



University of New Mexico **Student Experience Survey**

2026 Report

Study Design

Population: Undergrad & Grad students aged 18 or older

Surveyor sent personalized emails to the student body with unique survey links

PII was delinked from responses and permanently deleted; pooled into aggregate data

Survey offered in English and Spanish

Participants were given the opportunity to win one of ten LoboCash/Bookstore giftcards

Study Measures

Demographics

- Athlete; first generation college student; military veteran; active-duty military; ROTC student; Greek life member; parental status; sex assigned at birth; gender identity; sexual orientation; disability status; Pell grant recipient; race/ethnicity; academic level; age; class year; residency status; and full/part-time status.

Study Measures

Knowledge and Campus Culture

- Students were asked about their knowledge of key campus policies relevant to sexual and interpersonal violence; and their perceptions of the campus culture, UNM's prevention and response efforts relevant to sexual and interpersonal violence, and bystander intervention.

Study Measures

Sexual and Interpersonal Violence (SIV)

- The survey asked about participants' experiences of SIV in the past 12 months, including sexual harassment, sexual assault, rape, intimate partner violence, and stalking.
- The survey included follow-up questions for those that indicated experiencing SIV, about academic, professional, and mental health impacts of their experience, relationship with the perpetrator, location of the incident, whether they reported the incident, reasons they did not report, and experiences during the reporting process.

Study Measures

School Connectedness

- Students were asked to reflect on their experiences at University of New Mexico 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 UNM.
- Reports include only statistically significant findings.
- All personal experience questions were collapsed to yes/no variables for each of the types of SIV.
 - 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.
- 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 and interpersonal violence (SIV)

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 26,175 University of New Mexico students were invited to participate, and 2,393 (9%) completed the survey. The results of this report reflect only those who participated and may not reflect the experiences of all University of New Mexico students. Findings in this report should not be used to make conclusions about the entire student population.

Fig. 1 Race and ethnicity

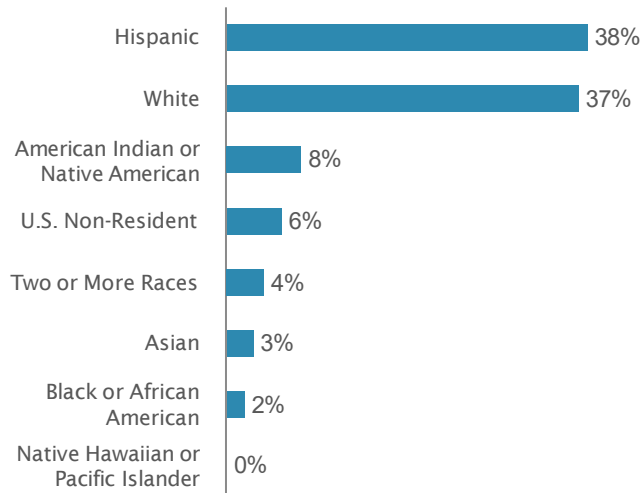


Fig. 2 Gender identity

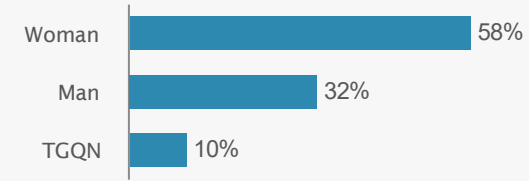


Fig. 3 Age

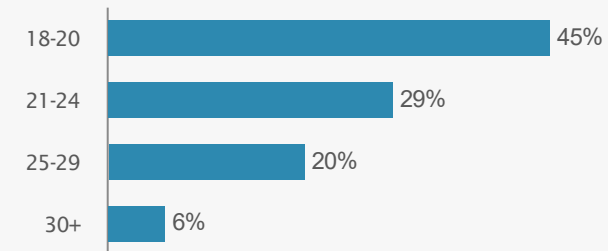


Fig. 4 Sexual orientation

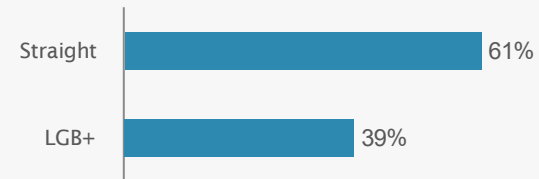
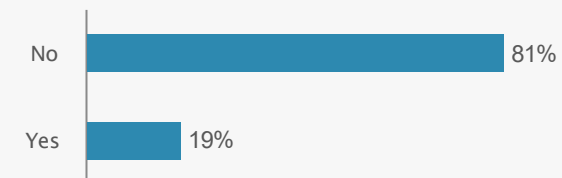


Fig. 5 Disability status



Participant Demographics

Fig. 6 Degree level

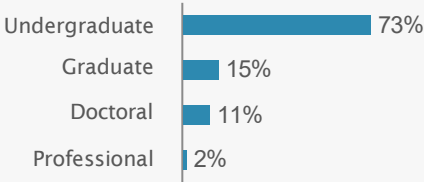


Fig. 7 Class year

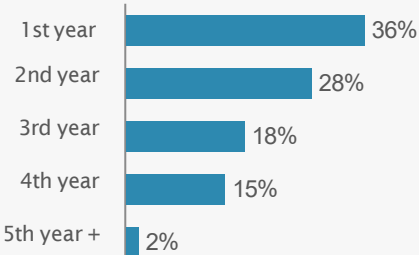


Fig. 8 Enrollment status

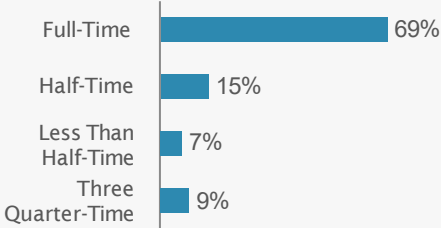


Fig. 9 Transfer status

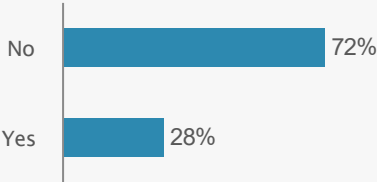


Fig. 10 Residency

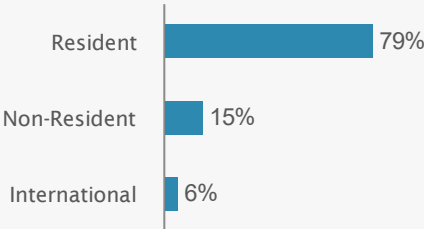
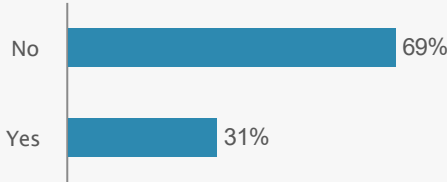


Fig. 11 Pell Grant status



Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Participant Demographics

Fig. 12 Athlete

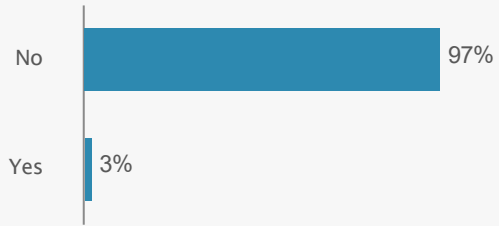


Fig. 13 Greek life member

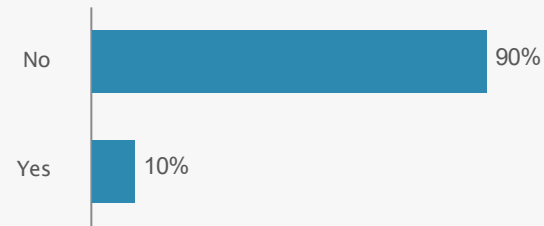


Fig. 14 First generation student

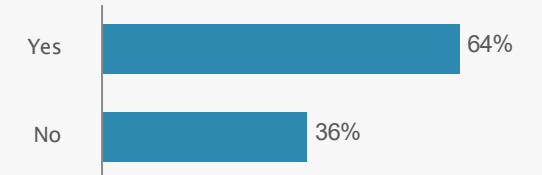


Fig.15 Military status

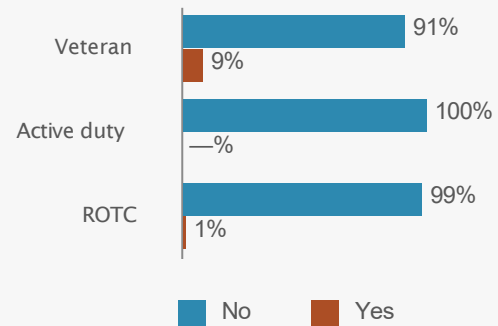
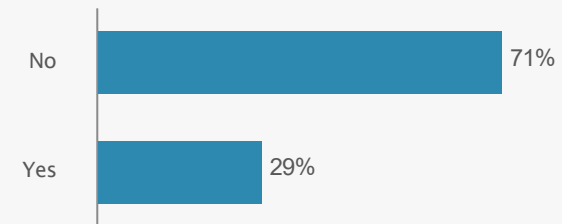


Fig. 16 Parent



Executive Summary

School connectedness

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

Campus climate and confidence in reporting

Overall, participants agreed that it is uncommon for people at the school to make sexist comments or jokes and that the University is doing a good job of preventing and responding to sexual and interpersonal violence.

Perceptions of the campus culture varied across some demographic groups.

Knowledge of policies, resources, and offices

A majority of participants confirmed that they have learned about sexual and interpersonal violence through classes or trainings, and a majority understand what happens when a student reports SIV. About half of participants were aware of the Title IX Coordinator.

Sexual and interpersonal violence

Forty-three percent (43%) of participants indicated that they had experienced sexual harassment, intimate partner violence, stalking, sexual assault, or rape in the past 12 months at the University of New Mexico.

Reporting

The majority of participants who experienced sexual and interpersonal violence did not report the incident to the University. The most common reasons why students chose not to report were they did not think the incident was serious enough to report, they did not trust that the report would be taken seriously, and they worried about being blamed or not believed.

Bystander intervention

The most common reasons why participants who witnessed sexual and interpersonal violence did not intervene were that they did not know what to do and they did not want to get in trouble for drinking or doing drugs.

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 University of New Mexico. 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 University of New Mexico.

Equity

On average, most students **agreed** that University of New Mexico treats all students equitably.

Well-being

On average, most students **agreed** that they feel safe and cared about at University of New Mexico.

