Agenda

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

• 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

- 22% Graduate or professional
- 21% 5th year (or higher)
- 20% Junior
- 15% Senior
- 20% Sophomore
- 2% First-year
- 2% Sophomore
Survey Results: Demographics

- Residence
  - Off-campus apartment/house: 51%
  - Residence hall: 17%
  - At home with family: 23%
  - On-campus apartment/house: 8%
• 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**

- Fraternity or sorority: 31%
- Cultural/religious/spiritual group: 17%
- Performing arts group: 10%
- Intercollegiate sports team: 6%
- Intramural sports team: 4%
- Club sports team: 3%
- Student government: 3%
- Other: 25%
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:

- I feel safe at this school: 97%
- I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare: 93%
- I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare: 81%
- I feel close to people at this school: 78%
Responses:
Campus Climate

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

- The school would take the report seriously: 83%
- The school would take steps to protect the person making the report from retaliation: 76%
- The accused or their friends would retaliate against the person making the report: 35%
- The educational achievement/career of the person making the report would suffer: 29%
Responses: Campus Climate

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

- I am confident my school would administer the formal procedures to fairly address reports of sexual violence: 83%
- If a friend of I experienced sexual violence, I would know where to go to get help: 80%
- I know what confidential resources are available to me to report an incident of sexual violence: 77%
- I understand my school’s formal procedures to addressed complaints of sexual violence: 57%
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:

- Made sexist remarks or jokes in your presence: 55%
- Said crude, sexual things to you: 19%
- Emailed, texted, or used social media to send offensive content: 11%
- Seemed to be bribing you if you agreed to engage in a romantic or sexual relationship: 6%
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?

- 63% Yes
- 23% No
- 14% I do not recall

• 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:

- The definition of sexual violence: 88%
- Sexual violence prevention strategies: 87%
- Bystander intervention: 84%
- Reporting an incident of sexual violence: 83%
- The school's procedures for investigating an incident of sexual violence: 64%
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:

- Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body or removed some of my clothes: 70
- Someone TRIED to sexually penetrate me: 24
- Someone TRIED to perform oral sex on me or make me give them oral sex: 23
- Someone performed oral sex on me or made me give them oral sex: 16
- Someone sexually penetrated me: 15
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:

- Taking advantage when you were incapacitated? 52
- Catching you off guard or ignoring non-verbal cues or looks? 51
- Showing displeasure, criticizing your sexuality or attractiveness, or getting angry? 17
- Telling lies, threatening to end a relationship or to spread rumors about you? 16
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship to the perpetrator</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No prior relationship</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquaintance or peer</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friend</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>17</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of the incident</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Off-campus residence</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On-campus residence</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar, night club, dance club</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>13</td>
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</table>
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:

- Didn’t think it was serious enough to report: 64%
- Wasn’t clear that the offender intended harm: 44%
- Wanted to forget it happened: 36%
- Felt ashamed or embarrassed, didn’t want anyone to know what happened: 32%
- Lack of proof that the incident happened: 29%
- Did not want to get the offender in trouble: 25%
- Feared that I would not be believed or taken seriously: 16%
• 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top 3 people respondents told about an incident or unwanted sexual contact</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roommate/friend/classmate</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No one</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romantic partner</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top 3 responses the respondent got when they told someone about the incident</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responded in a way that made you feel supported</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listened sympathetically without criticizing or blaming you</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Validated and believed your experience</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top 3 most common relationships to the perpetrator</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acquaintance or peer</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-romantic partner or spouse</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No prior relationship</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• 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
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.
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%
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
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.
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.
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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(714) 532-6039

Kristen Entringer, Program Coordinator for Student Conduct
Argyros Forum 302A
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(714) 532-6056
Thank you!