



Report on Campus Climate and Sexual Violence at Maryland Colleges and Universities MSAR #11669

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Executive Summary

Education Article §11–601 puts forth a number of requirements for all higher education institutions in the State of Maryland. These requirements include providing the Maryland Higher Education Commission (MHEC) a report including institution-level data on incidents of sexual assault and other sexual misconduct and conducting and submitting the results of a sexual assault campus climate survey. For the 2020-2022 cycle, all institutions were required to submit incident data and the survey narrative report on or before June 1, 2022, as mandated by law. Of the 52 institutions of higher education in the state that were required to submit reports and data to MHEC, 48 were fully compliant.

Institutions reported 2,528 incidents of sexual assault or other sexual misconduct during the 2020-2022 cycle. Of them 20.8% were Sexual Assault I, 17.0% were Sexual Assault II and the remaining 62.1% were Other Sexual Misconduct. The proportion of these incidents vary by institutional segment.

Of the 2,528 incidents reported, over 96% of them were from the State’s four-year institutions (63.2% at Maryland’s public four-year institutions and 33.7% at Maryland’s state-aided and other private institutions). A much smaller proportion of the incidents were reported at the community colleges (3.1%). These patterns are consistent across incident types.

The statewide data for the 2020-2022 cycle are consistent with the previous two cycles. Overall counts of incidents are slightly lower than the previous cycle, and that change is due to a decrease in reports of other sexual misconduct. .

Report

Education Article §11–601 puts forth a number of requirements for all higher education institutions in the State of Maryland. These requirements include providing the Maryland Higher Education Commission (MHEC) a report including institution-level data on incidents of sexual assault and other sexual misconduct and conducting and submitting the results of a sexual assault campus climate survey.

Every two years institutions must submit to MHEC:

- A report on school-specific results of a sexual assault campus climate survey; and
- A report aggregating the data collected by the institution regarding sexual assault complaints made to the institution, including the:
 - Types of misconduct;
 - Outcome of each complaint;
 - Disciplinary actions taken by the institution;
 - Accommodations made to students in accordance with the sexual assault policy; and

- Number of reports involving alleged nonstudent perpetrators.¹

The following statewide report addresses survey narrative and incident data, as required by the legislation.²

For the 2020-2022 cycle, all institutions were required to submit incident data and the survey narrative report on or before June 1, 2022, as mandated by law. Of the 52 institutions of higher education in the state that were required to submit reports and data to MHEC, 48 were fully compliant.³

Statewide Incident Data

MHEC implemented a standardized data collection template starting with the 2016-2018 reporting cycle, and this tool continued for the 2018-2020 cycle and the 2020-2022 cycle. This keeps the data collections consistent and allows institutions and the State to report trend data using the same standard measures.

According to the MHEC guidelines, an “incident” is defined as an allegation of sexual assault or other sexual misconduct involving a student which is reported or referred to the institution’s Title IX coordinator or other appropriate institution designee.⁴ An incident does not have to result in a formal complaint or investigation to be reported.

To ensure consistent reporting of the incident data by institutions, MHEC uses a standard set of definitions. These terms more closely reflect the definitions included in the policies and procedures of the State’s colleges and universities than the definitions used in Maryland criminal law. These definitions are broader and more inclusive than those in state criminal law, thereby allowing for a more robust collection of incident data.

These definitions are:

- (1) **Sexual Assault I:** non-consensual sexual intercourse: any act of sexual intercourse with another individual without consent. Sexual intercourse includes vaginal or anal penetration, however slight, with any body part or object, or oral penetration involving mouth to genital contact.
- (2) **Sexual Assault II:** non-consensual sexual contact: any intentional touching of the intimate parts of another person, causing another to touch one’s intimate parts, or

¹ Institutions are also required to provide a link to their most recent data, per the federal Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act.

² The reports for the 2016, 2018 and 2020 cycles can be found at MHEC’s research website <https://mhec.state.md.us/publications/Pages/research/index.aspx> under Periodic Reports.

³ Two institutions did not submit narrative reports nor incident data by the mandated deadline of June 1 (Collegium Sanctorum and Reid Temple Bible College), one institution provided incident data but no narrative report (Maryland Institute College of Art), and one institution, Yeshiva College of the Nation’s Capital, provided a narrative report but no incident data. All are noncompliant with the law.

⁴ Institutions are instructed, in complex cases, to have their data reflect only one category of sexual assault or other sexual misconduct. In addition, institutions are instructed to prioritize in order of the severity of the incident (e.g., the aspect of the alleged incident which is defined under Sexual Assault I would take priority over aspects of the alleged incident that are defined under Sexual Assault II or Other Sexual Misconduct). This mirrors the Hierarchy Rule, as described in the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013.

disrobing or exposure of another without consent. Intimate parts may include genitalia, groin, breast, or buttocks, or the clothing covering them, or any other body part that is touched in a sexual manner. Sexual contact also includes attempted sexual intercourse.

- (3) **Other Sexual Misconduct:** incidents should be included in this category if they relate to any other category of violence or misconduct as defined by the institution. These may include dating violence, domestic violence, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, sexual intimidation, sexual violence, and stalking.

Regardless of the institutions' sexual assault policies and corresponding definitions of sexual assault and other sexual misconduct, these three definitions were used by all institutions in classifying and reporting incidents for the incident report. This ensured consistency across all campus reports and allowed for reliable aggregation of the data.

In addition to the incident type, institutions are required to provide information on a number of other elements. First, institutions are asked to report on the primary source of the reported incident. These could be reported by complainants⁵, witnesses, responsible employees (e.g., faculty, student affairs staff, coaches), or anonymously.⁶ Data are also collected on the location and timing of the reported incident, the number of incidents reported to sworn law enforcement officers, and the number of incidents that involved non-student perpetrators.^{7 8}

Second, institutions also report the accommodations offered to students following allegations of sexual misconduct. These include housing adjustments, counseling services, medical assistance, and references to off-campus resources such as a rape crisis center. Other interim measures might be extended to the respondent, such as training, interim suspension, and no-trespass orders.⁹

Third, institutions report the number of outcomes after the initial investigation or assessment of the reported incident. These outcomes could result in completing a formal investigation or finding an informal resolution. In addition, institutions report those incidents in which the Title IX staff could not proceed due to a lack of authority over the perpetrator (e.g., a student from another campus, a domestic partner) or did not have enough information to proceed with a formal investigation. Institutions also report those incidents in which the victim did not want to come forward.

⁵ Complainants refers to persons who have experienced sexual assault, sexual misconduct, and other forms of sexual violence.

⁶ A responsible employee is any college or university employee who has been given the duty of reporting incidents of sexual violence or any other misconduct by students to the Title IX coordinator or other appropriate school designee, or whom a student could reasonably believe has this authority or duty.

⁷ Sworn law enforcement officers are defined as persons formally authorized to make arrests while acting within the scope of explicit legal authority.

⁸ A non-student perpetrator is defined as a person who is alleged to have committed a sexual assault or other sexual misconduct who is not a student of the same institution as the person who made the incident report. This can include individuals such as family members, visitors to the campus, faculty, or staff members.

⁹ A respondent is an individual who is reported to have committed act(s) of sexual assault or other sexual misconduct.

Fourth, the data also holds information on the outcomes of formal complaints.¹⁰ Students found responsible for sexual assault or other sexual misconduct could face multiple sanctions, which could include suspension, expulsion, housing restrictions, disciplinary probations/warnings, fines, and non-contact orders. Educational sanctions (in the form of trainings, workshops, and/or reflective writing exercises) might also be issued to the respondent. Imposing sanctions can be guided by institutional protocols and policies and may be informed by the frequency and severity of the misconduct, the previous history of the respondent, the respondent’s adherence to interim measures, and the circumstances surrounding the incident (e.g., use of force or weapon, level of threat to the complainant).

It is important to note that sanctions can only be imposed on those individuals within the campus community (students, faculty, and staff). Due to the constraints posed by jurisdictional limitations, an institution’s role can be limited should the perpetrator be someone unaffiliated with the college or university. Institutions can offer assistance to the victim, such as counseling services or support, should the student want to pursue the case through civil or criminal justice systems.

Statewide findings

Institutions reported 2,528 incidents of sexual assault or other sexual misconduct during the 2020-2022 cycle.¹¹ Of them 20.8% were Sexual Assault I, 17.0% were Sexual Assault II and the remaining 62.1% were Other Sexual Misconduct. The proportion of these incidents vary by institutional segment. See Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1: Number of Incidents Reported by Type: Statewide and by Segment, 2020-2022 Cycle

	All incidents of Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Misconduct	Sexual Assault I	Sexual Assault II	Other Sexual Misconduct
Statewide	2,528	527	430	1,571
Community Colleges	78	14	6	58
Public Four-Year Institutions	1,597	332	334	931
MICUA + Other Privates	853	181	90	582

¹⁰ A formal complaint is a formal report completed by the student regarding the alleged incident; the complaint can initiate a proceeding under the campus student disciplinary system or trigger a formal investigation by the institution. Not all incidents result in complaints. The student filing a complaint is considered a complainant.

¹¹ Each institution could choose, based on its institutional calendar, the appropriate date in spring 2022 for the reporting cycle to end. The institution’s cycle start date was based on the end date of their 2020 cycle, which could also vary.

Table 2: Incident Totals and Rates of Incident Types; Statewide and by Segment, 2020-2022 Cycle

	All incidents of Sexual Assault and Other Misconduct	Sexual Assault I	Sexual Assault II	Other Sexual Misconduct
Statewide	2,528	20.8%	17.0%	62.1%
Community Colleges	78	17.9%	7.7%	74.4%
Public Four Year Institutions	1,597	20.8%	20.9%	58.3%
MICUA + Other Privates	853	21.2%	10.6%	68.2%

Of the 2,530 incidents reported, over 96% (Table 3) of them were from the State’s four-year institutions (63.2% at Maryland’s public four-year institutions and 33.7% at Maryland’s state-aided and other private institutions¹²). A much smaller proportion of the incidents were reported at the community colleges (3.1%). These patterns are consistent across incident types.

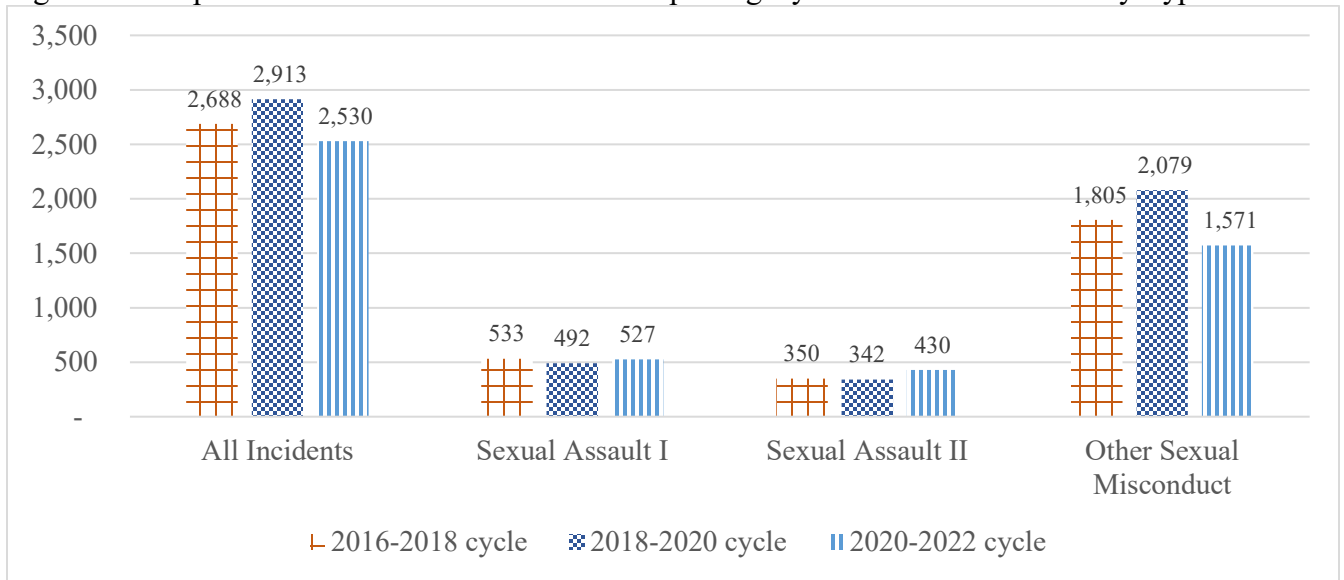
Table 3: Incident Totals and Rates by Segment: All Incidents and by Type: 2020-2022 Cycle

	All incidents of Sexual Assault and Other Misconduct	Sexual Assault I	Sexual Assault II	Other Sexual Misconduct
Statewide	2,528	527	430	1,571
Community Colleges	3.1%	2.7%	1.4%	3.7%
Public Four Year Institutions	63.2%	63.0%	77.7%	59.3%
MICUA + Other Privates	33.7%	34.3%	20.9%	37.0%

The statewide data for the 2020-2022 cycle are consistent with the previous two cycles (Figure 1). Overall counts of incidents are slightly lower than the previous cycle, and that change is due to a decrease in reports of other sexual misconduct.

¹² Of the seven private institutions that submitted incident data, only one had incident data to report.

Figure 1: Comparison of the Past Three Incident Reporting Cycles: All Incidents and by Type



Of the “Other Sexual Misconduct” incidents reported (n=1,571), most were sexual harassment (see Table 4). Institutions report that “Other” incidents within this category can include reports of retaliation as well as reports of general sexual assault where information available was not specific enough to definitively categorize the matter as Sexual Assault I or Sexual Assault II.

Table 4: Statewide Incident Rates of Other Sexual Misconduct by Type 2020-2022 Reporting Cycle

Sexual harassment	41.8%
Stalking	15.8%
Dating violence	14.8%
Domestic violence	12.7%
Other	10.2%
Sexual exploitation	4.5%

Additional statewide and segment data can be found in the appendix of this report.

Survey Narratives

Each cycle MHEC distributes guidelines to institutions regarding the requirements for the survey narrative reporting. For this cycle, all institutions were required to report on the following four areas:

- Survey administration,
- Perceptions of safety and general campus climate,
- Perceptions of institution’s readiness and ability to address issues of sexual violence, and
- Institutional analysis and action steps.

Institutions were asked to report on their findings of prevalence of sexual assault and other sexual misconduct if they collected those data via their survey. Almost all institutions fulfilled

the requirements put forth in the legislation and the guidelines for administering the sexual assault campus climate survey and reporting on the survey's findings.

The institutional survey narratives and incident data collected from the 2020-2022 cycle continue to assist both the institutions and the State in addressing the issue of sexual assault and violence on college campuses. During the 2020-2022 reporting cycle, a great deal of activity occurred at the federal level that affected legislation, regulations, and guidance regarding Title IX. Amidst these changes, institutions continued to improve programming, education, and training, while addressing longer-term issues tied to the larger campus climate and students' feelings of support and care. They navigated the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic had on students and campuses and pivoted services and practices to ensure a continuity of support. The State of Maryland and its colleges and universities continue to be a leader in the nation's efforts to address the issues of sexual violence on campuses.

A review of the narrative reports provided these themes:

- For institutions that collected data on prevalence of sexual violence in their survey instruments, many found that the incidents of sexual misconduct reported to the college and university represent only a subset of the incidents experienced. In other words, the reports of incidents provided by the institutions for this mandate may underreport incidents of sexual violence.
- Due to the COVID-19 pandemic campuses shifted to providing online supports on issues of Title IX, sexual assault, and campus student services. With institutions' transition back to an on-campus presence, the colleges and universities have taken steps to increase in-person trainings, events, and environmental interventions to prevent sexual violence.
- The shifts in presidential administrations during the 2020-2022 cycle have created some uncertainty about federal requirements for reporting. The Trump administration had rolled back a number of actions taken by the Obama administration, and, as of the preparation of the institutions' narrative reports institutions report awaiting the Biden Administration's update to the Title IX regulations, which will result in changes to practices and policies across campuses.
- Many institutions reported an increased awareness of the presence of Title IX officers and of the services provided on campus, but reported gaps in this awareness and students' understanding of *how* to report incidents of sexual violence. As a result, institutions report their commitment to continued efforts to close this gap and make reporting processes clearer and easier to follow.
- A number of institutions are participating in a hotspot mapping initiative.¹³ Per Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault (MCASA), "Hotspot mapping is an evidence-informed approach that can be used to determine where community members feel safe and unsafe in their communities. Using a map, participants identify spaces in a community that are "hot" or high-risk for safety concerns, and "cold" or low-risk for safety concerns. Often by identifying "hot" spaces, environmental safety can be improved upon."¹⁴

¹³ <https://publichealth.jhu.edu/2020/sexual-violence-prevention-through-hot-spot-mapping-creating-protective-environments-on-college-campuses>

¹⁴ <https://mcasa.org/newsletters/article/college-consortium-hotspot-mapping-as-community-prevention-on-campus>

The Maryland Higher Education Commission continues to serve as a resource for institutions and the State when it comes to addressing issues of sexual assault and other sexual violence. Over the past two years, MHEC has partnered with the Maryland Department of Health (MDH) Rape and Sexual Assault Prevention Program (RSAPP) to provide additional survey questions institutions of higher education could use and report in their institution reports. These questions aimed to help institutions better capture data on community connectedness, social norms, community sanctions and bystander intervention. These additional questions will be provided in the upcoming reporting cycle as well. In addition, MHEC has a data sharing agreement with Dr. Tara Richards, Associate Professor, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, at the University of Nebraska. Dr. Richards will use the data and narrative reports to help inform state and institutional policy and practice.

