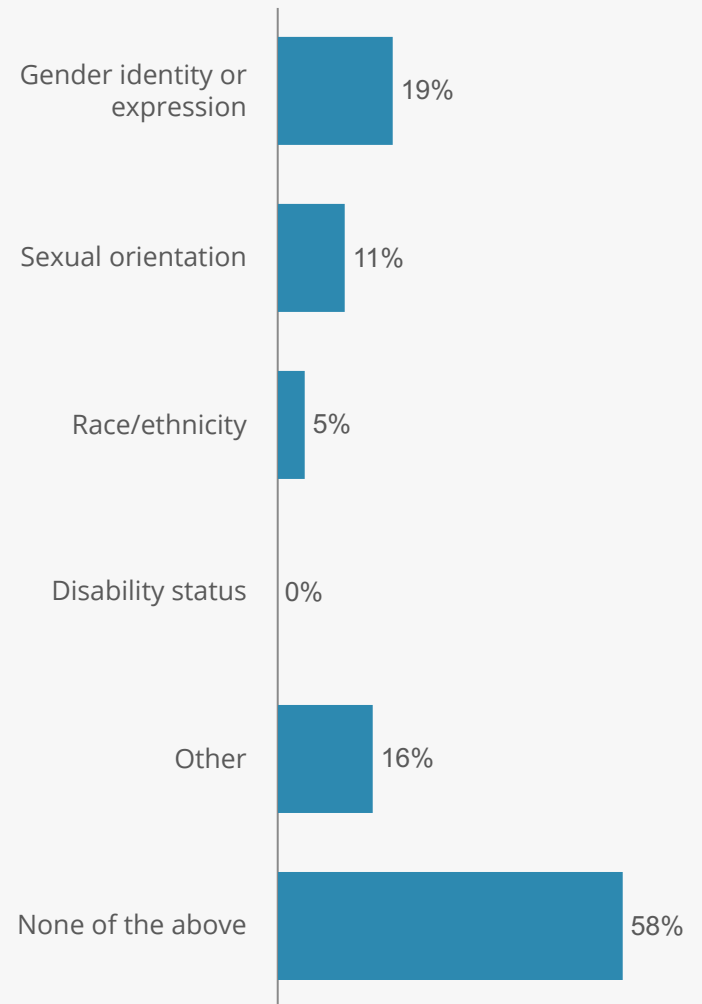


Stalking and Discrimination

Students who experienced stalking were asked if they believed the incidents were related to an identity that they hold.

- **19%** believed the incident was related to their gender identity or gender expression
- **11%** believed the incident was related to their sexual orientation
- **5%** believed the incident was related to their race or ethnicity
- **16%** believed the incident was related to another identity

