



2019 Cornell Survey of Sexual Assault and Related Misconduct: Overview of Survey Results

October 2019

This report describes the survey methodology and provides an overview of initial results from the *Cornell Survey of Sexual Assault and Related Misconduct*¹ conducted by Cornell University in spring 2019. The [survey instrument](#) and [tables](#) showing population estimates of survey responses are provided in separate documents.

Please note that this report includes findings regarding the prevalence of sexual assault and related misconduct, patterns of victimization, and the contexts within which such incidents occur. Additional information about university policy and procedures, reporting options, and resources is available online at the [Office of Institutional Equity and Title IX](#) website and Cornell's [Sexual Harassment and Assault – Response and Education \(SHARE\)](#) website.

This overview is organized into the following sections:

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¹ "Sexual assault and related misconduct" includes nonconsensual sexual contact (penetration and/or sexual touching), sexual and gender-based harassment, domestic and dating violence, and stalking.

I. Overview of the Survey

As part of ongoing efforts to prevent and effectively respond to sexual violence, Cornell conducted the *Survey of Sexual Assault and Related Misconduct* in spring 2019. The goals of this survey were to:

- Estimate the prevalence of different forms of nonconsensual sexual contact, harassment, stalking, and domestic and dating violence among students at Cornell; and to examine the context within which these forms of violence occur
- Assess student knowledge of Cornell resources, policies and procedures related to sexual assault and related misconduct; and the obstacles that may prevent students' use of available resources
- Explore students' beliefs concerning their own or other students' decisions to intervene or not as bystanders to various scenarios of sexual assault and related misconduct

Survey background. New York State Education Law Article 129-B requires that Cornell conduct a survey of campus sexual violence no less than every two years. For its first such survey effort, Cornell participated in the 2015 *Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct* as part of a consortium of 27 colleges and universities organized by the Association of American Universities [AAU]. Results from the 2015 survey are available on Cornell's [SHARE](#) website.

In 2017, a Cornell-specific survey instrument, the *Cornell Survey of Sexual Assault and Related Misconduct*, was developed to collect data that would better inform internal planning and prevention purposes, minimize the burden of survey participation on students, and improve the survey response rate. Results from the 2017 survey are available on Cornell's [SHARE](#) website. The same Cornell-specific survey instrument, with minor revisions, was administered again in 2019.

Survey content. The survey has eight sections (A-H). All students who responded to the survey were asked questions about Background Information (A), Knowledge of Cornell Resources and Policies (B), Sexual and Gender-Based Harassment (C), Stalking (D), Nonconsensual Sexual Contact (F), and Perceptions of Cornell Students' Behaviors (H). Respondents who indicated in section A that they were or had been in some type of partnered relationship at Cornell were asked questions about Domestic and Dating Violence (E). Respondents who indicated they had experienced one or more incidents of Nonconsensual Sexual Contact in section F were asked follow-up questions about the experience of nonconsensual sexual contact that had impacted or affected them the most (G). View the [2019 survey instrument](#).

Survey procedures. Cornell contracted with an independent consultant to program and administer the survey. A stratified, random sample of 6,000 students enrolled at our Ithaca,

Weill Cornell Medicine, and Cornell Tech campuses in the fall 2018 and spring 2019 semesters received an email invitation and a maximum of three email reminders to participate in the survey. Every student who participated in the survey was offered a \$5 Amazon gift card. The survey launched on April 14 and closed on May 1, 2019. After the survey closed, personal identifiers (i.e., Cornell netIDs) were removed from the survey data file.

Response rates. A total of 2,247 students completed² the survey for an overall response rate of 37%. This matches the response rate achieved in 2017, and is almost double the 19% response rate achieved on the 2015 AAU survey. As shown in Table 1 below, women had the highest response rate (44%) while undergraduate men had the lowest (28%). [See Tables A1 and A2 in the Survey Tables document for more information about the characteristics of the Cornell survey population and respondents.]

Table 1. 2019 SARM survey response rates

By gender identity	All students			By enrollment type ^a					
	Invited	Responded	Response rate	Undergraduate			Graduate/Professional		
				Invited	Responded	Response rate	Invited	Responded	Response rate
Total	6,000	2,247	37.5	3,611	1,310	36.3	2,389	935	39.1
Gender Identity ^a									
Man	3,019	903	29.9	1,780	493	27.7	1,239	410	33.1
Woman	2,981	1,300	43.6	1,831	792	43.3	1,150	506	44.0
TGQN	--	32	--	--	20	--	--	12	--

^aNot all survey respondents answered questions concerning their gender identity or enrollment type.

Weighting procedure. Not all Cornell students were invited to participate in the survey and not all those who were invited chose to participate. A base weight was calculated to adjust for patterns of survey non-response. The percentages shown in the tables of survey results are weighted estimates of the Cornell student population.

² A survey was counted as “completed” if a respondent answered at least one question in each of the sections concerning experiences with harassment, stalking, and nonconsensual sexual contact.

III. Initial Results

The rest of this report offers an overview of initial findings from the 2019 survey. Figures are provided to visually display general results, including comparisons to associated results from the previous surveys. More nuanced descriptions of survey results are also provided in the text of this report. These descriptions are drawn from detailed tables of survey results which are available in a separate [Tables of Survey Results](#) document.

