



**Title IX and Sexual Misconduct Climate
Survey Overview**

Spring 2017 Results and Next Steps

Agenda

- Climate Survey Background
- Survey Results
 - Demographics
 - Responses
 - How Chapman Compares
- Takeaways & Next Steps

Climate Survey Background

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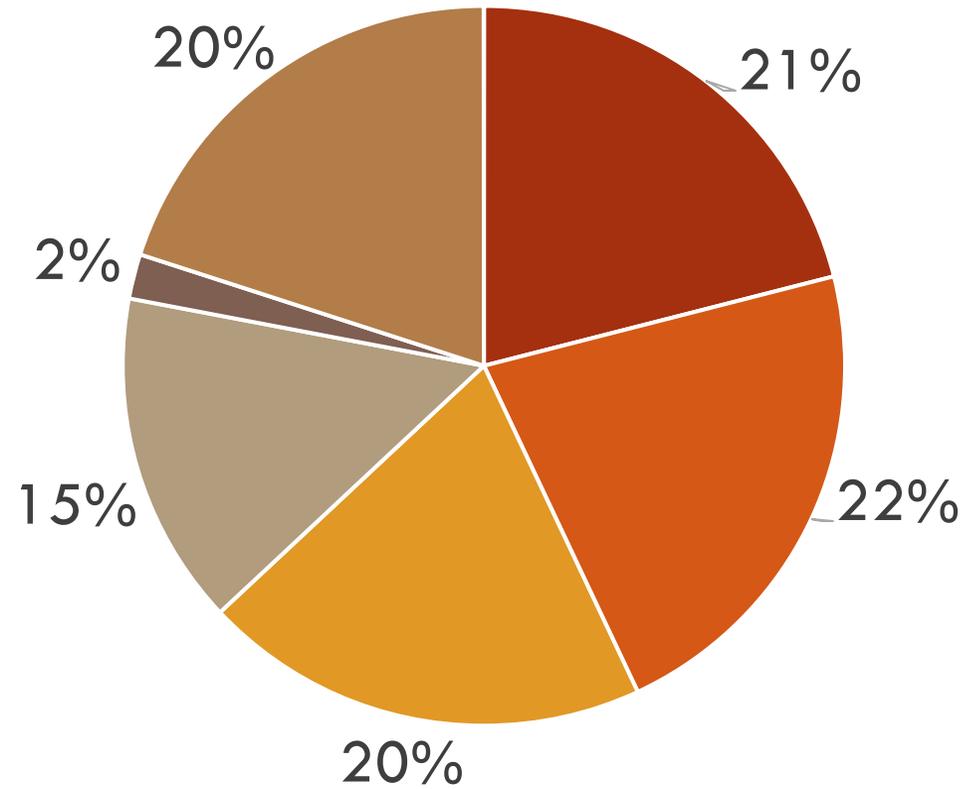
- EAB climate survey selected
- Secured Chapman IRB approval for administration
- Sent via email in April, 2017 to all undergraduate, graduate, and professional students, with follow-up reminders
- Survey gathered information related to student:
 - Perceptions of campus climate
 - Sexual violence prevention training
 - Sexual violence experiences
 - Relationship dynamics
- 1321 survey responses – **16% response rate**

Survey Results: Demographics

*Please note: the following demographic information is of the 16% of the student body who responded to the survey. Information on the larger Chapman population is available through [Chapman's Institutional Research Office](#)

Survey Results: Demographics

Class Standing



■ First-year

■ Sophomore

■ Junior

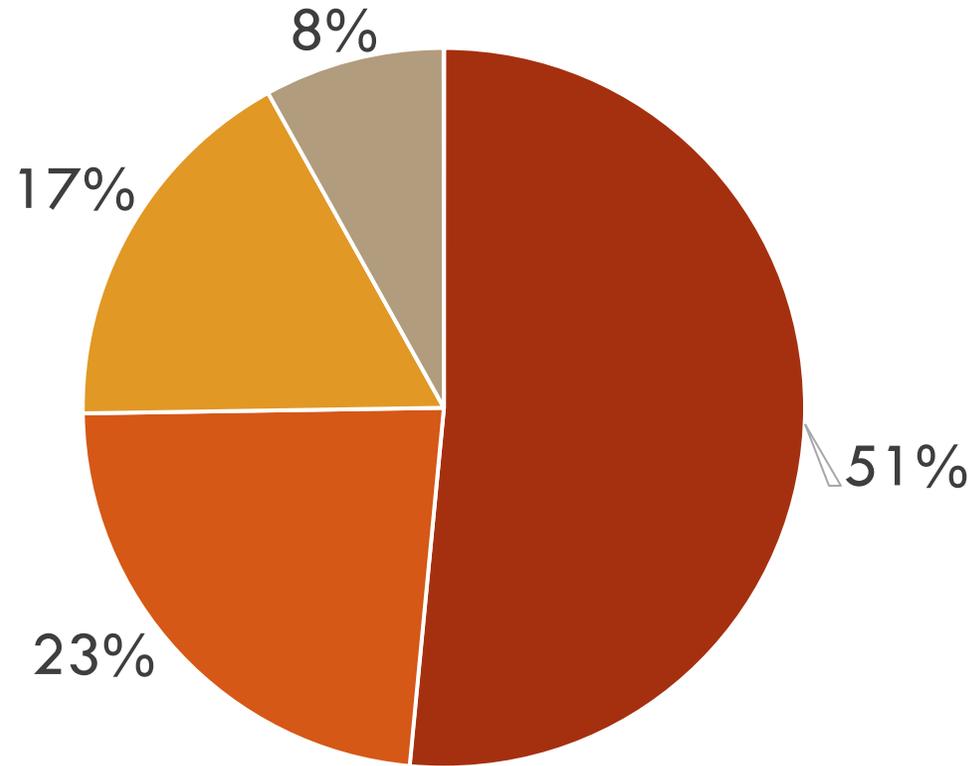
■ Senior

■ 5th year (or higher)

■ Graduate or professional

Survey Results: Demographics

Residence



- Off-campus apartment/house
- Residence hall
- At home with family
- On-campus apartment/house

Survey Results: Demographics

- Race & Ethnicity:
 - White/Caucasian 76%
 - Asian 21%
 - Hispanic or Latino 14%
 - Other 8%
 - Black or African American 3%
 - Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander 2%
 - American Indian/Alaska Native 2%

*Students were able to select any and all with which they identify – resulting in a total that is greater than 100%