3.0_{/4}

Belonging

2.9_{/4}

Equity

3.0_{/4}

Well-being

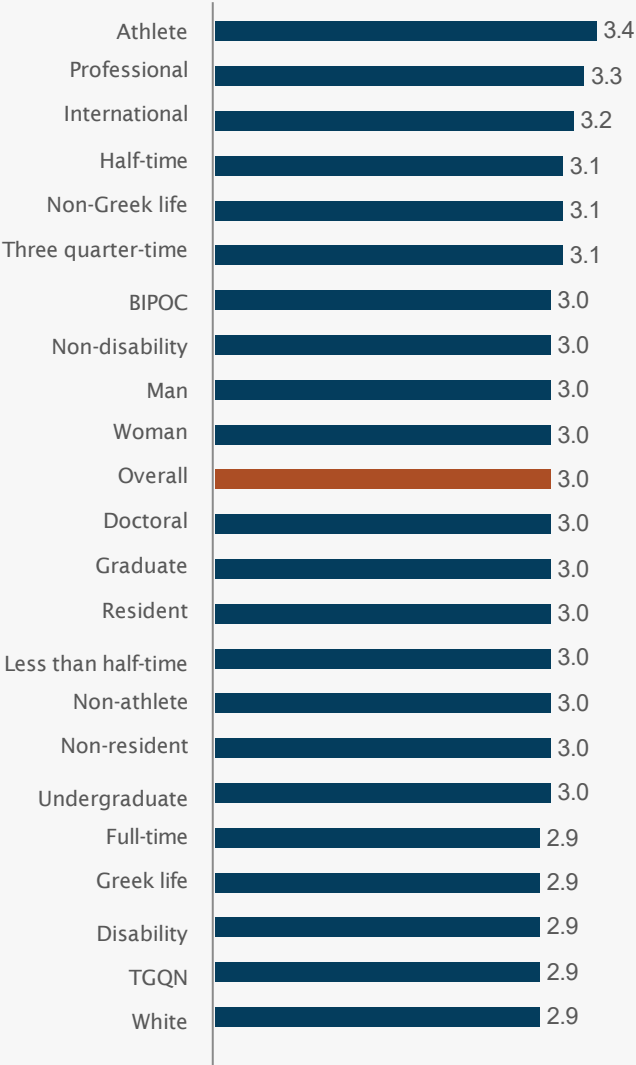
1 = negative response 4 = positive response

Differences in Perceptions of Belonging

Perceptions of belonging varied among demographic groups.

Doctoral students, graduate students, residents, students enrolled less than half-time, non-athletes, non-residents, undergraduate students, full-time students, greek-life members, students with disabilities, TGQN students, and White students reported a lower sense of belonging than their respective counterparts.

Fig. 17 Differences in perceptions of belonging

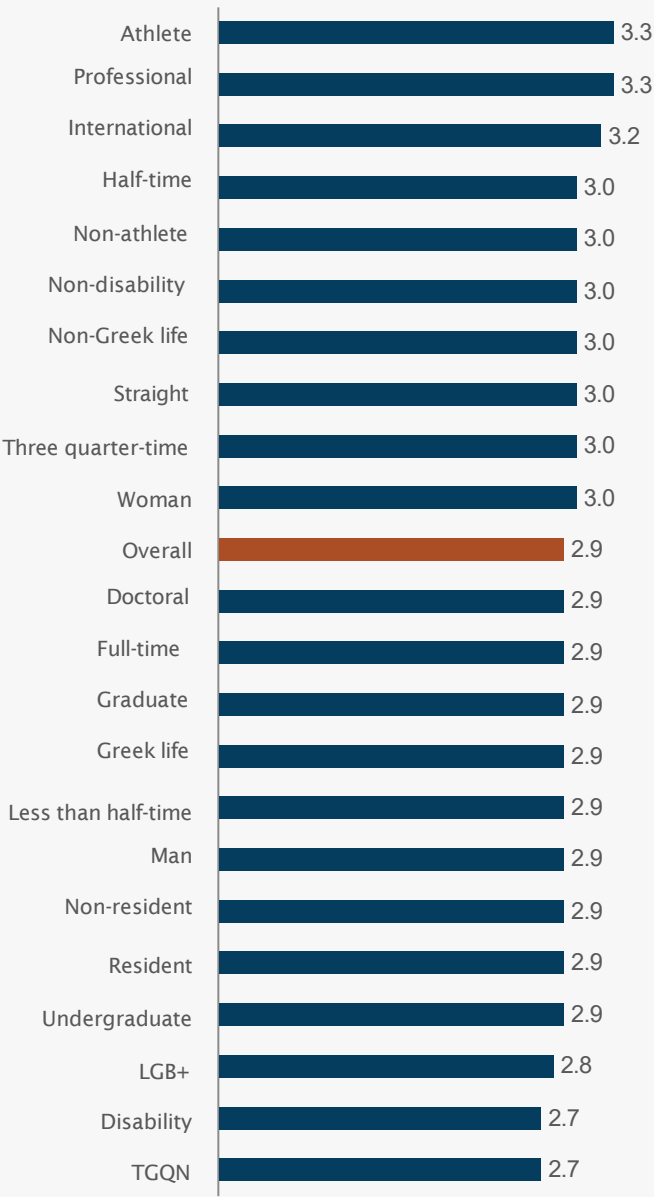


Differences in Perceptions of Equity

Perceptions of equity varied among demographic groups.

Doctoral students, full-time students, graduate students, Greek life members, students enrolled less than half-time, men, non-residents, residents, undergraduate students, LGB+ students, students with a disability, and TGQN students were less likely to agree that University of New Mexico treats students equitably than their respective counterparts.

Fig. 18 Differences in perceptions of equity

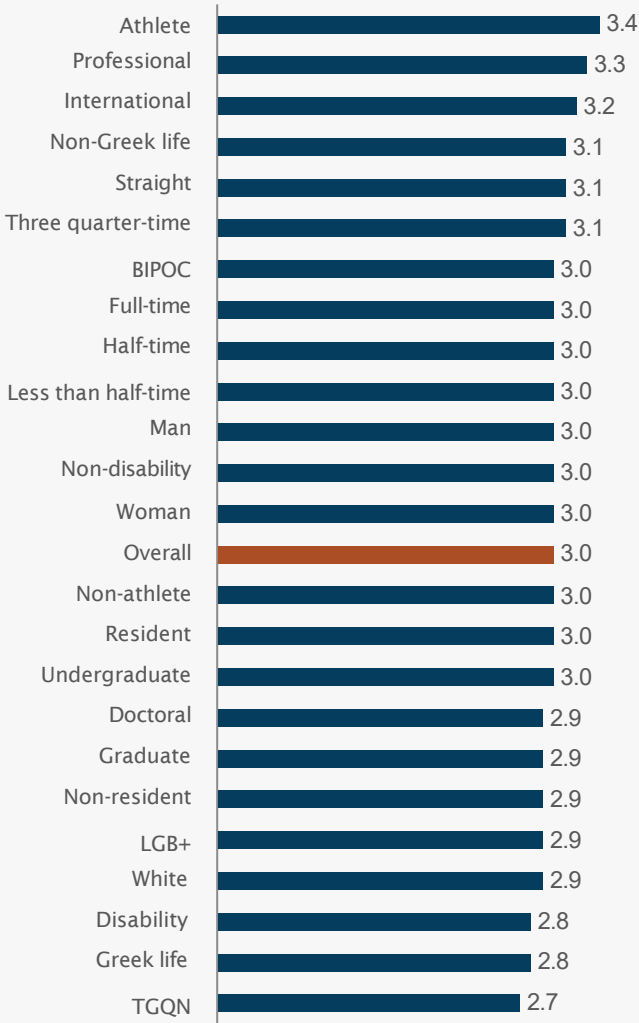


Differences in Perceptions of Well-Being

Perceptions of well-being varied among demographic groups.

Non-athletes, residents, undergraduate students, doctoral students, graduate students, non-residents, LGB+ students, White students, students with a disability, Greek life members, and TGQN students reported a lower sense of well-being than their respective counterparts.

Fig. 19 Differences in perceptions of well-being



Campus Culture

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

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

2.9_{/4}
Campus Culture

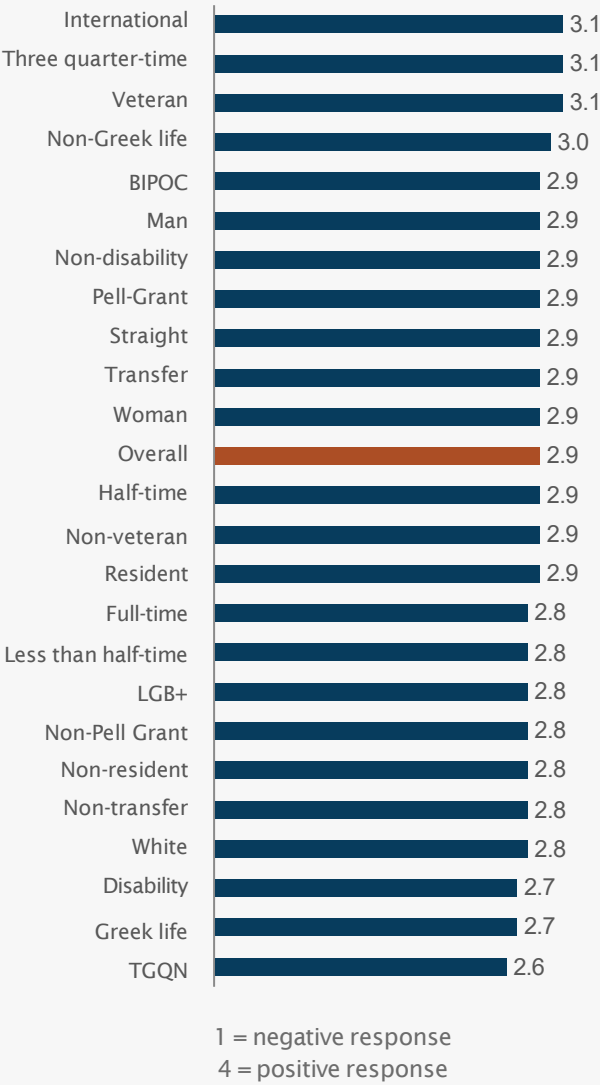
1 = negative response
4 = positive response

Differences in Perception of Campus Culture

Perceptions about the culture of sexual harassment at University of New Mexico varied among demographic groups.