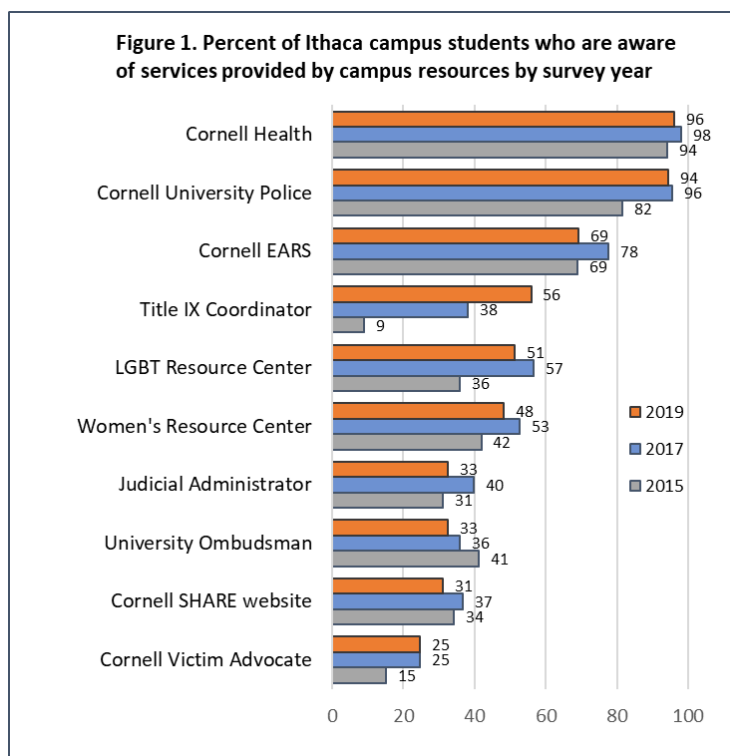
a. Knowledge of Campus Resources, Policies, and Procedures

Awareness of resources. The survey asked about students' awareness of services and resources offered by Cornell for those affected by sexual assault or related misconduct such as harassment, stalking, or relationship violence. Different campus-specific lists of resources were provided to students enrolled at Cornell Ithaca campus, Weill Cornell Medicine, and Cornell Tech [see Tables B1, B2 and B3 in Tables of Survey Results].

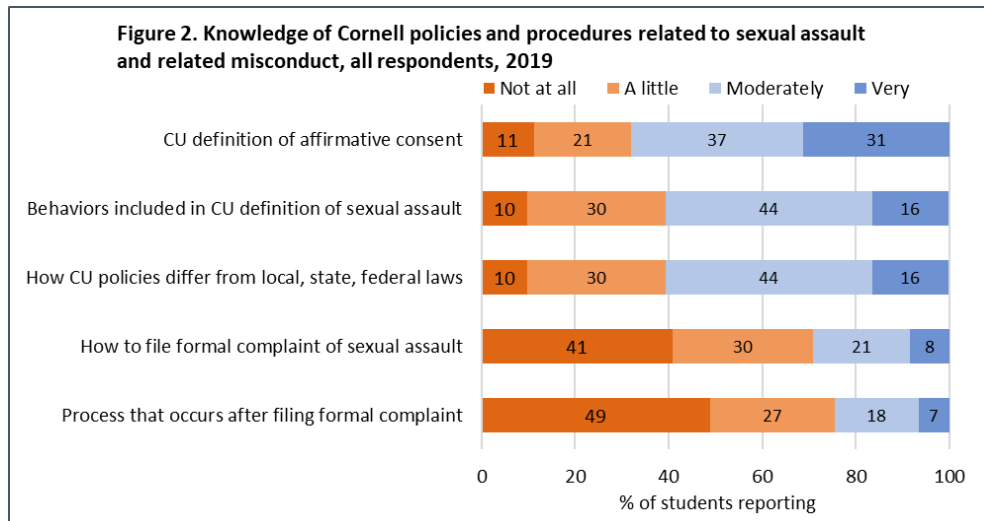
Figure 1 shows responses from Ithaca campus students. Consistent across all three survey years, the vast majority of Ithaca students reported being aware of general services related to student health and safety (e.g., campus health services, and police). Students were less aware of resources more specifically related to issues of sexual assault and related misconduct (e.g., Victim Advocate, Resource Centers, Title IX Coordinator).

Students' awareness of services provided by the Title IX coordinator has increased markedly over the three survey years. More than half (56%) of Ithaca campus respondents were aware of Title IX services in 2019 versus 38% in 2017 and just 9% in 2015. Ithaca students' awareness of other listed resources has either held constant or declined slightly compared to 2017 survey results.

For nearly all the services considered in the survey, undergraduate students reported greater awareness than graduate and professional students. Awareness of services provided by the University Ombudsman is the exception to this pattern [see Table B1 in Tables of Survey Results].



Knowledge of campus policies and procedures. Students were asked how knowledgeable they were about university definitions of sexual assault and affirmative consent, and about university definitions, policies and processes concerning sexual assault or related misconduct.