Fig. 40 Stalking and discrimination





Findings

Reporting

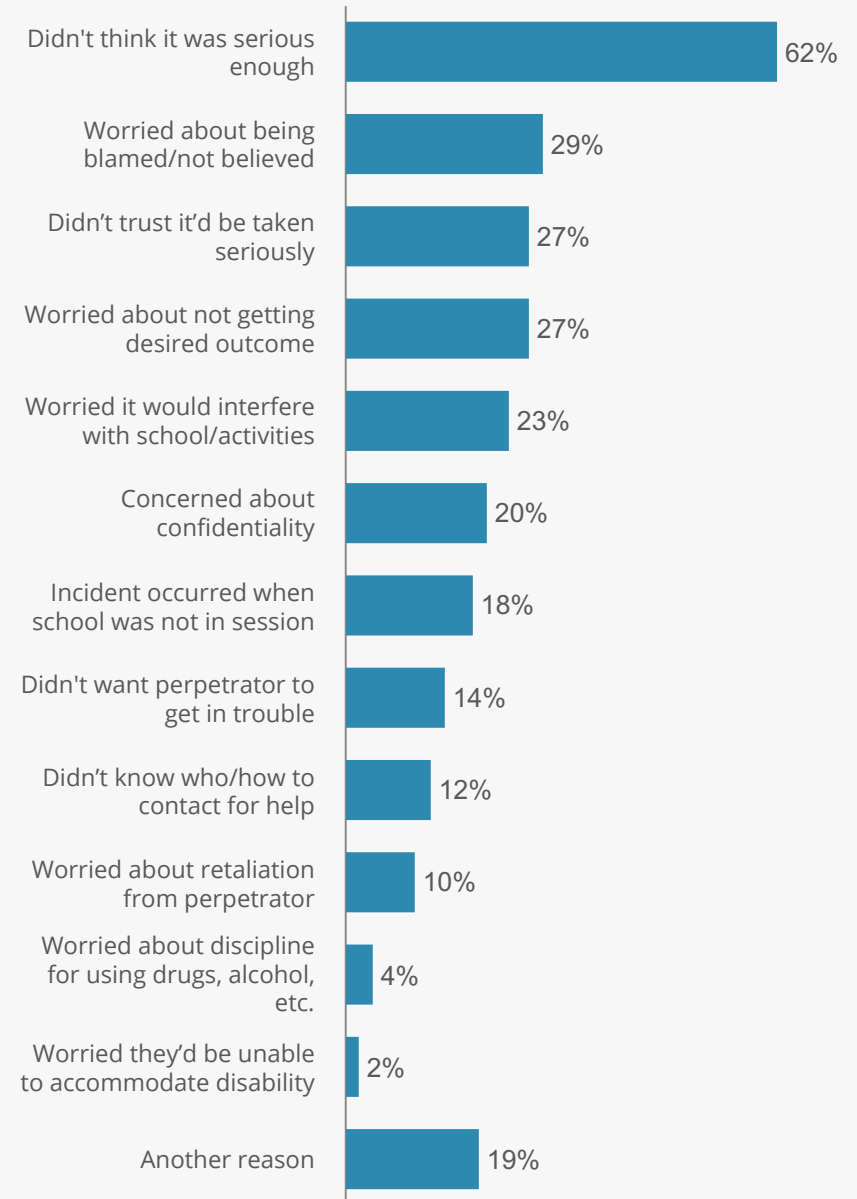
Reasons Students Did Not Report

Students who experienced sexual misconduct but did not report it were asked about reasons they did not contact a campus official about the incident.

The most common reason why students did not report the incident was that they did not think the incident was serious enough to report (62%).

Twenty-nine percent (29%) worried about being blamed or not believed, 27% did not trust that the report would be taken seriously, and 27% worried they would not get the outcome they were looking for.

