



Duke University

Sexual Assault Prevention for Undergraduates

Impact Report | 2020–2021 Academic Year

Sexual Assault Prevention for Undergraduates: Snapshot

Designed by prevention and compliance experts to provide your students with knowledge and skills to support healthier campus communities.

Reach

1,615 students

at Duke University

have participated in Sexual Assault Prevention for Undergraduates since the start of the 2020-2021 academic year.

Course Impact

Average Assessment Score:



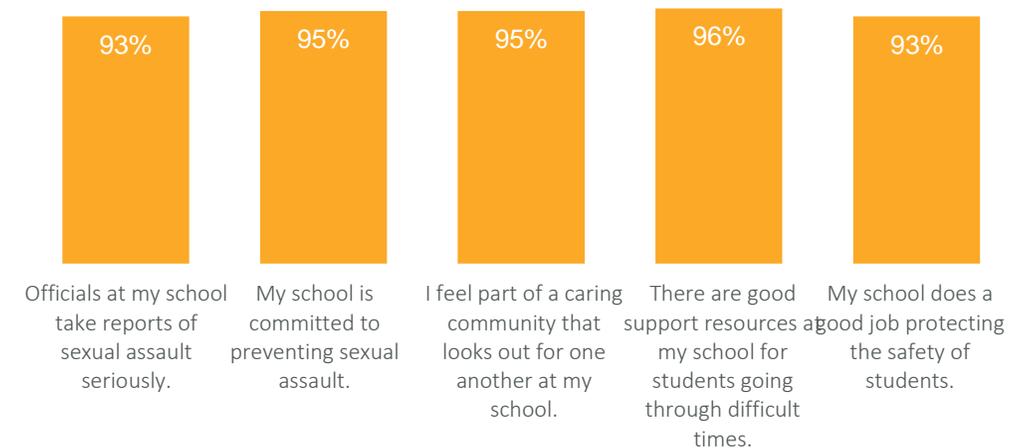
Your students agree SAPU:

Helped me identify characteristics of healthy and unhealthy relationships.	90%
Gave me information about sexual consent that I plan to use if I choose to be sexually active.	92%
Provided me with skills to better support someone who has experienced sexual assault.	91%

Perceptions of Campus Climate

Student perceptions of the commitment and intentions of their institution can have a significant impact on the feelings of safety, their experience on campus, and their likelihood to join the community effort to prevent abuse and harassment.

55% of students at Duke University agree they can play a role in preventing sexual assault at your school.



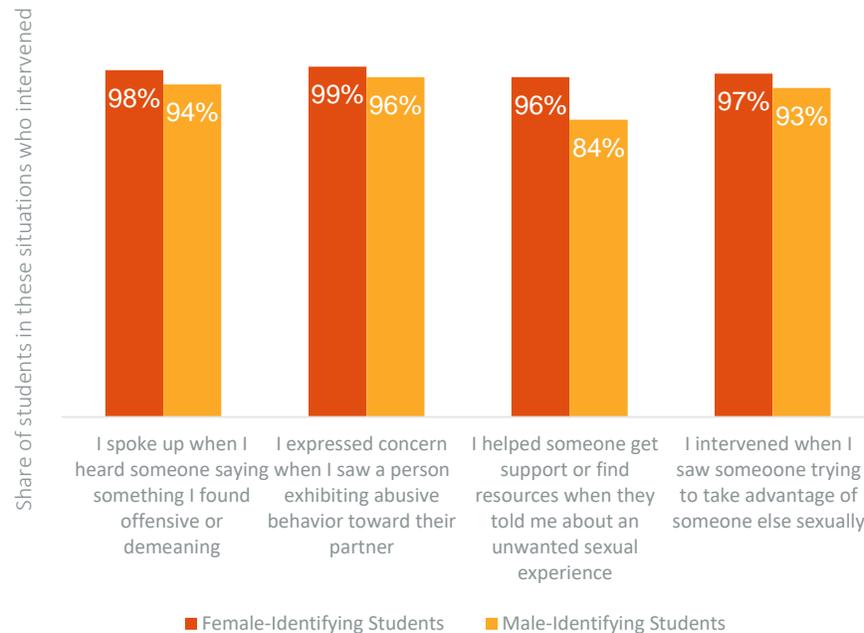
Sexual Assault Prevention for Undergraduates: Snapshot

Bystander Intervention

Proactive bystander behaviors — stepping in directly or engaging other observers indirectly — are some of the most important ways students can support and build a healthy campus environment.