As shown in Figure 2, more than two-thirds of students who responded to the 2019 survey reported being “very” or “moderately” knowledgeable about Cornell’s definition of affirmative consent (68%), and more than half were “very” or “moderately” knowledgeable about the behaviors included in Cornell’s definition of sexual assault and related misconduct (60%). In contrast, much smaller percentages indicated they were “very” or “moderately” knowledgeable about how Cornell policies differ from local, state and federal laws (35%), how to file a formal complaint of sexual assault (29%), or the process that occurs after a student has filed a formal complaint (25%).

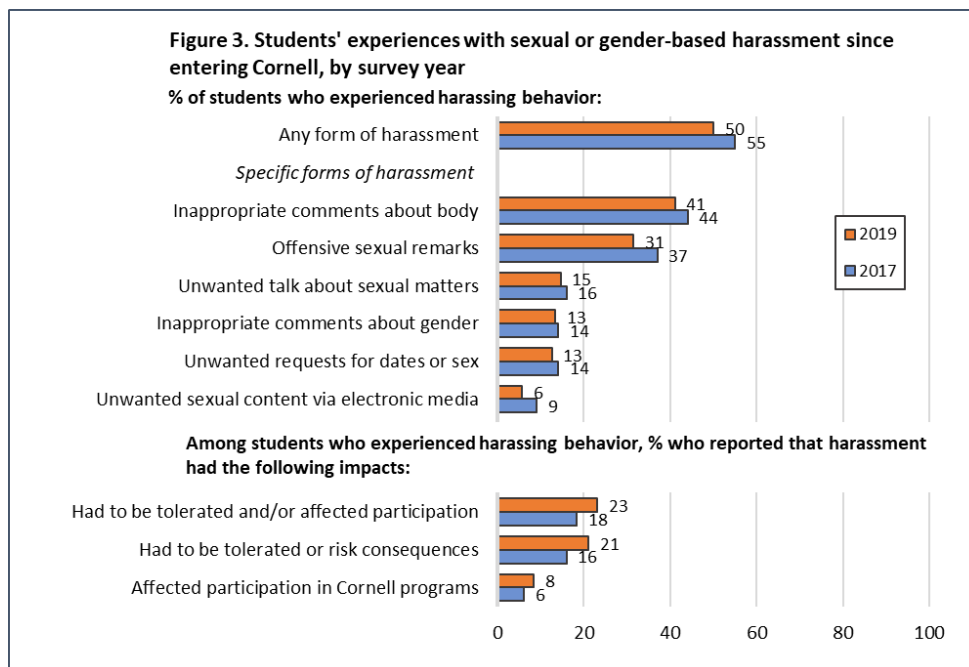
Men, particularly undergraduates, reported greater knowledge of policies and processes related to sexual violence than did their female peers [see Table B4 in Tables of Survey Results]. Compared to 2017 survey results (available on the Cornell SHARE website), there is a marked increase in graduate and professional students’ awareness of sexual violence-related definitions and policies. For example, on the 2019 survey 59% of graduate/professional women and 65% of graduate/professional men said they were “moderately” or “very” knowledgeable about the behaviors included in Cornell’s definition of sexual assault and related misconduct; this compares to 41% and 46% of graduate women and men, respectively, in 2017.

c. Prevalence of Related Misconduct

The survey asked students about their own experiences with three forms of sexual misconduct: sexual and gender-based harassment, stalking, and domestic and dating violence. Students who indicated they had experienced a particular form of misconduct were asked if they had experienced this: since entering Cornell, and since the beginning of the Fall 2018 academic year. The three charts that follow in this section (Figures 3, 4 and 5) show the percentages of students who reported having experienced these forms of misconduct at least once “since entering Cornell.”

i. Sexual and Gender-Based Harassment

Students were asked if they had experienced any of six specific forms of harassing behavior by someone at Cornell. Students who indicated they had experienced one or more forms of harassing behaviors were then asked two follow-up questions about the impact of those experiences: (1) *You felt that you had to tolerate this behavior or risk jeopardizing your academic standing, employment, or participation in Cornell programs or activities;* and (2) *This behavior was so severe or persistent that it interfered with or affected your participation in Cornell programs or activities.*



Overall, the prevalence of sexual or gender-based harassment as reported by 2019 survey respondents is lower than was reported in 2017. In 2019, half (50%) of survey respondents said they had experienced one or more specific forms of harassment; this compares to 55% of respondents in 2017. The most commonly experienced forms of harassment were: someone making inappropriate comments about one’s body, appearance, or sexual behavior (41%); and someone making sexual remarks or telling offensive jokes or stories (31%).

The prevalence of harassment experiences was highest among TGQN³ students (81%) and undergraduate women (68%). Harassment prevalence was also higher among LGBAQ⁴ students, students with disabilities, and those who are or have been in partnered relationships [see Tables C1 and C2 in Tables of Survey Results].

While the prevalence of harassing behaviors declined from 2017 to 2019, the percentage of harassment victims who experienced impacts from those behaviors has increased. In 2019, almost one-quarter (23%) of students who had experienced harassing behavior said they had to tolerate the harassing behavior and/or that the severity of the harassment interfered with their participation in Cornell programs or activities (i.e., that the harassment created a hostile environment); this compares to 18% of harassment victims experiencing impacts in 2017.