Half-time students, non-veterans, residents, full-time students, students enrolled less than half-time, LGB+ students, non-Pell Grant recipients, non-residents, non-transfer students, White students, students with a disability, Greek life members, and TGQN students were less likely to agree that it is uncommon for people at the school to make sexist comments or jokes, and that the school is doing a good job of preventing and responding to sexual and interpersonal violence.

Fig. 20 Differences in perception of campus culture



Confidence in Reporting

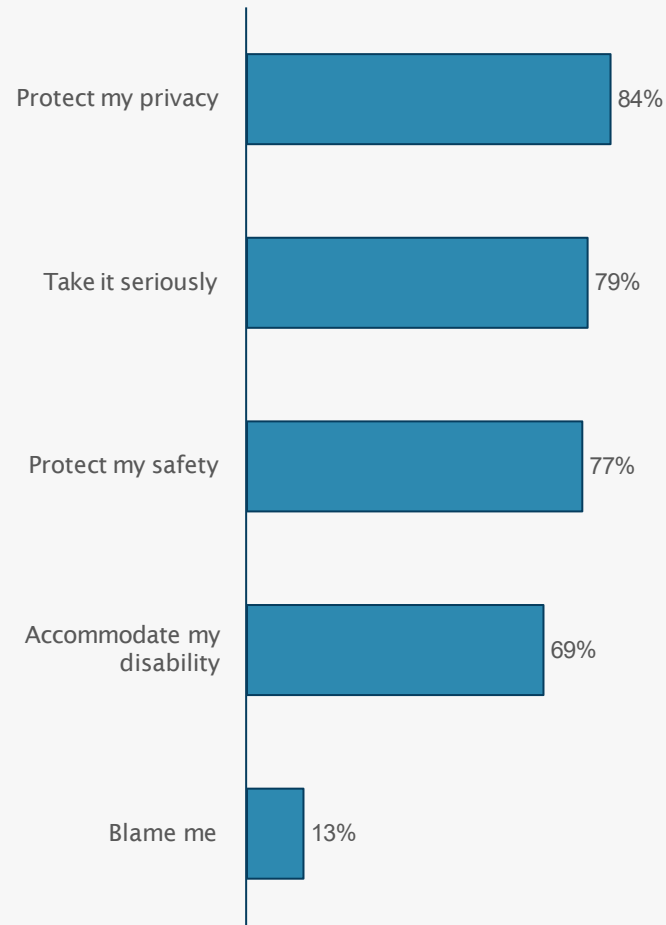
Participants who did not experience an incident of sexual or interpersonal violence in the past year were asked about their confidence in University of New Mexico’s reporting process and campus resources.

Twenty-seven percent (27%) of students indicated that they would go to the Student Health & Counseling (SHAC), 34% would go to University of New Mexico Police Department (UNMPD), and 41% would go to another employee if they experienced sexual and interpersonal violence.

Seventy-nine percent (79%) of students believed that their case would be taken seriously, and 13% of students believed that University of New Mexico would blame them or not believe them about the incident. Eighty-four percent (84%) of students believed that their privacy would be protected, while 77% believed that University of New Mexico would take steps to protect their safety.

Of those who self-identified as having a disability, 69% believed that University of New Mexico would properly accommodate their disability.

Fig. 21 If I experienced SIV, I believe University of New Mexico would...



Knowledge of Resources and Policies

Students were asked about their knowledge of campus resources and policies relevant to sexual and interpersonal violence (SIV).

Fifty-six percent (56%) of students confirmed that they have learned about sexual and interpersonal violence through classes, training, or other programs at University of New Mexico. Another 60% indicated that they know Title IX protections against SIV.

Sixty-two percent (62%) of students understood what happens when a student reports sexual and interpersonal violence, and 52% knew where at University of New Mexico they could get help if someone they know experiences sexual and interpersonal violence.

When asked if University of New Mexico has a Title IX Coordinator, 49% of participants answered ‘yes,’ while 1% of participants answered ‘no’, and another 50% answered that they were unsure.

Fig. 22 Knowledge of campus resources and policies

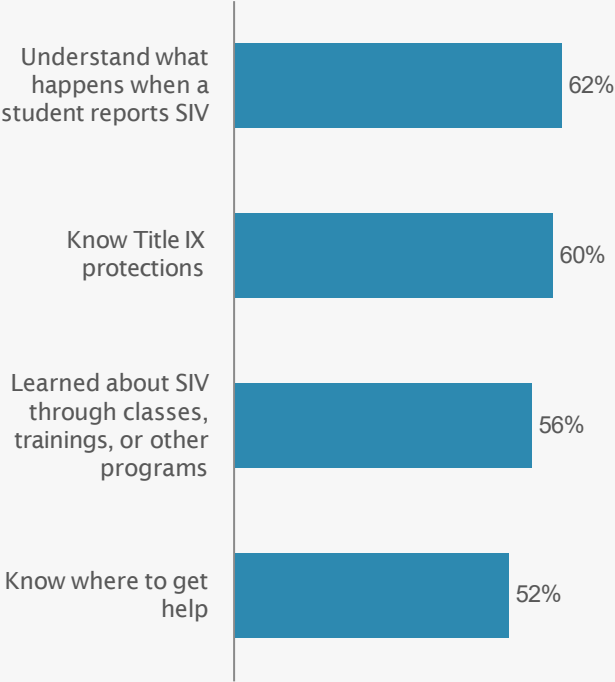
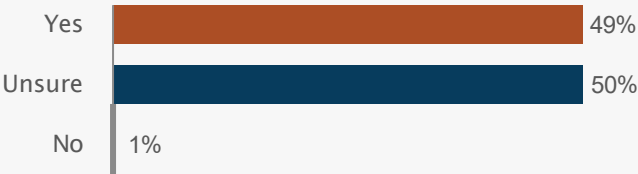


Fig. 23 Does University of New Mexico have a Title IX coordinator?

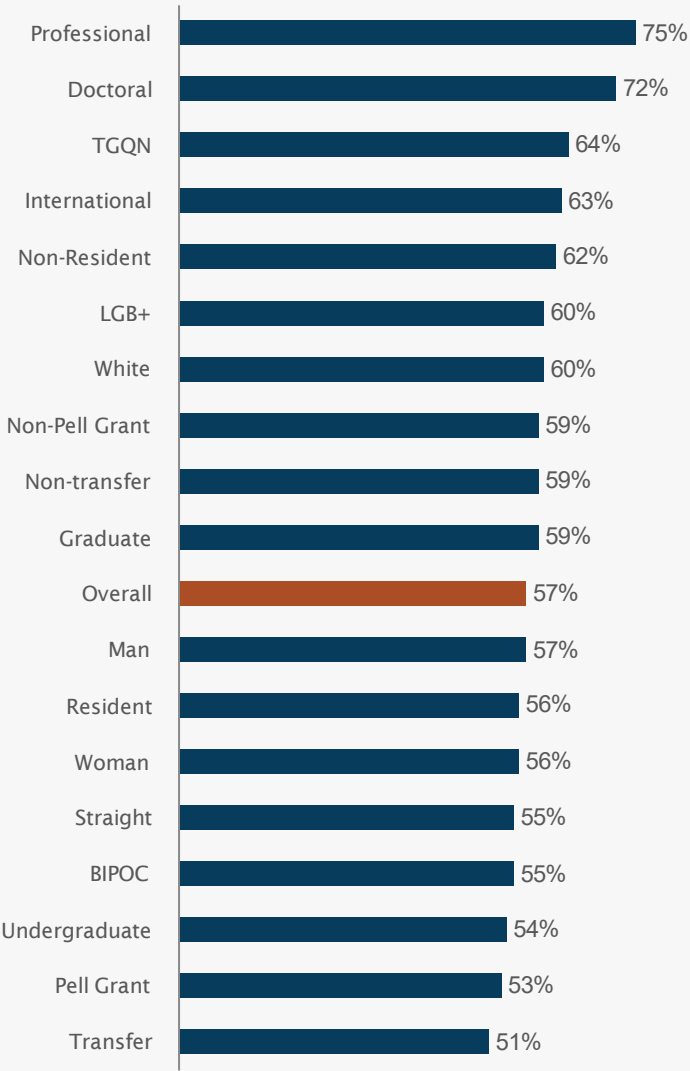


Differences in Knowledge of Resources and Policies

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

Men, residents, women, straight students, BIPOC students, undergraduate students, Pell Grant recipients, and transfer students were less likely to agree that they knew this information compared to their respective counterparts.

Fig. 24 Differences in knowledge of campus resources and policies



43% of Students Experienced Sexual and Interpersonal Violence or Harassment

The survey asked students about their experiences of non-consensual sexual contact, sexual harassment, stalking, and intimate partner violence in the past 12 months. Overall, 43% of participants experienced at least one form of sexual and interpersonal violence or harassment in the past 12-months.

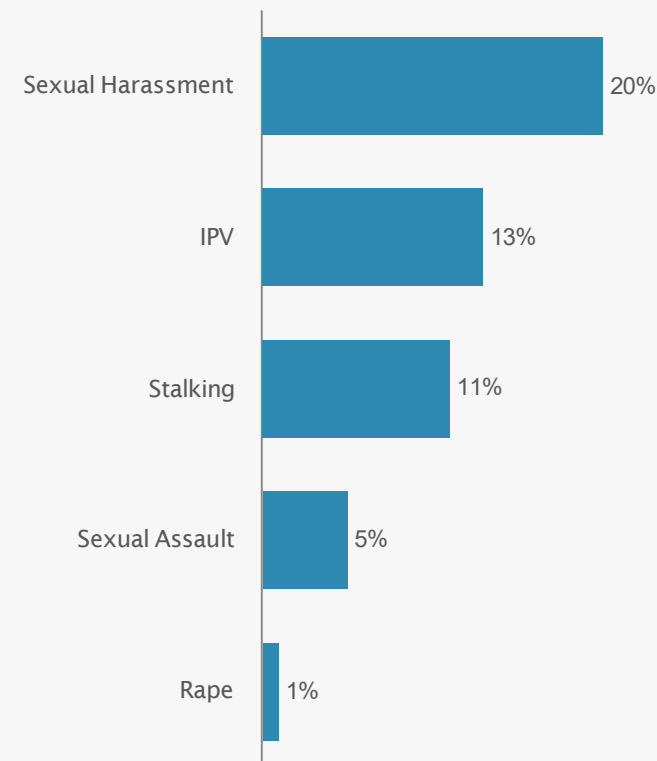
- 20% experienced sexual harassment
- 13% experienced IPV
- 11% experienced stalking
- 5% experienced sexual assault
- 1% experienced rape

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. 25 Prevalence of sexual and interpersonal violence (last 12 months)



10% experienced **two or more** instances of sexual and interpersonal violence.