Fig. 41 Reasons participants did not report sexual misconduct



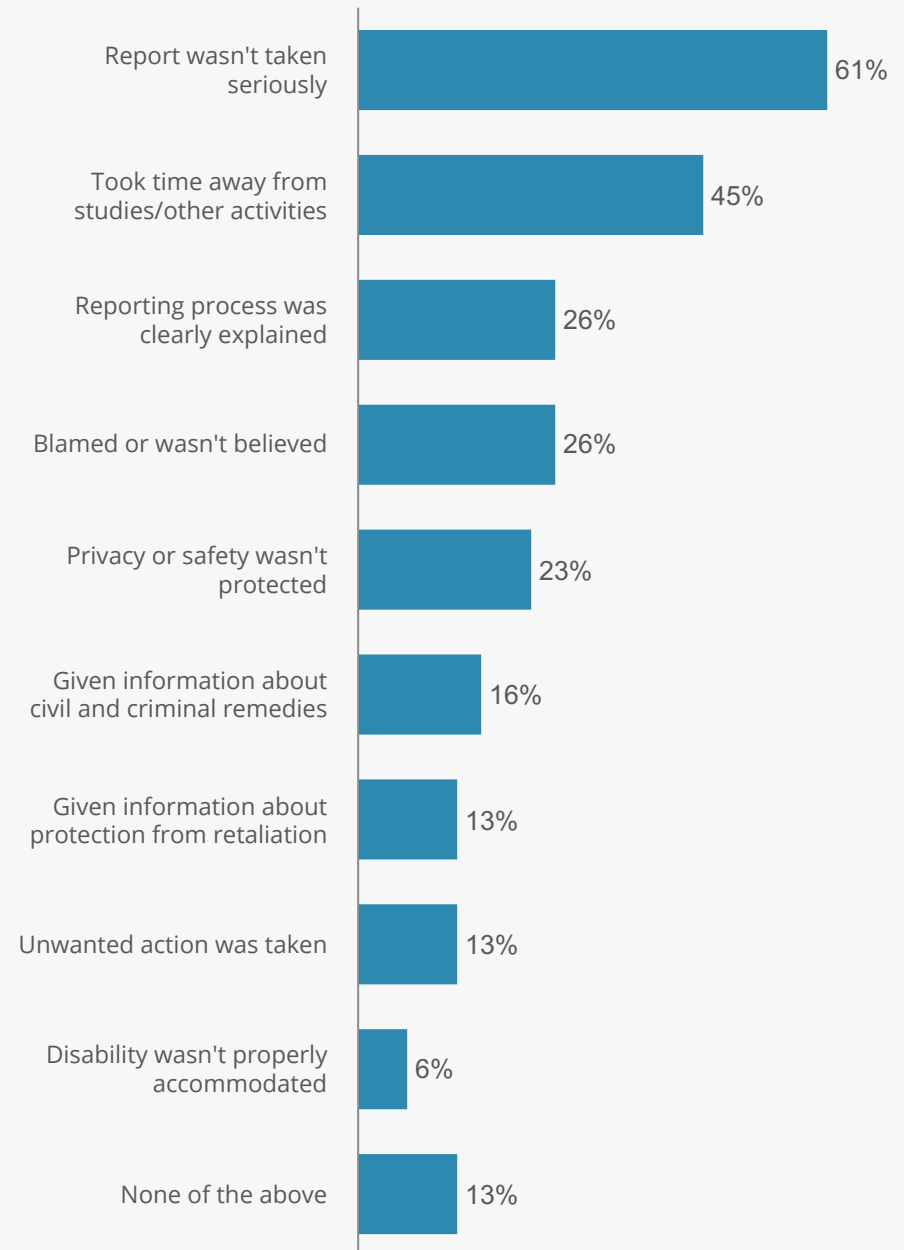
Experiences with the Reporting Process

Students who experienced sexual misconduct and told a campus official were asked about their experience reporting the incident.

Sixty-one percent (61%) of students felt that their disclosure was not taken seriously. Forty-five percent (45%) indicated that reporting the incident took time away from their studies or other activities. Twenty-six percent (26%) felt they were blamed for the incident or were not believed. **It is possible the higher reporting percentages are reflecting the response process under the 2020 Title IX regulations.**

About one in four students who reported an incident felt that the reporting process was clearly explained to them (26%). Sixteen percent (16%) indicated that they were given information about civil and criminal remedies, and 13% indicated that they were provided information about protection from retaliation.