Incidents of Sexual Assault I: 2020-2022

		MICUA	P4YR	CC
1	Total number of incidents classified as Sexual Assault I reported to Title IX staff or other appropriate institution designee.	181	332	14
	For question 2, please indicate the primary source of the report. The totals for these figures must equal the number in Q1.			
2	How many incidents were reported:			
	a. by victim	101	76	4
	b. by witness(es)	4	13	0
	c. anonymously	2	2	0
	d. by responsible employee(s)	41	216	10
	e. other	30	25	0
	The responses for Questions 3 and 4 must each equal the number in Q1.			
3	How many Sexual Assault I incident reports occurred			
	a. within 24 hours of incident	17	31	0
	b. within same semester	87	120	4
	c. after the end of the semester or longer	59	115	7
	d. prior to enrollment	6	21	1
	e. unknown	12	45	2
4	How many Sexual Assault I incidents occurred in these locations:			
	a. On-campus	73	106	2
	b. At a school-sponsored off-campus activity/event	3	3	0
	c. Off-campus	70	141	10
	d. Undisclosed/Unknown	35	82	2
5	To your knowledge, how many of the Sexual Assault I incidents from Q1 were reported to sworn law enforcement officers?	20	95	4
	For question 6, the response may not exceed the number in Q1, and 6a., 6b., and 6c. must total the response in 6.			
6	How many Sexual Assault I incidents involved one or more non-student perpetrators? (ensure 6a., 6b., and 6c. sum to the figure in 6).	48	93	10
	a. Of the incidents involving non-student perpetrators, how many involved faculty or staff (or otherwise affiliated with the campus)?	3	2	0

Incidents of Sexual Assault I: 2020-2022

	b. Of the incidents involving non-student perpetrators, how many involved those not affiliated with the campus in any way (visitor, domestic partner, stranger)?	45	90	10
	c. Of the incidents involving non-student perpetrators, how many involved both affiliated and unaffiliated individuals?	0	1	0
	For question 7, the responses MAY exceed the number in Q1 due to the possibility of multiple accommodations being offered per incident.			
7	How many of the following accommodations were made for the Sexual Assault I incidents, regardless of whether the incident resulted in a formal complaint?			
	a. Alternative housing	15	8	1
	b. Referral to counseling/health services	155	166	7
	c. No-contact or stay orders	64	47	1
	d. Interim suspension	1	11	0
	e. Academic accommodations (e.g., class scheduling, test rescheduling, etc.)	71	85	5
	f. Referral to off-campus resources (e.g., rape crisis center, MCASA, women's shelter, hotline)	113	74	8
	g. Additional training or support	75	2	0
	h. Access restrictions (e.g., campus bans, no-trespass orders, building restrictions)	23	11	0
	i. Security escorts	9	3	3
	j. Referral to campus crime victims advocate	52	2	0
	k. Other	42	21	3
	If "Other," in the blank below please provide examples of other accommodations offered			
	For question 8, the responses (a through g) should total the number in Q1.			
8	Please indicate the Sexual Assault I incident report outcomes after the initial assessment/review/preliminary investigation:			
	a. Completed formal investigation	32	20	0
	b. Not enough information provided	25	79	2
	c. No authority over perpetrator	39	61	9
	d. Victim did not want to move forward	57	125	3
	e. Informal resolution found	3	4	0
	f. Formal investigation still in progress	19	20	0
	g. Other	6	23	0

Incidents of Sexual Assault I: 2020-2022

	For question 9 and 10, the individual responses may not exceed the number in Q1.			
9	Total number of Sexual Assault I incidents resulting in formal complaints	52	43	0
10	In how many formal complaints for Sexual Assault I was one or more perpetrators found to be responsible?	17	13	0
	For question 11, the responses may exceed the amount in Q10 should multiple sanctions be imposed per case.			
11	How many of the following sanctions/outcomes were imposed in those cases?			
	a. Suspension	3	7	0
	b. Expulsion	4	6	0
	c. Alternative resolution	7	0	0
	d. Housing restriction	5	3	0
	e. Disciplinary warning	0	0	0
	f. Disciplinary probation	2	0	0
	g. Access restrictions (e.g., campus bans, no-trespass orders, building restrictions)	12	3	0
	h. Non-contact order	16	7	0
	i. Administration of fines	0	0	0
	j. Education/writing	9	4	0
	k. Termination of employment/contract not renewed	0	1	0
	l. Mental health evaluation	6	3	0
	m. Other	4	0	0
12	In how many formal complaints was a finding of responsibility appealed?	5	7	0
13	Of those appeals, please indicate the final result:			
	a. Affirmed	4	6	0
	b. Overturned	0	1	0
	c. Modified	1	0	0
	d. Other	0	0	0
14	In how many formal complaints was a finding of non-responsibility appealed?	0	2	0
15	Of those appeals, please indicate the final result:			
	a. Affirmed	0	2	0
	b. Overturned	0	0	0

Incidents of Sexual Assault I: 2020-2022

	c. Modified	0	0	0
	d. Other	0	0	0
16	In how many formal complaints was a sanction appealed?	4	6	0
17	Of those appeals, please indicate the final result:			
	a. Affirmed	3	4	0
	b. Overturned	0	0	0
	c. Modified	1	0	0
	d. Other	0	2	0

Missing from analysis: Washington Adventist University, Collegium Sanctorum, Reid Temple Bible College and Yeshiva College of the Nation's Capital

Incidents of Sexual Assault II: 2020-2022

		MICUA	P4YR	CC
1	Total number of incidents classified as Sexual Assault II reported to Title IX staff or other appropriate institution designee.	90	334	6
	For question 2, please indicate the primary source of the report. The totals for these figures must equal the number in Q1.			
2	How many incidents were reported:			
	a. by victim	61	46	2
	b. by witness(es)	3	11	1
	c. anonymously	4	4	0
	d. by responsible employee(s)	20	270	2
	e. other	2	3	1
	The responses for Questions 3 and 4 must each equal the number in Q1.			
3	How many Sexual Assault II incident reports occurred			
	a. within 24 hours of incident	11	39	1
	b. within same semester	45	120	2
	c. after the end of the semester or longer	29	80	3
	d. prior to enrollment	1	36	0
	e. unknown	4	59	0
4	How many Sexual Assault II incidents occurred in these locations:			
	a. On-campus	42	114	0
	b. At a school-sponsored off-campus activity/event	2	1	4
	c. Off-campus	40	145	0
	d. Undisclosed/Unknown	6	74	2
5	To your knowledge, how many of the Sexual Assault II incidents from Q1 were reported to sworn law enforcement officers?	6	45	3
	For question 6, the response may not exceed the number in Q1, and 6a., 6b., and 6c. must total the response in 6.			
6	How many Sexual Assault II incidents involved one or more non-student perpetrators? (ensure 6a., 6b., and 6c. sum to the figure in 6).	25	103	1
	a. Of the incidents involving non-student perpetrators, how many involved faculty or staff (or otherwise affiliated with the campus)?	3	17	1

Incidents of Sexual Assault II: 2020-2022

	b. Of the incidents involving non-student perpetrators, how many involved those not affiliated with the campus in any way (visitor, domestic partner, stranger)?	17	86	0
	c. Of the incidents involving non-student perpetrators, how many involved both affiliated and unaffiliated individuals?	5	0	0
	For question 7, the responses MAY exceed the number in Q1 due to the possibility of multiple accommodations being offered per incident.			
7	How many of the following accommodations were made for the Sexual Assault II incidents, regardless of whether the incident resulted in a formal complaint?			
	a. Alternative housing	10	8	2
	b. Referral to counseling/health services	75	84	4
	c. No-contact or stay orders	35	26	1
	d. Interim suspension	1	27	0
	e. Academic accommodations (e.g., class scheduling, test rescheduling, etc.)	37	68	0
	f. Referral to off-campus resources (e.g., rape crisis center, MCASA, women's shelter, hotline)	50	52	4
	g. Additional training or support	20	3	2
	h. Access restrictions (e.g., campus bans, no-trespass orders, building restrictions)	16	8	0
	i. Security escorts	5	0	3
	j. Referral to campus crime victims advocate	16	0	0
	k. Other	14	10	3
	If "Other," in the blank below please provide examples of other accommodations offered			
	For question 8, the responses (a through g) should total the number in Q1.			
8	Please indicate the Sexual Assault II incident report outcomes after the initial assessment/review/preliminary investigation:			
	a. Completed formal investigation	15	4	1
	b. Not enough information provided	5	39	0
	c. No authority over perpetrator	13	67	1
	d. Victim did not want to move forward	38	197	3
	e. Informal resolution found	6	4	0
	f. Formal investigation still in progress	1	12	0
	g. Other	12	11	1

Incidents of Sexual Assault II: 2020-2022

	For question 9 and 10, the individual responses may not exceed the number in Q1.			
9	Total number of Sexual Assault II incidents resulting in formal complaints	17	19	1
10	In how many formal complaints for Sexual Assault II was one or more perpetrators found to be responsible?	11	2	0
	For question 11, the responses may exceed the amount in Q10 should multiple sanctions be imposed per case.			
11	How many of the following sanctions/outcomes were imposed in those cases?			
	a. Suspension	5	1	0
	b. Expulsion	0	0	0
	c. Alternative resolution	5	0	0
	d. Housing restriction	4	1	0
	e. Disciplinary warning	0	0	0
	f. Disciplinary probation	0	1	0
	g. Access restrictions (e.g., campus bans, no-trespass orders, building restrictions)	5	1	0
	h. Non-contact order	11	4	0
	i. Administration of fines	0	0	0
	j. Education/writing	10	2	1
	k. Termination of employment/contract not renewed	0	0	0
	l. Mental health evaluation	4	1	0
	m. Other	2	0	0
12	In how many formal complaints was a finding of responsibility appealed?	5	1	0
13	Of those appeals, please indicate the final result:			
	a. Affirmed	5	1	0
	b. Overturned	0	0	0
	c. Modified	0	0	0
	d. Other	0	0	0
14	In how many formal complaints was a finding of non-responsibility appealed?			
15	Of those appeals, please indicate the final result:			
	a. Affirmed	0	0	0
	b. Overturned	0	0	0

Incidents of Sexual Assault II: 2020-2022

	c. Modified	0	0	0
	d. Other	0	0	0
16	In how many formal complaints was a sanction appealed?	5	0	0
17	Of those appeals, please indicate the final result:			
	a. Affirmed	5	0	0
	b. Overturned	0	0	0
	c. Modified	0	0	0
	d. Other	0	0	0

Missing from analysis: Washington Adventist University, Collegium Sanctorum, Reid Temple Bible College and Yeshiva College of the Nation's Capital

Incidents of Other Sexual Misconduct: 2020-2022

		MICUA + Privates	P4YR	CC
1	Total number of incidents classified as Other Sexual Misconduct reported to Title IX staff or other appropriate institution designee.	582	931	58
	Of the items in Q1, how many were incidents of (sum should total number of incidents reported in Q1):			0
	a. dating violence	62	167	4
	b. stalking	105	137	7
	c. domestic violence	31	155	13
	d. sexual exploitation	21	48	1
	e. sexual harassment	261	367	29
	f. other	102	57	2
	If "Other," in the blank below please share examples.			
	<i>Other includes: retaliation, known exposure to an STI, hostile environment, attempted assault</i>			
	For question 2, please indicate the primary source of the report. The totals for these figures must equal the number in Q1.			
2	How many incidents were reported:			
	a. by victim	269	194	16
	b. by witness(es)	35	32	2
	c. anonymously	12	14	2
	d. by responsible employee(s)	206	657	36
	e. other	60	34	2
	The responses for Questions 3 and 4 must each equal the number in Q1.			
3	How many Other Sexual Misconduct incident reports occurred			
	a. within 24 hours of incident	141	197	11
	b. within same semester	301	430	34
	c. after the end of the semester or longer	75	187	5
	d. prior to enrollment	1	17	3
	e. unknown	64	100	5
4	How many Other Sexual Misconduct incidents occurred in these locations:			
	a. On-campus	301	377	26
	b. At a school-sponsored off-campus activity/event	9	10	3
	c. Off-campus	159	393	28
	d. Undisclosed/Unknown	113	151	3

Incidents of Other Sexual Misconduct: 2020-2022

5	To your knowledge, how many of the Other Sexual Misconduct incidents from Q1 were reported to sworn law enforcement officers?	72	205	12
	For question 6, the response may not exceed the number in Q1, and 6a., 6b., and 6c. must total the response in 6.			
6	How many Sexual Assault I incidents involved one or more non-student perpetrators? (ensure 6a., 6b., and 6c. sum to the figure in 6).	220	346	38
	a. Of the incidents involving non-student perpetrators, how many involved faculty or staff (or otherwise affiliated with the campus)?	86	76	12
	b. Of the incidents involving non-student perpetrators, how many involved those not affiliated with the campus in any way (visitor, domestic partner, stranger)?	112	262	26
	c. Of the incidents involving non-student perpetrators, how many involved both affiliated and unaffiliated individuals?	22	8	0
	For question 7, the responses MAY exceed the number in Q1 due to the possibility of multiple accommodations being offered per incident.			
7	How many of the following accommodations were made for the Other Sexual Misconduct incidents, regardless of whether the incident resulted in a formal complaint?			
	a. Alternative housing	39	23	2
	b. Referral to counseling/health services	502	376	28
	c. No-contact or stay orders	121	76	9
	d. Interim suspension	19	6	2
	e. Academic accommodations (e.g., class scheduling, test rescheduling, etc.)	93	146	22
	f. Referral to off-campus resources (e.g., rape crisis center, MCASA, women's shelter, hotline)	447	174	25
	g. Additional training or support	327	17	8
	h. Access restrictions (e.g., campus bans, no-trespass orders, building restrictions)	67	18	7
	i. Security escorts	22	7	13
	j. Referral to campus crime victims advocate	49	5	1
	k. Other	74	71	12
	If "Other," in the blank below please provide examples of other accommodations offered			

Incidents of Other Sexual Misconduct: 2020-2022

	For question 8, the responses (a through g) should total the number in Q1.			
8	Please indicate the Other Sexual Misconduct incident report outcomes after the initial assessment/review/preliminary investigation:			
	a. Completed formal investigation	23	13	4
	b. Not enough information provided	112	181	9
	c. No authority over perpetrator	78	218	20
	d. Victim did not want to move forward	148	354	9
	e. Informal resolution found	42	46	11
	f. Formal investigation still in progress	19	19	0
	g. Other	160	100	6
	For question 9 and 10, the individual responses may not exceed the number in Q1.			
9	Total number of Other Sexual Misconduct incidents resulting in formal complaints	63	40	8
10	In how many formal complaints for Other Sexual Misconduct was one or more perpetrators found to be responsible?	10	8	8
	For question 11, the responses may exceed the amount in Q10 should multiple sanctions be imposed per case.			
11	How many of the following sanctions/outcomes were imposed in those cases?			
	a. Suspension	4	5	0
	b. Expulsion	1	1	0
	c. Alternative resolution	19	1	2
	d. Housing restriction	0	0	2
	e. Disciplinary warning	1	0	0
	f. Disciplinary probation	2	0	1
	g. Access restrictions (e.g., campus bans, no-trespass orders, building restrictions)	19	1	0
	h. Non-contact order	28	2	3
	i. Administration of fines	0	0	0
	j. Education/writing	5	3	0
	k. Termination of employment/contract not renewed	3	1	0
	l. Mental health evaluation	0	1	3
	m. Other	3	0	0
				0
12	In how many formal complaints was a finding of responsibility appealed?	1	4	0
13	Of those appeals, please indicate the final result:			

Incidents of Other Sexual Misconduct: 2020-2022

	a. Affirmed	1	4	0
	b. Overturned	0	0	0
	c. Modified	0	0	0
	d. Other	0	0	0
14	In how many formal complaints was a finding of non-responsibility appealed?	0	1	0
15	Of those appeals, please indicate the final result:	0	0	0
	a. Affirmed	0	1	0
	b. Overturned	0	0	0
	c. Modified	0	0	0
	d. Other	0	0	0
16	In how many formal complaints was a sanction appealed?	0	3	0
17	Of those appeals, please indicate the final result:			
	a. Affirmed	0	3	0
	b. Overturned	0	0	0
	c. Modified	0	0	0
	d. Other	0	0	0

Missing from analysis: Washington Adventist University, Collegium Sanctorum, Reid Temple Bible College and Yeshiva College of the Nation's Capital

Incidents of Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Violence: 2020-2022					
		SA1	SA2	Other	Total
1	Total number of incidents classified as Sexual Assault II reported to Title IX staff or other appropriate institution designee.	527	430	1,571	2,528
	For question 2, please indicate the primary source of the report. The totals for these figures must equal the number in Q1.				
2	How many incidents were reported:				
	a. by victim	181	109	479	769
	b. by witness(es)	17	15	69	101
	c. anonymously	4	8	28	40
	d. by responsible employee(s)	267	292	899	1,458
	e. other	55	6	96	157
	The responses for Questions 3 and 4 must each equal the number in Q1.				
3	How many Sexual Assault II incident reports occurred				
	a. within 24 hours of incident	48	51	349	448
	b. within same semester	211	167	765	1,143
	c. after the end of the semester or longer	181	112	267	560
	d. prior to enrollment	28	37	21	86
	e. unknown	59	63	169	291
4	How many Sexual Assault II incidents occurred in these locations:				
	a. On-campus	181	156	26	363
	b. At a school-sponsored off-campus activity/event	6	7	3	16
	c. Off-campus	221	185	26	432
	d. Undisclosed/Unknown	119	82	3	204
5	To your knowledge, how many of the Sexual Assault II incidents from Q1 were reported to sworn law enforcement officers?	119	54	10	183
	For question 6, the response may not exceed the number in Q1, and 6a., 6b., and 6c. must total the response in 6.				
6	How many Sexual Assault II incidents involved one or more non-student perpetrators? (ensure 6a., 6b., and 6c. sum to the figure in 6).	151	129	604	884
	a. Of the incidents involving non-student perpetrators, how many involved faculty or staff (or otherwise affiliated with the campus)?	5	21	174	200

Incidents of Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Violence: 2020-2022					
	b. Of the incidents involving non-student perpetrators, how many involved those not affiliated with the campus in any way (visitor, domestic partner, stranger)?	145	103	400	648
	c. Of the incidents involving non-student perpetrators, how many involved both affiliated and unaffiliated individuals?	1	5	30	36
	For question 7, the responses MAY exceed the number in Q1 due to the possibility of multiple accommodations being offered per incident.				
7	How many of the following accommodations were made for the Sexual Assault II incidents, regardless of whether the incident resulted in a formal complaint?				
	a. Alternative housing	24	20	64	108
	b. Referral to counseling/health services	328	163	906	1,397
	c. No-contact or stay orders	112	62	206	380
	d. Interim suspension	12	28	27	67
	e. Academic accommodations (e.g., class scheduling, test rescheduling, etc.)	161	105	261	527
	f. Referral to off-campus resources (e.g., rape crisis center, MCASA, women's shelter, hotline)	195	106	646	947
	g. Additional training or support	77	25	352	454
	h. Access restrictions (e.g., campus bans, no-trespass orders, building restrictions)	34	24	92	150
	i. Security escorts	15	8	42	65
	j. Referral to campus crime victims advocate	54	16	55	125
	k. Other	66	27	157	250
	If "Other," in the blank below please provide examples of other accommodations offered				
	For question 8, the responses (a through g) should total the number in Q1.				
8	Please indicate the Sexual Assault II incident report outcomes after the initial assessment/review/preliminary investigation:				
	a. Completed formal investigation	52	20	40	112
	b. Not enough information provided	106	44	302	452
	c. No authority over perpetrator	109	81	316	506
	d. Victim did not want to move forward	185	238	511	934
	e. Informal resolution found	7	10	99	116
	f. Formal investigation still in progress	39	13	38	90
	g. Other	29	24	266	319
	For question 9 and 10, the individual responses may not exceed the number in Q1.				

Incidents of Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Violence: 2020-2022					
9	Total number of Sexual Assault II incidents resulting in formal complaints	95	37	111	243
10	In how many formal complaints for Sexual Assault II was one or more perpetrators found to be responsible?	30	13	26	69
	For question 11, the responses may exceed the amount in Q10 should multiple sanctions be imposed per case.				
11	How many of the following sanctions/outcomes were imposed in those cases?				
	a. Suspension	10	6	9	25
	b. Expulsion	10	0	2	12
	c. Alternative resolution	7	5	22	34
	d. Housing restriction	8	5	2	15
	e. Disciplinary warning	0	0	1	1
	f. Disciplinary probation	2	1	3	6
	g. Access restrictions (e.g., campus bans, no-trespass orders, building restrictions)	15	6	20	41
	h. Non-contact order	23	15	33	71
	i. Administration of fines	0	0	0	0
	j. Education/writing	13	13	8	34
	k. Termination of employment/contract not renewed	1	0	4	5
	l. Mental health evaluation	9	5	4	18
	m. Other	4	2	3	9
12	In how many formal complaints was a finding of responsibility appealed?	12	6	5	23
13	Of those appeals, please indicate the final result:				
	a. Affirmed	10	6	5	21
	b. Overturned	1	0	0	1
	c. Modified	1	0	0	1
	d. Other	0	0	0	0
14	In how many formal complaints was a finding of non-responsibility appealed?	2	0	1	3
15	Of those appeals, please indicate the final result:				
	a. Affirmed	2	0	1	3
	b. Overturned	0	0	0	0
	c. Modified	0	0	0	0
	d. Other	0	0	0	0

Incidents of Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Violence: 2020-2022					
16	In how many formal complaints was a sanction appealed?	10	5	3	18
17	Of those appeals, please indicate the final result:				
	a. Affirmed	7	5	3	15
	b. Overturned	0	0	0	0
	c. Modified	1	0	0	1
	d. Other	2	0	0	2

Missing from analysis: Washington Adventist University, Collegium Sanctorum, Reid Temple Bible College and Yeshiva College of the Nation's Capital

Community Colleges

Allegany College of Maryland

Survey Administration

Allegany College of Maryland is a rural community college, serving approximately 3,044 credit students, the majority of which are commuters. The institution selected 697 active students out of the general student population. The selection criteria was based primarily on age and whether the student had an active class on the main campus. The target population was considered to be only those 18 to 24 years of age. The survey was administered through the College’s official paid Survey Monkey account on 4/4/2022 through 4/23/2022, exclusively online. Students were also sent a preliminary email promoting the survey before administration began. The MHEC Model Survey Instrument was used with slight variations in certain questions. Approximately 8.0% of the target population responded to the survey. Of the 8.0%, approximately 58.9% responded to all questions and 41.1% of respondents stopped answering question after completion of “Section 1: Respondent Information”. The adjusted response rate for the remainder of the survey was 4.7%. This is lower than the 5.7% rate of the 2020 administration. The results are comparable to the 2018 and 2020 administrations although not all differences have statistical significance.

	Load (Full Time)	Year (2 nd Year)	Living Situation (Commuter)	Gender (Female)	Ethnicity (Hispanic)	Race (White)
Target Pop.	58.8%	49.5%	81.5%	67.6%	< 5.0%	77.0%
Respondents	75.9%	46.4%	62.5%	68.8%	< 5.0%	71.9%

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

Students were asked to rate their level of agreement with questions regarding general campus climate, such as feeling valued in the classroom, feeling close to people on campus, being respected, fair treatment, perception of safety on campus, how concerned faculty and administrators are about the students’ welfare. The statements and percentages of those agreeing or strongly agreeing with each statement can be seen in the table below. There are two divergent trends in this set of questions. First, there is a downward trend in students’ agreement with statements related to feelings of community, such as feeling valued in the classroom and feeling close to people on campus. Less than 40% of students now report feeling close to people on campus, a 7% decrease over the last four years. Second, there is an upward trend related to fair treatment by college employees and feeling safe on campus. Nearly 85% of students state they feel safe on campus, a 13% increase from 2018.