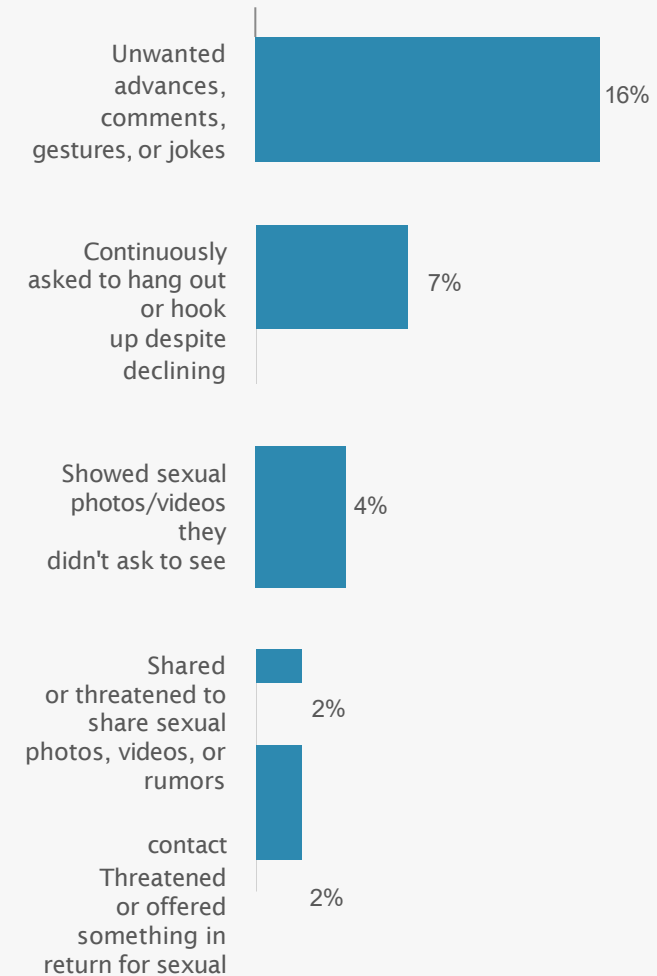
20% of Students Experienced Sexual Harassment

The survey asked students about their experiences of sexual harassment in the past 12 months. Overall, 20% of participants experienced sexual harassment.

The highest percentage of students expressed that someone **made unwanted sexual advances, comments, gestures, or jokes toward them (16%)**.

- **7%** indicated someone continuously asked them to hang out or hook up despite saying no
- **4%** indicated someone sent or showed them sexual photos or videos that they did not ask to see
- **2%** indicated someone shared or threatened to share sexual photos, videos, or rumors of them that they did not want shared
- **2%** indicated someone threatened them or offered something in return for sexual contact

Fig. 26 Prevalence of sexual harassment

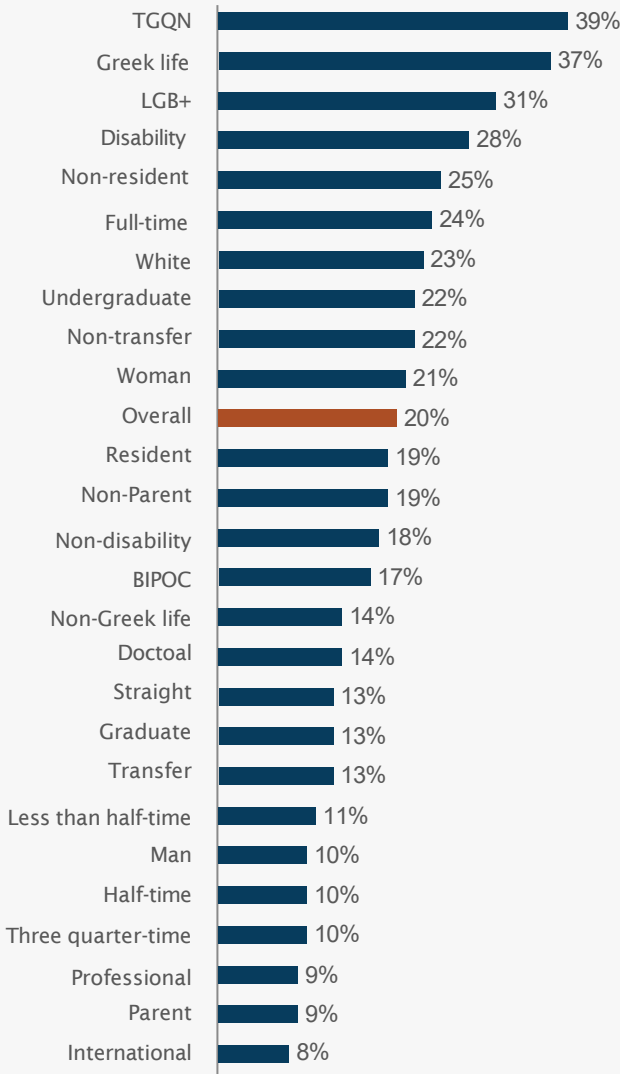


Differences in Experience of Sexual Harassment

The prevalence of sexual harassment varied among demographic groups.

- TGQN students (39%) and women (21%) were more likely to experience sexual harassment than men (10%)
- Greek life members (37%) were more likely to experience sexual harassment than non-Greek life members (14%)
- LGB+ students (31%) were more likely to experience sexual harassment than straight students (13%)
- Students with a disability (28%) were more likely to experience sexual harassment than students without a disability (18%)
- Non-residents (25%) were more likely to experience sexual harassment than their counterparts
- Full-time students (24%) were more likely to experience sexual harassment than less than their counterparts
- White students (23%) were more likely to experience sexual harassment than BIPOC students (17%)
- Undergraduate students (22%) were more likely to experience sexual harassment than their counterparts
- Non-transfer students (22%) were more likely to experience sexual harassment than transfer students (13%)

Fig. 27 Prevalence of sexual harassment by demographics

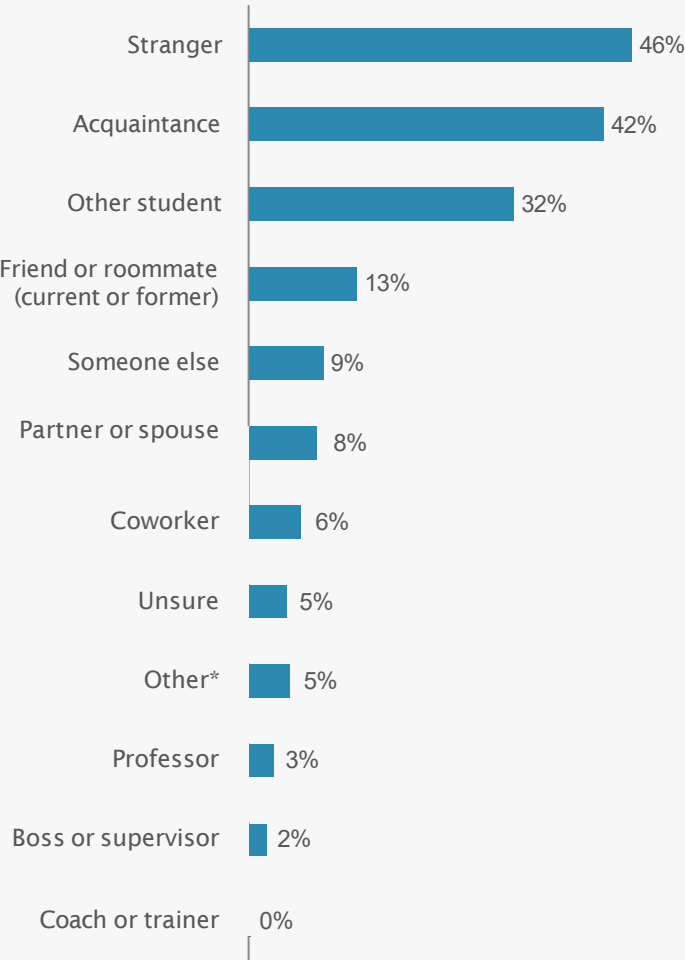


Perpetrators of Sexual Harassment

Students who experienced sexual harassment in the past year 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 a stranger (46%), an acquaintance, friend of a friend, or someone they just met (42%) and another student (32%).

Fig. 28 Perpetration of sexual harassment



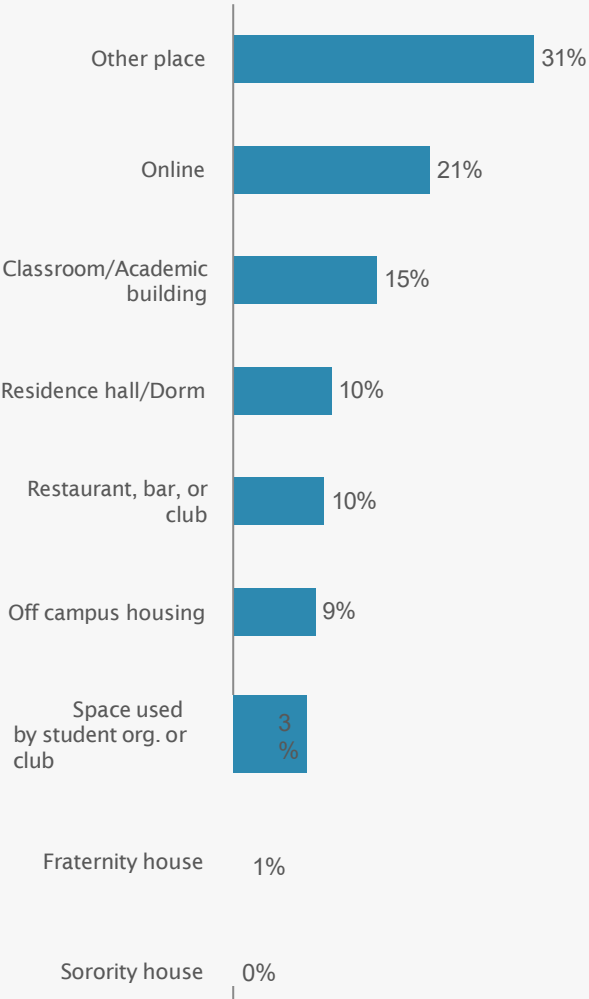
*Other includes TA or RA, other employee, and family member. The response rates of these options were too small to report separately.