Fig. 42 Experiences reporting sexual misconduct





Findings

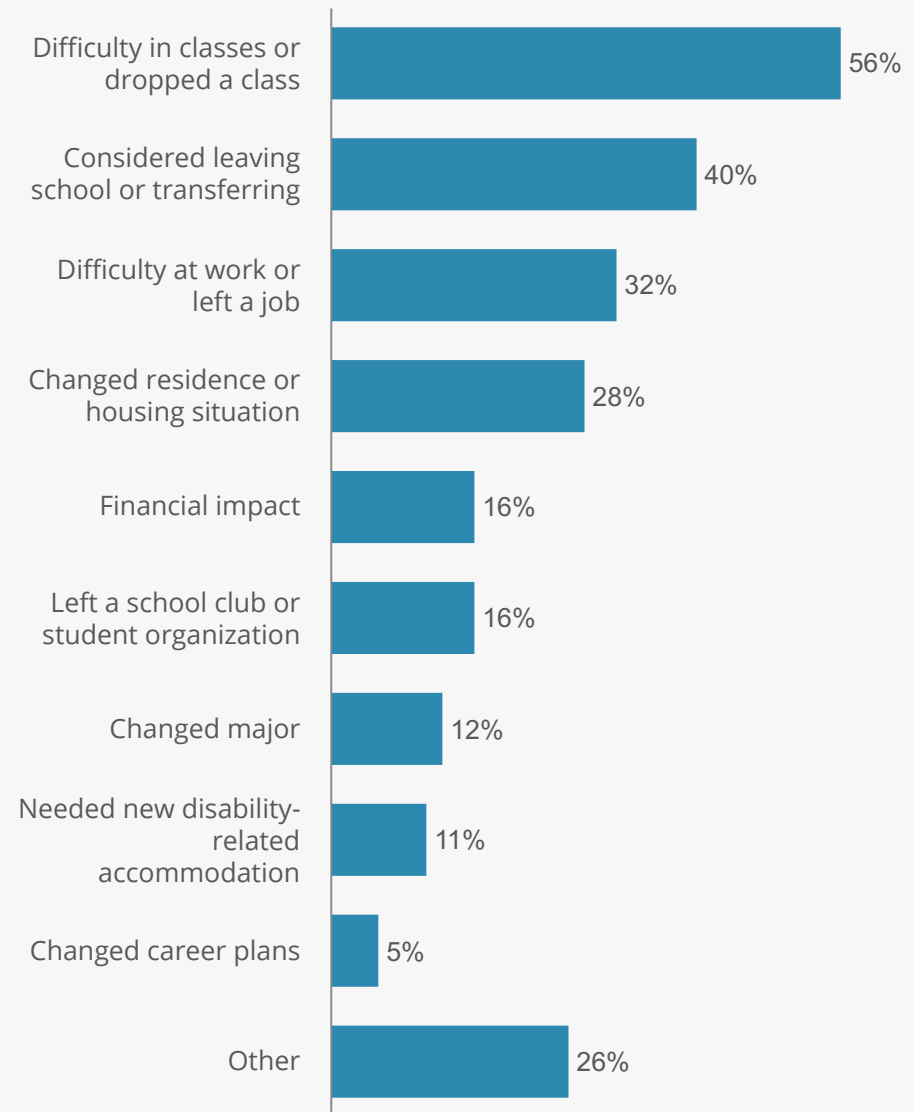
Impacts

Academic, Professional, & Student Life Impacts

Students who experienced sexual harassment, sexual violence, intimate partner violence, or stalking were asked about impacts they experienced following the incident.

Over half of students who experienced sexual misconduct also experienced difficulty in classes or dropped a class (56%). Forty percent (40%) considered leaving school or transferring and 32% had difficulty at work or left a job or internship.

Fig. 43 Impacts on academic, professional, or student life



Mental Health Impacts

Students who experienced sexual harassment, sexual violence, intimate partner violence, or stalking were also asked about whether they experienced certain mental health symptoms.

A majority of students who experienced sexual misconduct felt nervous, anxious, or on edge (83%), were unable to stop or control worrying (72%), or felt down, depressed, or hopeless (71%).

The prevalence of mental health impacts varied by gender identity and sexual orientation. TGQN students (100%), LGB+ students (96%), and women (88%) were more likely to report experiencing at least one mental health impact compared to straight students (73%) and men (71%).

INSIGHTS

The COVID-19 pandemic has been linked to an increase in anxiety, depression, and social isolation among college students. A sense of belonging with their college campus may be a protective factor.²

² Gopalan, M., Linden-Carmichael, A., & Lanza, S. (2022). College Students' Sense of Belonging and Mental Health Amidst the COVID-19 Pandemic. *The Journal of Adolescent Health*, 70(2), 228–233.