Survey Results: Demographics

- Gender Identity
 - Female 69%
 - Male 30%
 - Genderqueer/gender non-conforming <1%
 - Other <1%
 - Transgender female 0%
 - Transgender male 0%

Survey Results: Demographics

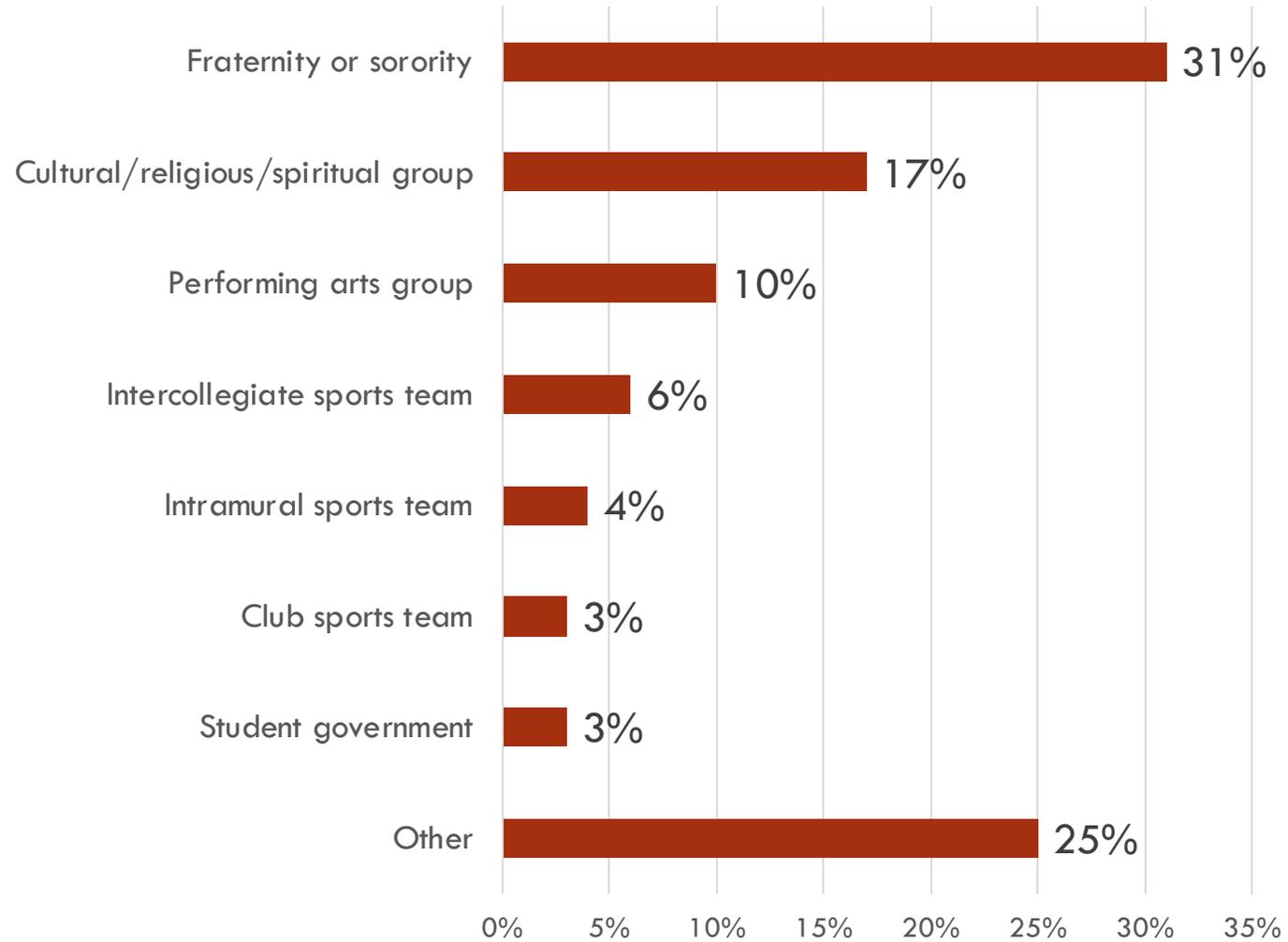
- Sexual Orientation
 - Heterosexual 84%
 - Bisexual 6%
 - Gay 3%
 - Lesbian 1%
 - Asexual 1%
 - Questioning 3%
 - Other 2%

Survey Results: Demographics

- 23% identified as having a mental disability or long-term mental health condition
- 8% identified as having a physical disability or long-term physical health condition