Percent of Respondents Agree or Strongly Agree with Statement

	I feel valued in the classroom/learning environment.	I feel close to people on this campus.	I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare.	The faculty, staff, and administrators at this school treat students fairly.	I feel safe on this campus.
2018	71.7%	46.7%	78.3%	71.7%	71.7%
2020	74.2%	51.6%	72.6%	77.4%	77.0%
2022	66.7%	39.4%	71.9%	78.8%	84.8%

In the event of a student making a report, students were asked the likelihood of several statements relating to negative actions that peers may take and if the college is likely to address such actions.

Percent of Respondents Rating a Statement as Likely or Highly Likely

	Most students at this college would not believe the person making the report.	Most students at this college would support the person who made the report.	The alleged offender(s) or their friends would try to get back at the person making the report.	The college would take action to address retaliation.
2018	28.3%	63.3%	50.0%	66.7%
2020	23.0%	57.4%	39.3%	71.7%
2022	28.1%	62.5%	43.8%	75.0%

The majority of respondents said that it is unlikely their peers would not believe them if they made a report. Two statements are of particular importance to gauging campus safety: if the friends of the accused would retaliate against the one reporting and if the college would take measures to protect against retaliation. In 2022 only 43% said that it is Likely or Highly Likely that friends of the accused could retaliate, this demonstrates a downward four-year trend of nearly 7%. Concurrently, 75% believe that the college is Likely or Highly Likely to act to address retaliation, this is nearly a 9% improvement over the last four years. Not only do students feel safe on campus but they also have more trust in their peers.

Perceptions of Institution’s Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

Students were asked their perception on how the college would handle a sexual assault/violence report. The majority of students, 80% or greater, rated Likely or Highly Likely that the college would take a report seriously, maintain the privacy of the student, forward the report to the appropriate authorities, protect the student’s safety, and provide supportive resources.

Percent of Respondents Rating a Statement as Likely or Highly Likely

	The college would take the report seriously.	The college would do its best to maintain the privacy of the individual making the report.	If requested by the individual, the college would forward the report to criminal investigators	The college would take steps to protect the safety of the individual making the report.	The college would offer supportive resources to the individual making the report.	The college would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault and sexual violence.
2018	81.7%	81.7%	83.3%	81.7%	81.7%	76.7%
2020	80.3%	83.6%	90.2%	80.3%	85.2%	82.0%
2022	81.3%	90.9%	93.8%	84.8%	87.9%	81.8%

The above table demonstrates that the majority of students at Allegany place trust in the institution to handle sexual assault cases properly. Additionally, more students agreed with the above statements in 2022 compared to 2020 and 2018. Over 90% of students have trust that the institution would do its best to protect the privacy of the individual and that the college would forward the report to the criminal investigators. These two statements have nearly 10% positive differences over four years.

One of the most important set of questions on the survey gauges a student’s knowledge on what to do if a student or friend is sexually assaulted; students marked three statements on a five-point scale between Strongly Disagree and Strongly Agree.

Percent of Respondents Agree or Strongly Agree with Statement

	If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to get help on campus.	I understand what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual assault at the college.	If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to make a report of sexual assault.
2018	53.3%	41.7%	48.3%
2020	50.0%	48.4%	52.5%
2022	54.5%	36.4%	48.5%

Half of the students marked Agree or Strongly Agree with the statements “I know where to get help on campus” and “I know where to go to make a report of sexual assault.” In 2022 36.4% marked Agree or Strongly Agree with “I understand what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual assault at the college”, a decrease from both the 2018 and 2020 administrations. There is no skew towards particular demographic groups signifying that all subgroups are just as likely as the other to not fully understand reporting procedures. Students were also asked if they had received information on five factors, either written or verbal, about the definition of sexual assault, how to report, where to go to get help, Title IX protections, and how to prevent a sexual assault. Approximately two-thirds of the respondents indicated that they had received at least one of those communications since arriving to the college.

Institutional Analysis and Action Steps

A. What relationship do you see between the changes in the incident data over the past three cycles and the trends you are finding in the survey data?

Our campus climate data shows continued improvement in categories generally seen as trust in the institution for providing a safe campus, responding to reports, and responding to retaliation. Our incident data shows significant reduction in reported offenses, and those continue to be dominated by off-campus incidents and/or alleged perpetrators over whom the College has no jurisdiction. The 2018 cycle remains an outlier regarding incidents, and the 2022 is rather low which could reflect better knowledge/conduct and/or Covid impact.

2016*: 20 (1 sexual assault I, 2 sexual assault II, 17 other)

2018 : 46 (2 sexual assault I, 4 sexual assault, 40 other)

2020: 19 (3 sexual assault I, 2 sexual assault II, 14 other)

2022: 12 (2 sexual assault I, 2 sexual assault II, 8 other**))

*First year / one year's data

**This number does not include matters referred to the T9C but were not covered offenses.

B. What have been the results of changes implemented since the last survey cycle?

Pursuant to the unit's Comprehensive Unit Review, a compliance goal for the 2020 Title IX regulations was set with measures, targets, outcomes, and actions. Information about the updated policy and procedures was disseminated to faculty, staff, and students each semester; the services of the new Student Support Coordinator was equally publicized across campus; and with every report that was received, the Title IX Coordinator initiated contact with the Complainant within one business day. One measure for the goal was the number of complaints received with this benchmark: not to exceed prior average of reports that result in formal investigations (2/year); the College's resulting outcome in this cycle was zero each year.

C. What activities, services, programs, or other results have arisen from what was learned from the survey results?

Improving student knowledge of processes and reporting was the driver for actions in FY21 and FY22. First, the plan to create and launch a Brightspace Course for all credit students dedicated to Title IX policy, principles, procedures, and prevention was initiated during the second half of this cycle and remains a work in progress. The framework for the course is nearly completed at the time of this report with plans to be "live" for Fall 2022. The course will include a pre-test, information, resources, engagement questions throughout the delivery, and a post-test. New credit students will be enrolled and urged to complete the course before mid-term of their first semester of attendance.

Next, the Student Support Coordinator has become an unofficial member of the Title IX Team in a supporting but vital role, has completed One Love's Educator Certification Program (a half day training on providing relationship education to individuals; healthy vs unhealthy relationships, early warning signs, and more), and has used remote and live platforms to advance information about various topics including healthy relationships, how to help a friend, types of abuse, statistics, consent, myths/realities, community resources. Over this cycle, the SSC made 5 referrals to the Title IX Coordinator, including 3 for sexual assaults, demonstrating the value of the position and the importance of that new pathway for students.

However, these efforts did not sufficiently move the needle. This cycle's data shows that students still do not know or remember where to get help, where to report, or what happens after a report.

D. What actions will the institution most likely take on the basis of the survey results?

Based on the data, the College again needs to address student knowledge of Title IX reporting and processes. The Title IX Coordinator will undertake the following actions during the upcoming cycle: implement the Brightspace course, improve and increase communication methods across the campus using both electronic and traditional platforms, and work with College personnel to explore more educational events on campus.

Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Misconduct

A. What are the rates of prevalence of sexual assault and other sexual misconduct found from the survey data?

The survey asked about incidents since coming to the College; therefore, the students' answers could be incidents in the past year, over two years, or longer. As noted above, 41.1% of respondents stopped answering questions after Section I, so nearly 60% of students did not get to this question. Four students answered having experienced any unwanted sexual violence or unwanted sexual contact (which can include kissing, touching, harassment, stalking)

B. How do these rates compare to the incident data collected and reported in this cycle?

The survey results show lower numbers than the incident report for this cycle. Compared to the four cited above, twelve incidents (not all student Complainants) were reported to the College and are included in the Incident Report. From the survey, three of the four students (75%) said the incident occurred on campus, while the incident report shows 7 of 12 incidents (58.3%) occurred on campus.

C. Of those data collected from the survey, what are the rates of those who choose to report to the institution and those who choose not to? Of those who choose not to, what are the primary reasons given for not reporting the incident?

From the survey, three of the four students (75%) said they "told anyone", and two of those students told a College Official with the quality of help received rated as either very good or neutral. None of the three sought medical attention.

Therefore, 50% of the students who responded having experienced an incident either told no one or told someone unaffiliated with the College.

No survey respondents answered the question asking which concerns were tied to the decision not to talk to anyone, so we have no data-driven results for this question.

Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey 2022: Results and Discussion

Methodology

In total, we had 290 students begin and qualify for the Sexual Assault Campus Climate survey, and 241 make it through to the end and answer all questions. The survey link was placed on Canvas for all Spring 2022 enrolled students (more than 9,000 students) to access for a period of nearly 4 weeks, from 4/18/22 through 5/17/22. Additionally, an email with a survey link was sent on 4/18/22 to 8026 students which included all enrolled students 18 years or older. Based on the population of students who received the targeted email, our response rate was 3.61%.

Nearly two thirds of respondents (73%, 175 students) were part-time students and enrolled in fewer than 12 credits, and the majority (87%, 210 students) were returning AACC students. More identified as females (62%, 149 students) than males (32%, 78 students) took the survey. We had a diverse pool of respondents, although nearly half of our respondents were 18-24 years old (42%, 101 students) and most were White (56%, 136 students).

Perceptions of AACC

To analyze student perceptions of AACC, we asked students to indicate their level of agreement with a variety of statements on a five-point scale, with 1 being strongly disagree and 5 being strongly agree. On average, students rated the following six statements as 4.0 or higher, indicating they agreed with the statements. In general, students feel safe, happy, and valued at AACC and feel that faculty, staff and administrators are concerned about their welfare, treat them fairly, and respect them (*statements ranked from highest to lowest rating*).

- I feel valued in the classroom/learning environment (4.17).
- Faculty, staff, and administrators respect what students on this campus think (4.11).
- I feel safe on this campus (4.12).
- I am happy to be at AACC (4.18).
- The faculty, staff, and administrators at this school treat students fairly (4.14).
- I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare (4.10).

Students were less inclined to agree with the following three statements, rating each on average below a 4.0. Students were least likely to indicate they felt close to others on campus, and did not feel very strongly that they belonged at AACC or that administrators cared about their welfare.

- I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare (3.98).
- I feel like I belong at AACC (3.85).
- I feel close to people on this campus (3.29).

Perceptions of AACC's Potential Response to Incidents

In rating their perceptions of how AACC would respond to crisis and incidents, on average, respondents rated all statements just slightly under 4.0, indicating that students have a reasonable, but not a strong belief that AACC would respond to problems well.

- If a crisis happened on campus, the college would handle it well (3.90)
- AACC responds rapidly in difficult situations (3.86)

- College officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner (3.85)
- AACC does enough to protect the safety of students (3.94)

When considering incidents related to sexual assault and sexual violence, students reported more positive perceptions towards AACC's ability to respond if such incidents were reported. Students rated their agreement as 4.0 or higher towards all statements in the following section, which indicates positive attitudes towards AACC's potential to respond to incidents of a sexual nature.

- If requested by the individual, AACC would forward the report to criminal investigators (for example, the police) (4.18)
- AACC would do its best to maintain the privacy of the individual making the report (4.17)
- AACC would take the report seriously (4.15)
- AACC would take steps to protect the safety of the individual making the report (4.13)
- AACC would support the individual making the report (4.10)
- AACC would handle the report fairly (4.08)
- AACC would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault and sexual violence (4.07)

Student Behavior

Respondents were then asked to rate the likelihood that they would act in a few potential situations related to sexual assault and sexual violence. On average, respondents indicated that they were likely (4.0 rating and above) to act in every situation noted in the following statements.

- Go with a friend to the police department if the friend said she or he was raped (4.72)
- Confront a friend who was hooking up with someone who was passed out (4.60)
- Confront a friend if you hear rumors that they forced someone to have sex (4.40)
- Tell campus authorities about information you might have about a sexual assault case (4.50)
- Call the police or authorities if you saw a group bothering someone in a parking lot or similar situation (4.36)

Further, students were asked to rate their agreement with statements about their awareness of how to act in a crisis or incident situation. Even though 71% of respondents (172 students) reported receiving education about sexual assault *before* coming to AACC, we learned from this survey that on average, students are more aware of what to do or how to report an incident of sexual assault or violence -- the average rating all of the following statements fell at a 3.5.

- If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go get help on campus (3.51)
- If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to make a report of sexual assault (3.37)
- I understand what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual assault at AACC (3.60)

Additionally, in asking what type of information students had received from AACC about sexual assault, sexual violence, how to report incidents, and/or resources for help and prevention, more than half 59% of the respondents (142 students) indicated they had received literature.

Student Experiences

Respondents to the survey were asked whether or not they had experienced any unwanted sexual violence or unwanted sexual contact since coming to AACC. Five students (2%) expressed that they had experienced sexual violence or unwanted sexual contact since starting at AACC. Of the five, two students indicated they reported the incident to an employee at AACC.

Additional Feedback

Survey participants provided the following additional feedback:

"I don't think my feedback should matter as much as I have never taken classes in-person. I do think it's important to post such information in restrooms, in quieter hallways, and boards where a student in trouble may access it instead of filtering such information via email."

"Thank you for providing a safe environment for a student like me. I hope this place continues to advance in ways to help students so that they can have people still studying here for generations to come."

Limitations

Fewer students participated in this year's survey. The advent of the COVID-19 pandemic created an unprecedented and unique experience for students. The majority of the College's classes and engagement activities were held virtually. The sample is not representative of the campus community in terms of gender or race/ethnicity, and represents only about 3% of all enrolled Spring 2022 students. Additionally, very few of our respondents (2%) reported having unwanted sexual experiences; although this low number is *very positive* with regard to our students' safety, our data and therefore our understanding of student experiences is limited. For these reasons, the College remains cautious when drawing inferences based on these results.

Conclusion

The results of this survey show that students generally feel safe, happy, and valued at AACC. They agree that faculty, staff and administrators are concerned about their welfare, treat them fairly, and respect them. Students have a reasonable belief that AACC would respond well to problems, and a stronger belief that AACC would respond well to incidents of a sexual nature. Although only 2% of respondents to this survey indicated they had experienced an incident of sexual assault or violence, and the majority reported that it occurred on campus (3 students), the college must continue to improve on our efforts to ensure students are educated about available resources. More than half of students responding have received literature on the topic from AACC. Responses to questions concerning students' awareness as to how to act in a crisis or incident situation have shown the most improvement from past surveys. Students are more aware of how to react in a crisis and how to utilize AACC resources to help.

Baltimore City Community College Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey Narrative

Survey Administration

Baltimore City Community College (BCCC) elected to utilize the model survey instrument provided by the Maryland Higher Education Commission (MHEC) with minor revisions primarily related to items intended for residential campuses and the inclusion of an item related to virtual settings. The College provided a list of resources at the conclusion of the survey.

BCCC, like all Maryland community colleges, continued its enrollment decline in fall 2021 and spring 2022 largely due to the continued impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In spring 2022, credit enrollment declined to 2,963. BCCC's main campus is located in zip code 21215, which had one of the highest positivity rates in the State throughout the pandemic. Therefore, the College's physical campus was closed to students from March 2020 through the fall 2021 semester and the physical return to campus in spring 2022 semester was delayed for the first few weeks due to the Omicron variant. The majority of spring 2022 students remained "virtual" in their attendance. This extended closure includes nearly the entire period since the last administration of the survey. The College believes that the continued enrollment decline and limited time on campus led to the reduction in respondents. The 2017, 2020, and 2022 surveys were administered via SurveyMonkey with 90 respondents in fall 2017, 91 respondents in spring 2020, and 45 respondents in spring 2022. In addition, the shift in what "safety" means has altered since the onset of the pandemic. It may be that some respondents were considering safety as related to public health concerns rather than sexual assault or violence. In future administrations, there will be a plan considered to engage faculty after they have been provided appropriate information from Student Affairs and Public Safety as to how to address any concerns that may arise when conducting the survey. Due to the transition to a remote learning and service environment, the College utilized more distance learning and training options for professional development. These modalities will continue for future information sessions and reference tools.

The link to the spring 2022 survey was posted on the landing page of Canvas, the College's learning management system, was distributed by Student Support and Wellness Coordinator in emails to students regarding April events and support services; and was shared by the Student Life and Engagement Office. The survey was open for seven weeks beginning in March 2022. In terms of the characteristics of the respondents, distributions are similar to the spring 2022 credit population of students for ethnicity, age, and instructional modality.

- 79.6% of the spring population are African American compared to 84.0% of respondents; 6.1% of the spring population are White compared to 16.0% of respondents; and 0.0% indicated that they are Hispanic or Latino compared to 4.8% of the general population.
- 40.4% of the spring population are 30 years of age or more, versus 48.0% of respondents.
- 54.8% of the spring population are exclusively in online classes compared to 51.4% of respondents.

Differences in gender and attendance status (full-time versus part-time) are noted below.

- 73.9% of the spring population are female compared to 88.9% of respondents.

- 20.0% of the spring population enrolled full-time (12 credits or more) versus 41.2% of respondents.

It is worth noting that 64.7% of respondents are in their first or second year of enrollment. Therefore, most of the respondents' experience with the College has been in the remote learning environment necessitated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, due to the lower response rate, the noted declines generally reflect a change of less than five students.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

Based upon student responses received, students indicated that they feel valued and BCCC faculty and staff are concerned about their welfare.

- 76.0% of respondents strongly agree or agree with the statement “I feel valued in the classroom/learning environment.”
- 76.9% strongly agree or agree with the statement “Faculty, staff, and administrators respect what students at BCCC think.”
- 65.4% strongly agree or agree with the statement “I think faculty are genuinely concerned about the welfare of students.”
- 64.0% strongly agree or agree with the statement “I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare.”
- 62.9% of respondents agree with the statement “I am happy to be at this college”.

The perception of the College's ability to handle a crisis and respondent's feeling of safety declined slightly. In spring 2020, 58.7% agreed “If a crisis happened on campus, the College would handle it well”; in spring 2022, 50.0% agreed. In spring 2020, 50.0% agreed that “The College responds rapidly in difficult situations.” and 46.7% agreed in 2022. The proportion indicating that they feel safe on campus declined from 70.6% in 2020 to 52.1%.

The BCCC Department of Public Safety (DPS) is a certified police force by Maryland State law. DPS 24 hours a day, seven days a week to ensure the safety of students, staff, and visitors on campus. Officers conduct safety escort services for students and staff. DPS manages Omnilert, the College's emergency notification system for timely notifications of emergencies and other pertinent information to the BCCC community, in accordance with the Clery Act.

Perceptions of Institution's Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

It is encouraging to see steady increases in the proportions of respondents who indicated they received written or verbal information from anyone at the College about the items listed below.

- Title IX protections against sexual assault: 20.0% in spring 2016, 54.4% in fall 2017, 59.3% in spring 2020, and 60.0% in spring 2022.
- Definition of sexual assault: 30.0% in spring 2016, 54.4% in fall 2017, 59.3% in spring 2020, and 60.0% in spring 2022.

The perception of how the College would handle a reported incident of sexual assault and sexual violence improved. In 2020, 61.7% agreed that “The College would handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner.” and in 2022, 71.5% agreed “The College would handle the report fairly.” The perception of how the College might handle a report of sexual assault or sexual violence

improved. In 2020, 71.1% agreed that “The College would take the report seriously”; 72.8% agreed in spring 2022. The most notable increases are reflected below.

- Where to go for help if someone you know is sexually assaulted: 22.5% in spring 2016, 44.4% in fall 2017, 46.3% in spring 2020, and 70.0% in spring 2022.
- How to report sexual assault: 25.0% in spring 2016, 43.3% in fall 2017, 38.9% in spring 2020, and 60.0% in spring 2022.

There was a slight decline in the percentage of 2022 respondents indicating they have received information regarding how to help prevent sexual assault (25.0% in spring 2016, 45.6% in fall 2017, and 42.6% in spring 2020, and 40.0% in spring 2022). Other items declined slightly.

- If requested by the victim, the College would report the incident to local law enforcement officials (changed to “would forward the report to criminal investigators, for example, the police” in 2022): 79.5% in spring 2020 and 76.2% in spring 2022.
- The College would protect the privacy of the victim (changed to “the individual making the report” in 2022): 75.6% in spring 2020 and 71.5% in spring 2022.