This observed increase in harassment impacts is largest among women respondents, in particular, graduate women. Among graduate women who experienced harassing behaviors, 40% reported experiencing impacts from those behaviors in the 2019 survey; this compares to 30% in 2017 [see Table C1 in Tables of Survey Results].

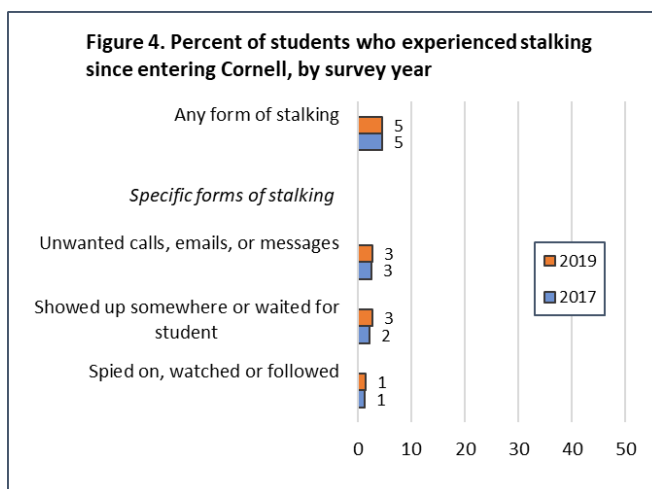
Students who reported experiencing harassing behaviors were asked follow up questions about their harassers, and whether they contacted any programs or told others about these experiences [see Tables C3 to C6 in Tables of Survey Results].

ii. Stalking

Students were asked about experiences where *“someone at Cornell behaved in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety or caused you substantial emotional distress.”* Students were asked about three specific forms of stalking behaviors. To meet the university definition of stalking, the respondent had to also indicate that the same individual had committed these behaviors, whether singly or in combination, more than once.

In 2019, five percent of survey respondents said they had experienced stalking since entering Cornell. These prevalence rates are generally consistent with those reported on the 2017 survey.

The prevalence of stalking was highest among TGQN students (17%) and undergraduate women (8%). Stalking prevalence was also higher



³ TGQN includes students who reported any of the following gender identities: transgender woman, transgender man, questioning, and gender non-conforming or non-binary.

⁴ LGBAQ includes students who reported any of the following sexual orientations: gay, lesbian, bisexual, asexual, pansexual, queer, or questioning.

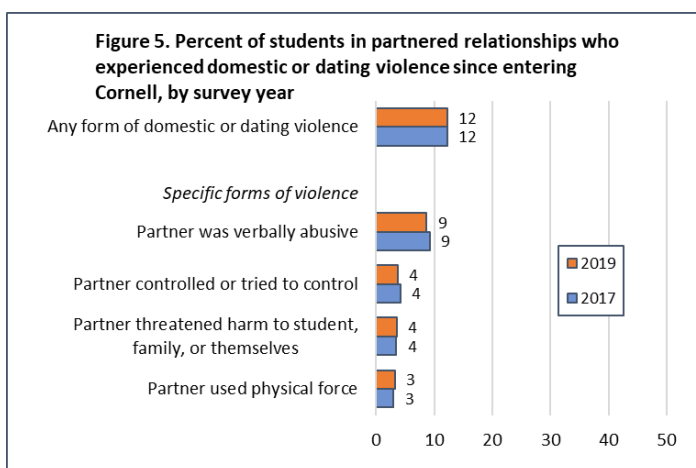
among LGBAQ students, Hispanic (U.S.) students, students with disabilities, and, for undergraduate women, those who were or had been in partnered relationships [see Table D3 in Tables of Survey Results].

Students who reported experiencing stalking were asked follow-up questions about their stalkers, and whether they contacted any programs or told others about these experiences [see Tables D1 to D6 in Tables of Survey Results].

iii. Domestic and Dating Violence

Students who indicated they had been in some type of partnered relationship⁵ while at Cornell were asked if they had experienced any of four forms of violence within these relationships.

As shown in Figure 5, among 2019 survey respondents who had been in a partnered relationship, 12% reported that a partner had committed some form of violence against them. Verbal abuse was the most commonly experienced form of relationship violence, with 9% of respondents, overall, saying that a partner had been verbally abusive to them.



The overall prevalence rates of domestic/dating violence (any form and specific forms) observed in 2019 are consistent with those reported on the 2017 survey. However, there is a substantial increase in domestic and dating violence experienced by undergraduate men (from 9% in 2017 to 16% in 2019). In contrast, a smaller proportion of graduate women in partnered relationship reported experiencing domestic and dating violence – from 12% in 2017 to 7% in 2019 [see Table E1 in Tables of Survey Results].

The prevalence of domestic and dating violence prevalence is higher among LGBAQ students, particularly among graduate/professional students, and students with disabilities; and lower among international students [see Table E3 in Tables of Survey Results].

Students who had experienced domestic or dating violence were asked if they had contacted any programs or talked to others about these experiences [see Tables E4 and E5 in Tables of Survey Results].