Survey Results: Demographics

Participation in Student Groups

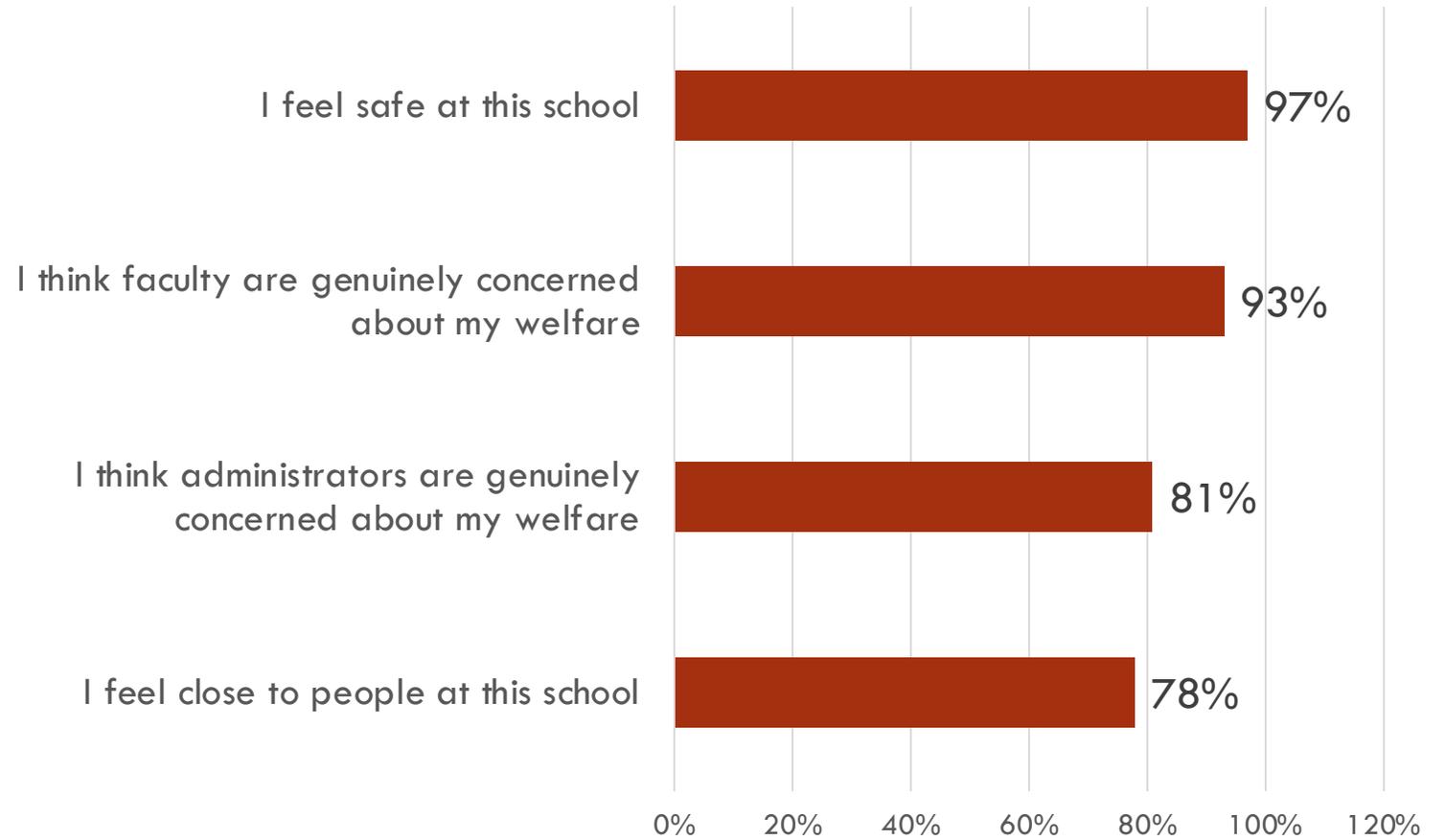


Survey Results: Responses

*Please note: in discussions of survey results, “Respondent” refers to someone who completed the survey

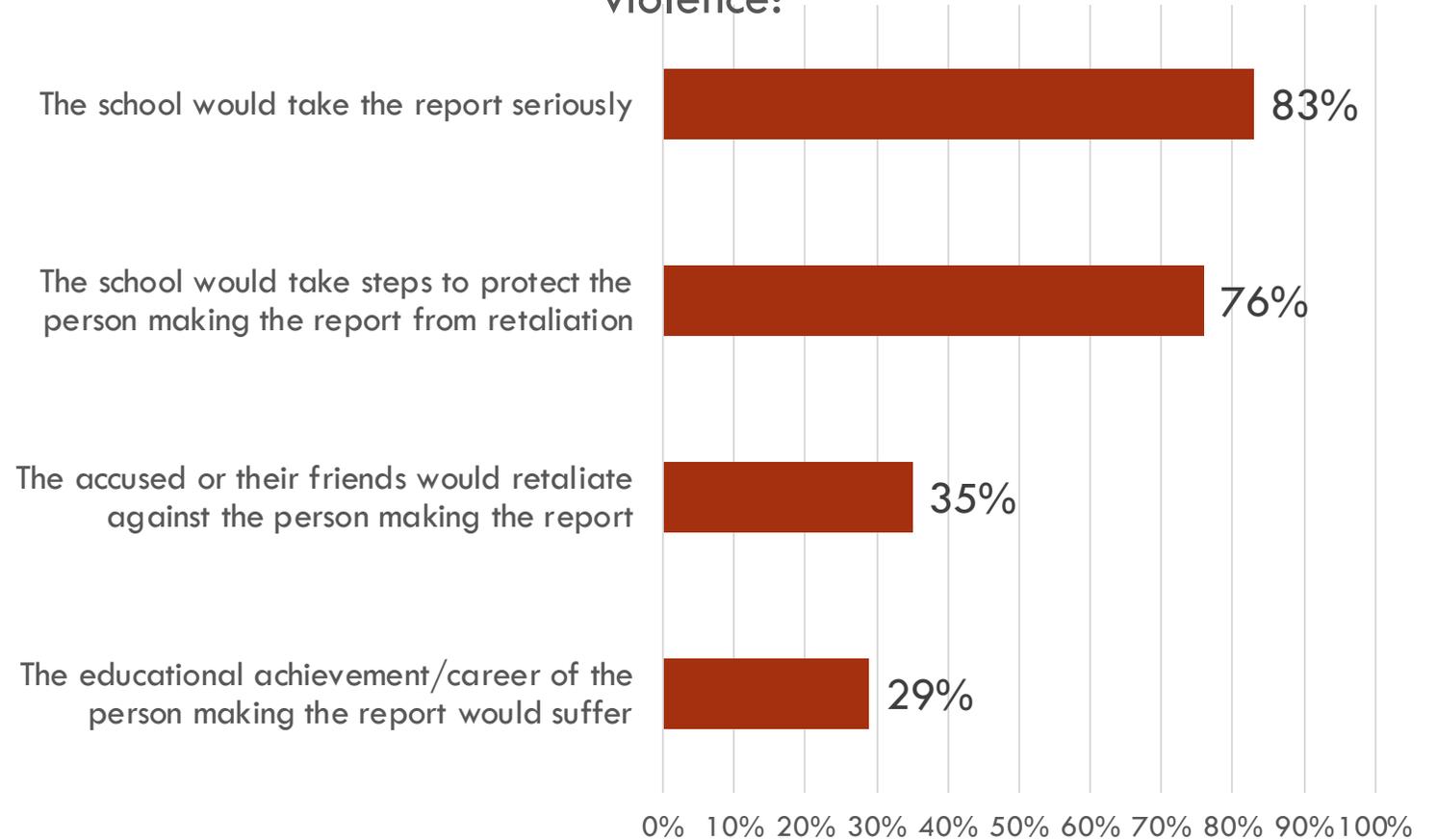
Responses: Campus Climate

Percent of respondents who agreed/strongly agreed with the following statements:



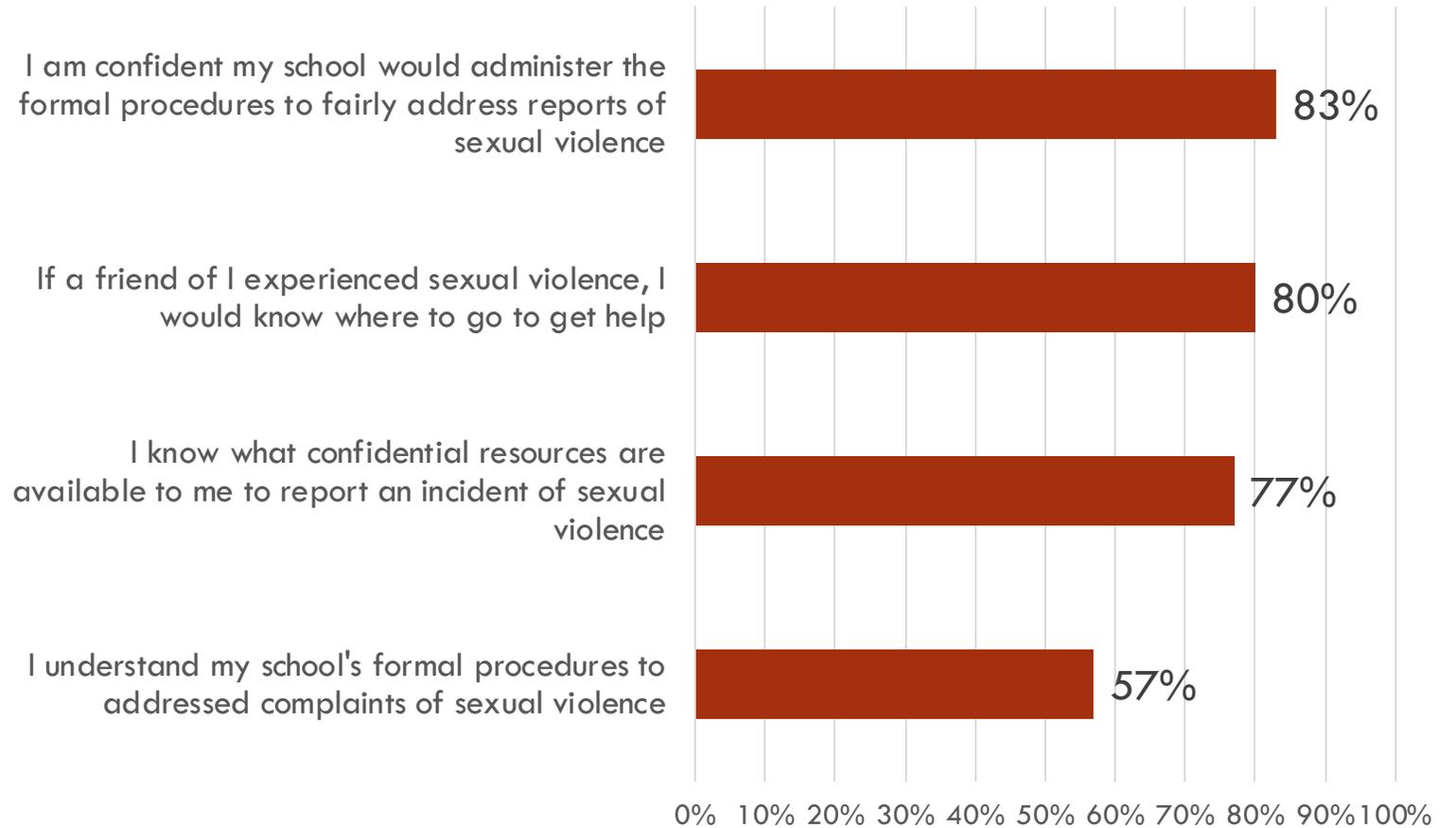
Responses: Campus Climate

Percent of respondents who agreed/strongly agreed that if someone were to report an incident of sexual violence:



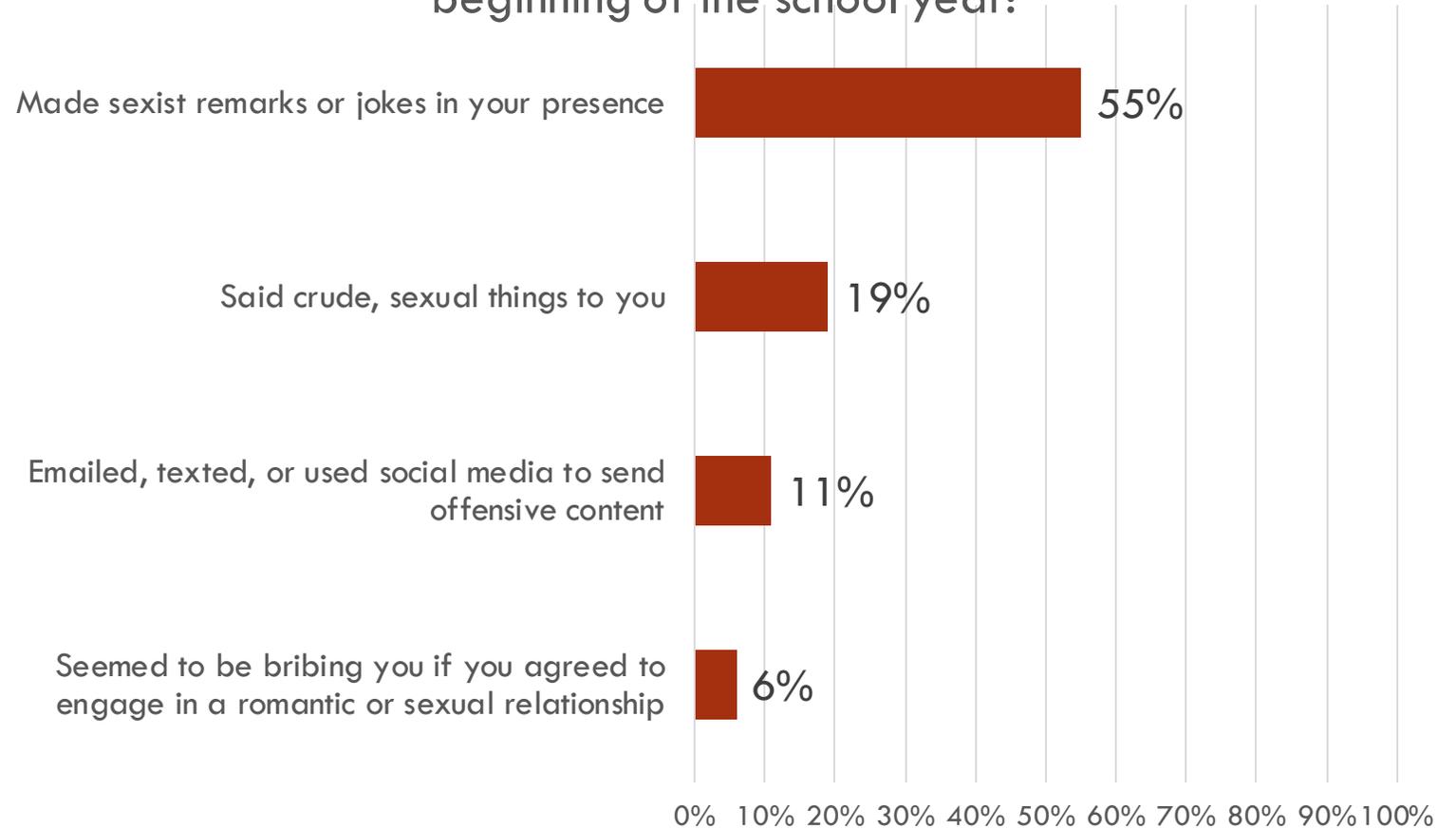
Responses: Campus Climate

Percent of respondents who agreed/strongly agreed with the following:



Responses: Campus Climate

Percent of respondent who indicated that someone at school had done the following to them since the beginning of the school year:

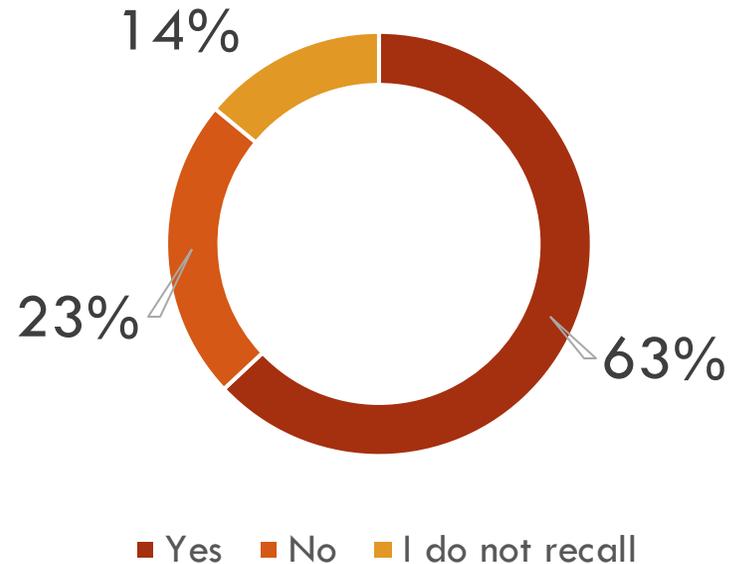


Responses: Campus Climate

- Most respondents reported a generally positive perception of the campus climate.
- Over half of survey respondents reported that someone had someone make sexist remarks or jokes in their presence during the past academic year.
- Over one third of respondents indicated a belief that a person making a report would experience retaliation.
- Nearly one third of respondents indicated a belief that the educational achievement or career of the person making the report would suffer.
- Over half of respondents reported understanding what the school would do to address a sexual violence complaint, and two thirds of respondents found training on this topic useful in improving their knowledge.

Responses: Training & Prevention

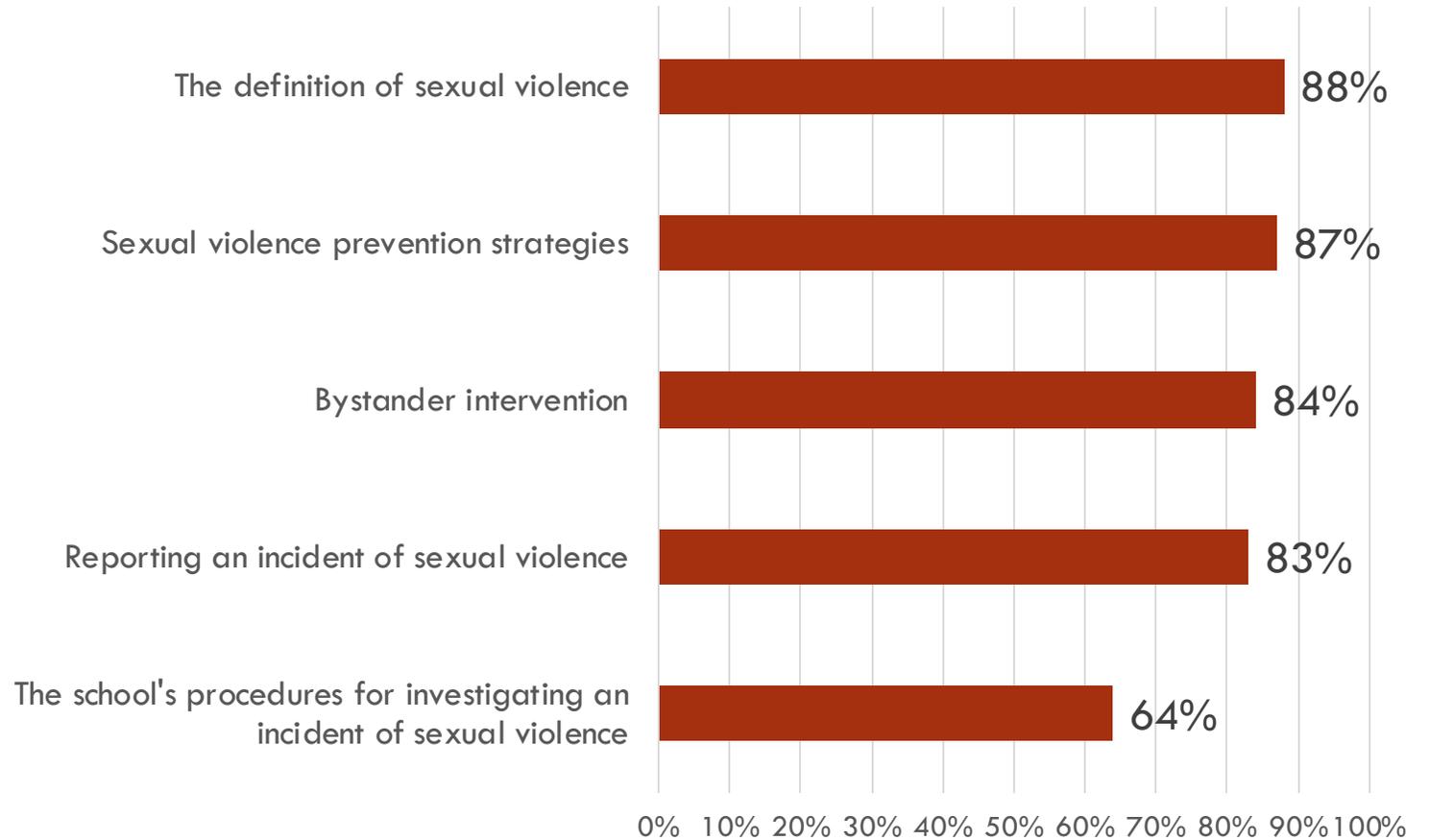
Have you received sexual violence prevention information or training during the current academic year?