Institutional Analysis and Action Steps

The College strives to be preventative and responsive to sexual assault and sexual misconduct on campus. Survey results will help inform ways to enhance the campus climate as BCCC continues to promote a student-centered environment free from sexual violence, sexual assault, and sexual misconduct. Therefore, the College will continue to respond promptly and equitably to reports of prohibited conduct to eliminate the act(s), prevent its recurrence, and remedy its effects on any individual, group, or the community. BCCC’s Office of Judicial Affairs and Title IX (JAIX), part of the Student Affairs Division, collaborates with campus units, particularly DPS, and community partners to further the College’s mission, vision, core values, and goals. As a student development entity, JAIX engages with the student community via one-on-one student sessions as well as campus-wide and course outreach. For example, JAIX and DPS conduct presentations to Preparation for Academic Achievement sections entitled “15 Things Every Student Should Know” and “Title IX, One Classroom at a Time”. Topics include JAIX’s mission and purpose, progressive discipline, campus advocacy and resources, Title IX, consent, standard of proof, behaviors of concern, how to report an incident, and Incident Management Advisory Committee.

In spring 2020, the U.S. Department of Education released new regulations under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which prohibits discrimination based on sex in education programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance. The regulations require “Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process” to receive annual training including staff responsible for receiving and reporting potential Title IX violations. BCCC staff attended summer/fall 2020 training and updated BCCC’s Title IX webpage with the new information. During New Student Orientation for first-time and transfer students, presentations are conducted about campus sexual misconduct and Title IX that include defining consent, warning signs of domestic violence, how to help a friend affected by sexual assault or relationship violence, and other issues related to sexual and dating violence. Information is also shared about Omnilert, escort services for students and staff, and resources and referral information on the BCCC website. Title IX information sessions are conducted for athletes.

The Student Support and Wellness Center collaborated with other Student Affairs offices for several preventative programs to educate students about healthy relationships, sexual assault, and intimate partner violence and to provide resources. In December 2020, House of Ruth gave its “Dynamics of Intimate Partner Violence” presentation. In spring 2021, the One Love Foundation facilitated a presentation about intimate partner violence. In spring 2022, TurnAround, Inc. presented “Red and Green Flags, How Healthy Is Your Relationship?” and a session regarding setting and maintaining healthy boundaries through a disability lens. Other events included a Healthy Relationships Bingo and sexually transmitted disease testing.

The concerns of all College community members are taken seriously. Staff will review and share the information ascertained in this survey with a focus on areas with declines in the students’ ratings and on maintaining or increasing student satisfaction in areas that showed stable or increased ratings. The College will use the data for continued improvement.

Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Misconduct

The spring 2022 survey includes questions related to students’ experiences with unwanted sexual violence or unwanted sexual contact (which can include kissing, touching, harassment, stalking). There were 26 students who responded with a “yes” or “no” response; five responded “yes”. Four indicated that the incident took place on campus and one indicated that the incident took place in a virtual College class or activity (an option added in 2022). Three indicated that they had not told anyone about the incident. Two indicated they did tell someone and that at least one person they told was a faculty or staff member affiliated with the College and rated the quality of help provided as poor. Of the three who chose not to talk to anyone, there were two respondents for each of the items listed below. There were no official reports made to DPS during the reporting period.

- I felt embarrassed or ashamed.
- I was afraid of not being believed.
- I didn’t think others would think it was serious.
- I didn’t feel the campus leadership would solve my problems.
- I wanted to forget it happened.

BCCC is committed to creating a safe and supportive environment. Ongoing assessment of safety systems occurs to identify risks and needs for improvement to uphold the DPS mission to keep the campus community safe. Since 2020, DPS has made the following enhancements.

- Officers were issued new portable radios to carry while on patrol to provide a more reliable means of communication for DPS to serve the College community.
- BCCC and the Baltimore Police Department’s Criminal Intelligence Section for a Civilian Response to Active Shooter Events partnered for training to all staff during the spring 2022 Welcome Week professional development sessions; 90.3% of the respondents (62) to a survey on the session agreed that the information provided was beneficial.
- 459 interior and exterior campus cameras and 740 card readers are being replaced for access control to improve safety and security.
- Continued use of the emergency notification system, Omnilert, is encouraged and promoted.
- BCCC Police Officers attend annual in-service training including laws and procedures related to rape, sexual offenses and abuse, and exploitation including Human Trafficking.

BCCC is taking steps to support community engagement and increase awareness of DPS services and practices. Throughout the pandemic, DPS maintained its presence on campus and served as a source of public health information, particularly with the COVID-19-related initiatives held at the main campus and South Pavilion. BCCC served as a vaccination site, CVS testing site, and a meal distribution location for the World Central Kitchen. Omnilert remains valuable for alerting the BCCC community of crisis or emergent events on or around College sites and surrounding areas. As reflected in the 2021 Clery Report, BCCC has very little criminal activity, including crimes of violence and sex offenses. BCCC remains committed to providing a safe environment for the entire College community.

Carroll Community College
Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey Narrative

The Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey Narrative Report is presented in this document as required by the House Bill 571 of all Maryland higher education institutions and submitted to the Maryland Higher Education Commission on or before June 1, 2022.

I. Survey Administration

- Title IX Coordinator and Senior Research Analyst created the survey instrument with simple modifications from the survey used in 2020. Responses were collected via an online survey that was open in March 2022.
- Modifications from the last survey were mostly changing dates and we kept the survey to focus only on the areas that were most important to the college and the Commission.
- Survey responses were solicited from all enrolled credit-seeking students ages 18 and older via emailed invitation. Students were emailed more than once to encourage responses, and instructors were reminded to encourage students to respond. The survey was available through email link and QR code.
- There were 1,951 students in the population, with 293 responses for a response rate of approx. 15% (not every respondent answered every question, thus there are some discrepancies in the total responses provided).
- The majority of respondents are Full time students. First year students were 39% of respondents, 36% were second year and 21% were in their third year or higher.
- Respondent population was slightly more female compared to the overall campus population; the age range and racial and ethnic composition of survey respondents were roughly similar to the overall campus population.

What is your sex?			
	Responses	Surv. %	Pop. %
Male	57	25.22%	39%
Female	158	69.91%	61%
Prefer not to say	11	4.87%	0

What is your age?			
	Responses	Surv. %	Pop. %
18 - 24	177	78.32%	57%
25 - 29	13	5.75%	8%
30 - 39	23	10.18%	9%
40 - 59	5	2.21%	5%
60 and over	2	0.88%	<1%
Prefer not to say	6	2.65%	

What is your ethnic/racial identify?			
	Responses	Surv. %	Pop. %
White or Caucasian	192	85.33%	80.4%
Black or African American	11	4.89%	5.0%
Hispanic or Latino	17	7.56%	6.7%
Asian or Asian American	15	6.67%	2.8%
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	0.89%	0.3%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	2	0.89%	0.1%
More than one race	*	2.6%	4.0%
Another race	3	1.33%	*
Prefer not to say	12	5.33%	0.8%

II. Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

- The results on the perceptions of safety and general campus climate are similar across all questions, with respondents answering “yes” to value, respect, care, fairness and welfare while on campus, shown below. All are consistent with the 2016, 2018, 2020 surveys.
- The overall sense of safety on campus is strong, with 88.97% of respondents indicating that marking “yes” to the statement, “I feel safe on campus.”

The following statements address your perceptions regarding the college.	Yes	No	Unsure	Total
I feel valued in the classroom/learning environment.	241	7	15	263
	<i>91.63</i>	<i>2.66%</i>	<i>5.70%</i>	
Faculty, staff, and administrators respect what students on this campus think.	235	6	22	263
	<i>89.3%</i>	<i>2.28%</i>	<i>8.37%</i>	
I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare.	225	9	29	263
	<i>85.5%</i>	<i>3.42%</i>	<i>11.03%</i>	
I think staff and administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare.	220	8	35	263
	<i>83.6%</i>	<i>3.04%</i>	<i>13.31%</i>	
I feel like I am a part of this college.	211	21	32	264
	<i>79.92%</i>	<i>7.95%</i>	<i>12.12%</i>	
The faculty, staff, and administrators at this school treat students fairly.	230	9	24	263
	<i>87.45%</i>	<i>3.42%</i>	<i>9.13%</i>	
I feel safe on this campus.	234	3	26	263
	<i>88.97%</i>	<i>1.14%</i>	<i>9.89%</i>	

III. Perceptions of Institution’s Readiness and ability to address Issues of Sexual Violence

- A majority of survey respondents feel the college would respond rapidly and fairly to crisis incidents and does enough to protect students.
- More than half of the respondents indicated they had received information relating to sexual assault/sexual misconduct.

The following statements address perceptions of how the college you are attending would respond to crisis and incidents.				
	Yes	No	Unsure	Total
The college responds rapidly in difficult situations.	147	7	110	264
	55.68%	2.65%	41.67%	
College officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner.	157	3	104	264
	59.47%	1.14%	39.39%	
The college does enough to protect the safety of students.	202	5	57	264
	76.52%	1.89%	21.59%	

The following statements describe how the college might handle it if an individual reported an incident of sexual assault and sexual violence.				
	Yes	No	Unsure	Total
The college would take the report seriously.	164	4	67	235
	69.79%	1.70%	28.51%	
If requested by the individual, the college would forward the report to criminal investigators (for example, the police).	168	0	67	235
	71.49%	0.00%	28.51%	
The college would take steps to protect the safety of the individual making the report.	172	3	60	235
	73.19%	1.28%	25.53%	
The college would support the individual making the report.	166	4	65	235
	70.64%	1.70%	27.66%	
The college would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault and sexual violence.	161	4	70	235
	68.51%	1.70%	29.79%	
The college would handle the report fairly.	163	4	68	235
	69.36%	1.70%	28.94%	
The college is supportive.	197	1	37	235
	83.83%	0.43%	15.74%	

IV. Institutional Analysis and Action Steps

- The incident data has not substantially changed over the four cycles of the Climate Survey. There is indication that awareness of misconduct has increased, and that our efforts to describe healthy relationships and consent have been well-received.
- Since the last survey cycle, Carroll has continued trainings of investigators, the Title IX Coordinator and Deputy Coordinator and added additional Title IX team members to meet the 2020 Title IX regulations.

- Updates are provided at all three college-wide meeting held each year; information is provided at all new student orientations.
- We have educational resources in various places throughout campus including the backs of bathroom stall doors and high-traffic areas such as in hallways and in our dining areas.
- We provided trainings for new athletics coaches.
- The Title IX office networked with student engagement and clubs to offer information on domestic/intimate partner violence; and added training on bystander intervention and One Love Foundation trainings.
- Moving forward, Carroll will continue to train faculty and staff on reporting Title IX incidents, and provide additional regular training to our Title IX team.
- We will continue to network with Campus Police, Student Engagement, and the Director of Student Care and Integrity to offer additional student programming and have been setting up opportunities to talk with students about sexual misconduct/IPV violence.
- We also intend to continue our networking with local community resources to support students and offer more educational workshops on various requested topics (MCASA, Rape Crisis, and Student Assistance Program).

V. Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Misconduct

- Not all survey respondents answered the series of questions related to the prevalence of sexual assault and other sexual misconduct. This was the second time that this data has been collected. However, with any responses we can learn what our campus needs to improve upon and strive to do better. We can and will continue to distribute reporting importance, and how to report move vastly among students.
- Respondent answers are comparable to the incident data reported
- Carroll continues to have a low rate of reported incidents of sexual misconduct or assault on campus but more students are reporting off campus occurrences and seeking support.

Since coming to the college, have you experienced any unwanted sexual violence or unwanted sexual contact (which can include kissing, fondling, harassment, stalking)?		
	Responses	%
Yes	9	3.88%
No	220	94.83%
Prefer not to say	3	1.29%
Total	232	100%

Cecil College – Campus Climate 2022

Survey Administration

The survey was created Tracy Bakowski, Institutional Research Specialist using Survey Monkey. The survey was distributed to all spring 2022 registered credit students 18 and older via Survey Monkey. 258 students completed the survey, out of 1,217 students who received the survey. The overall response rate was 21.2%.

Respondents were comparable to the general population. 73% female (total female population is 64%), 67% were 18-24 years old (total 18-24 year old campus population is 53%) and 83% were white (total campus population of white students is 77%).

There were no additional costs, other than personnel resources, incurred in developing and administering the climate survey. The survey was open for four weeks improving the response rate by 8.5%.

Perceptions of Campus Safety and General Climate

Over 81% feel valued/respected in the classroom, by faculty, staff and administrators. This is identical in the percentage who reported feeling valued/respected in 2020.

69% that administrators are concerned about their welfare and 77% feel that faculty are concerned about their welfare.

33% feel close to people on the campus; and nearly 62% they feel a part of the College. 83% are happy to be at Cecil with nearly 80% reporting that faculty, staff and administrators treat students fairly.

Perception of institutional policies, procedures and response to sexual misconduct

Over 90% are neutral, agree or strongly agree with the following statements:

- I feel safe on this campus. (98%)
- If a crisis happened on campus, the college would handle it well. (96%)
- The college responds rapidly in difficult situations. (98%)
- College officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner. (98%)
- The college does enough to protect the safety of students. (96%)

The following statements describe how the college might handle it if an individual reported an incident of sexual assault and sexual violence

- The college would take the report seriously. (99%)
- The college would do its best to maintain the privacy of the individual making the report. (99%)
- If requested by the individual, the college would forward the report to criminal investigators (for example, the police). (99%)
- The college would take steps to protect the safety of the individual making the report. (99%)

- The college would support the individual making the report. (99%)
- The college would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault and sexual violence. (98%)
- The college would handle the report fairly. (98%)

The majority, 71%, of students would believe and support another student reporting a sexual assault; however nearly 22% thought there might be retaliatory action against the person making the report.

83% would report harassment or information about a sexual assault and over 87% would confront a peer about rumors of forced sex or hooking up with someone who is incapacitated. 98% would accompany a friend to report an assault.

Nearly half, 49.4%, reported knowing where on campus to get help if they are assaulted and know where to go to make a report. 50% understand the campus process when a student reports sexual assault. 85% report receiving information from the College about sexual assault policies and the basics of Title IX.

1 student reported experiencing unwanted sexual violence or contact (including kissing, touching, harassment or stalking) since coming to Cecil with none of these incidents reported occurring on campus. It was not disclosed if the incident was reported to anyone.

Institutional action items

While Cecil College has taken major steps in improving our policies and awareness, we intend to continue to educate our students about the sexual misconduct policy and the specific procedures to report any concerns about sexual misconduct on our campus. General information about Title IX is included in every course syllabus and provided to faculty annually.

Some awareness and/or training initiatives the College took to educate campus community on/around sexual misconduct:

- New Student Orientation and Early College Academy Orientation, Fall and Spring
- Distributed Title IX and Sexual Misconduct Resource Brochure, Fall and Spring
- Revamped of Behavioral Intervention Team Training , Fall and Spring
- Faculty Title IX Orientation and Training, Fall and Spring
- Athletic Coaches Orientation and Training, Fall
- Safe College Training, Fall, Sexual Assault Prevention for Community Colleges, On Line
- Safe College Training, Spring, Bystander Invention Strategies for Students, On Line
- Safe College Training, Fall, Drug Awareness and Abuse, On Line
- Safe College Training, Fall, Title IX Rights and Responsibilities, On Line
- Updated Title IX and Sexual Misconduct resources on Cecil.edu, Fall and Spring
- Participated in monthly best practice webinars and trainings
- Annual training completed by Title IX team (Investigators, Advisors, Deputies Title IX Officers, Appeals Officer, Title IX Coordinator)

2022 Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey Findings Chesapeake College

Survey Administration and Response

Chesapeake College's fourth biennial survey to comply with HB571 (Md. Education Article, §11-601), requiring all higher education institutions to conduct a biennial sexual assault campus climate survey was conducted in fall 2021. The survey is administered in the fall to accommodate the college's spring survey schedule. The questionnaire was nearly the same as the one that was originally customized in 2016 to reflect the College's uniqueness from a sample provided by the Maryland Higher Education Commission, however three additional items had been added to accommodate a request by Maryland Department of Health to include specific items, six of which were already included in the survey.

The invitation to participate was emailed to 1,798 students enrolled in fall 2021 credit classes. The first question in the survey asked the student's age and the survey was ended if they responded that they were under 18 years of age. Fifteen messages were either not received or students opted out. Four reminder emails were sent to encourage participation. A notice was also placed on the online student portal. Some 108 persons responded for a 6.0% response rate. This is slightly lower than in past years and supports a downward trend in response rate. Survey administration followed the same general procedures as in 2020 and since the pandemic the percentage of students attending class exclusively online has increased significantly. In the fall about 54% of course sections were taught online. The increase in the number of students who never attend campus is perceived to increase disengagement and may impact the results of this survey. While those who did respond tended to be students who were attending full-time and in-person.

The respondents' characteristics did differ from the College's student body at large. The survey respondents were much more likely to be taking classes solely at the main campus at Wye Mills, excluding online, (44.4% vs. 19.9%) and were much less likely to be taking online classes only (21.3% vs. 48.2%). The survey respondents were also more likely to identify as female than the total fall enrollment (76.4% vs. 67.5%) and tended to be more likely to be attending full-time (39.8% vs. 24.4%).

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

Chesapeake College students overwhelmingly feel safe on campus; 83.3% of respondents agree with the statement while only 3.6% disagree. Additionally, 82.1% feel valued in the learning environment, and 75.0% believe that faculty are genuinely concerned about their welfare. These numbers are similar to the previous year and suggest that students perceive the climate at Chesapeake to be generally accepting and supportive.

Students also generally feel cared for by the administration and the college in general. Sixty-five percent agreed that the administration is genuinely concerned about their welfare, and 70.2% agreed that the "feel like I am part of this college". These percentages were nearly exactly the same as the previous survey administration.

The percentage of students who feel that the college does enough to protect the safety of its students rose from 62.9% to 70.2%, when compared to the last survey administration. This is likely due to the college's policies related to Covid and the numerous precautions taken during the pandemic. This difference was not statistically significant.

Additionally, 62.2% of students don't think sexual assault/ violence is a problem, while 37.8% are neutral or unsure. There were no respondents that agreed that sexual assault was a problem. Forty-six percent of students don't see much need to think about sexual assault/violence at Chesapeake College. And 47.3% report knowing where to go to get help if they or a friend was sexually assaulted. One of the main differences between responses this year and in the previous survey administration is that there are more who replied Don't Know/Unsure or Neutral when responding to these questions.

When analyzing results for consistency among race/ethnicity there was an effect with only one item. When respondents were categorized by minority and non-minority status, there was an interaction with the statement, "I don't think sexual assault/violence is a problem at Chesapeake College". Students who are from minority race/ethnicity groups were less likely to agree with this statement.

Students' perceptions of safety and the campus climate did not differ significantly among those attending different locations, at Wye Mills or in Cambridge, or among those attending online. This consistency is appreciated and speaks to a positive evaluation of the campus climate regardless of where, or how, students are accessing the college.

Homosexual and bi-sexual students generally supported the same levels of comfort and security felt by the general population, except for a few items. They were less likely to believe that the college would do its best to protect the privacy of the accused, or the privacy of the person making the report, in the case of a sexual assault. They were also less likely to think the college would protect the person making the report.

The analysis of the 2020 survey, administered in the fall before the pandemic, when the majority of students were attending classes on campus, and the 2022 survey, when about half of students were taking classes online, found that there were no significant differences in how students perceived the climate, despite the different conditions that they may have been experiencing at those times.

Perceptions of the College's Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Assault and Sexual Violence

While most students believe that the college helps to create a safe environment for all students, there are some minor differences among genders. Seventy percent of students responded that the college does enough to protect its students. And 83.8% believe that if a crisis happened on campus, the college would handle it well. However, females were more likely to be uncertain with these responses, selecting Don't Know/Unsure or Neutral more frequently than males.

Students are aware of some information related to sexual assault/violence or discrimination, but clearly not all. Some 64.4 % of respondents are aware the Title IX Policy that addresses sexual and gender-based harassment and misconduct. This is an increase of 6.7% above the last survey. However, much smaller shares (ranging from 7.4% and 24.1%) recall having received written or verbal information from the College on a variety of related topics such as how to help prevent sexual assault/violence, relationship violence, or where to go to get help if you or someone you know is sexually assaulted. These percentages declined significantly from the last survey. These results are likely impacted by the infrequency students are actually on campus now and points to a need to perhaps change the ways this information is communicated to students. (In a related item, 25.7% said they didn't know where to go to get help and 14.9% more were unsure.)

Posed with a series of questions of how the College would respond to a report of sexual assault/violence on campus in terms of process, privacy, safety, fairness, and outcome, most students agreed that the college would handle the situation appropriately. The percentages in agreement ranged between 82.9% to 76.6% indicating faith in the college's processes and procedures related to these matters. Seventy six percent believed the college would take such complaints seriously and 72.9% believe the college would ensure due process of the accused. There is still a good portion, ranging from 11.8% to 28.6% who are Don't Know/Unsure how such incidents might be handled. The greatest skepticism was whether the college would handle incidents in a "fair and responsible manner", with 28.6% being unsure. This may only speak to the infrequency with which students experience these processes being implemented. For every question in the sequence, the respondents having no opinion greatly outnumbered those with negative perceptions.