Fig. 44 Impacts on mental health

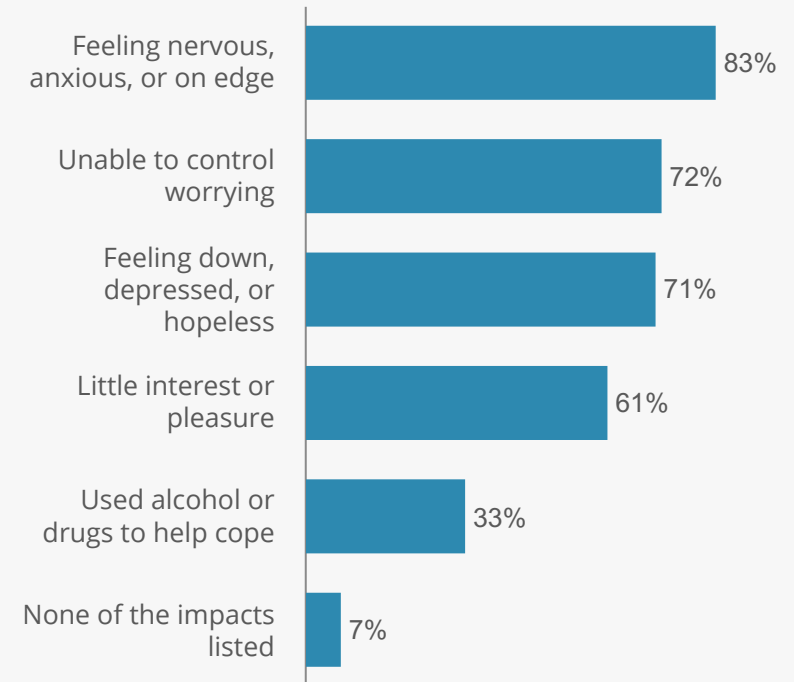
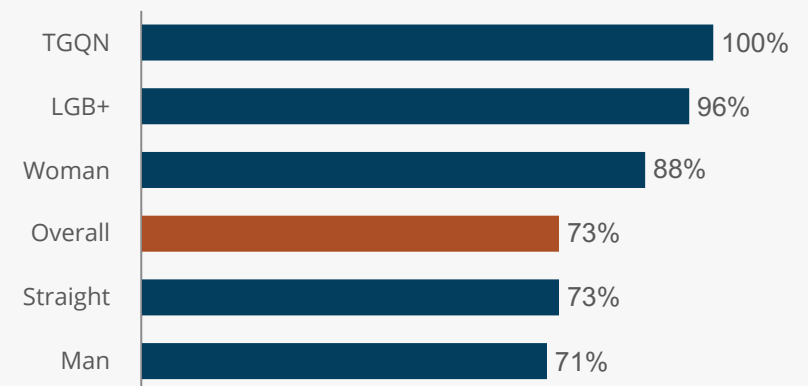


Fig. 45 Prevalence of mental health impacts by demographics



Overall represents the prevalence of students who reported experiencing at least one mental health impact.