- More than 80% of first-year respondents reporting receiving prevention training. Fewer respondents reported receiving training in subsequent years.
- Most respondents who received training thought it was useful in increasing their knowledge

Responses: Training & Prevention

Respondents who reported that training was very useful/useful in increasing their knowledge of:

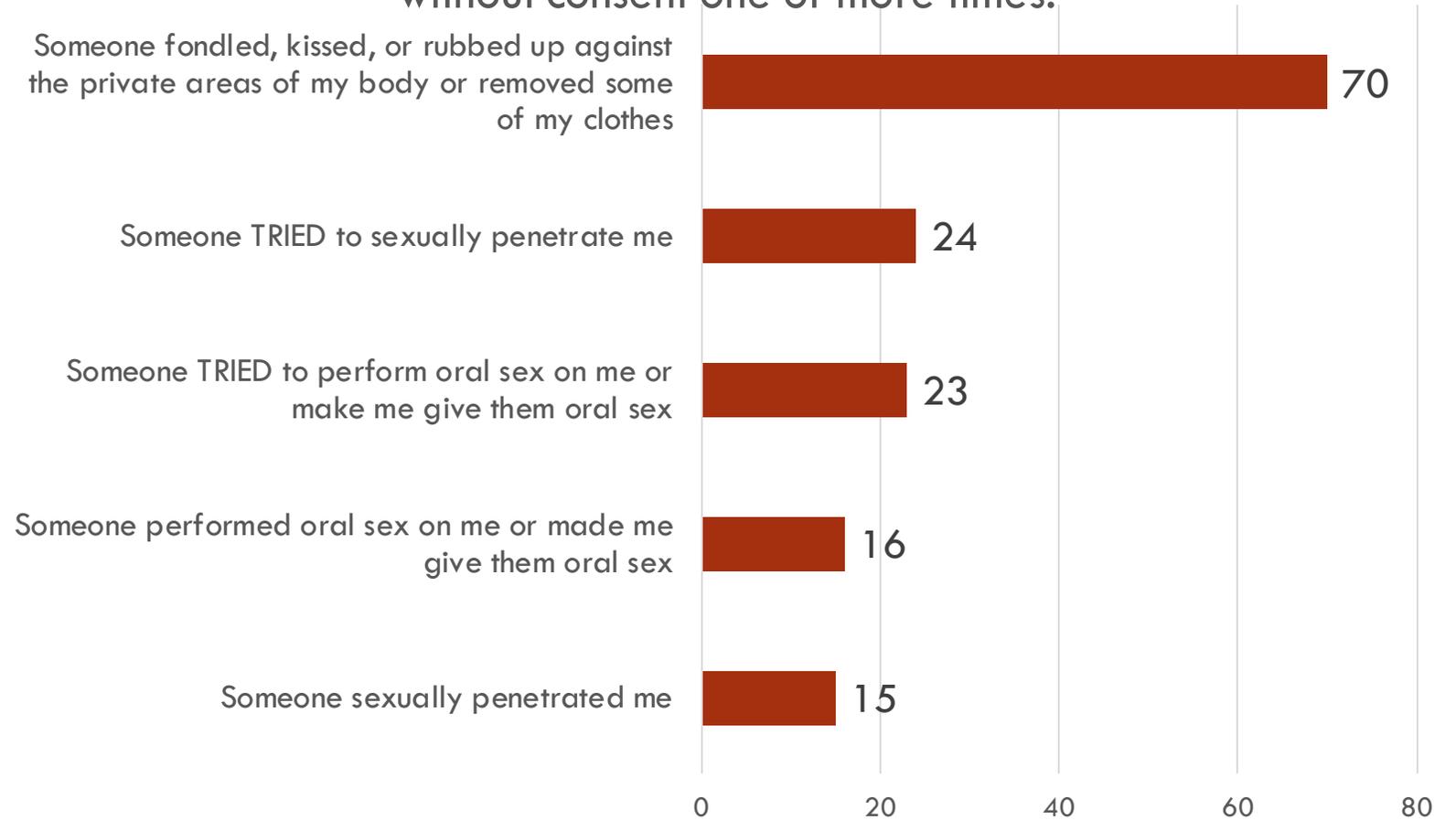


Responses: Sexual Violence Experiences

- 7% of respondents reported experiencing at least one instance of nonconsensual sexual contact since the beginning of the school year.
- 21% of respondents reported experiencing unwanted sexual contact *prior to college*.
- 12% of respondents who reported experiencing some form or unwanted sexual violence prior to coming to college, reported experiencing at least one incident of sexual misconduct since the beginning of the school year.
- 14% of respondents who reported having a mental disability reported experiencing at least one incident of sexual misconduct since the beginning of the school year.
- 10% of respondents who reported having a physical disability reported experiencing at least one incident of sexual misconduct since the beginning of the school year.