When considering these items with regard to the gender of the respondent a few differences were noted. Females were less sure than males that Chesapeake would "take action to address factors that may have led to the incident". And differences between genders were noted in whether the college "would do its best to maintain the privacy of the accused" or "handle the report fairly". Although more students overall believe that the college would "maintain the privacy of the accused" and "ensure due process" than did the respondents to the 2020 survey.

Chesapeake College Response and Actions

Much has changed since the last administration of the Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey in the fall of 2019. The college was essentially shut down for much of the 2021 academic year and most students (about 91%) attended classes exclusively online. Students in skilled trades and healthcare programs with clinical training were exceptions. Academic year 2022 saw many students return to campus, but approximately 49% remained enrolled in only online courses. The normal attention to what happens in the learning space and how students are supported has changed as we adjusted to less face-to-face contact and learned to provide services through an online environment.

Reporting of incidents at Chesapeake College have been very few. There was one incident reported in the past year. The response to these incidents are managed on a case by case basis and have not translated into a need for broader action. Rather, the college administration and the

Public Safety office work to maintain the safe environment that has been created. These efforts align with supporting the practices and policies that are in place.

The actions following the last survey focused on communication. Title XI information is now included in each syllabus and shared in Canvas for each credit course. Introduction to Title XI is also included in a module of the Freshmen Seminar course. Faculty has been charged with instructing students on safety measures at the start of each term. This information includes the Public Safety phone number and the availability of escorts to the parking lot after evening classes.

More recently the College established a Behavioral Intervention Team with the goals of having trained staff available to respond when there are threats to student safety or referrals from faculty, staff or students. The campus security department also “rebranded” itself as Public Safety, a name better associated with their support role on campus.

Furthermore, an Alertus system has been implemented in all phones throughout the college, which allows for emergency notifications. The Alertus app has been made available to faculty and staff. This would allow for emergency notifications to people’s phones. Implementation of this service to students has run into technical set-backs. For this reason, the Alertus app for students has been delayed until fall 2022. The office of Public Safety has also made updates to their website including information about safety escorts on campus, emergency procedures and emergency numbers.

College of Southern Maryland
Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey Report
FY22

Section 1: Survey Administration

College of Southern Maryland (CSM) is working to combat sexual assault on campus. In fiscal year 2022, CSM administered its fourth Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey, as part of a consortium of community colleges organized by the Maryland Higher Education Commission to better understand the attitudes and experiences of students with respect to sexual assault and misconduct. The results will assist CSM in enhancing a campus climate that is both free from sexual assault and misconduct, and supportive of survivors.

In spring 2022, the College of Southern Maryland invited all students who were at least 18 years old with a CSM email address to participate in this survey. Previously, only first-time, full-time credit seeking students who were 18 years or older were invited to complete the survey. The expanded population was selected to allow for more students to participate, since the topic of this survey extends beyond first-time, full-time, credit seeking students. The survey population was the only change made to survey administration since the last cycle.

A total of 4,460 students were invited via email to participate in the online survey using the SurveyMonkey application. Students were informed that by completing the survey, they would have the opportunity to be entered into a drawing to win one of three laptops. The survey was available online from February 9, 2022 – March 11, 2022. Marketing efforts included a pre-launch message from the Dean of Student Development encouraging participation, the initial invitation, and three follow-up emails. A message was posted in the student newsletter, reminding students to participate in this important survey in hopes of increasing the response rate.

A total of 225 students participated in the survey representing 5.0% of the population. The response rate for the 2020 administration was 9.9%. The size of the 2022 survey population (n= 4,460) was much larger than the 2020 survey population (n= 951), which likely contributed to the lower response rate. Not all survey respondents who started a survey completed it. As a result, statistics throughout this document are calculated based on the number of respondents for a particular survey question, and total number of responses may fluctuate from one item to the next due to survey attrition.

Table 1, below, shows the age, gender, and race/ethnicity of the survey respondents compared to the population. For age, respondents in the 18-24 age range were underrepresented, and respondents in the 40-59 age range were overrepresented. For gender, females were overrepresented, and males underrepresented. The table shows that the respondents were similar to the population for race/ethnicity.

Table 1 *Survey Respondent Profile*

		Fiscal Year 2022 Population n= 4,460	2022 Survey Respondents n=225
Age	18-24	68.3%	45.1%
	25-29	10.6%	14.3%
	30-39	12.4%	13.7%
	40-59	7.9%	23.4%
	60 and over	0.7%	2.3%
Gender	Female	64.0%	75.4%
	Male	36.0%	20.6%
Race/Ethnicity	American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.4%	0.6%
	Asian	4.1%	4.0%
	Black or African American	26.7%	23.4%
	Hispanic or Latino	8.2%	9.1%
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.3%	0.0%
	White	49.0%	50.9%
	Two or more races	6.7%	9.7%
	Ethnicity Unknown	4.1%	11.4%
	Non-resident Alien	0.4%	0.0%

Section 2: Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

Most survey respondents have a positive perception of the campus climate. Sixty-eight percent of students believed faculty were genuinely concerned about their welfare, which is in line with the 2020 results, 67.1%. Seventy-three percent of students reported that they feel valued in classroom, slightly down from 75.3% in 2020. Fifty-five percent of students reported that they feel like they are a part of CSM, an increase of 10.0% from the last survey administration. Sixty-seven percent of students reported that they are happy to be at CSM, up from 63.5% in 2020.

Seventy-one percent of students believed that faculty, staff, and administrators respect what students think, and 67.7% felt that faculty, staff, and administrators at CSM treat students fairly. In the last administration, 75.3% of students believed that faculty, staff, and administrators respect what student think and 71.8% reported that faculty, staff and administrators treat students fairly.

Almost eight out of ten students, 79.6%, reported that they feel safe at CSM, up from 76.5% in 2020. Almost two-thirds of participants, 61.6%, believed that if a crisis happened on campus, college officials would handle it well, up from 57.6% in the last administration. More than one-half of students, 52.6%, reported that CSM responds rapidly in difficult situations, which is in line with the 2020 results, 50.6%. Fifty-four percent of students believed that CSM officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner, which is a slight increase from the 2020 administration, 52.9%.

The majority of students felt they had a role to play in addressing sexual assault and indicated that they would get involved in efforts to combat the problem. Eighty-two percent of respondents reported that they would call police or campus authorities if they saw a group bothering someone in the parking lot, an increase of 11.0% from the 2020 administration. Seventy-nine percent of participants would confront a friend who was taking advantage of someone who was intoxicated,

slightly up from 75.7% in 2020. Most participants, 85.1%, would confront a friend who allegedly sexually assaulted someone, up from 82.9% in the last administration.

Eighty-six percent of students reported they would tell campus authorities about information they might have about a sexual assault case, an increase of 12.0% from 2020. Nearly all participants, 92.5%, would accompany a friend to the police department to report a rape, which is similar to the 2020 results, 91.4%.

Section 3: Perceptions of Institution's Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

Over two-thirds of students, 69.1%, said they received information or education about sexual assault before coming to CSM. Since coming to CSM, 70.7% of participants received written or verbal information from the college about how to report a sexual assault, up from 45.2% in 2020. Sixty-four percent of participants received information on where to go to get help if someone they know is sexually assaulted, compared to 54.8% in the last administration. Since coming to CSM, 46.3% of participants obtained information on Title IX protections against sexual assault, up from 29.0% in 2020.

Fifty percent of students knew where to go for help at CSM, up from 32.9% in 2020. Almost one-half of respondents, 47.7%, understood the process of reporting a claim of sexual assault at CSM. This is a 24.5% increase from the last administration, when 23.2% of respondents understood the process of reporting a claim of sexual assault at CSM. Fifty-two percent of respondents knew where to go to make a report of sexual assault, compared to 42.9% in 2020.

Seventy percent of participants believed that most students would support the person making the report, up from 60.0% in 2020. Sixteen percent of respondents felt that most students at CSM would label the person making the report a liar, compared to 12.0% in 2020. Thirty-two percent of participants believed the person making the report may face retaliation from the alleged offender. This is similar to the 2020 findings, 33.3%.

The majority of participants, 82.4%, felt that CSM would take the report seriously, and 77.8% believed that CSM would support the individual making the report. In 2020, 82.9% felt that CSM would take the report seriously, and 78.9% felt that CSM would support the individual making the report.

More than three-fourths of respondents, 76.8%, believed that CSM would handle the report fairly, up from 73.7% in 2020. Most respondents, 76.1%, felt that CSM would act to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault, up from 72.4% in the last administration. Eighty-four percent felt that if requested by the individual, CSM would forward the report to criminal investigators, compared to 80.3% in 2020.

Seventy-nine percent of respondents felt CSM would take steps to protect the safety of the individual making the report, similar to the findings in 2020 (80.0%). More than eight out of ten respondents, 85.2%, believed that CSM would do its best to maintain the privacy of the individual making the report, up from 81.6% in 2020.

Section 4: Institutional Analysis and Action Steps

CSM has had minimal reported sexual assaults in the last three years. The results have been consistent. CSM has been fortunate that reports of sexual assault on our campuses has been minimal. CSM has provided programming throughout our campuses on sexual assault awareness, Title IX and what it means, and have the Student Policy Guide easily accessible to all students. We have provided more awareness and programs on Title IX and our counselors have provided training Sexual Assault, Relationship Violence and other relevant topics. We will review the data and improve our services as needed.

Section 5: Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Misconduct

Since coming to CSM, 2.9% of participants report having experienced unwanted sexual violence or sexual contact, compared to 5.7% of participants in 2020. Sixty percent of those who reported experiencing sexual assault or sexual violence responded that the incident took place on-campus, while 40.0% responded that the incident took place off-campus. Of those who reported having experienced sexual assault or sexual violence, 60.0% told someone about the incident, while 40.0% did not tell anyone about incident.

Of those who told someone about the incident, 33.3% reported the incident to a CSM employee, while 66.7% did not report the incident to a CSM employee. None of the respondents who reported having experienced sexual assault or sexual misconduct sought help from an external resource center/person. Table 2, below, includes the primary reasons participants chose not to report the incident.

Table 2 *Primary Reasons*

100.0%	I feared others would harass me or react negatively towards me
100.0%	Wanted to forget it happened
66.6%	Concerned others would find out
66.6%	Didn't know reporting procedure on campus
66.6%	Didn't think others would think it was serious
66.6%	Didn't think what happened was serious enough to talk about
66.6%	Didn't want the person who did it to get in trouble
66.6%	Fear of not being believed
66.6%	Fear the person who did it would try to get back at me
66.6%	Felt embarrassed or ashamed
66.6%	Had other things I needed to focus on and was concerned about (such as classes or work)
66.6%	I thought I would be blamed for what happened

This is consistent with the CSM 2020 incident data as no incident reports were investigated by the Title IX Coordinator.

Introduction

In compliance with Maryland HB 571, the Community College of Baltimore County (CCBC) concluded its Bi-Annual Institutional Sexual Assault and Campus Climate Survey on Friday, April 1, 2022. After more than five weeks of surveying, we concluded with an overall response rate of 4% (n=549) Margin of error- 4.10% at 95% confidence.

Survey Administration

Sample

For our survey, the college began by inviting all registered credit students to participate. Reminders were sent via e-mail every two weeks and a \$2.00 incentive was offered to those who completed the survey on time. This year, with our students taking a variety of classes in different modalities (online, in-person, hybrid, etc.) we found that students were checking their e-mail at greater frequency, and students having additional time between classes we believe these factors helped keep our response rate consistent at 4% (n=549) compared to 2018 and 2016 results.

Instrument

CCBC chose to use an adapted form of the Maryland Higher Education Commission sample climate survey. Being a two-year institution, we changed some of the language questions offered for use. Taking the advice of MHEC, we adapted the survey to meet our population and needs. The final survey consisted of 44 questions in total. Eleven questions were demographic/response questions, 33 of the questions asked students to respond on a four-point Likert-like scale: 1- Strongly Disagree, 2. Disagree, 3. Agree, 4. Strongly Agree or 1- Very Unlikely, 2. Unlikely, 3. Likely, 4. Very Likely (see Appendix A).

Implementation

The survey was designed using a software package licensed to the college called SnapSurveys®. The survey was delivered completely online.

On February 1, 2022, an email was sent to all credit students at CCBC, inviting them to participate in the survey (see Appendix B). To increase the number of responses, a bi-weekly e-mail was sent to each student and a \$2.00 incentive was offered to completers.

Results

Demographics

Are you currently a full-time or part-time student at CCBC?

Full-time (12 or more credits) (respondents – 40.3%; 221) (student body – 23.8%), Part-time (11 or fewer credits) (respondents – 48.8%; 268) (student body – 76.2%)

Which campus/location do you consider your primary location?

Catonsville (26.4%; 145), Dundalk (*), Essex (45.9%; 252), Owings Mills (*), Online (*)

- Some students cannot be tracked by the “primary” campus as students often take classes at multiple locations within the same semester.

What is your current gender identity?

Male (respondents – 24.0%; 132) (student body – 35.7%), Female (respondents 65.9%; 362) (student body – 63.7%), Prefer not to say (*) - not asked in admissions, Other. (Please specify) (*)- Not asked in admissions.

What is your age?

18-24 (respondents – 44.4%; 244) (student body – 49.1%), 25-29 (12.0%; 66) (student body – 14.0%), 30-39 (respondents – 18.0%; 99) (student body – 16.9%), 40-59 (14.0%; 77) (student body – 10.9%), 60 and over (*) (student body – *), Prefer not to say (*)

What is your ethnicity (as you define it)?

Hispanic or Latino/a (*), Not Hispanic or Latino/a (76.3%; 419) Not asked in admissions/ Prefer not to say (*).

What is your race (as you define it)? Check all that apply

Asian (*) (student body *), Black or African American (respondents – 34.1%; 187) (student body – 40.3%), White (respondents 34.2%; 188) (student body – 38.2%), Prefer not to say (10.4%; 57)

*- Indicates a sample less than 10%

How do Respondents perceive the safety of the campus and the general climate?

Percentage answering (Agree/Strongly Agree or Likely/Very Likely):

- I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare- 79.7% (2020-80.0%; 2018-71.3%; 2016-73.0%)

- I feel like I am a part of CCBC- 72.1% (2020-70.7%; 2018-71.3%; 2016-82.0%)
- I am happy to be at CCBC- 87.1 (2020-86.3%; 2018-83.9%; 2016-88.0%)
- The faculty, staff, and administrators at CCBC treat students fairly- 85.3% (2020-84.0%; 2018-83.9%; 2016-87.0%)
- I feel safe at CCBC- 88.5% (2020-86.9%; 2018-85.0%; 2016-92.0%)

If a crisis happened on campus, CCBC:

- Would handle it well- 85.8% (2020-86.1%; 2018-83.4%; 2016-84.0%)
- Respond rapidly in difficult situations- 82.6% (2020-83.3%; 2018-83.4%; 2016-87.0%)
- Officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner- 84.8% (2020-84.9%; 2018-86.9%; 2016-87.0%)
- Does enough to protect the safety of students- 82.7% (2020-83.0%; 2018-78.4%; 2016-83.0%)

Most of the responses remain statistically similar in 2020 as they did in 2018 and 2016. The sample population in 2022 was much more similar to the average population served (older, more part-time, etc.). The relative statistically similar results inform us that the College's efforts to maintain its awareness and educational campaign to reach a broader audience, especially targeting part-time students have been successful and should continue.

How do respondents perceive the institution's readiness and ability to address issues of sexual assault and sexual violence in the areas of training, and education, support for persons reporting sexual assault and other misconduct, and administrators responsible for investigating misconduct?

Percentage answering (Neutral/Agree/Strongly Agree or Neutral/Likely/Very Likely):

- CCBC would take the report seriously- 94.5% (2020-95.1%; 2018-92.9%; 2016-94.0%)
- CCBC would do its best to maintain the privacy of the individual making the report- 95.3% (2020-95.2%; 2018-90.9%; 2016-96.0%)
- If requested by the individual, CCBC would forward the report to criminal investigators- 96.9% (2020-96.3%; 2018-88.9%; 2016-98.0%)
- CCBC would take steps to protect the safety of the individual making the report- 94.3% (2020-93.6%; 2018-87.4%; 2016-91.0%)
- CCBC would support the individual making the report- 94.2% (2020-92.9%; 2018-87.9%; 2016-95.0%)
- CCBC would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault and/or sexual violence- 93.1% (2020-91.0%; 2018-82.9%; 2016-90.0%)
- CCBC would handle the report fairly- 93.1% (2020-93.4%; 2018-86.4%; 2016-93.0%)
- Most students at CCBC would support the person who made the report- 85.5% (2020-85.8%; 2018-78.9%; 2016-82.0%)

It is important to note that since our survey in 2018, participation in the 2020 and 2022 surveys has shown an increase in full-time students as well as an increase in students between the ages of 18-24. This shift is in part due to a new way of distributing the survey,

higher response rates from the general population, and a shift in our enrollment demographics. As a result of our efforts from 2020-2022, our numbers are slightly higher across the board. This tells us that we need to continue to engage with our part-time student population on issues around Title IX. Beginning in 2018, the college has moved to an online primary prevention program. Moving to an online program has increased our participation rates. This increase in awareness has demonstrated itself in this survey with higher scores on a majority of the response questions.

What actions have you taken as a result of the 2020 survey results?

- Campus-wide annual Sexual misconduct prevention training for all college employees.
- Programs aimed at bystander education.
- Targeted programming offered to special populations (Athletics, Student Leaders groups).
- Campus-wide sexual misconduct prevention materials.
- Electronic materials developed for all students, faculty, and staff.
- Developed, re-edited, and distributed brochures for victims referred students, and faculty on an annual basis.

What actions will the institution most likely take based on the survey results?

We are very pleased with our overall survey results. There are two areas we found as outliers in the 2022 survey as well as in the 2020 and 2018 survey results. We continue to develop educational strategies and programmatic solutions to improve our scores in two specific areas. Percentage answering (Agree/Strongly Agree or Likely/Very Likely):

- The alleged offender(s) or their friends would try to get back at the person making the report- 49.4% (2020-57.2%; 2018-78.9%). Though we are quite pleased with the drop in our numbers, we continue to increase our awareness programming around the issue of retaliation and continue to support programmatic efforts to decrease this belief and remove it as a possible barrier to reporting. We met our 2020 goal to have this score below 50%. Our 2022-2024 goal is to have that number below 45%.
- If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to make a report at CCBC- 62.8% (2020-61.7%; 2018-56.7%). We are pleased that this number has increased slightly from both 2020 and 2018, we plan to increase the advertising to students on the multiple ways to report sexual assault/misconduct. Our goal is to have this score over 75% in the next 1-2 reporting cycles.

Institutional Steps

What have been the results of changes implemented since the last survey cycle?

- Targeted programming is offered to special populations.
- Explore grant funding opportunities through the Office of Violence Against Women.

What activities, services, programs, or other results have arisen from what was learned from the survey results?

- Campus-wide annual Sexual misconduct prevention training for all college employees.
- Campus-wide annual Sexual misconduct prevention training for students delivered remotely online.
- Programs aimed at bystander education.
- Campus-wide sexual misconduct prevention materials.
- Electronic materials were developed for all students, faculty, and staff.
- Developed and distributed updated brochures for victims, referred students, and faculty on an annual basis.

Frederick Community College

2022 Survey Administration

A task force consisting of the Executive Director of Planning and Institutional Effectiveness, the Research Analyst, the Title IX Coordinator, and the Executive Director of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion convened to update the Title IX/Sexual Harassment Campus Climate Survey 2022, previously deployed in spring 2016, 2018, and 2020. The survey assesses increased student awareness of Title IX, perceptions of the level of safety and the College general climate related to sexual harassment, and gauged their impressions of the College readiness and ability to address issues of sexual harassment. This year, the questions suggested by the Maryland Department of Health, Rape and Sexual Assault Prevention Programs were added to the questionnaire. The Senior Leadership Team approved the final questions. Also, the term sexual harassment was used throughout the survey based on the new federal government definition: *"sexual harassment as an umbrella category includes the offenses of sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking."*

The Premier SurveyMonkey software was utilized to administer the Title IX/Sexual Harassment Campus Climate Survey to the fall 2021 credit 18 and older students. Due to the uncertainty of the COVID-19 pandemic, the survey was deployed from November to December 2021 instead of the spring semester as in the past, allowing more time to collect the data.