Locations Where Sexual Harassment Occurred

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

The highest percentage of students indicated that the incident occurred at another place (31%), online (21%) and a classroom or other academic building (15%).

Fig. 29 Prevalence of sexual harassment by location



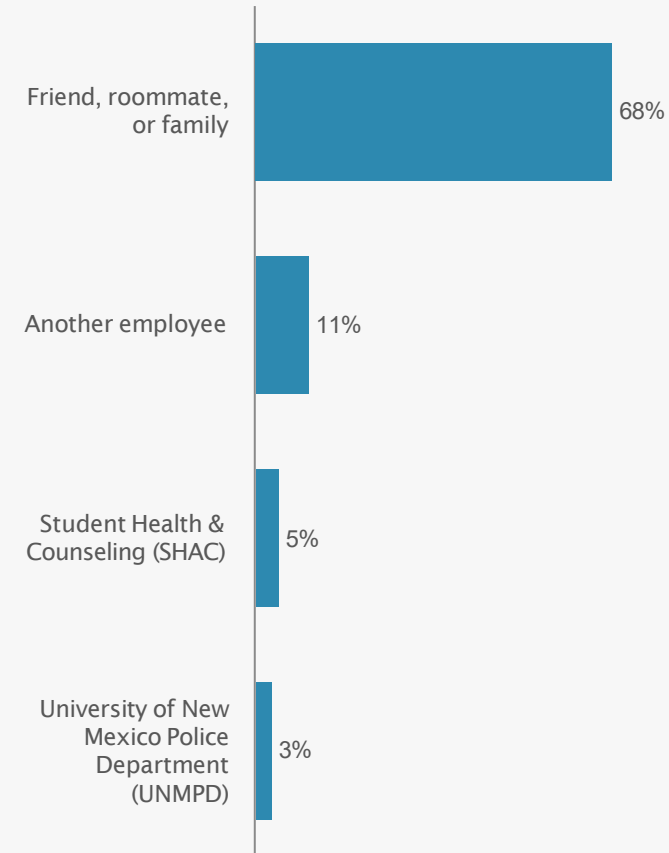
Reporting of Sexual Harassment

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

While most students told a friend, roommate, or family member (68%), a majority did not report the incident to the school.

- **11%** contacted another campus employee
- **5%** contacted Student Health & Counseling (SHAC)
- **3%** contacted University of New Mexico Police Department (UNMPD)

Fig. 30 Reporting of sexual harassment

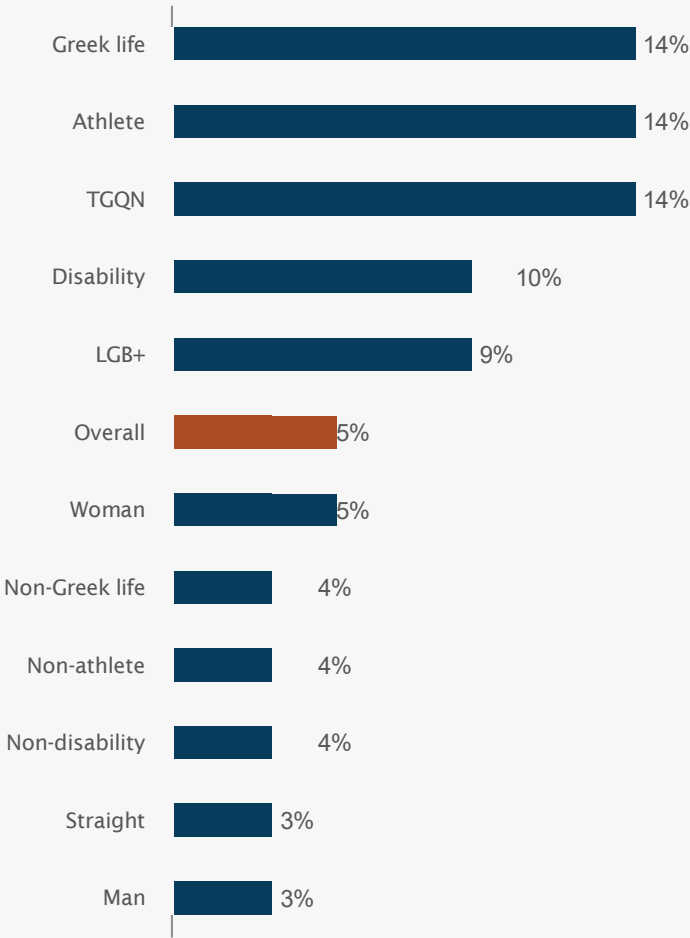


5% of Students Experienced Sexual Violence

The survey asked students about their experiences of non-consensual sexual contact in the past year. Overall, 5% of participants experienced at least one instance of sexual assault or rape.

- Greek life members (14%) were more likely to experience sexual violence than non-Greek life members (4%)
- Athletes (14%) were more likely to experience sexual violence than non-athletes (4%)
- TGQN students (14%) were more likely to experience sexual violence than women (5%) and men (3%)
- Students with a disability (10%) were more likely to experience sexual violence than students without a disability (4%)
- LGB+ students (9%) were more likely to experience sexual violence than straight students (3%)

Fig. 31 Prevalence of sexual violence by demographics

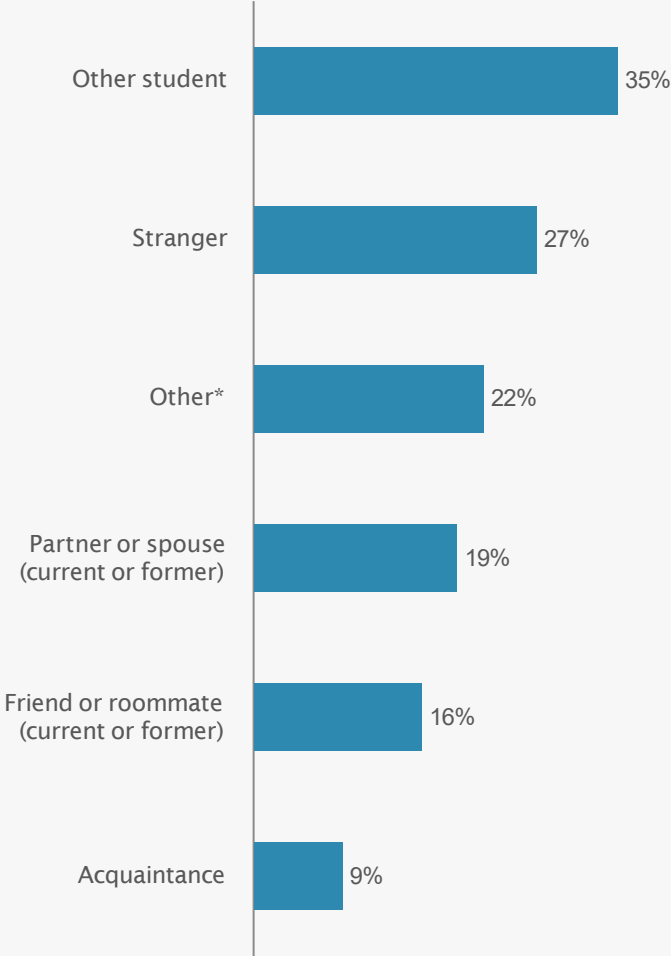


Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

Students who experienced sexual assault or rape in the past year 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 (35%), a stranger (27%) and a current or former partner or spouse (19%).

Fig. 32 Perpetration of sexual violence



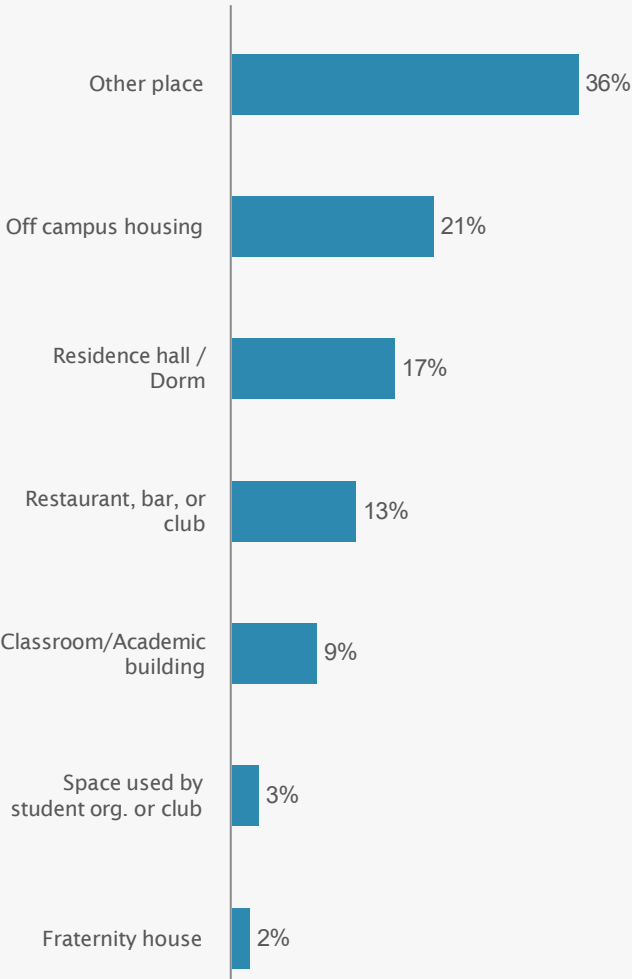
*Other includes someone else, unsure, coworker, boss or supervisor, other employee, TA or RA, coach or trainer, family member, and professor. The response rates of these options were too small to report separately.

Locations Where Sexual Violence Occurred

Students who experienced sexual assault or rape in the past year were asked about where the incident took place.

The highest percentage of students indicated that the incident occurred at a restaurant, bar, or club (36%), off campus housing (21%) and a residence hall or dorm (17%).