⁵ The survey asked “Since you have been a student at Cornell, have you been in any of these types of relationships? Mark all that apply: marriage or civil union; domestic partnership or cohabitation; steady or serious relationship; casual relationship involving physical or sexual contact. Students who marked any of these options were shown questions about domestic and dating violence.

d. Prevalence of Nonconsensual Sexual Contact

Students were asked about their direct experiences with nonconsensual sexual contact while at Cornell. This contact was defined as including: *penetration* (vaginal or anal penetration, or oral contact; including attempted acts involving physical force) and *sexual touching* (kissing; touching someone's breast, chest, crotch, groin, or buttocks; grabbing, groping or rubbing against the other in a sexual way). The survey asked separately about incidents involving four different tactics: the use or threatened use of *physical force*; *incapacitation* due to drugs or alcohol; the use of *coercion* (i.e., threats of non-physical harm or promises of rewards); and the *absence of affirmative consent* (i.e., contact that occurred without the student's knowing, voluntary and ongoing agreement).

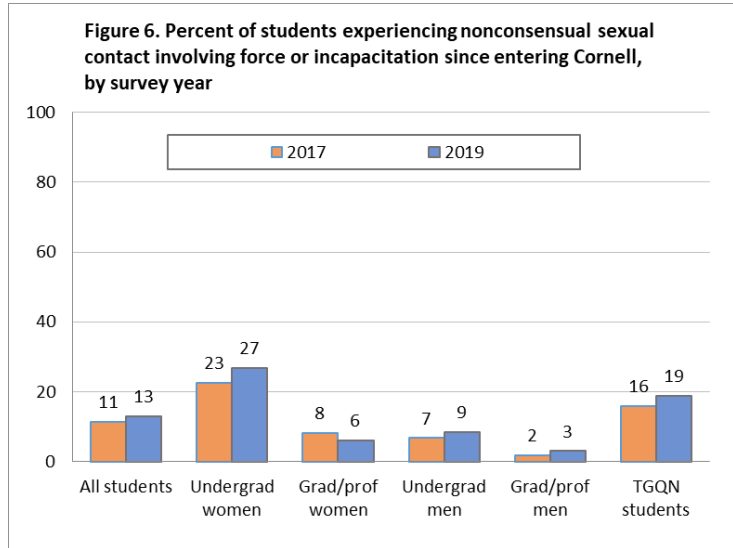
The charts that follow in this section (Figures 6 through 9), compare prevalence rates for nonconsensual sexual contact from the 2019 and 2017 Cornell surveys. Due to differences in survey design and coding, prevalence rates of nonconsensual sexual contact based on Cornell's survey instrument cannot be directly compared to prevalence results from the 2015 AAU survey. The Cornell survey purposefully did not ask as many follow-up questions to discern if multiple tactics were employed within the same incident or as part of separate incidents of nonconsensual contact⁶.

Nonconsensual sexual contact by physical force or incapacitation. National discussions concerning the prevalence of sexual violence on college campuses often define such violence as including experiences of nonconsensual penetration (including attempted penetration) *and/or* sexual touching, and involving physical force *and/or* incapacitation. Using this definition, Figures 6 and 7 (next page) show the prevalence of nonconsensual sexual contact for students since entering Cornell, and during the academic year in which the survey was conducted.

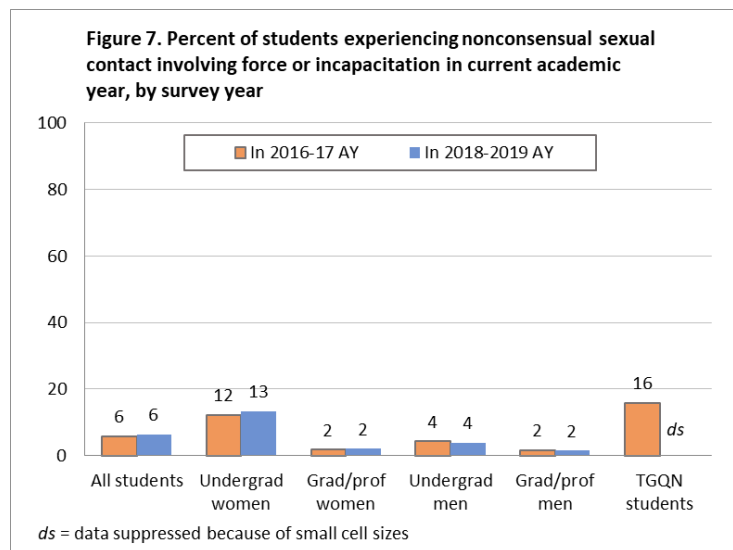
For detail concerning the prevalence rates of different forms of nonconsensual contact, see Tables F1 to F5 in the Tables of Survey Results.

⁶ In the 2015 AAU survey, when multiple behaviors (penetration and touching) or multiple tactics (force, incapacitation, coercion, absence of affirmative consent) occurred in the same incident of nonconsensual sexual contact, a "deduplication procedure" was used to count the incidence only once, based on a hierarchy of behaviors and tactics. This deduplication cannot be replicated in the 2017 and 2019 Cornell surveys.