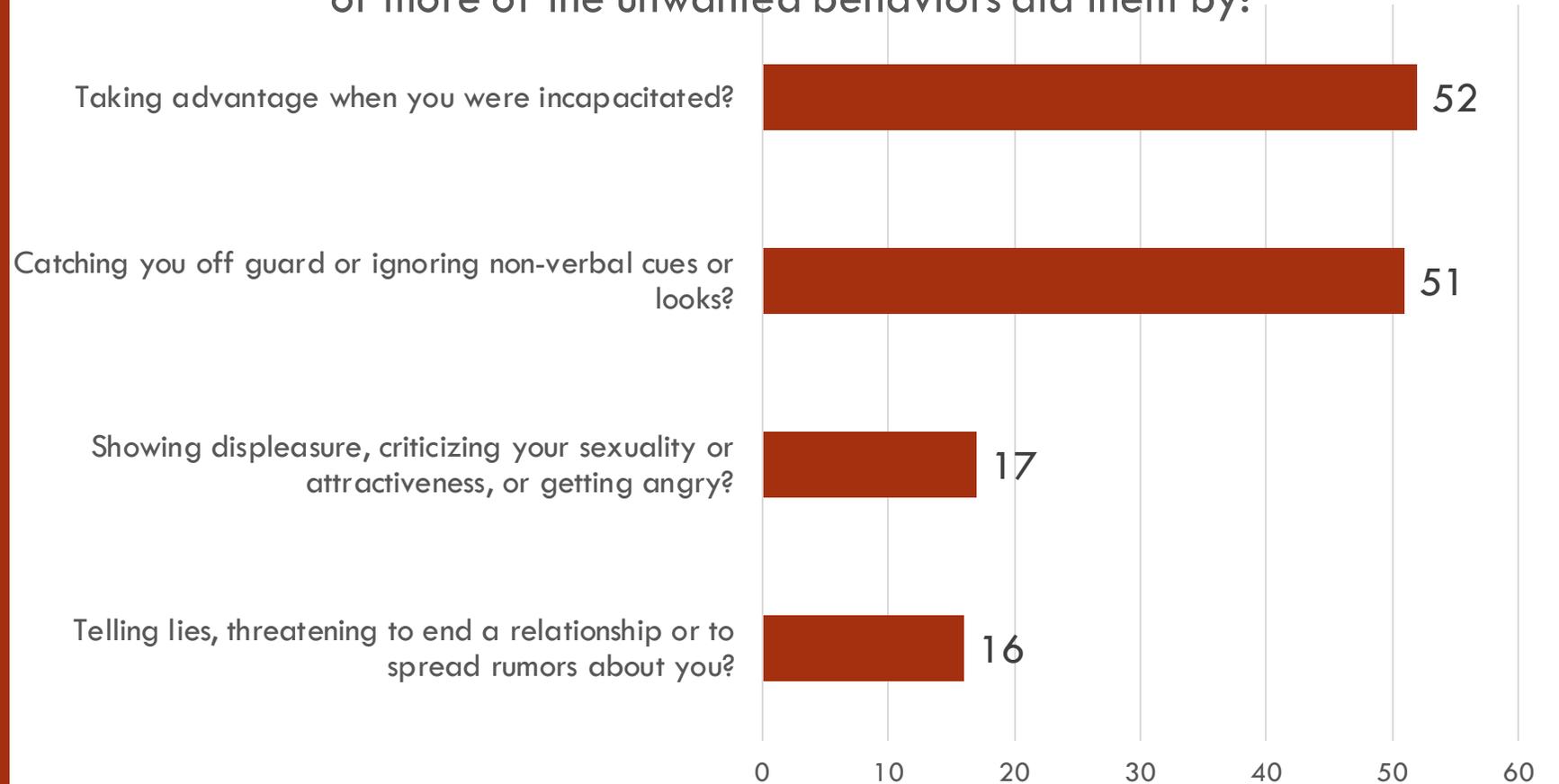
Responses: Sexual Violence Experiences

Of the 7% who reported nonconsensual sexual contact, the number of students who reported experiencing the following without consent one or more times:



Responses: Sexual Violence Experiences

Of the 7% who reported nonconsensual sexual contact, the number of students who reported that the person(s) who did one or more of the unwanted behaviors did them by:



Responses: Sexual Violence Experiences

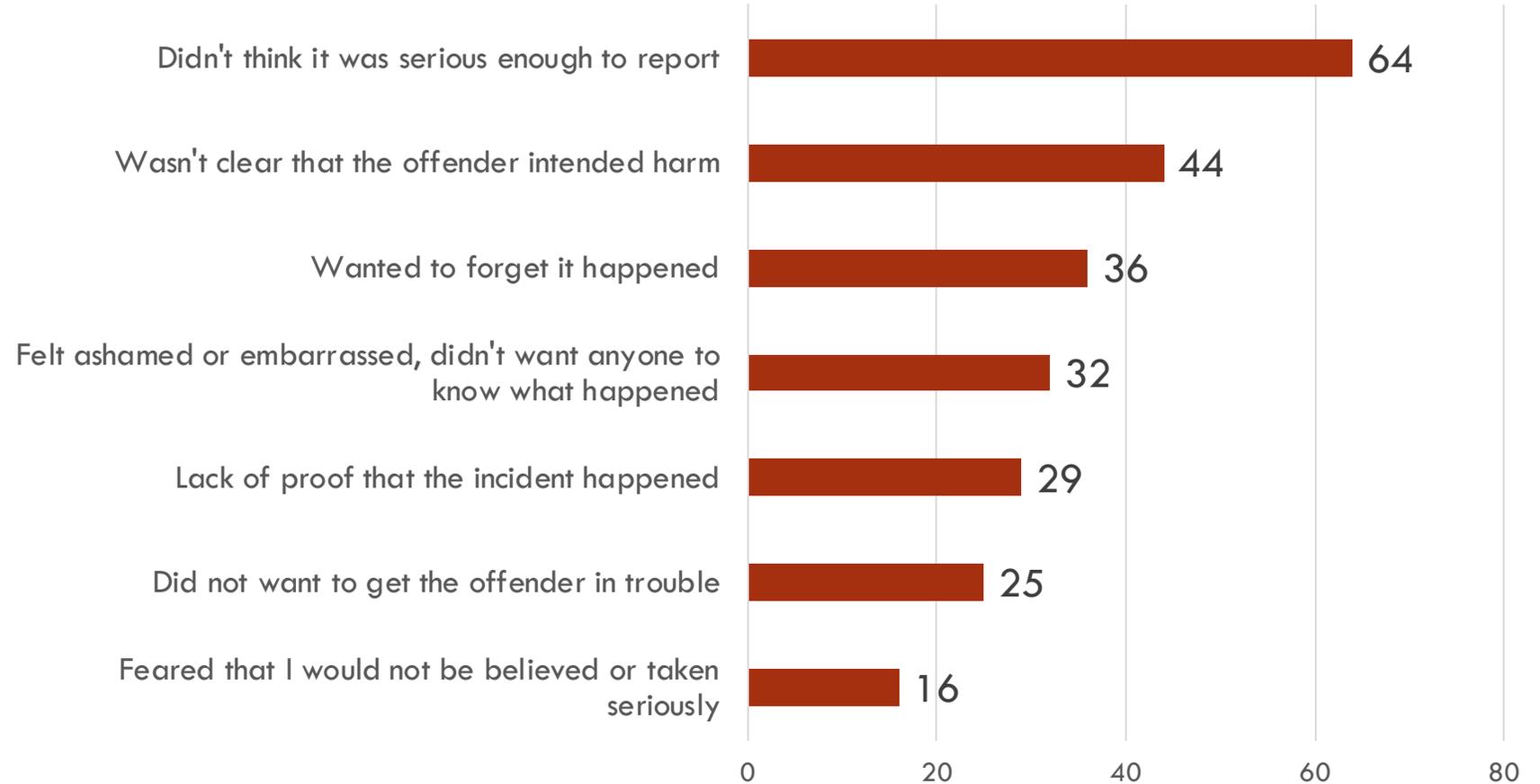
- The majority of respondents who reported experiencing unwanted sexual contact reported that they were taken advantage of while incapacitated or were caught off guard by the perpetrator or the perpetrator ignored their non-verbal cues.
- The unwanted behavior was most commonly reported to have been perpetrated by someone with whom respondents had no prior relationship.
- The unwanted behavior was most commonly reported to have occurred at off-campus residences.