Fig. 33 Prevalence of sexual violence by location



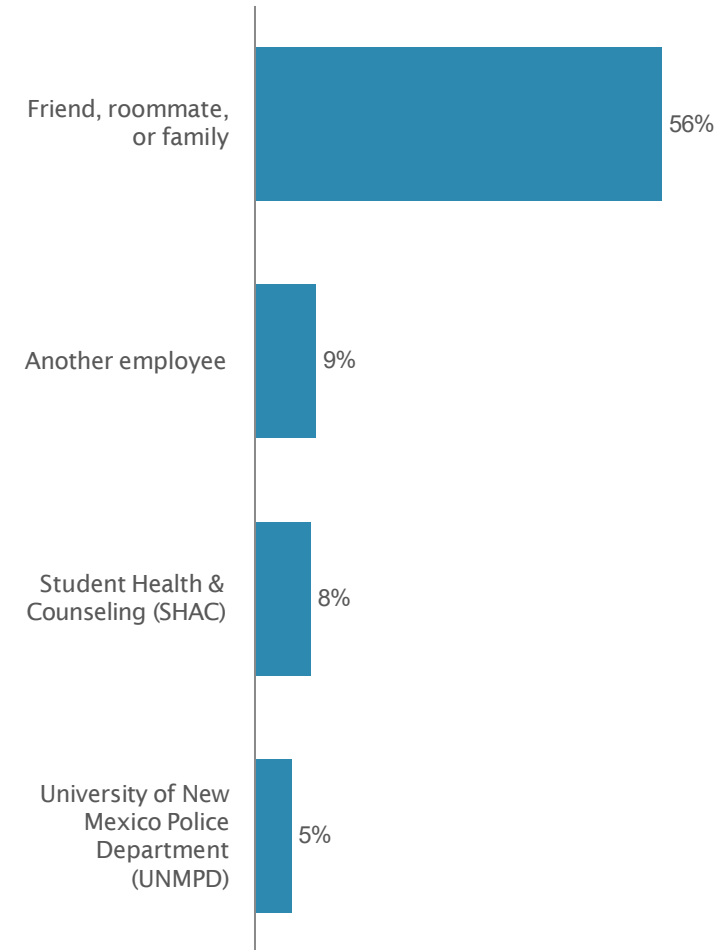
Reporting of Sexual Violence

Students who experienced sexual assault or rape in the past year were asked if they told someone about the incident.

While most students told a friend, roommate, or family member (56%), a majority did not report the incident to the school.

- **9%** contacted another campus employee
- **8%** contacted Student Health & Counseling (SHAC)
- **5%** contacted University of New Mexico Police Department (UNMPD)

Fig. 34 Reporting of sexual violence



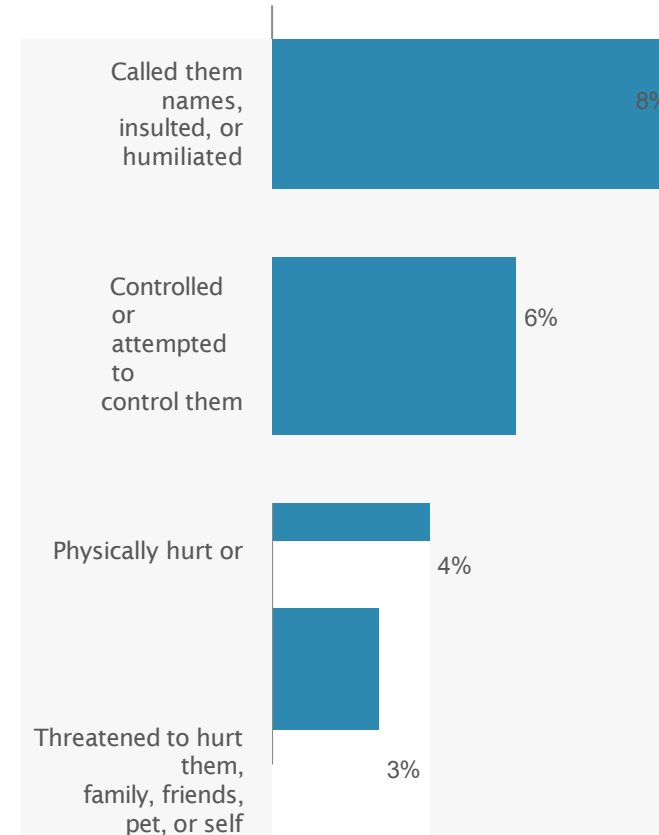
13% of Students Experienced Intimate Partner Violence

The survey asked students about their experiences of intimate partner violence (IPV) in the past year. Overall, 13% of participants experienced IPV.

The highest percentage of students expressed that an intimate partner **called them names, insulted, or humiliated them (8%)**.

- **6%** indicated a current or former partner controlled or attempted to control them physically, emotionally, or financially
- **4%** indicated a current or former partner physically hurt or injured them
- **3%** indicated a current or former partner threatened to hurt them, their family, friends, pets or threatened to hurt themselves

Fig. 35 Prevalence of intimate partner violence

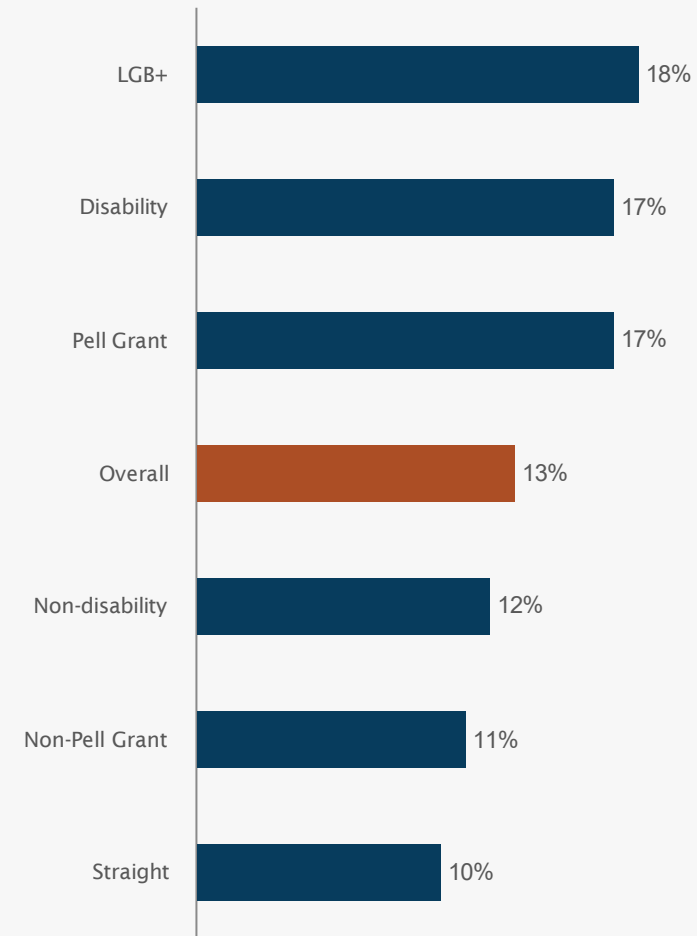


Differences in Experience of Intimate Partner Violence

The prevalence of intimate partner violence (IPV) varied among demographic groups.

- LGB+ students (18%) were more likely to experience IPV than straight students (10%)
- Students with a disability (17%) were more likely to experience IPV than students without a disability (12%)
- Pell-Grant recipients (17%) were more likely to experience IPV than non-Pell Grant recipients (11%)

Fig. 36 Prevalence of intimate partner violence by demographics



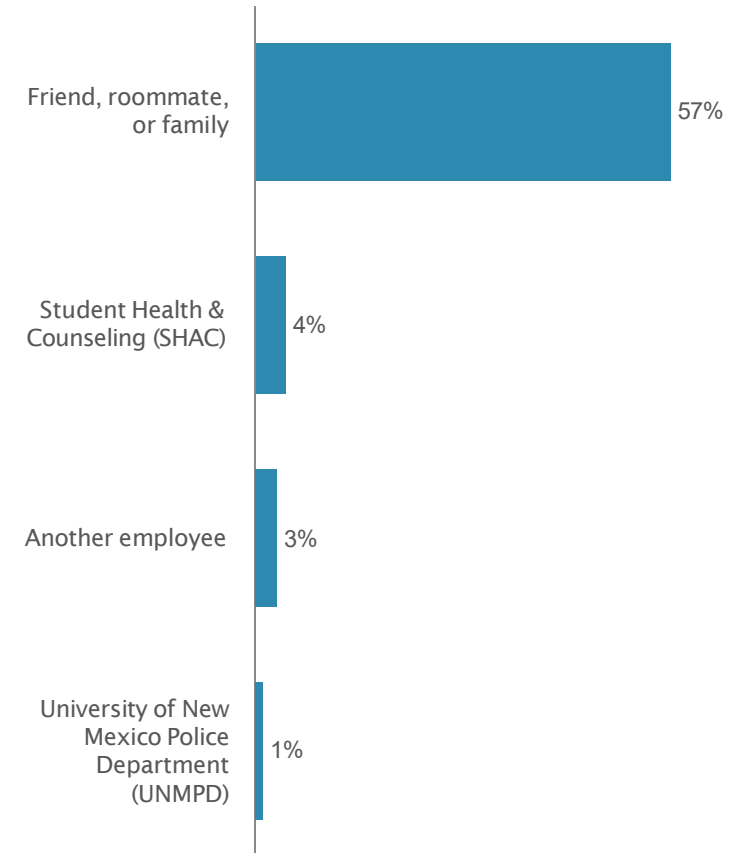
Reporting of Intimate Partner Violence

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

While most students told a friend, roommate, or family member (57%), a majority did not report the incident to the school.

- **4%** contacted Student Health & Counseling (SHAC)
- **3%** contacted another campus employee
- **1%** contacted University of New Mexico Police Department (UNMPD)

Fig. 37 Reporting of intimate partner violence



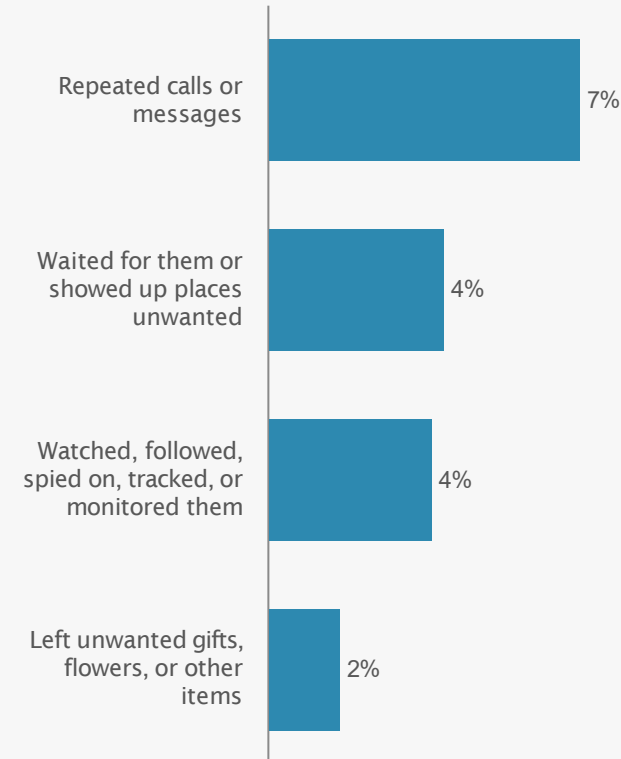
11% of Students Experienced Stalking

Students were asked about stalking situations when someone acted in a way that seemed obsessive or made them concerned for their safety in the past year. Overall, 11% of participants experienced at least one form of stalking.