Survey invitations were deployed to 4,010 college email or personal student email addresses (if provided at registration). As a means of encouraging further engagement, announcements were posted to FCC's Facebook page and Twitter feed. Participating faculty members also assisted by making students aware of the survey and completing it while in class. Weekly reminders were sent via the Office of Student Engagement's News Blast newsletter. Additionally, automatic reminder notices for non- and partial respondents were sent approximately three weeks after the project's launch. Finally, the week before the closing date, final reminders were posted on Blackboard, Twitter, and the News Blast. Furthermore, an additional survey link (disseminated in the News Blast and social media posts) was generated to reach potential respondents who did not regularly access their emails. The data analysis for this report is prepared based on 378 completed surveys which provide a 95% confidence level. These results can be used with about 5%+/- confidence interval for generalizing to the total fall 2021 population of returning students aged 18 years or older

The demographics of the respondents somewhat resembled that of the general campus population. All racial/ethnic categories were higher for the respondents by a few percentage points than the fall 2021 students. For example, Asian (+2%), Black or African American (+4.2%), and White (+8%) students were higher among respondents compared to fall 2021 student population, except the Hispanic/Latino survey participants were 1.9% fewer than the fall enrollment; males comprised 41.7% of the student population; however, they submitted 23.3% of the completed surveys. Ages of campus population vs. respondents varied, such as 15.0% fewer

respondents were 18 to 24 years old compared to 14.2% more of adult students 25 years and older. However, full-time students participated in 7.5% more than the general population for the fall of 2021.

Awareness about Sexual Harassment Policy and Procedures

The first two questions in the survey were about students' awareness of the sexual harassment policy and procedures. We were encouraged by students' response to the question, *"Are you aware that FCC has a Title IX Sexual Misconduct Policy and Procedures which addresses sexual and gender-based harassment?"* In 2022, 91.3% reported that they were aware of the policy and procedures, and only 8.7% reported that they were unaware of them. This rate was higher than in 2018 and 2020 (90%) and 2016 (62.1%) when this survey was first conducted. We consider this progress in informing students about the policy and procedures. We were also encouraged by the response to the question, *"Are the FCC procedures for reporting and addressing sexual harassment easy to find?"* In 2022, 40.6% reported that the sexual harassment procedures were easy to find, while 56.4% of the students responded that they had never looked for them, and 3.0% said they were not easy to find. These rates are very similar to 2020 when 42% reported it was easy to find the sexual harassment procedures. Also, these ratings have improved compared to the past two cycles of this survey. In 2018, 39.6% reported it was easy to find the sexual harassment procedures compared to the 2016 survey in which 16.4% said that they were easy to find.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

Section Two of the survey had four prompts that assessed the safety and the general climate concerning how FCC handles incidents of sexual misconduct. Regarding the question, *"If I need to report sexual harassment at FCC, I know a faculty or staff member who could help me,"* 75.8% of the students responded that they strongly agreed or agreed; 9.6% answered that they were neutral, and 4.8% disagreed. The other 9.9% of the students responded that they "Did not know/were uncertain/had no basis for judging." The rating in 2022 for this question was much higher (+8.1%) than 2020 ratings, where 67.7% of the students responded that they strongly agreed or agreed; 11.6% answered that they were neutral, and 6.0% disagreed. The other 14.6% of the students responded that they "Did not know/were uncertain/had no basis to judge." For the second prompt, *"I understand what happens when a student reports sexual harassment at FCC,"* 52.9% of the students responded that they strongly agreed or agreed; 16.9% answered that they were neutral, and 15.8% disagreed. The rest, or 14.4% percent of the students, responded that they "Did not know/were uncertain/had no basis to judge." These agreements to the item declined 7.5% compared to the 2020 survey where 60.4% of the students responded that they strongly agreed or agreed; 11.6% answered that they were neutral, and 11.0% disagreed. The rest or 16.9% percent of the students responded that they "Did not know/were uncertain/had no basis to judge." We are encouraged by the response to the third prompt, *"Addressing the issue of sexual harassment is the responsibility of the entire College community."* 94.3% of the students

responded that they strongly agreed or agreed; 4.0% answered that they were neutral, and 1.4% disagreed. Only one student (.30%) responded that they "Did not know/were uncertain/had no basis to judge. The agreement with this statement improved 4.9% when compared to 2020 responses; 89.4% of the students responded that they strongly agreed or agreed; 5.3% responded that they were neutral; 1% disagreed, and 4.3% of the students responded that they "Did not know/were uncertain/had no basis to judge." For the last prompt in this question, *"I believe FCC provides an environment that clearly communicates that sexual harassment and misconduct is not tolerated,"* 85.5% of the students responded that they strongly agreed or agreed; 9.0% responded that they were neutral, and 2.8% disagreed. Only 2.5% of the students responded that they "Did not know/were uncertain/had no basis to judge." Again, this question's ratings improved compared to the 2020 survey where 80.7% of the students responded that they strongly agreed or agreed; 9.3% responded that they were neutral, and 2.3% disagreed. Only 4.7% of the students responded that they "Did not know/were uncertain/had no basis to judge."

Perception of the Institution's Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Harassment

This section of the survey had four prompts related to the readiness and ability of the College to address issues of sexual harassment. For the first prompt, *"FCC considers any report of sexual harassment a serious matter,"* 87.4% of the students responded positively; 0.9% expressed disagreement; 5.4% of students were neutral, and 6.3% answered that they "Did not know/were uncertain/had no basis to judge." We are excited to see that students' trust improved in 2022 and their agreement rate with this item increased 7.4% compared to 2020 rates when 80.0% of the students responded positively; 1.3% expressed disagreement; 5.8% of students were neutral, and 12.9% responded that they "Did not know/were uncertain/had no basis to judge." For the second prompt, *"FCC protects the safety and well-being of everyone involved in the Title IX process,"* 80.2% of the students responded positively; 1.8% expressed disapproval; 10.6% of students were neutral, and only 8.3% answered that they "Did not know/were uncertain/had no basis to judge." Another improvement in agreement rating (+3%) compared to 2020 survey shows 77.2% of the students responded positively; 1.3% expressed disapproval; 5.8% of students were neutral, and 15.6% responded that they "Did not know/were uncertain/had no basis to judge." For the third prompt, *"FCC ensures fairness to everyone involved in the Title IX process,"* 77.1% of the students responded positively; 2.3% expressed disagreement; 8.3% of students were neutral, and 12.3% answered that they "Did not know/were uncertain/had no basis to judge." Again, in 2022, the agreement rate improved 2% compared to 2020 when 75.1% of the students responded positively; 1.3% expressed disagreement; 7.8% of students were neutral, and 15.7% responded that they "Did not know/were uncertain/had no basis to judge." For the fourth prompt, *"FCC provides education and training related to Title IX sexual harassment,"* 78.5% of the students responded positively; 11.9% expressed disagreement; 9.2% of students were neutral, and 8.6% responded that they "Did not know/were uncertain/had no basis to judge." Although, the agreement rating of 2022 students was 2.9% higher than those in 2020, the disagreement rating increased 9.5%. In 2020, 75.6% of the students responded positively; 2.4% expressed

disagreement; 9.2% of students were neutral, and 12.9% responded that they "Did not know/were uncertain/had no basis to judge." We are encouraged by the 2022 results which indicate that our intentional work to protect the safety and well-being of our students in the Title IX process has been noticed by our students. The responses about the awareness of receiving written or verbal information about sexual harassment were encouraging.

For the first prompt, 23.5% of the students in 2022 compared to 25.8% in 2020 and 23.2% in 2018 reported they received information about "*Dating, domestic, or intimate partner violence,*" followed by 37.1 % of 2022, 35.8% of 2020, and 26.8% of 2018. Respondents reported affirmatively to the item "*Where to go to get help if you or someone you know has experienced sexual harassment,*" followed by 37.1 in 2022, 33.6% in 2020, and 27.4% in 2018. In the same survey, students reported they know "*How to help prevent sexual harassment.*" 36.8 of the 2022 respondents compared to 39.3% of 2020 respondents received a "Definition of sexual harassment." This item was not included in the previous questionnaire. Although the ratings for these items improved in the 2022 survey, still on average, about 1/3 of the respondents reported that they did not receive written or verbal information at FCC about sexual harassment prevention, its definition, or where to get help if they experienced it. The next section listed reasons for "*What would keep you from reporting sexual harassment at FCC?*" 20.2% of 2022 and 13.8% of 2020 respondents reported "*feel nothing will happen;*" 22.5% of 2022 respondents, and 16.7% of 2020 respondents reported "*fear of retaliation;*" 17.3% of 2022 and 10.4% of 2020 respondents said "*unsure of reporting process;*" 19.6% of 2020 compared to 13.5% of 2020 respondents said "*fear of gossip and persecution by others on campus;*" 14.0% of 2022 and 10.1% of 2020 respondents indicated "*concerned about potential stigma;*" 21.1% of 2022 and 14.2% of 2020 respondents reported "*feelings of shame*" followed by 58.8% of 2022 and 59.4% of FCC students in the 2020 survey selected "*Nothing would stop me. I would report an incident of sexual misconduct.*" The decline of ratings in the items for this group of questions that asks what keeps students from reporting sexual harassment shows FCC must provide more educational training and materials to empower students to report sexual harassment if they experience or witness it. However, the Covid-19 pandemic in the past two years might have impacted the results as well.

Perception of the Institution's Helpfulness and Trust

The Maryland Department of Environmental Health Bureau suggested ten new questions, which we incorporated into our survey in 2022. The scales for these questions were *strongly agreed, agree, neutral, strongly disagree, disagree, and don't know/uncertain/no basis to judge*. Due to the space limitation for this report, only *strongly agree* and *agree* responses are reported. For the first prompt, "*I believe FCC provides an environment that clearly communicates that sexual harassment and misconduct is not tolerated,*" 87.8% of the respondents strongly agreed or agreed with this statement. The next statement, "*I believe that FCC would take a report of sexual harassment seriously*" was agreed by 92.1% of the students, which shows the strong trust students have in FCC. The other statement, "*If requested by the individual, I believe that FCC*

would forward a report of sexual harassment to criminal investigators (for example, the police),” received 89.1% agreement. The statement about trust, “I trust that FCC would forward a report of sexual harassment to criminal investigators (for example, the police) if the report includes criminal behaviors,” earned 92.1% agreement. Students’ response to the statement, “I believe that FCC would support the individual making a report of sexual harassment” also indicated a high agreement of 90.6%. The statement, *I believe that FCC would take action to address factors that may have led to reported sexual assault and/or sexual violence*” shows students’ trust since 90.4% of students agreed with the statement. Also, the statement “*I believe FCC would handle any report of sexual assault and/or sexual violence*” received 91.5% agreement. Lastly, we asked students to rate their agreement with “*I feel I am a part of this college.*” 84.0% agreed; 13.2% were neutral, and 2.9% disagreed. In this section, students were asked to respond to three questions rating their actions. For the statement “*would you call the police or authorities if you saw a group bothering someone in a parking lot or similar setting?*” 84.1% said they would likely call the police or authorities. For the second statement, “*would you confront a friend who was hooking up with someone who was passed out?*” 96.0% reported they would likely confront a friend in the described situation. For the last statement, “*would you confront a friend if you heard rumors that they forced someone to have sex?*” 89.8% said they would confront a friend in this scenario. The positive results for 2022 are more promising since the survey was conducted when the College was operating remotely.

The last section of the survey contained questions of a sensitive nature regarding specific experiences related to sexual harassment, and we informed respondents that continuing beyond this point was optional. However, several students shared their experiences and the responses were shared with the internal authority responsible for Title IX.

Institutional Steps

It is evident that the actions articulated in previous reports have positively affected our students' perceptions of sexual assault and misconduct. The goals listed below will be the responsibility of reporting areas within the Office of the Associate Vice President of Student Affairs and will be addressed in collaboration with the Office of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion.

Goals by Spring 2023:

The overarching goals for the next few years are around strengthening awareness through training, posting education campaigns to raise awareness, and strengthening Campus Climate to reach 50.0% of students through either the Safe Colleges Online Training, New Student Orientation, Student-Athlete training, and/or virtual or in-person presentations and/or training. The specifics of the initiatives are:

- Addressing Awareness of Title IX Protections:
 - Make the Title IX Sexual Harassment Webpage more accessible and have a reporting mechanism via the webpage.

- Conduct a poster campaign to raise awareness of the Title IX protections, policies, and processes, focusing on where students should go if they need help around sexual misconduct, including potentially passive education in bathrooms.
- Perceptions of Safety & Campus Climate:
 - Increase the online Safe College Title IX training completion rate by 50.0% based on fall 2021 student enrollment (511 students by 2023).
 - Continue to focus on new students and parents, focusing on minimizing stigma and fear around reporting.
 - Develop a new hire orientation for faculty and staff that addresses and provides an overview of Title IX.
 - Provide ongoing professional development and educational training on student conduct, Title IX, and the Student Code of Conduct.
- Continue offering fall and spring focused events on Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention, Bystander Intervention Training, Domestic Abuse Support, Special focus on Veterans, Identifying and Avoiding High-Risk Behaviors, Understanding Sexual Orientation, Inclusive Language involving Sexual Identity.
- Include community organizations with relevant support and information at the Wellness Fairs offered each semester.
- Continue to have a strong College presence at the Frederick LGBTQ Pride event with a College information table.
- Continue the College partnership with The Frederick Center to provide sensitivity training to the College and community.

Garrett College

I. Survey Administration

Garrett College administered the Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey via Survey Monkey (<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/GarrettCollege2022CampusClimateSurvey>). The same survey tool that was utilized for the 2020 submission was used in 2022 to gather more data to assist in the development of more programs related to sexual assault, assessment of current strategies, and identify areas of improvement. In 2020, the College added increased options under the categories related to gender identity and sexual orientation in efforts to collect data for future programming efforts. Shelley Menear, Director of Equity, Compliance, and Risk Management, sent an email to all College students on April 5, 2022 explaining the purpose of the survey and requesting their participation; she sent a follow-up email on April 11th and 14th. Students had the option to complete the survey through an emailed link or to participate in person on two different occasions. Incentives offered this year included giveaways at the tabling events and the opportunity to be entered to win one of two \$25 Amazon gift cards.

Of the approximately 528 undergraduate students enrolled for the spring 2022 semester, we received 34 responses as of the close of the survey, April 15, 2022, which corresponds to a response rate of 6.4% (up 1.5% from 2020). Although we have 47 African American students (8.9% of the undergraduates), six (1.1%) responded to the survey. Of the 452 white undergraduate students, 25 students (4.7%) completed the survey. Of the respondents, eleven were male, twenty were female, two identified as queer or genderfluid and one skipped the question. Only ten residential students (12.9% of those that live in housing) completed the survey.

The ability to offer incentives and in-person survey administration aided the College in seeing a small increase in participation rates from past years; however, low enrollment and decreased student traffic on campus impacted response rates. The small respondent pool makes it difficult to interpret the survey findings and understand the students' concerns. Therefore, it continues to be challenging to determine where to focus attention and what changes to make since we may not know that there is an issue or concern until there is an incident or after.

II. Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

Concerning safety on the campus and the general campus climate, 84.5% of the respondents feel safe at Garrett College (up 22.6% from 2020). The percentage of respondents who were neutral was 6.0% (down 17.8% from 2020). Regarding the general campus climate, 78.7% of students feel campus faculty, staff, and administrators treat them fairly, a 12.0% increase from the 2020 submission. When asked if they feel a part of the College, 63.6% of respondents strongly agreed (a 13.6% increase from 2020). From the data, we can deduce that feelings of safety on campus and overall campus climate has increased. Given the small proportion of responses in comparison to the overall number of enrolled students, again we struggle with determining accurate perceptions.

III. Perception of Institution’s Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

With respect to the students’ perception of our institution’s readiness and ability to address issues of sexual violence, approximately 85.3% of students were neutral or agreed/strongly agreed that if a crisis happened on campus that Garrett College would handle it well and in a fair and responsible manner (28.2% higher than 2020). Twenty-nine respondents (85.3%) felt it likely/very likely that Garrett would take reports seriously and 30 (88.2%) felt the College would likely/very likely do its best to maintain confidentiality. Out of the 34 respondents, four students appeared to be uncertain about how Garrett College would protect a person’s privacy, protect the reporter’s safety, and implement actions to address factors that may have led up to the incident.

In examining perceptions around training and education, 50.0% of the respondents confirmed written or verbal information from Garrett College regarding the definition of sexual assault/misconduct and relationship violence (down 12.0% from 2020). Of the respondents, 14.7% (5 students) said they had not and 26.4% (9 students) were unsure/don’t remember if they have received written or verbal information from the College regarding policy and programming around sexual assault and misconduct. One would expect these percentages to be higher since the website, College Catalog, and semesterly disclosure email explicitly describes this policy and other related policies and students receive notification at the beginning of each semester. Students are also required (effective Fall 2017) to complete an online primary prevention program. Up until 2021, the College used a third-party program called ‘*Not Anymore*’, but transitioned to an in-house training starting Fall 2021. 316 students completed the ‘*Not Anymore*’ program during the 2020-21 school year while 219 completed the in-house training during the 2021-2022 school year. Participation in this program for this school year was good, and the College is looking for methods to increase participation among students. One downside to the in-house training is that there is currently no way to solicit comments/feedback from students like with the “*Not Anymore*” program. This is being investigated since past comments the College received from students who completed this program provided a better understanding of perceptions and what students are looking for in regard to additional training and education around sexual violence.

IV. Institutional Analysis and Action Steps

As a result of the 2020 submission data, Garrett College has continued to increase its prevention education and awareness programming and activities and continually works to meet the needs of the students; however, the COVID pandemic provided great challenges to doing that effectively. Garrett College continues its close working relationship with the Dove Center, which focuses on building a partnership between the crisis center and the College. The Dove Center is on campus every Thursday during the school year offering education and activities, as well as private counseling services. For the last three years pre-pandemic, the Dove Center and the College have collaborated to hold the “Consent Revolution”, an afternoon of programming in observance of Sexual Assault Awareness Month in April. We look forward to holding this event in the 2022-2023 school year.

A significant update since the 2020 submission was the update to the College's Equity Grievance Policy and related process. In response to the Federal Title IX regulations, the College adopted its *Policy on Equal Opportunity, Harassment, and Nondiscrimination for All Faculty, Students, Employees and Third-Parties*, modeled after ATIXA's "One Policy, Two Procedures" model.

Program participation, like survey participation, is challenging in the college environment. Students over the years have requested particular training and programming; however, participation levels continue to be very low. This is problematic as it is hard to determine if the request is for information that attracts a large population of the college or just small subset as illustrated by the received comments in the climate survey. Programs that offer some form of incentive, such as prizes or food, are often better attended but are difficult with a small budget. The Office of Equity, Compliance, and Risk Management will continue to examine avenues to reach the student population, such as continued efforts with small population groups like residential students and athletes.

In conclusion, Garrett's biggest challenge is utilizing data from such a small proportion of the student body to drive action and/or change. To increase participation in future survey administration, we will once again try to set up tablets in the cafeteria and work closely with the First Year Experience faculty and the residence hall staff to complete the survey. Garrett will also use the comments from the 2022 submission to incorporate the following topics into programs: clarification of reporting mechanism; dating violence; impact of trauma; the role of alcohol in sexual assaults; and bystander prevention. Garrett will continue its efforts to combat sexual violence on campus, and will explore additional methods of data collection as it relates to these issues.

HAGERSTOWN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey Report: 2022

Survey Administration

During the 2015 legislative session, the State enacted HB 571 (Md. Education Article, §11-601), a law requiring all higher education institutions to conduct a sexual assault campus climate survey. Results of the survey, along with an incident report, are to be submitted to the Maryland Higher Education Commission (MHEC) by June 1. MHEC, in turn, is required to compile a report aggregating institution-level data on the incident report.

During the reporting period of May 11, 2020 (first day following the last reporting period) through May 14, 2022 (commencement), Hagerstown Community College (HCC) received two reports of incidences related to sexual assault or other sexual misconduct. See incident report attachments for more information.

In February 2022, HCC sent via Qualtrics to registered full-time and part-time credit students aged 18 and older (2,511) a link to the Sexual Assault and Misconduct Campus Climate Survey. Students taking classes at their high schools were excluded from the sample. The purpose of the survey was to ascertain students' perceptions related to safety, sexual assault/unwanted sexual and relationship aggression/violence experiences among students. The link was included in a cover email explaining the purpose of the survey, which was sent to the students by the Dean of Students, who also serves as the Title IX Coordinator for Students. Consistent with the 2020 survey administration, reminder emails were sent later.

There were 223 students who clicked on the link, and of those, 76.7 percent (171) completed the survey. There was a decrease in survey responses compared to the surveys in 2018 and 2020.