SAPU helps students build their bystander skills. Duke University can use this information to continue to develop those skills as part of a healthy campus community.

Bystander Intervention Scenarios



91% of students at Duke University agree that SAPU made them more confident in their ability to intervene when they see concerning behavior.

Preferred Bystander Behaviors

Female Identifying Students

1	Asking the person who you're concerned about if they need help.
2	Finding the friends of those involved and asking them for help.
3	Following up later to check in with the person who you were concerned about.

Male Identifying Students

1	Asking the person who you're concerned about if they need help.
2	Finding the friends of those involved and asking them for help.
3	Following up later to check in with the person who you were concerned about.

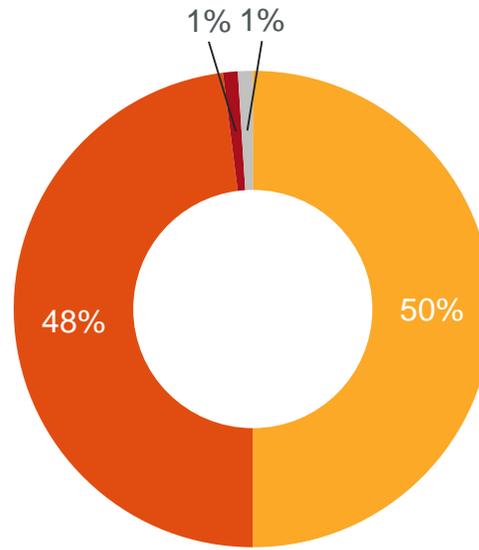
Tip

Research has shown that male-identifying students may be more likely to engage in active, confrontational bystander behaviors than their female identifying peers. While it is encouraging to know that students are interested in stepping in to help peers, not every situation calls for a specific type of response. Students should be encouraged to engage in a wide range of behaviors and helped to understand which strategies should be employed for maximum effectiveness.

Student Demographics

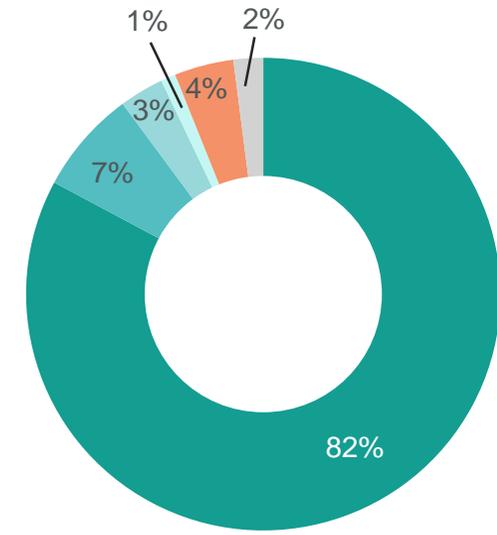
The following is a summary of the demographics of students who participated in SAPU this year. Demographic information is self-reported by students as part of pre-course survey (Survey 1). All questions are optional, and students may choose not to share demographic information.