Prevalence since entering Cornell. As shown in Figure 6, the prevalence of nonconsensual sexual contact involving physical force, threats of physical force or incapacitation experienced by students since entering Cornell has risen slightly, from 11% among all students in 2017 to 13% in 2019. This increase reflects higher prevalence of nonconsensual sexual contact experiences among all students *except* graduate and professional women.



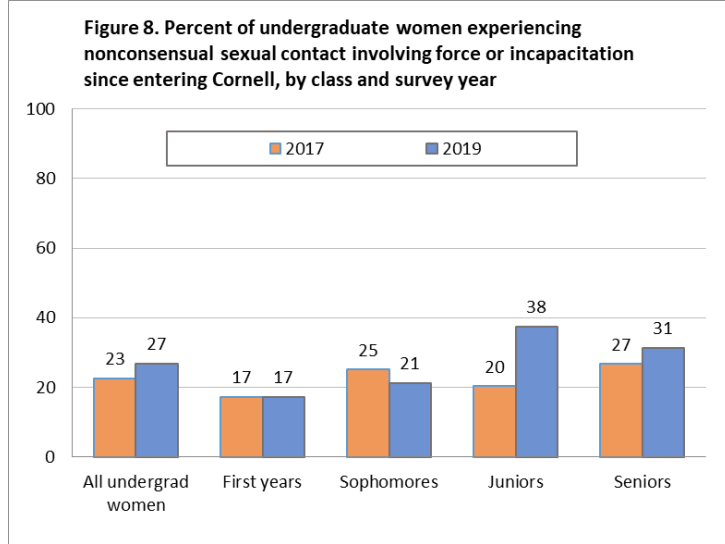
Prevalence during current academic year. The prevalence rates of nonconsensual sexual contact occurring during the academic year in which the survey was conducted are quite similar in 2019 and 2017 surveys when considering *all* students (Figure 7). Six percent of students experienced nonconsensual sexual contact by force or incapacitation during the 2018-2019 academic year – the same percentage reported in the 2016-2017 academic year.



However, the likelihood of experiencing nonconsensual sexual contact differs significantly by students’ gender identity, enrollment status and other demographic characteristics. As has been seen in previous survey years, undergraduate women experience the highest rates of nonconsensual sexual contact involving force or incapacitation, fully three times or more than the prevalence occurring among undergraduate men and graduate/professional women and men. TGQN students also experience higher rates of nonconsensual sexual contact – as do LGBAQ students, students with disabilities, and those who are or have been in partnered relationships [see Tables F1 and F2 in Tables of Survey Results].

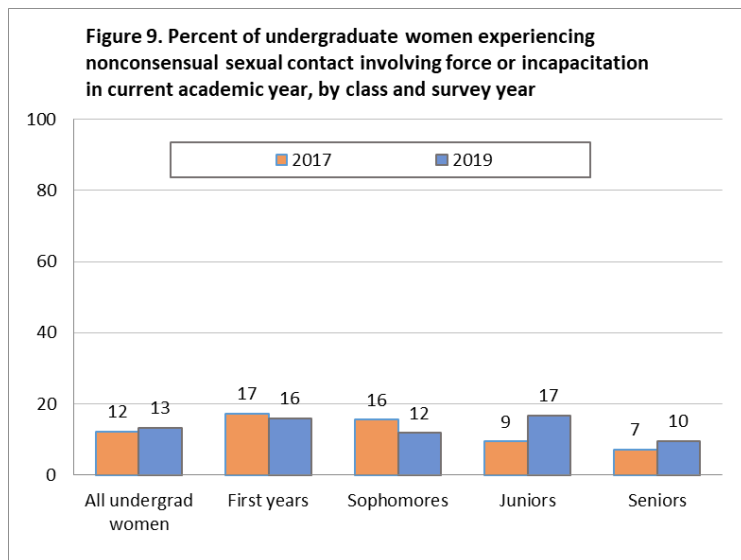
Prevalence among undergraduate women by year in school. Using the same definition of nonconsensual sexual contact – nonconsensual acts of penetration and/or touching involving physical force and/or incapacitation – Figures 8 and 9 show prevalence rates among undergraduate women, disaggregated by their year in school, since entering Cornell and during the academic year in which the survey was conducted.

The 2019 prevalence rates of nonconsensual sexual contact since entering Cornell are lowest among first year and sophomore women (17% and 21%, respectively); compared to 2017 results, these rates have remained consistent for first-years and dropped among sophomore women. By the spring of their senior year in 2019, 31% of undergraduate women had experienced nonconsensual sexual contact involving force or incapacitation – a figure that is



higher than the 27% prevalence rate observed for senior women in 2017. This means that close to one in three undergraduate women at Cornell have experienced nonconsensual sexual contact involving force or incapacitation by the time they are in their final year of studies. Of even greater concern is the prevalence of nonconsensual sexual contact reported by women in the junior year of their undergraduate studies. In the 2019 survey, 38% of female juniors said they had experienced nonconsensual sexual contact involving force or incapacitation since entering Cornell; this compares to 20% of female juniors reporting nonconsensual sexual contact in 2017.