The highest percentage of students expressed that someone **repeatedly called them or sent unwanted messages (7%)**.

- **4%** indicated someone waited for them or showed up in places when they didn't want them there
- **4%** indicated someone watched, followed, spied on, tracked, or monitored them
- **2%** indicated someone left them unwanted gifts, flowers, or other items

Fig. 38 Prevalence of stalking by behavior

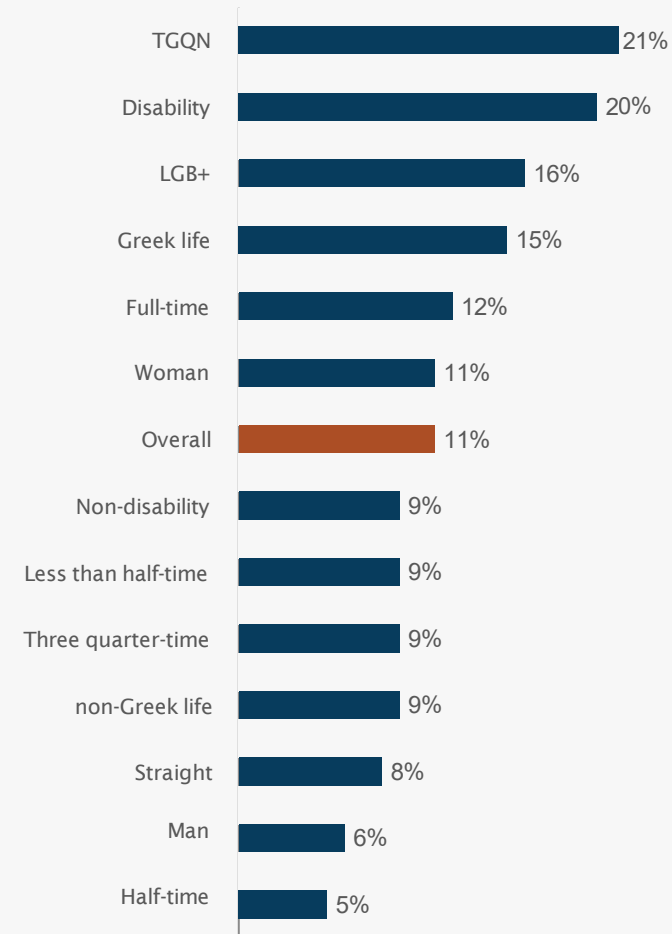


Differences in Experience of Stalking

The prevalence of stalking varied among demographic groups.

- TGQN students (21%) and women (11%) were more likely to experience stalking than men (6%)
- Students with a disability (20%) were more likely to experience stalking than students without a disability (9%)
- LGB+ students (16%) were more likely to experience stalking than straight students (8%)
- Greek life members (15%) were more likely to experience stalking than non-Greek life members (9%)
- Full-time students (12%) were more likely to experience stalking than their counterparts (9%)

Fig. 39 Prevalence of stalking by demographics

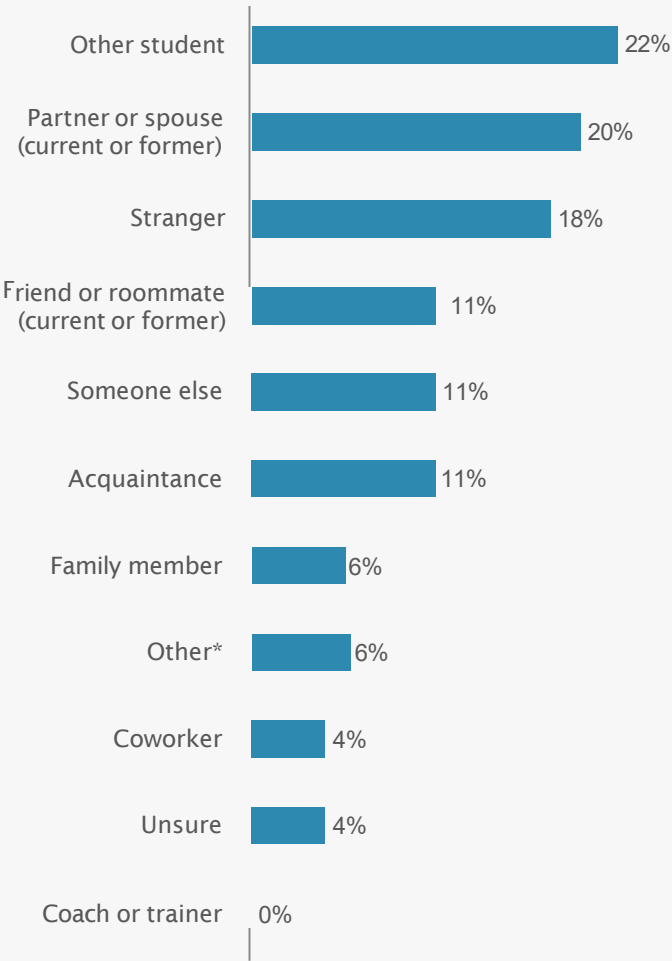


Perpetrators of Stalking

Students who experienced stalking in the past year 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 (22%), a current or former partner or spouse (20%) and a stranger (18%).

Fig. 40 Perpetration of stalking



*Other includes boss or supervisor, other employee, profession, and TA or RA. The response rates of these options were too small to report separately.

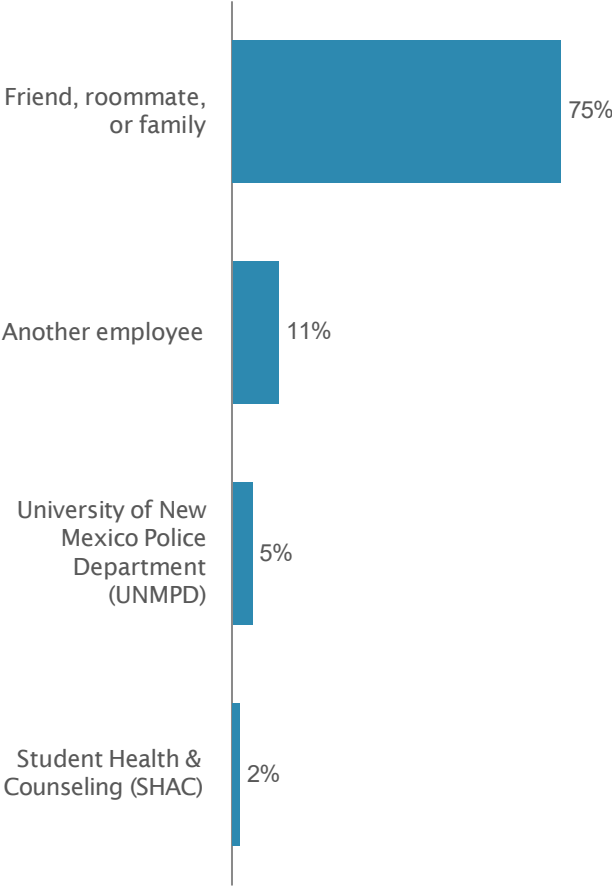
Reporting of Stalking

Students who experienced stalking in the past year 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 school.

- 11% contacted another campus employee
- 5% contacted University of New Mexico Police Department (UNMPD)
- 2% contacted Student Health & Counseling (SHAC)

Fig. 41 Reporting of stalking

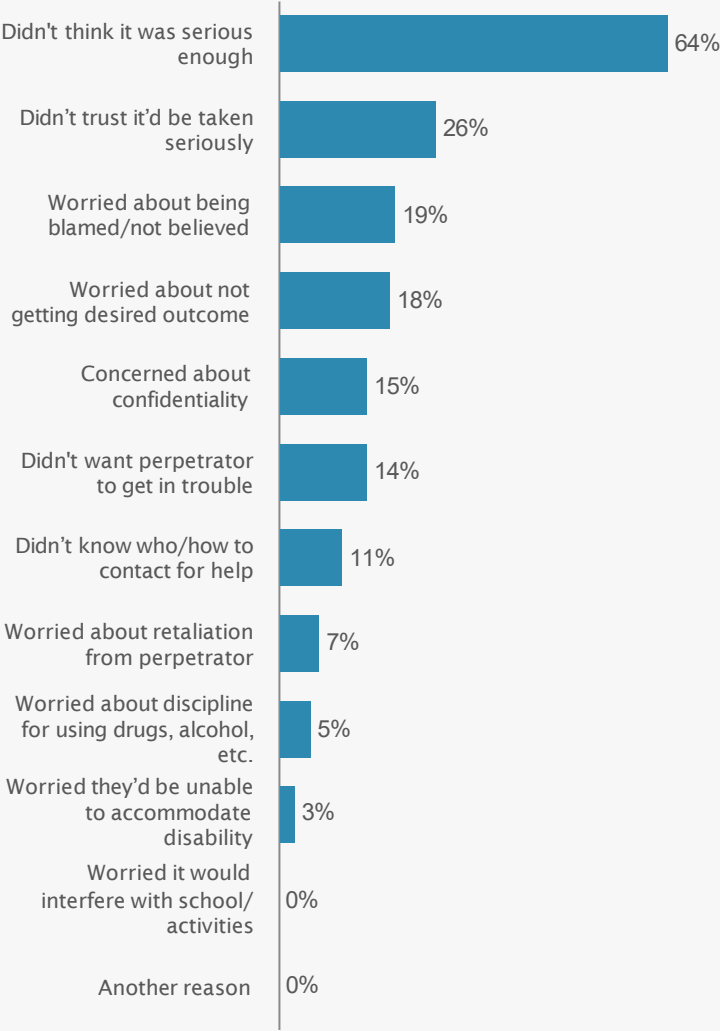


Reasons Students Did Not Report

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

The most common reasons why students did not report the incident were they did not think the incident was serious enough to report (64%), they did not trust that the report would be taken seriously (26%), and they worried about being blamed or not believed (19%).