Table 1. *Survey respondent statistics*

	2016	2018	2020	2022
FT and PT Students	3,435	3,352	3,022	2511
Interacted with Survey	172	324	391	223
Survey Responses	121	241	252	171
Overall Response Rate	3.5%	7.2%	8.3%	6.8%
Response Rate of Those That Interacted	70.3%	74.4%	64.5%	76.7%

Of those respondents, 54.5 percent were full-time students, 61.2 percent were aged 18 to 24, 75.4 percent were female, and 74.1 percent were white. This is fairly reflective of the composition of the HCC student body and consistent with the previous surveys, with the exception that full-time students account for less than 30.0% of the student population and the survey also slightly overrepresents female students.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

According to responses, 97 percent feel welcome on campus, 98.2 percent feel safe, and 94.2 percent feel that HCC employees are genuinely concerned about the welfare of students. These responses are consistent with the results from the 2020 survey.

- Students feel safe on campus. (3.37)
- HCC employees are genuinely concerned about the welfare of students. (3.36)

There was an increase amongst the survey respondents in terms of HCC police officers' presence on campus in comparison to 2020: 87 percent (vs 85.7%) of those responding strongly agree/agree the officers are present on campus, but still down from the highest point in 2016 (89.8%).

- HCC police officers are present on campus. (3.22)

Perceptions of Institution's Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

When asked about perceptions of how HCC might handle a report of sexual assault or violence, 84.8 percent felt the college would report the incident to local law enforcement officials (compared to 97.7% in 2020), 95.7 percent felt that the report would be taken seriously (compared to 95.1% in 2020), and 95.6 percent feel that HCC will make appropriate referrals to counseling or mental health agencies.

- The college would make sure that local law enforcement agencies were contacted for crimes occurring on campus. (3.58)
- The college would take the report seriously. (3.43)
- The college would provide the victim with referrals to appropriate counseling, mental health or other agencies. (3.38)

In terms of questions related to reporting/contacting campus officials for help, responses were consistent with 2020's survey. HCC has an opportunity to improve information sharing with students. Over half of the respondents (52.9 percent) indicated they strongly agreed/agreed that they know who to contact on campus for help, while 54 percent know what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual assault on campus.

- If a friend or I were a victim of sexual misconduct, I know who to contact on campus for help. (2.68)
- I understand what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual misconduct at the college. (2.65)

Institutional Analysis and Action Steps

Generally, HCC students feel safe and reported a positive campus climate. Student responses will guide HCC in making more positive changes to its campus to help ensure safety for all students and increase student knowledge about sexual misconduct awareness, reporting and procedures on campus. Student responses continue to make college officials more aware of the need for information sharing and awareness training related to sexual assault and relationship violence. The college is committed to reviewing efforts from 2020-2022 and comparing with those implemented in prior years. Many efforts remain consistent, including information regarding Title IX and related issues, along with the name of the Title IX Coordinator for Students, continue to appear on two different pages in the Student Handbook and several links to relevant pages within the HCC Web site, and Title IX continues to be discussed by the Dean of Students during New Student Orientation. Initiatives include sharing Title IX Sexual Misconduct information in a virtual orientation program (required of students beginning Spring 2018 who do not attend the in person new student orientation before they can receive a parking pass and student ID card), regular emails sent to all students (every 7.5 weeks, or twice a semester) that includes sexual misconduct information, and an online Student Assistance Form option located within the Current Students tab on the HCC website and on Web Advisor, our student registration system (reports submitted go directly to the Dean of Students for immediate response). Enhanced initiatives include more signage across campus likely to attract students' attention, more focused emails on sexual misconduct reporting, enhancement of slide information shared in the virtual student orientation and enhanced campus programming coordinated by our BIT/CARE team and the Student Activities Office. Additional college personnel have received Title IX related training in the past year.

A detailed, cross-campus review of the most recent Campus Climate Survey results will take place prior to the start of the new academic year. In particular, the results will be shared with college personnel trained in Title IX procedures. Continued focus in the year ahead will be made on ensuring more students and employees are aware of resources and knowing what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual misconduct.

Harford Community College

I. Survey Administration

Harford Community College (HCC) is committed to a secure, healthy, non-discriminatory learning environment for its students and supports the efforts of the State to assure that all students in Maryland are safe and informed about the laws and resources available to them. The College, in accordance with Maryland Education Article §11-601, participated in the sexual assault climate survey in 2022. The survey used was a modified version of the Maryland Higher Education Commission Model Survey instrument. The College decided to include Section Three: Experiences in the questionnaire to learn more about the lived experiences of our students relating to sexual assault. Directions were clear that answering the survey would not result in the reporting of a crime due to the anonymity that was built into the survey design.

The Harford Community College Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey was administered using an online survey tool (Survey Monkey) to all enrolled credit students age 18 and older during the month of March 2022. The survey was delivered via email to all credit students, with two email reminders sent throughout the month. The total survey population was 3,821 students; 167 responses were received for a response rate of 4.4%. The overall response rate in 2020 was 6.3% and in 2018 it was 10.5%. The decrease in the response rate is partly due to the decline in the College's enrollment.

As in 2020, female respondents were overrepresented in the responding population, with 69% female respondents versus being 60% of the credit student population. Similarly, full-time students were overrepresented, with 53% of full-time respondents versus 32% of the full-time credit student population. As in the prior surveys, most respondents live at home with parents or guardian; 66.7% in 2022, 66.6% in 2020 and 64.4% in 2018. Furthermore, 71% of the total respondents were aged 18-24 in 2022 versus 69.6% in 2020. This report reflects the responses from the credit population of students across all age groups excluding those who were younger than 18 years of age.

II. Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

Overall responses from this 2022 survey indicate that students feel safe, feel cared for, and are treated fairly. The Spring 2022 administration shows us that the majority of students responded they either agree (44.3%) or strongly agree (40.2%) with the statement, "I feel safe on campus." However, Harford did see a decline of five percentage points from the Spring 2020 (89.52%) administration to the Spring 2022 (84.4%) administration for those that agree/strongly agree. The 2022 survey also indicates a majority of respondents agree (47.5%) or strongly agree (26.2%) with the statement, "The College does enough to protect the safety of students." Responses to this statement indicate a 6.6% increase from 2020 agree/strongly agree (67.1%) to Spring 2022 agree/strongly agree (73.8%).

The majority of 2022 survey responses indicate students either agree or strongly agree with those questions that indicate our employees are concerned about them. To the statement, "I think instructors/faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare," 44.3% agree and 37.7% strongly

agree. When asked about Harford administrators, “I think other administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare,” responses were 41.3% agree and 33.9% strongly agree. Students also had favorable responses for staff, 43.4% agree and 32.8% strongly agree with the statement, “I think other HCC staff are genuinely concerned about my welfare. A comparison of responses to these statements from our 2020 and 2022 administrations shows that students are reporting higher rates of agree and strongly agree responses. For example, there is a 4.82% increase in agree/strongly agree statements from Spring 2020 (71.2%) to Spring 2022 (82.0%). The percent increase for administrators was the most significant at 16.2%, increasing from 59.0% in Spring 2020 to 75.2% in Spring 2022. Responses about staff also show a positive change from 66.5% in Spring 2020 to 76.2% in Spring 2022.

The 2022 administration of the survey also demonstrates positive responses to the statement, “The faculty, staff, and administrators at this school treat students fairly.” The data shows 54.5% agree and 33.6% strongly agree with this statement. The 2022 administration shows a 5.2% increase in agree/strongly agree responses from Spring 2020 (83.3%) to Spring 2022 (88.5%). In addition, most respondents feel they are valued in the classroom/learning environment, 92.6% agree/strongly agree and feel a part of the College, 71.3% agree/strongly agree. Both of these indicators are increases from the 2020 administration.

III. Perceptions of Institution’s Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

Every semester the College provides comprehensive prevention and training programs for students and employees. These programs educate the campus community about situations of potential harm and warning signs of sexual assault; encourage safe bystander intervention and review potential ways to take action and take into account the barriers that may make it difficult to intervene; and promote social norms that encourage helping behavior and mutually respectful relationships and sexuality. Students enrolled in their first semester of degree programs and new employees in their first days of employment are expected to complete online training about sexual harassment and sexual assault. Completion of these programs requires that students and employees read and acknowledge our College’s policy that prohibits sexual assault; review definitions sexual assault, and consent in our local jurisdiction; learn about safe and positive options for bystander intervention and risk reduction; and access information on the procedures our College follows when sexual assault is reported and rights within disciplinary proceedings.

In the spring 2022 survey administration, 82.7% of survey respondents indicate that they believe that the College is either Very Likely or Likely to support an individual who reports an incident of sexual assault and sexual violence. Furthermore, survey participants responded that they perceive that it is Very Likely or Likely at a rate of 59.5% that most students at the College would support a person who reports an incident of sexual assault or violence.

Survey respondents agree or strongly agree at a rate of 66.8% that the College would handle a campus crisis well. The majority of respondents indicate that the College responds rapidly in difficult situations. Additionally, most respondents (84.5%) believe it is Likely or Very Likely that the College would take any report of sexual assault or violence seriously. Students indicated

a perceived high likelihood that the College will take measures to ensure the privacy of individuals who report incidents of sexual assault or sexual violence with a combined response rate of Likely or Very Likely at 86.0%.

There is substantial growth in the participant responses that respond favorably to support for students reporting incidents of sexual assault and sexual violence as well as student perception of the response from the College in investigating and responding to such reports. For example, since the last survey administration in 2020, there has been a 4.5% increase in the perception that other students would be likely or very likely support someone who reported an incident. An even larger gain of 6.8% is observed when comparing the responses for the 2020 and 2022 surveys where more students indicated a higher likelihood of the College taking the report seriously in the most recent survey administration. Students also report feeling more likely that the College would protect the safety of the individual making the report with a 5.2% increase in the respondents indicating Very Likely or Likely that the College would take steps to protect the safety of the individual making the report compared to the 2020 survey.

IV. Institutional Analysis and Action Steps

The trends in incidents for Sexual Assault I and II remain very low. There was only one incident of Sexual Assault I in reporting years 2018 and 2022; no reports in 2020. As for Sexual Assault II, only one incident was reported in all reporting years (2018, 2020, and 2022). The victim in the 2022 report declined to proceed with filing a formal complaint.

In contrast, for Other Sexual Misconduct, the number of incidents reported is higher. For reporting year 2018, eight (8) incidents were reported. At that time, the institutions were not required to categorize the incidents. For 2020, five (5) incidents were reported and were broken down into the categories of dating violence (1), stalking (2), and sexual harassment (2). Four of the incidents occurred on campus, while the remaining incident took place at a school-sponsored event. Victims reported most of the incidents, with three formal investigations. Two could not be pursued as the College had no authority over the perpetrator. For reporting year 2022, there is one incident reported for Other Sexual Misconduct – stalking, which occurred between a student and a non-student.

It should be noted that Other Sexual Misconduct incidents are more typical for the community college sector. This may be due to lack of residential housing, which is predominantly common for four-year institutions. While HCC has experienced prior reports of Sexual Assault I and II, the higher incidence remains in Other Sexual Misconduct. The 2022 survey also yielded results which show an increase among students that faculty, staff and administrators care about their welfare and will be treated fairly.

Since the last survey cycle the College has successfully implemented and will soon complete a grant project awarded by the Department of Justice Office of Violence Against Women Grants to Reduce Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking on Campus Program. The Sexual Assault and Violence Education (SAVE) Project team consists of campus personnel and community partners from the Sexual Assault Spouse Abuse Resource Center (SARC) and the Harford County Sheriff's Office. Among its numerous strategic initiatives, the SAVE Project

aims to create a sustainable culture change that emphasizes coordinated community response to sexual assault and intimate partner violence, increase the visibility of 24-hour, confidential victim services, implement comprehensive prevention programming, and clearly define and distribute response policies, procedures, and protocols.

One of the highest needs based on the 2020 survey results was to improve efforts to disseminate written (i.e., brochures, email) or verbal (i.e., presentations, training) information about sexual assault and sexual violence. SAVE Project partners prioritized the coordination of communications about sexual assault prevention, confidential services, reporting, and Title IX response so that information is distributed in consistent and mutually reinforcing ways. Peer educators also assisted with the implementation of a new College Instagram account focused on preventing intimate partner violence. From 2020 to 2022 Harford widely implemented in-person and online bystander intervention and prevention programs with a broad cross-section of new and continuing students. Participation in these programs provided another avenue for learning about SARC's services, campus and community resources, and other ways to get help if they or someone they know experiences sexual violence.

From 2020 to 2022, the percentage of respondents indicating they received information about where to go to get help if they or someone they know is sexually assaulted (Q14.7) increased from 41.4% to 59.8%. Furthermore, the percentage of respondents indicating they received information about how to help prevent sexual assault and sexual violence increased from 50% to 59.8% (Q14.6). While the percentage of respondents indicating they received information about how to report sexual assault and sexual violence (Q14.5) increased from 45.0% in 2020 to 50.6% in 2022, it appears the results leveled out to a similar finding of 49.9% in 2018 instead of steadily improving over time.

Another area for comparison from the past 3 survey results is the barriers students experience to reporting. When participants were asked what concerns or thoughts might make them unlikely to tell campus authorities about a sexual assault they might know about at HCC, the number one concern from 2018 to 2022 has been not knowing how to report it on campus, with 55.77% in 2022, 54.07% in 2020, and 58.06% of respondents having this concern in 2018.

Based on these results, Harford will take steps to reduce barriers to reporting, particularly focusing on increasing student's knowledge of and comfort with reporting options on campus, in the community, and with confidential resources. As the SAVE Project grant ends, the College will transition the education and training programs, coordinated community response team, and protocols with community partners to Title IX and Student Affairs departments. Future sexual violence awareness campaigns, social media, and ongoing activities will continue to address the common fears of retaliation, negative reactions from others, victim blaming, and not being believed and strive to dispel myths about sexual violence.

Howard Community College
Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey Report

May 27, 2022

Survey Administration

Dr. Willis, president, and her senior management team reviewed the model survey provided by the Maryland Higher Education Commission (MHEC). It was decided to use most of the questions on that model (see Appendix A- Howard Community College (HCC) Survey). On February 25, 2022, the president emailed the 4,696 students attending HCC during the spring semester who were between the ages of 18-24 years old. This is 56.3% of the spring semester student body. The message contained the link to the web survey form. Over the next two months, Dr. Willis made three further email appeals for participation. This is the same process and survey as used in 2020.

After three appeals, 260 students responded. 1 person did not verify their age as 18 or older so this report is based on the 259 valid respondents; 3.05% of the spring population and 5.5% of the sample selected for the survey. Therefore, we have established a 95% confidence level with an confidence interval of +/-5.92%. The respondent pool contained students representative (gender, race, ethnicity) of the overall sample and spring student composition although a higher percent of males answered and more students chose transgender or not to identify their gender.

	Respondents	18-24 Year Olds in Spring Semester	All Spring Semester Students
Gender			
Male	34.5%	41.8%	35.2%
Female	54.8%	47.9%	52.4%
Transgender/non-binary	6.77%	10.3%	12.5%
Unknown	3.95%	0%	0%
Racial/Ethnic Group			
American Indian/Native American	1.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Asian	9.7%	15.4%	14.8%
Black/African American	15.4%	26.7%	29.7%
Hispanic/Latino	9.3%	15.7%	13.0%
Native Hawaiian/Other/Pacific-Islander	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
White	27.0%	29.3%	29.0%
2 or more races	6.9%	7.7%	6.1%
Unknown	30.5%	5.0%	7.3%

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

Respondents reported that HCC provides a safe campus with a positive campus climate. Question five provided the most relevant information for this answer. 85.9% of the respondents chose agreed or strongly agreed when asked if they felt safe on this campus. 81.7% said “I am happy to be at this college”. 86.5% strongly agreed or agreed that faculty, staff, and administrators respect what students on this campus think. 80.65% of the respondents agreed or strongly agreed that they feel valued in the classroom/learning environment and 82.7% felt that the faculty, staff, and administrators at this school treat students fairly. 80.7% reported that faculty are genuinely concerned about their welfare and 70.4% thought administrators are genuinely concerned about their welfare. Since many of these students are fairly new to campus, it was not surprising that only 45.1% felt “close to people on this campus” and 20.9% disagreed or strongly disagreed. All of the results except the last one improved compared to those in the 2020 survey.

Perceptions of HCC’s Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

Respondents reported that HCC is ready and able to address issues of sexual assault and sexual violence in areas including training and education, support for persons reporting sexual assault and other misconduct, and administrators responsible for investigating misconduct. Questions six and seven provided the most relevant information for this answer.

	Strongly Disagree/ Disagree	Neutral	Strongly Agree/ Agree
Question 6			
If a crisis happened on campus, the college would handle it well.	4.7%	21.1%	74.2%
The college responds rapidly in difficult situations.	4.7%	30.8%	64.5%
College officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner.	3.8%	26.8%	69.5%
The college does enough to protect the safety of students.	3.8%	22.6%	73.6%
Question 7			
The college would take the report seriously.	4.0%	11.9%	84.2%
The college would do its best to maintain the privacy of the individual making the report.	3.4%	13.5%	83.2%
If requested by the individual, the college would forward the report to criminal investigators (for example, the police).	2.3%	17.0%	80.8%
The college would take steps to protect the safety of the individual making the report.	5.7%	15.3%	79.1%
The college would support the individual making the report.	4.0%	18.6%	77.4%

The college would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault and sexual violence.	6.9%	18.3%	74.9%
The college would handle the report fairly.	5.1%	23.4%	71.4%

As in 2020, the students were confident that the college would be highly responsive.

Institutional Analysis and Action Steps

Based upon the 2020 survey results, the college continued its efforts to maintain a safe learning and working environment free from any form of sexual misconduct. Additionally, HCC enacted a public safety sexual misconduct response protocol to ensure consistency in utilizing best practices when responding to sexual misconduct incidents. The Title IX deputies also trained 100% of anyone new to the academic divisions on sexual misconduct, Title IX, and related accommodations. Lastly, HCC increased the amount of training offerings related to Title IX for students and employees.

The college will continue its sexual misconduct information and training campaigns, to inform students, faculty and staff of what to do and where to go for help, if an incident occurs. Questions nine, ten, eleven, and twelve provided the most relevant information for this answer.

Before coming to HCC, 71.2% of the respondents reported that they had already received information or education about sexual assault. 72.2% of the respondents said they would go with the friend to the police department if they reported they were raped.

Since coming to the HCC, respondents reported that they had received written (such as brochures and emails) or verbal information (such as presentations and training) about the following: HCC Sexual Misconduct policy (83.9%), the definition of sexual assault (53.3%), how to report a sexual assault (39.4%), where to go to get help if someone you know has been sexually assaulted (38.7%), Title IX protections against sexual assault (70.1%), and how to help prevent sexual assault (32.1%).

Question 10	Strongly Disagree/ Disagree	Neutral	Strongly Agree/ Agree
a. If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to get help on campus.	29.4%	18.6%	52.0%
b. I understand what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual assault at the college.	29.4%	23.7%	46.9%
c. If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to make a report of sexual assault.	35.2%	18.2%	46.6%

Although most students knew where to get help and where to make a report and 46.9% understood what happened when a report is made to the college, there is room for improvement in this area since 29.4% of the students did not. Hence the college will continue its sexual misconduct information and training campaigns.

Howard Community College is committed to ensuring that part-time students are provided with necessary information and resources, including policies, procedures, and processes pertaining to Title IX reporting.

Montgomery College

I. Survey Administration

For the 2022 cycle, Montgomery College (MC) administered the same survey that was adopted for the 2016, 2018 and 2020 surveys, which were based on the MHEC model survey.

The survey was administered using Survey Gizmo, the College’s standard survey software. The online survey was open February 14 – April 8, 2022. Invitations to participate were sent by email to all 15,585 credit-bearing students enrolled in the Spring 2022 semester. MC faculty were also encouraged to promote student participation. The MC Student Health and Wellness Center played a key role in publicizing the availability of the survey through social media platforms. Three \$50 gift cards to the MC bookstore were offered as an incentive to increase participation.

The only survey process changes since the last administration were the absence of in-person events to recruit participants and the absence of faculty commitments to administer the survey. Even without these two recruitment efforts, 1,230 students participated in the survey resulting in a statistically representative sample (7.8%) of the spring enrollment.

