

2015 UConn Report Pursuant to State Statute Section 10a-55m

In addition to the annual federally mandated Clery report, UConn also submits to the Connecticut General Assembly a [yearly report](#) specifically on sexual violence policies and data.

Elizabeth Conklin, UConn's associate vice president for institutional equity and Title IX coordinator, said figures in this report exceed those in the Clery data because it captures all incidents disclosed to UConn, regardless of on or off-campus location or when they occurred.

The report indicates that UConn received 146 reports in 2015 of sexual assault, of which 78 were reported to have occurred in the calendar year. The University's definition of sexual assault is broad, and can include incidents such as unwanted touching (sexual contact) along with more physically invasive offenses categorized in criminal law.

Among the 146 reports of sexual assault, 44 of the respondents were identified as being connected to UConn; 15 of the reports came in anonymously or confidentially; and in 13 of the cases, the reported victim chose to participate in a University investigation.

The sexual assault disclosure numbers can be influenced by reports of incidents from many years ago, including childhood abuse – all of which is important to know so the University can provide trauma-informed services to help those current students receive appropriate and compassionate services, Conklin said.

Thirty-two incidents of stalking were reported, including 31 that occurred in 2015. In 21 of the stalking cases, the respondent was identified as being connected to UConn; and in 5 of the cases, the reported victim chose to participate in a University investigation.

Fifty-five cases of intimate partner violence were reported, including 44 that occurred in 2015. In 25 of the intimate partner violence cases, the respondent was identified as being connected to UConn; and in 2 of those cases, the reported victim chose to participate in a University investigation.

The report also shows five people were expelled from UConn for sexual misconduct, stalking and/or intimate partner violence in 2015.

In addition to providing data, the OIE report outlines almost 500 annual awareness and prevention campaigns during 2015. They include the "Protect Our Pack" bystander intervention training provided at orientation; UConn's Violence Against Women Prevention Program (VAWPP) courses, the widespread training provided to employees; and many others.

In 2015, after legislative action, UConn's Student Health Services at Storrs, also became a site for victims of sexual assault to receive an evidence collection kit completed by a certified examiner, avoiding the need for victims to have to travel to a local hospital for that examination.

UConn also conducted a comprehensive sexual violence climate survey in fall 2015, and is using the results to help determine where to focus prevention and response efforts in a way that best serves students.

Among the findings, presented more comprehensively online [here](#), were that 82 percent of responding students agreed or strongly agreed that they felt safe on campus.

Five percent of responding students said they had experienced completed sexual assault, and 2.6 percent suspected but were not sure that they were sexually assaulted. Also, 69 percent of responding students responded that they knew the actions they can take to help prevent sexual assault, such as bystander intervention, clear communication with a potential partner, or some other action.

UConn is among many universities nationwide using anonymous surveys to seek candid feedback from students about their experiences, impressions of support services, and other opinions on the important area of sexual assault prevention and response.

“UConn’s administrators wanted to better understand our students’ perceptions about UConn’s climate around unwanted sexual contact and sexual assault, and also whether and how often students have experienced unwanted sexual contact or sexual assault since arriving at UConn,” Conklin said. “This information is critical in shaping our awareness, prevention, and response efforts moving forward.”