Fig. 42 Reasons participants did not report sexual or interpersonal violence

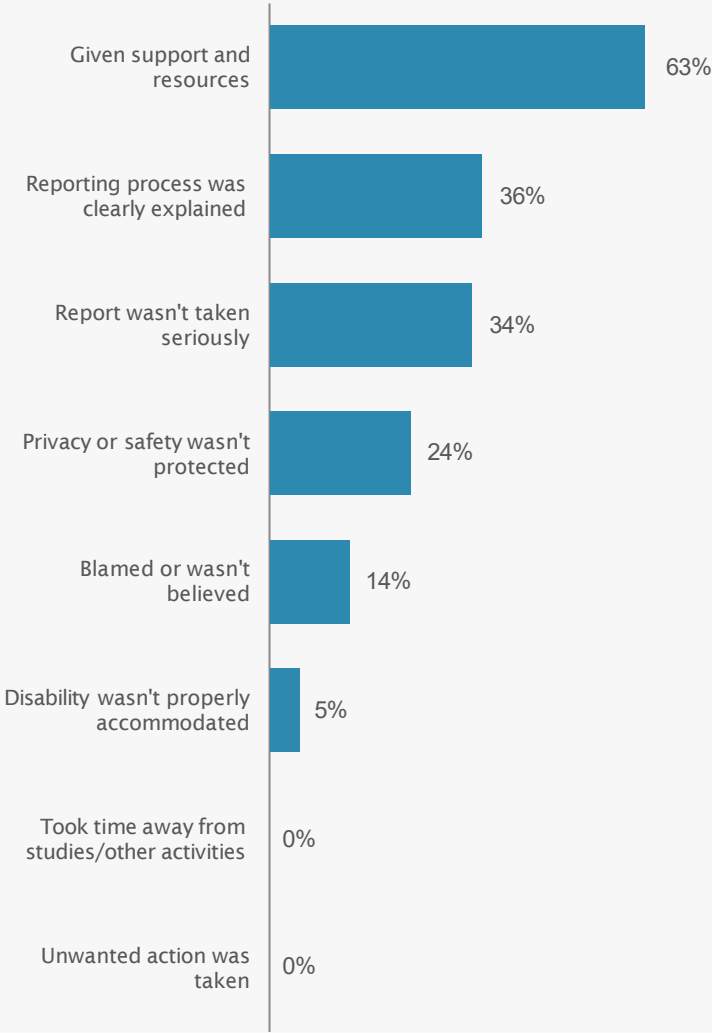


Experiences with the Reporting Process

Students who experienced sexual and interpersonal violence in the past year and told a campus official were asked about their experience reporting the incident.

The highest percentage of students expressed that they were provided support and resources (63%), the reporting process was clearly explained to them (36%), and their disclosure was not taken seriously (34%).

Fig. 43 Experiences reporting sexual or interpersonal violence

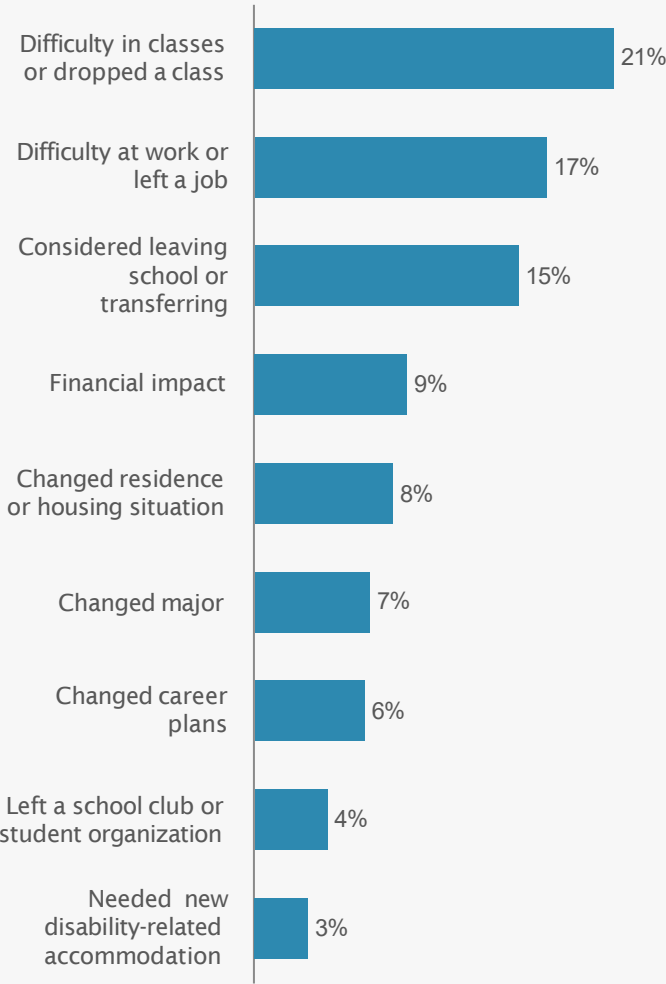


Academic, Professional, & Student Life Impacts

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

The highest percentage of students indicated that they difficulty in classes or dropped a class (21%), difficulty at work or left a job or internship (17%), and considered leaving school or transferring (15%).

Fig. 44 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 in the past year. Overall, 79% of participants who experienced SIV reported at least one mental health impact.

The highest percentage of students reported that they felt nervous, anxious, or on edge (69%) and felt down, depressed, or hopeless (54%).

The prevalence of mental health impacts varied by gender identity, sexual orientation, and disability status. Students with disabilities (93%), TGQN students (91%), and LGB+ students (85%) were more likely to report experiencing at least one mental health impact compared to their counterparts.

Fig. 45 Impacts on mental health

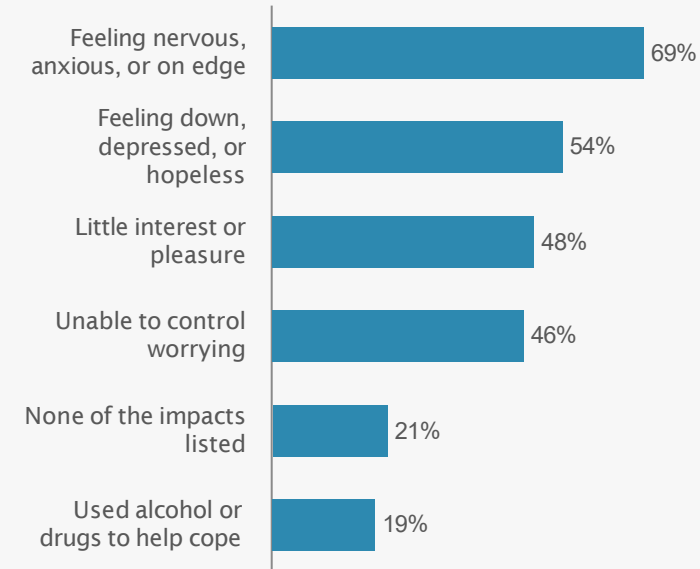


Fig. 46 Prevalence of mental health impacts by demographics



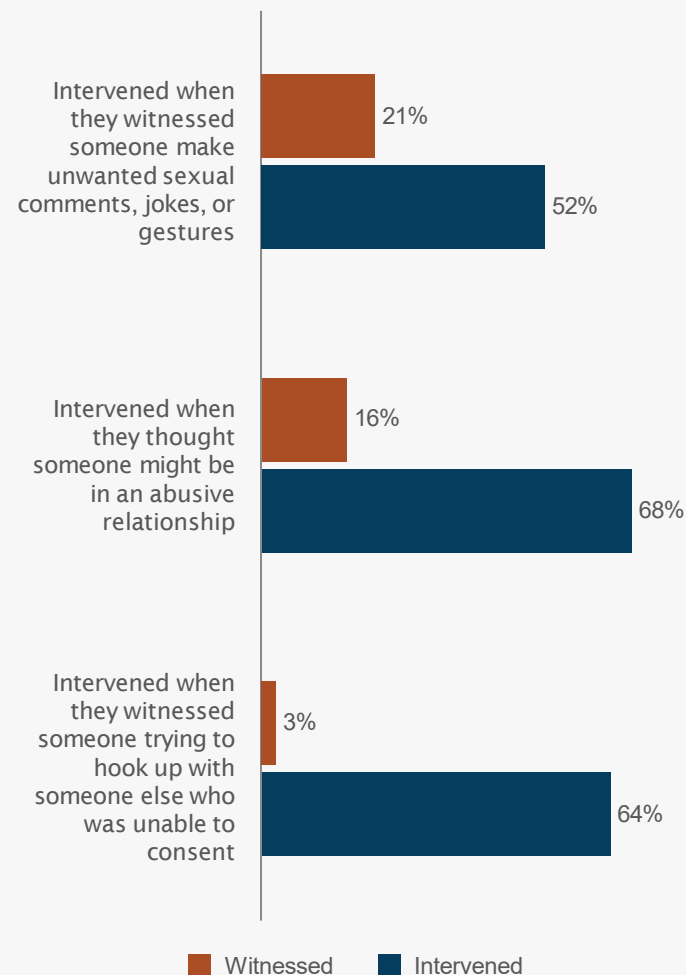
Overall represents the prevalence of students who reported experiencing at least one mental health impact.

Bystander Behaviors

Students were asked if they witnessed certain situations of sexual and interpersonal violence (SIV) in the past year and, if so, how they responded to those situations.

- **21%** witnessed someone make unwanted sexual comments, jokes, or gestures. Among those, **52%** intervened in some way.
- **16%** thought someone might be in an abusive relationship. Among those, **68%** intervened in some way.
- **3%** witnessed someone trying to hook up with someone else who was passed out or unable to consent. Among those, **64%** intervened in some way.

Fig. 47 Percentage of students who intervened after witnessing sexual misconduct



Why Students Did Not Intervene

Students who witnessed certain situations of sexual and interpersonal violence in the past year were asked about reasons why they did not intervene.

- **46%** were not sure what to do
- **35%** did not want to get in trouble for drinking and/or doing drugs
- **34%** did not intervene for another reason
- **20%** felt it was not their business
- **5%** did not want to upset a friend

Fig. 48 Reasons students did not intervene