Figure 9 shows the same class and survey year comparisons for nonconsensual sexual contact experienced by undergraduate women during the academic year in which the survey was conducted. Compared to 2017, prevalence rates reported in 2019 have remained consistent for first-years, dropped for sophomores, and risen for upper-division women; this increase is largest among women in their junior year among whom current year prevalence has almost doubled from 9% in 2017 to 17% in 2019.



We caution that these patterns of prevalence among undergraduate women disaggregated by class year have fluctuated over the three surveys conducted thus far. It is unclear if these variations across survey years reflect specific cohort effects for a particular class year of students or are attributable to other factors.

e. Context of Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Incidents

Students who had experienced nonconsensual sexual contact involving any tactics (physical force, incapacitation, coercion and/or absence of affirmative consent) were asked follow-up questions concerning the characteristics of the perpetrator(s), involvement of alcohol or other drugs in the incident, location in which the incident occurred, and whether the student contacted any programs or told others about the experience. Students were instructed, “While all such experiences are of great concern, if you have had more than one experience of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact since being at Cornell, please answer the following questions about the experience that has impacted or affected you the most.” This section provides an overview of these results. For more detail see Tables G1 to G8 in Tables of Survey Results.

Type of nonconsensual contact. Almost one-third (32%) of the incidents described involved nonconsensual penetration. More than three-quarters of the experiences involved absence of affirmative consent as a tactic, while one-third (32%) involved inability to consent due to incapacitation, 16% involved the use or threatened use of physical force, and 5% involved coercion. Undergraduate students were more likely than graduate students to describe these incidents as involving the use of physical force, incapacitation, or coercion.

Characteristics of perpetrators. Women who experienced nonconsensual sexual contact almost exclusively identified their perpetrator(s) as being men. Seventy percent of undergraduate men and more than half (55%) of graduate/professional men identified their perpetrator(s) as women. The majority of students (87%) described the offender as a Cornell student. Graduate/professional students were more likely than undergraduate students to say the offender was *not* affiliated with Cornell (e.g., 27% of graduate/professional women did so versus 9% of undergraduate women). When asked about the relationship of the offender to themselves, students most commonly reported the offender was someone known to them, at least casually: someone they had just met (33%), a friend (26%) or acquaintance (19%), or a current intimate partner (18%). Nine percent said the offender was someone they did not know or recognize. No incidents described in these follow-up questions involved faculty or staff as perpetrators.

Involvement of alcohol or other drugs. Alcohol was involved in the majority of incidents. Close to two-thirds (63%) of students said the perpetrator and/or victim had consumed alcohol prior to the incident. There was little involvement of other recreational drugs. One-third of students (34%) said they were conscious but incapacitated by alcohol or other drugs for all or parts of the incident, while 4% said they were passed out or unconscious for all or parts of it. The involvement of alcohol and other drugs was more common among incidents experienced by undergraduate students.

Location of incident. Among undergraduate women and men, the most common locations for the nonconsensual sexual contact experience to have occurred were: a residence hall (reported by 19% of women and 25% of men), a fraternity chapter house (23% of incidents described by women), a fraternity annex (10% of women), and an off-campus house, apartment or private residence (20% of women and 22% of men). Graduate and professional students most

often identified an off-campus house, apartment or private residence (45%) as the location of their nonconsensual sexual contact incident. Among graduate/professional women, residence halls (11%) and a restaurant, bar or club (10%) also figured as common locations.

Impacts of incident. More than half of women and one-quarter of men reported experiencing physical, emotional, or social impacts as a result of the nonconsensual sexual contact incident, the most frequent of which were: feeling numb or detached, fearfulness or safety concerns, decreased social activities, and feelings of helplessness and hopelessness. One-quarter of students described experiencing academic or professional impacts, chiefly difficulty concentrating on studies or assignments, and decreased class attendance. Women were more likely to experience these impacts than men (roughly 30% of women and 20% of men).

Contacted a program or resource or talked to others. Just 17% of students said they had contacted a Cornell- or community-based resource to talk about this nonconsensual sexual contact experience – about the same percentage reported on the 2017 survey. The most common reasons for *not* contacting a program were that the student: “did not think it was serious enough to contact a program” (59%); “didn’t think talking about it would make me feel better” (31%); “had other things I needed to focus on” (31%); “wanted to forget it happened” (32%); “did not think anything would be done” (23%); and “got the support I needed elsewhere” (23%).

While most students did not contact a program, the majority talked to someone about their experience, although undergraduate women (85%) were more likely to have done so than undergraduate men or graduate/professional students (roughly three-quarters). Overall, students were most likely to talk to a friend (76%), followed by a spouse, romantic or sexual partner (20%). These percentages of talking to “someone” about the incident are slightly higher than those reported in 2017.

f. Perceptions of Students’ Responses to Sexual Violence

The final section of the survey asked students about their own beliefs and their perceptions of other Cornell students’ beliefs about intervening in situations involving sexual or relationship violence [see Table H1 in Survey Tables report].

Students quite unanimously agree they would respect a fellow student who did something to prevent a sexual assault (no more than 1% disagree). Students also think it is important for themselves to speak up if they hear someone making inappropriate sexual comments to another person or see someone behaving in a controlling or abusive way to a dating partner; more than 95% “agreed” or “strongly agreed” with these statements. Students are slightly less likely to think that other students think such interventions are important. Still, more than 80% think other Cornell students’ think such interventions are important to do.