Findings

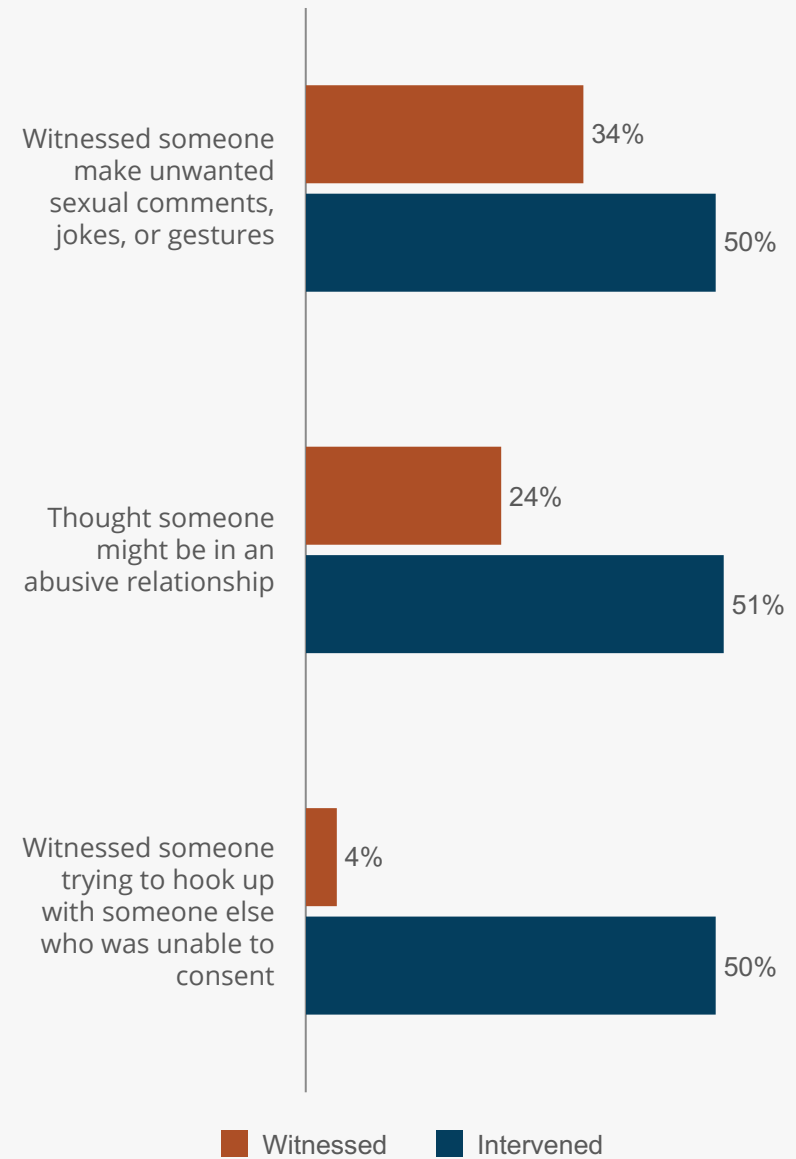
Bystander Intervention

Bystander Behaviors

Students were asked if they witnessed certain situations of sexual misconduct since they have been a student at MassArt and, if so, how they responded to those situations.

- **34%** witnessed someone make unwanted sexual comments, jokes, or gestures. Among those, 50% intervened in some way.
- **24%** thought someone might be in an abusive relationship. Among those, 51% intervened in some way.
- **4%** witnessed someone trying to hook up with someone else who was passed out or unable to consent. Among those, 50% intervened in some way.

Fig. 46 Percentage of students who intervened after witnessing sexual misconduct

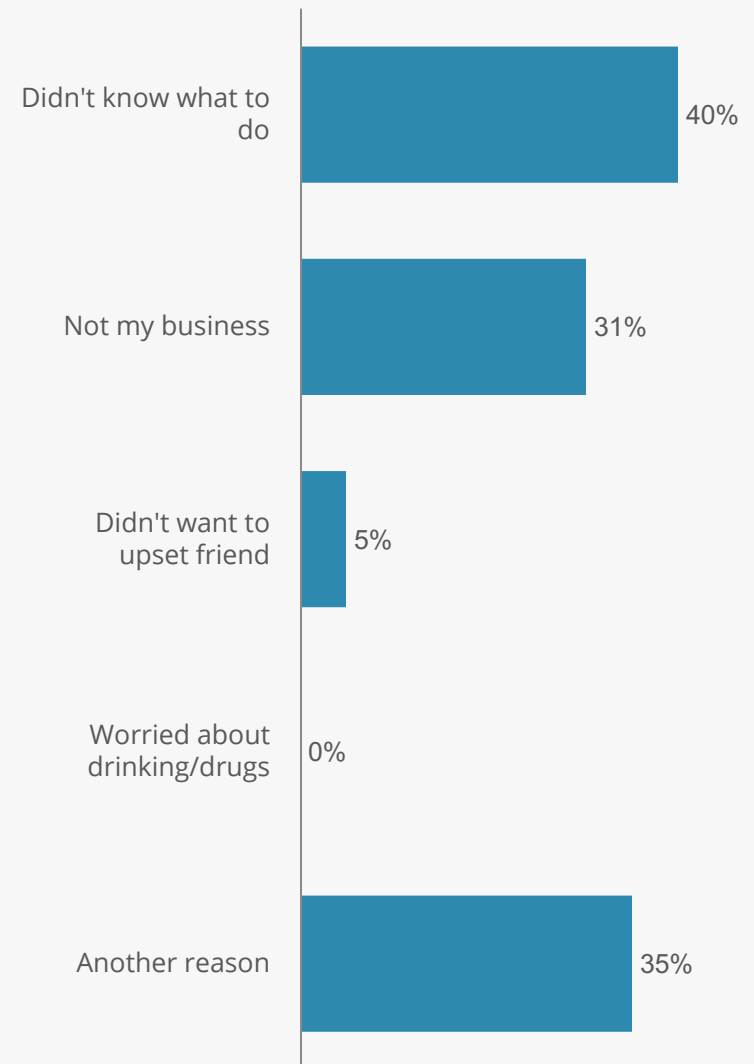


Why Students Did Not Intervene

Students who witnessed certain situations of sexual misconduct were asked about reasons why they did not intervene.

- **40%** were not sure what to do
- **31%** felt it was not their business to intervene
- **5%** did not want to upset a friend

Fig. 47 Reasons students did not intervene





Next Steps

Next Steps Based On The Survey Data

1. Continue to strengthen campus culture and trust.
2. Continue to bolster training, education, and prevention.
3. Continue to educate the community about policies, reporting and resources.
4. Continue to educate employees about the role mental health can play in academic performance and the support resources that are available to students.
5. Provide more education and awareness about Bystander Intervention.