Gender Identity



Female	50%	Male	48%
Transgender	0%	Other	1%
Prefer not to answer	1%		

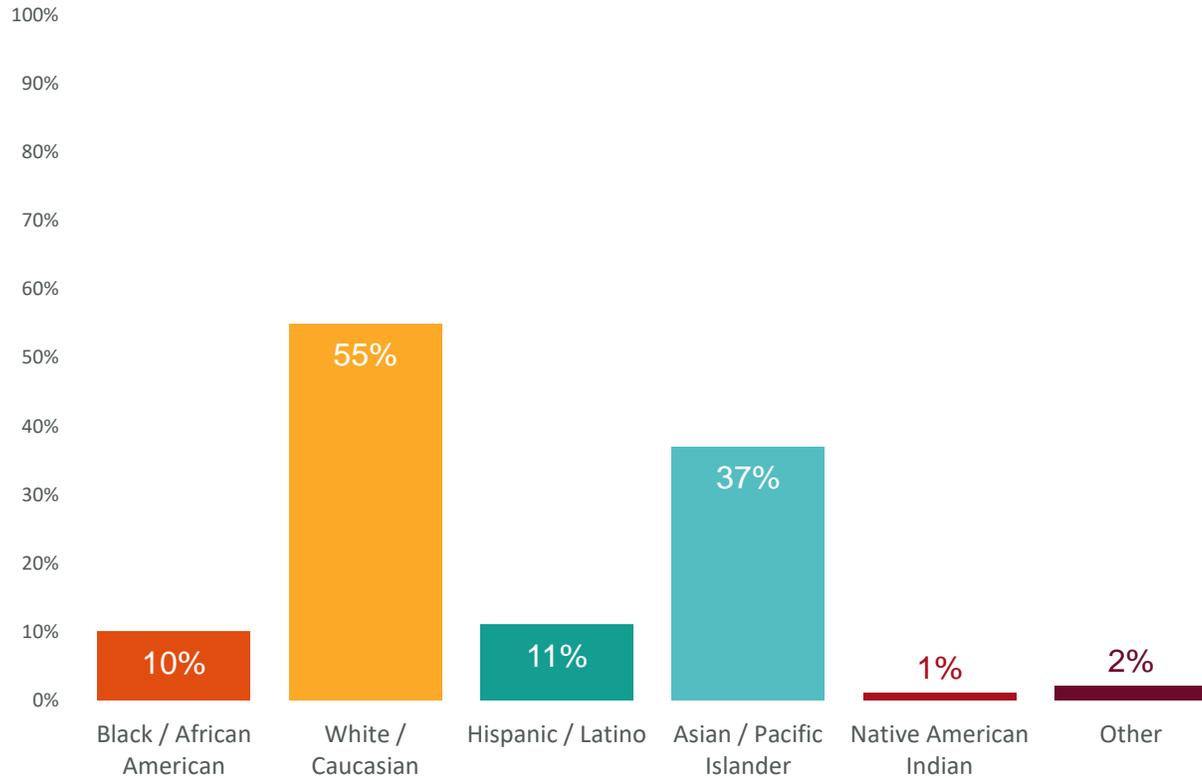
Sexual Orientation



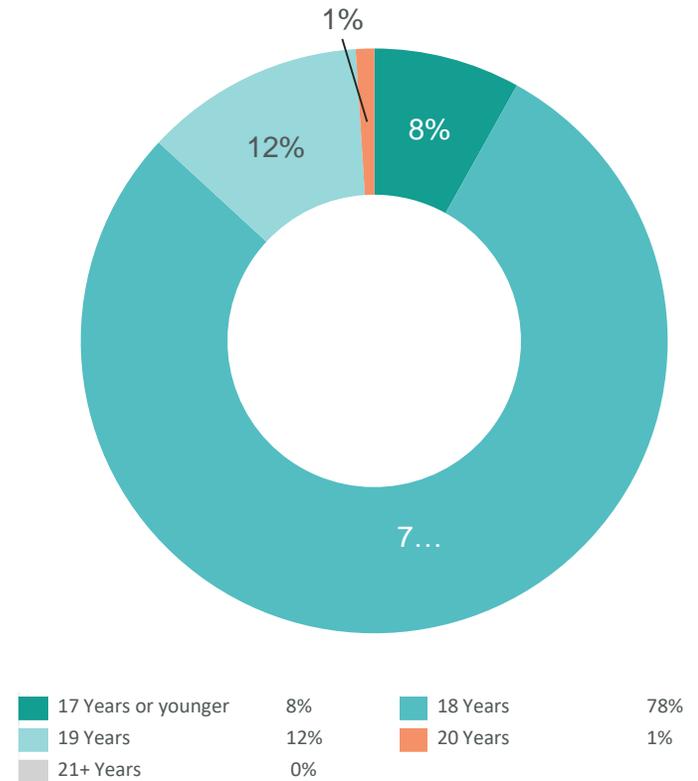
Heterosexual/Straight	82%	Bisexual	7%
Gay	3%	Lesbian	1%
Questioning	4%	Other	0%
Prefer not to answer	2%		

Student Demographics (Continued)

Race and/or Ethnicity



Age



The Prevention Framework

The Prevention Framework, developed by EVERFI's Campus Prevention Network, defines the elements of a comprehensive approach to prevention, and the ways in which those elements build to an effective prevention program.