Women and TGQN students are more likely than men to think it is important to intervene if they hear someone making inappropriate sexual comments or behaving abusively toward a partner. They are also less optimistic than men that other Cornell students think it is important to speak up or intervene in these situations.

IV. Summary and Next Steps

Cornell is committed to creating a safer, more caring campus culture in which bias, harassment, and violence have no place. Results from the 2019 survey show there is still more work to be done to educate and to help protect our students.

The prevalence of different forms of sexual violence remains unacceptably high – and survey results show that particular groups of students – undergraduate women, students with non-binary gender identities, LGBAQ students, and those with disabilities – continue to experience victimization at higher rates than their student peers.

Sexual violence is most often being perpetrated by other students, and by a person known in some capacity by the victim. For undergraduate students, in particular, it often occurs in a campus-related context – that is, in a residence hall, fraternity chapter house, or off-campus residence affiliated with a student team or group. Students who have experienced nonconsensual sexual contact frequently experience psychological, social or academic impacts as a result.

Cornell students appear to be more knowledgeable about resources and services provided by the Title IX coordinator but their reported awareness of other resources related to sexual violence has either held constant or declined slightly compared to results from the 2017 survey. Furthermore, despite their apparent knowledge of available resources, fewer than one in five students who have experienced sexual violence choose to contact these resources to talk about their experience. That being said, they do talk to someone about their experiences with sexual violence – most often, a friend.

These findings suggest possible avenues of intervention. Certainly efforts to educate students about sexual violence prevention as well as how to respond to friends who experience sexual violence remain important. Cornell has devoted substantial attention and resources to sexual assault prevention and awareness programs. Examples of continuing programs include:

- All incoming undergraduate students attend in-person educational programming on sexual violence during new student orientation. New graduate and professional students are required to complete the Not Anymore prevention program.
- Residential Advisors (RAs) receive specialized training and provide programming for new students in the residence halls. CORE RAs in each north campus residence hall are responsible for infusing concepts of respect and proactive bystander behaviors into their residential communities.
- Numerous programs and events are sponsored throughout the year by the LGBT Resource Center, the Skorton Center for Health Initiatives, Sorority and Fraternity Life, and other departments to raise awareness and educate students on concepts such as “the myth of miscommunication” and “bystander intervention.”

- Numerous student-led organizations (e.g. Consent Ed, One Love) partner with Cornell departments and other student organizations to offer educational programming and hold ongoing peer-to-peer conversations.
- There are ongoing educational opportunities for specific groups such as athletes, Greek-life students, and leaders of registered student organizations.
- Each April Sexual Assault Awareness Week and a Take Back the Night march shed a spotlight on these issues.
- The Skorton Center for Health Initiatives continues to support the Cornell Social Consultant program. This culture change approach uses peers as student employees who work to simultaneously improve the social climate on campus while reducing the risk of interpersonal and sexual violence. Taking a public health, upstream approach, students implement environmental strategies that improve social conditions for students.

Several new programs are being developed. These include:

- A program for student athletes that will involve coaches and team leaders is in development to provide ongoing, consistent messaging on important concepts such as “integrity,” “leadership,” “language,” “bystander intervention,” and “the myth of miscommunication.” A pilot program will be conducted in Spring 2020. Co-sponsored by the Department of Athletics and the Skorton Center for Health Initiatives, the program will be assessed for effectiveness and sustainability.
- In 2017, Dr. Charlene Senn from the University of Windsor was invited to speak to the Coalition on Sexual Violence Prevention about the EAAA (Enhanced Assess, Acknowledge & Act) sexual assault resistance program that has shown significant reduction in attempted and completed assaults against college women in a randomized controlled trial. As a result, the Skorton Center for Health Initiatives has sponsored two Cornell staff to become “campus trainers.” These trainers have subsequently recruited four staff to train as EAAA facilitators. A pilot program was completed in February 2019. Customized programs based on the EAAA program have been created for students who identify as non-binary genders, and for men. In fall 2018, Cornell agreed to participate in a two-year multi-campus grant, beginning in spring 2020, to study the replication and impact of EAAA in the U.S. Cornell is one of five sites to participate in this important study on the effectiveness of this sexual assault resistance program for first-year women.
- Significant changes to the way Cornell Health delivers mental health services have been rolled out this fall 2019 semester. As one example, to increase access to services and flexibility of scheduling for students seeking mental health support through Counseling and Psychological Services at Cornell Health, students can schedule a brief, goal-focused 25-minute appointment with a counselor as soon as same day.

This report and accompanying tables of survey results provide a broad overview of survey results. Cornell's office of Institutional Research and Planning (IRP) will do further analysis of data from this survey. Analysis results will be shared with the relevant constituencies on campus, including the Coalition on Sexual Assault Prevention (CSVP). The Skorton Center for Health Initiatives, Institutional Research and Planning and the Office of Institutional Equity and Title IX will partner in examining aspects of the data that will inform the current and future prevention efforts.