Relationship to the perpetrator	%	Count
No prior relationship	35%	28
Acquaintance or peer	26%	21
Friend	21%	17

Location of the incident	%	Count
Off-campus residence	44%	36
On-campus residence	20%	16
Bar, night club, dance club	16%	13

Responses: Sexual Violence Experiences

Of the 7% who reported nonconsensual sexual contact, the number of students who reported that the following thoughts and concerns crossed their mind when deciding whether to share their experience or report an incident



Responses: Sexual Violence Experiences

- Respondents who reported experiencing unwanted sexual contact most commonly told a roommate, friend, or classmate about the incident.
- Most respondents reported receiving a positive response from the individuals they told.
- Of the 7% who reported nonconsensual sexual contact, 95% indicated that they DID NOT report the incident to the school.

Top 3 people respondents told about an incident or unwanted sexual contact	%	Count
Roommate/friend/classmate	57%	46
No one	36%	29
Romantic partner	15%	12

Top 3 responses the respondent got when they told someone about the incident	%	Count
Responded in a way that made you feel supported	80%	40
Listened sympathetically without criticizing or blaming you	62%	31
Validated and believed your experience	50%	25

Responses: Stalking, Harassment and Intimate Partner Violence

- 18% of respondents reported experiencing at least one form of stalking or harassment since the beginning of the school year.
- Nearly three quarters of respondents who reported experiencing stalking or harassment told a roommate, friend, or classmate.

Top 3 most common relationships to the perpetrator	%
Acquaintance or peer	34%
Ex-romantic partner or spouse	24%
No prior relationship	23%

- 3% of respondents who had a partner reported experiencing intimate partner violence since the beginning of the school year.

Survey Results: How Chapman Compares

How Chapman compares

- Chapman was one of 22 institutions in the U.S. and Canada who administered the survey during the spring 2017 semester
- The other participating institutions were made up of both public and private schools, with enrollments ranging from small (1,000-4,900) to very large (20,000+)
- The all-institution demographics were predominantly Female (66%), Heterosexual (84%) and White/Caucasian (65%)
- Chapman students made up 5.6% of the all-institution survey responses

How Chapman compares

- Overall, the Chapman data was very similar to the all-institution data. On the majority of items, Chapman student responses closely matched the all-institution responses, and **in many of these instances the Chapman responses were more favorable than the all-institution responses.** For example:
 - Chapman students responded more positively on nearly all of the campus climate questions, and many of the training and prevention questions.
 - Chapman students also reported receiving more positive responses from those they choose to tell about experiences of sexual violence.

How Chapman compares

- Additionally, questions on which Chapman response rates differed from the all-institution data did so in ways that were consistent across items of a particular question. For example:
 - Chapman students reported *thoughts or concerns about reporting* at higher rates than the all-institution data. However, while these rates are higher on each response, the rank order (most frequently reported to least frequently reported) of the responses among Chapman students match that of the all-institution responses.

How Chapman compares

- The same pattern existed on the question for on-campus experiences of a potentially sexually harassing nature:
 - 55% of Chapman students “*heard others on campus make sexist remarks or jokes*” in the past year, as compared to 38% across all institutions surveyed.
 - However, this item appeared with the greatest frequency on both sets of responses, followed by (from next most frequent to least): “*having crude sexual things said to them,*” “*offensive sexual content sent to them,*” and “*bribing to engaged in a romantic or sexual relationship.*”

How Chapman Compares

- Chapman students reported lower rates compared to the all-institution responses for the following nonconsensual sexual behaviors:
 - Nonconsensual sexual penetration
 - Chapman: 16%
 - All-institutions: 19%
 - Nonconsensual oral sex
 - Chapman 18%
 - All-institutions: 22%
 - Attempted nonconsensual sexual penetration
 - Chapman: 27%
 - All-institutions: 29%
- Chapman students reported higher rates compared to the all-institution responses for:
 - Nonconsensual sexual contact or removal of clothing
 - Chapman: 78%
 - All-institutions: 67%
 - Attempted nonconsensual oral sex
 - Chapman: 25%
 - All-institutions: 23%

How Chapman Compares

- Chapman students reported largely similar experiences as the all-institution responses regarding how sexual violence was perpetrated. Both groups identified *incapacitation* and *catching off guard or ignoring cues or looks* as the most frequently utilized perpetrator tactics.
- Chapman students reported lower rates than the all-institution data on the items involving *threat of physical harm, the use of force or weapons, and showing displeasure, criticizing sexuality or attractiveness or getting angry*.
- Chapman students reported a higher rate that someone took advantage of them while they were incapacitated (58% Chapman, 41% all-institutions).

How Chapman Compares

- The top three thoughts Chapman students identified as things that crossed their minds in deciding whether to report an instance of sexual violence were also the top three identified in the all-institution data:
 - *Didn't think it was serious enough to report*
 - Chapman: 80%
 - All-institutions: 66%
 - *Wasn't clear that the offender intended harm*
 - Chapman: 56%
 - All-institutions: 41%
 - *Wanted to forget it happened*
 - Chapman: 46%
 - All-institutions: 41%

Takeaways & Next Steps

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Of the various training topics addressed, Chapman students rated their understanding of the school's formal procedures to address complaints of sexual violence the lowest (57% - 20 to 25 points lower than other training topics).

- A new Student Sexual Misconduct Policy has been implemented for the Fall 2017. The Dean of Students Office staff responsible for the procedures explained in the policy will be doing broad outreach throughout the year to educate students on the new policies and procedures related to incidents of sexual misconduct.

Takeaways & Next Steps

Nonconsensual touching was reported at higher rates than attempted or completed nonconsensual sexual penetration.

- Continue and expand upon preventative education around affirmative consent, to address bodily autonomy and the wide range of sexual behaviors for which affirmative consent is required.

Takeaways & Next Steps

Taking advantage while incapacitated was the highest reported perpetrator tactic used to gain sexual access.

- Continue to educate the Chapman community about the intersection of alcohol and sexual misconduct.

Below are the individuals involved in responding to matters of sexual misconduct involving students. You may contact them to discuss this material further, or report a concern:

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Thank you!