MC Credit Student Census vs. Respondent Census

	Spring 2022 Enrollment	Survey Census
Gender*		
Female	8472 (54.4%)	279 (22.6%)
Male	7000 (44.9%)	424 (34.4%)
Unknown	113 (0.72%)	12 (1.0%)
Race/Ethnicity		
Black	4077 (26.2%)	279 (22.6%)
Hispanic**	4054 (26.0%)	406 (33.0%)
White	3298 (21.2%)	424 (34.4%)
Asian	1941 (12.5%)	192 (15.6%)
Multi-race	561 (3.6%)	88 (7.1%)
Native Am/Pacific Is.	60 (0.4%)	60 (4.8%)
Unknown/Other	1594 (10.2%)	158 (12.8%)
Age Range		
18 to 24	9960 (63.9%)	801 (65.7%)
25 and over	4439 (28.5%)	399 (32.7%)
17 and under	1185 (7.6%)	n/a
Unknown/Withheld	1 (< 1%)	20 (1.6%)
Total	15,585	1,230

* None of the other gender identities in the survey are officially recognized in MC's student database and are therefore excluded here.

** Hispanic denotes an ethnic group and not a race. Thus, the Hispanic respondent count is divided amongst the respective race group totals.

II. Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

As shown in the Q5 grid, the majority of respondents feel the overall MC climate is positive, safe, inclusive, and considerate of their wellbeing. The “I feel safe on this campus,” subitem strongly supports their perception of overall safety at 87.1%, which is slightly lower (-0.9%) than last cycle. In comparison with the 2020 survey, the greatest increase (+1.4%) was in response to “I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare.” The most significant decrease (-3.2%) was in response to the item “I feel close to people on this campus.” This is likely due to the effects of pandemic induced remote instruction. Open ended responses solicited many comments from students saying they struggled to answer these questions since they were learning in a remote environment due to Covid-19 and had never been on campus. Given these comments, it’s not surprising that responses trended downward on the majority of items in this category.

Comparison of Q5 (2020) to (2022) responses*	2020 responses (%)	2022 responses (%)	% Change
I feel valued in the classroom/learning environment.	741 (91.5%)	1103 (90.3%)	-1.2
I think faculty, staff, and administrators respect what students on this campus think.	724 (89.5%)	1093 (89.5%)	0.0
I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare.	672 (83.2%)	1030 (84.6%)	+1.4
I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare.	628 (77.8%)	935 (77.3%)	-.5
I feel close to people on this campus.	542 (67.2%)	778 (64%)	-3.2
I feel like I am a part of this college.	642 (80.0%)	963 (79.4%)	-.6
I am happy to be at this college.	707 (88.2%)	1070 (88.8%)	+.6
I think the faculty, staff, and administrators at this school treat students fairly.	701 (86.9%)	1036 (85.1%)	-1.8
I feel safe on this campus.	711 (88.0%)	1053 (87.1%)	-.9
I believe this school is trying hard to make sure that all students are treated equally and fairly.	695 (86.3%)	1059 (87.0%)	+.7
I believe that students at this school respect one another.	695 (86.2%)	1050 (86.7%)	+.5
I feel Public Safety officers are visible and accessible	620 (77.1%)	939 (77.5%)	+.4

*Combined Agree and Strongly Agree Scores

III. Perceptions of Institution’s Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

When assessing MC’s Training and Readiness, Q16 reads, “Since you came to Montgomery College, have you received written information (such as brochures or emails) or verbal information (such as presentations or training) from anyone at Montgomery College about the following? Please check all that apply.” The table below provides a summary of the responses.

Comparison of Q16 Responses	2020 Responses (%)	2022 Responses (%)	% Change
Student Code of Conduct	405 (51.8%)	652 (54.2%)	+2.4
How to report an incident of sexual misconduct	242 (30.9%)	430 (35.7%)	+4.8
Where to go to get help if someone you know experiences sexual misconduct	245 (31.3%)	452 (37.6%)	+6.3
The definitions of types of sexual assault	248 (31.7%)	432 (35.9%)	+4.2
Title IX protections against sexual misconduct	221 (28.3%)	382 (31.8%)	+3.5
How to help prevent sexual misconduct	212 (27.1%)	395 (32.8%)	+5.7
None of the above	247 (31.6%)	301 (25.0%)	-6.6

The results suggest a significant increase in the percentage of students in the 2022 cycle who received information on how to prevent sexual misconduct, how to report sexual misconduct, and how to help a victim. In every category, the percentage of students who received critical information about sexual misconduct increased. There was a significant decrease (-6.6%) in the number of students who did not receive any written or verbal information about sexual misconduct.

Q7 suggests survey participants think MC would respond appropriately to an incident of sexual misconduct. When asked how MC might respond if a student reported an incident of sexual misconduct, data shows that students (average 82.4% likelihood) feel that MC would take the report seriously and respond promptly to address the issue fairly, protect the reporting party, honor their request on how to proceed, and provide support services. This has not changed from the 2020 cycle.

Q12 results indicate a significant increase in students’ understanding about what happens when a student makes a report. This includes increases in students’ understanding of where to get help and where to make a report. While there are improvements over the last cycle, work remains in terms of increasing the level of awareness on how to make a report.

Comparison of Q12 Responses*	2020 Responses (%)	2022 Responses (%)	% Change
If a friend or I experienced sexual misconduct, I know where to go to get help on campus.	473 (59.5%)	735 (61.5%)	+2.0
I understand what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual misconduct at Montgomery College.	452 (57.3%)	718 (60.0%)	+2.7
I would know where to go to make a report of sexual misconduct.	450 (57.1%)	705 (59.2%)	+2.1

*Combined Agree and Strongly Agree Scores

The survey measures student perception of their willingness to seek assistance from MC Offices and local community resources. Students reported a 33.8% likelihood that they would seek assistance from MC’s Title IX Office, compared to a 50.3% likelihood in 2020; this is a

significant decrease in likelihood to report directly to the Title IX Office and must be resolved. The survey shows the largest percentage of students would seek assistance from the local police department, 68.1%, and the second most likely place to report is directly to MC Public Safety 66.1%. That local law enforcement was identified as the primary reporting resource this cycle is likely a result of students living in the surrounding community and not being on campus for the majority of the reporting cycle.

IV. Institutional Steps

Examining the data over prior cycles, a strong relationship emerges between how survey respondents say they would report sexual misconduct and how reports are actually received by the College. The survey data continues to show that students say they are most likely to report to someone other than the Title IX Coordinator and this is reflected in the incident log. Reports are most frequently made to a responsible employee and then referred to the Title IX Coordinator. This isn't an institutional concern, as long as responsible employees inform the Title IX Coordinator of all reports that come to them.

The 2022 survey revealed the most frequently experienced forms of sexual misconduct by survey respondents are sexual harassment (49.2%), stalking (41.7%) and sexual exploitation (30.0%). Sexual harassment has consistently emerged as the most frequently experienced form of sexual misconduct by students and the most frequently reported to the Title IX Coordinator. Given that consistency, it's critical that MC invest in prevention and awareness efforts that specifically address sexual harassment. Stalking remains a high frequency experience as well and is frequently reported to the Title IX Coordinator. Across the 2018, 2020 and 2022 cycles, stalking was reported as the second or third most frequent form of sexual misconduct experienced.

Since the last survey cycle, the Title IX module was removed from the online orientation for new students. This may be the cause of the significant decrease (-12.3 %) in student awareness of the Title IX process. However, during the last cycle, the dedicated VAWA coordinator expanded prevention education offerings and boosted social media related to sexual misconduct. The VAWA coordinator is responsible for the overall prevention education efforts of sexual violence at MC. Positive gains in student awareness are likely due to her efforts.

In light of the 2022 survey results and incident report data, MC will take the following actions:

- Continue to work with campus stakeholders to build students' awareness of the Title IX Coordinator's role, where to report sexual misconduct, and specific details about the Title IX grievance process. Efforts will include a focus on orientation information supported by subsequent training opportunities so that students continue to receive valuable messaging throughout their time at MC.
 - The Title IX office commits to engaging the Title IX Advisory Committee in developing a new strategy to ensure consistent awareness messaging.
- Since the survey data shows that students are most likely to disclose to responsible employees, the Title IX Coordinator will advocate for required training for responsible employees.

V. Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Misconduct

As in past survey cycles, a solid majority of survey participants (81.6%) say since coming to MC they have not experienced any unwanted sexual violence or unwanted sexual contact. A total of 114 respondents responded that they had experienced unwanted sexual contact since coming to MC.

When comparing this to the incident data collected, there were a total of 20 reports of sexual misconduct to the Title IX Office. Given that the College was in remote operation status during the majority of the 2-year cycle, it is not unexpected that the number of reports was significantly lower than the prior cycle, which included 81 reports of sexual misconduct.

Almost half the respondents who indicated they were assaulted say the incident took place on campus or during a school-sponsored activity held off-campus (49.1%). Almost half state the incident was perpetrated by a current or ex-romantic partner (48.1%). Among these reported incidents the abuser was an unknown person (42.7%), another MC student (44.5%), or an MC employee (30.9%).

While 68.5% of respondents who indicated they were assaulted told someone, only 59.2% told someone who works for the college. Given that MC is a community college without residential facilities and that the College was in remote status throughout the majority of the reporting period, it's not unusual to see so many incidents were not reported to the College. Many students may not make the connection to incidents that occurred in the community and the option of making a report to the College.

Students who didn't disclose their incidents to MC cited shame (47.8%) and privacy (52.2%) as their rationale for nondisclosure.

Sexual Misconduct	2020 Responses (%)	2022 Responses (%)
Sexual Intimidation	12 (20.0%)	25 (20.8%)
Sexual Harassment	30 (50.0%)	5 (49.2%)
Sexual Exploitation	11 (18.3%)	36 (30.0%)
Stalking	23 (38.3%)	50 (41.7%)
Dating Violence	7 (11.7%)	30 (25.0%)
Domestic Violence	5 (8.3%)	22 (18.3%)
Sexual Assault I Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse	8 (13.3%)	31 (25.8%)
Sexual Assault II Non-Consensual Sexual Contact	12 (20.0%)	24 (20.0%)
None/Other	12 (20.0%)	10 (8.3%)

Prince George's Community College Campus Climate and Sexual Assault Survey 2022

Part I: Survey Administration

For the 2022 Campus Climate and Sexual Assault Survey, Prince George's Community College (PGCC) used an online survey, which included primarily items suggested by MHEC. Most items were the same as the 2020 and 2018 administrations of the survey to aid in longitudinal analyses. The institution did not incur additional costs related to the administration of this survey. The survey instrument was developed by existing employees and distributed by software that was already licensed for use.

The target population for this survey was students who were 18 years or older and taking credit courses for Spring 2022. A total of 9,759 students met this criterion and received an anonymous link to the survey through their college email account. Each student was sent an email inviting them to participate in the survey, followed by two subsequent email reminders. In total, 265 students responded to the survey (127 complete and 138 partial) resulting in a 2.7% response rate. Both complete and partial responses were included in the analysis in an attempt to use all available information to inform the college's decisions for future actions. Students were informed that the survey was voluntary in the email communications and on the survey itself. Students were allowed to skip any question that they did not feel comfortable answering. We did not offer any incentives for participation. Since the last administration of the survey, we altered the survey slightly to improve clarity and applicability for our student population.

Similar to the college student population as a whole (65.0%), a majority of the survey respondents who provided their gender identified as females (78.6%), with those identifying as males accounting for 19.4%, and those identifying as non-binary or genderqueer accounting for 2.0%. Also like the student population (64.0%), the majority of the survey respondents (67.0%) identified as Black or African American, with 2.8% identifying as Asian (3.9% in student population), 15.6% Hispanic/Latino (16.5% in student population), 8.7% White (3.8% in student population), and 4.1% Two or More Races (4.0% in student population). Of the survey respondents who provided their sexual orientation, 77.8% identified as heterosexual, 5.1% as homosexual, 12.0% as bisexual, and 5.1% as some other orientation. The respondent population consisted of three generally even populations; full time students with some in-person courses (36.4%), part time students with some in-person courses (29.2%), and online/remote only students (34.4%).

Part II: Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

Students were asked about the general campus climate and their experiences on campus regarding inappropriate behaviors on campus (e.g. making sexist jokes, being sent offensive sexual materials, etc.). Participants were also asked if they experienced any of the following inappropriate behaviors in a class or work setting at the college, in a social setting at the college, or any other settings at the college (e.g., off-campus events, school trips).

General Campus Climate

Attitudes toward PGCC

Item (N)	% Strongly Agree or Agree
Faculty, staff, and administrators treat students fairly. (N=185)	79.5%
I feel valued in the classroom/learning environment. (N=183)	73.8%
Faculty, staff, and administrators respect what students on campus think. (N=186)	73.1%
I feel like I am part of this college. (N=184)	71.2%
I feel safe on campus. (N=184)	68.5%
I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare. (N=186)	66.1%

How PGCC would respond to a crisis or serious incident.

Item (N)	% Strongly Agree or Agree
The college does enough to protect the safety of students. (N=183)	59.6%
If a crisis happened on campus, the college would handle it well. (N=186)	58.1%
College officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner. (N=185)	56.8%
The college responds rapidly in difficult situations. (N=182)	55.0%

Incidents/Experiences on Campus

- E-mailed, texted, or used social media to send offensive sexual jokes, stories, or pictures to you (N=121, 99.2% never experienced)
- Said crude sexual things to you, or tried to get you to talk about sexual matters when you didn't want to (N=123, 98.4% never experienced)
- Seemed to be bribing with some sort of reward if you agreed to engage in a romantic relationship with that person (N=118, 97.5% never experienced)
- Sexist remarks or jokes in your presence (N=126, 95.2% never experienced)
- Made inappropriate comments about your or somebody else's body or appearance in your presence (N=123, 92.7% never experienced)

Compared to the previous administrations of this survey, a greater percentage (82.5%, N=126) of respondents reported having never experienced any of these types of incidents or behaviors on campus in 2022 (2020: 69.5%, N=636; 2018: 67.0%; N=427 and 2016: 55.5%; N=364).

Part III: Perceptions of Institution's Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

Participants were asked if they received written or verbal communications around sexual assault or sexual misconduct since arriving at the college related to the following ($N=171$):

- How to report a sexual assault (36.3% received)
- Where to go to get help if someone you know is sexually assaulted (36.3% received)
- The definition of sexual assault (26.3% received)
- How to help prevent sexual assault (21.6% received)
- Title IX protections against sexual assault (15.2% received)
- How to intervene if they were a bystander (12.9% received)

Of those who answered this question, 51.5% (compared to 52.6% in 2020 and 61.4% in 2018) indicated they had not received any information about any of the topics listed above. The most common way respondents ($N=54$) indicated they received sexual misconduct information or training was at their new student orientation (67.5%). Additionally, 13.8% report receiving this information during a class presentation, 3.4% in student leadership training, and 16.3% in some other way. Of the respondents that indicated they received sexual misconduct training or information on various topics, 83.9% - 96.8% somewhat agreed or strongly agreed that the information or training was useful in increasing their knowledge on the given topic (similar to 2020: 79.3% - 93.9%).

In addition to the education and training, participants were asked to rate the institution's preparedness to handle sexual misconduct cases. In 2020, 69.7% - 79.3% of students agreed or strongly agreed that the College would take any of the following actions. In 2022, the following results were found:

Item (N)	% Strongly Agree or Agree
If requested by the individual, the college would forward the report to criminal investigators (for example, the police). ($N=127$)	81.9%
The college would do its best to maintain the privacy of the individual making the report. ($N=128$)	81.3%
The college would take the report seriously. ($N=127$)	79.5%
The college would take steps to protect the safety of the individual making the report. ($N=127$)	77.2%
The college would support the individual making the report. ($N=126$)	75.4%
The college would handle the report fairly. ($N=128$)	74.2%
The college would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault and sexual violence. ($N=127$)	72.5%

Students were also asked about their awareness and use of the following campus resources:

- College Police and Public Safety ($N=128$, 78.1% aware, 1.6% used)
- Counseling Services ($N=129$, 72.1% aware, 10.1% used)
- Blue Emergency Call Boxes ($N=128$, 57.8% aware, 5.5% used)
- Violence Prevention Center ($N=128$, 46.1% aware, 1.6% used)
- Title IX Coordinator ($N=126$, 39.7% aware, 0.8% used)

The Senior Director of Compliance serves as the Title IX Coordinator. This position is supported by the Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs and the Vice President for Equity, Culture, and Talent who serve as Deputy Title IX Coordinators. This leadership team is supported by the Chief of the Department of Public Safety, Director of Talent, Labor Relations, and Engagement, Program Coordinator for Student Conduct and Community Standards, and mental health counselors in the Wellness Center. As per Title IX regulations, the Senior Director of Compliance conducts investigations of alleged sexual misconduct involving students; while others serve as hearing officers and decision makers or support for the process or students.

Part IV: Institutional Steps

The survey rate during this cycle decreased in the number of participants 9.7% response rate to 2.7%. The institution is offering both in-person and online course modalities. The overwhelming number of students at our institution have participated in online classes since the start of the pandemic.

In the past two years, Prince George's Community College has increased our awareness programming in writing, on-campus and online. Students attitudes towards PGCC have stayed the same during this cycle when compared to the last. We have seen a slight decrease on the number of students knowing how to respond to a crisis or serious incident. Lastly, the College has spent time, money and outreach for responsible reporters as described in the Jeanne Clery Act. However, our online and on-campus experiences are the most promising. For example, 90.4% never experienced crude sexual conversations in person and 94% never experienced inappropriate online offensive material.

The topic of sexual misconduct was infused in conversations in the classroom and our extension centers. Additional non-academic offering occurred via email and on-campus programming. As one example, students were invited to a facilitated session from Collegiate Empowerment in Spring 2022 titled "Zero Shades of Gray," which discussed sexual violence, consent, and bystander intervention. During the end of the cycle the college placed emphasis on developing more information for the College community online and has submitted a proposal for a Violence Against Women's Act grant to supplement and support our efforts with the Violence Prevention Center."

Part V: Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Misconduct

A survey question asked if the student experienced any unwanted sexual violence or unwanted sexual contact on campus such as kissing, touching, harassment, stalking, etc. This year, of the 126 students who answered this question, 99.2% indicated they had not experienced any unwanted sexual violence or unwanted sexual contact, 0.8% preferred not to answer, and 0.0% indicated they had such experiences. Because no students reported these experiences, we will not provide additional data in this section, as we have in the past. While we are encouraged

by the improvement from 2020, we recognize that there were far fewer students responding to the survey than in past years and with the pandemic, many of these students are not regularly on campus.

Wor-Wic Community College

Survey Administration

In November 2021, credit students were invited to respond to the college’s sexual assault campus climate survey. The survey questions, created during the first survey cycle in 2015-2016, were designed to gather information regarding student perceptions related to safety and sexual assault. Employees from various areas on campus, such as public safety and student development, were involved in reviewing sample surveys and developing questions appropriate for Wor-Wic students.

The survey was administered to credit students between 18 and 24 years old who were enrolled in the fall of 2021. Students in the following special populations were excluded: students living on campus at Salisbury University through a joint program, corrections and law enforcement students training at the college’s criminal justice academy and students enrolled in high school.

The survey was conducted in an online format and invitations were emailed to Wor-Wic student email addresses. Four reminder emails and a text message were sent within the next two weeks. The survey was then sent to personal email addresses. Two reminder emails were sent over the next week. Of the 1,121 students surveyed, 362 responded, resulting in a 32.3% response rate. Race and gender breakdowns (61.3% white and 34.0% male) for the respondents were reflective of all students in the population of interest. The sample was large enough to generalize the results for the student population with a 95.0% confidence level and a 4.2% margin of error.

To encourage responses to the survey, the email subject line included an engaging message and the first question of the survey was embedded in the email body. Demographic information was acquired from the college’s student information system in order to keep the survey short. Reminder emails were sent every two to three days. Faculty teaching the college’s student development course were asked to mention the upcoming survey in class and encourage students to respond. More than three-fourths of the enrollments in this course are students between 18 and 24 years old.

Changes made since the last survey cycle include sending a text message to non-responding students at the same time as the first email reminder. The text message was personalized with the student’s first name and requested the student to check their email and complete the survey.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

According to research experts, campus climate surveys are one of the best ways to get a true description of sexual assault concerns on a campus. Students were asked about their perception of the campus climate.

Of the respondents, the following agreed or strongly agreed that:

98.6%	they feel safe on campus
98.6%	they feel welcome on campus

98.6%	employees respect what students think
97.8%	public safety officers are present on campus
97.8%	employees treat students fairly
97.5%	employees are genuinely concerned about the welfare of students

The results seem to indicate that Wor-Wic students who are 18-24 years old have a very positive perception of the campus climate. Almost all (98.6%) agreed that they feel safe and welcome on campus, and that employees respect what students think.

The percentage of student agreement with each of these statements increased between 0.5 to 3.3 percentage points from the last survey administration. Agreement with employees treating students fairly experienced the largest increase (3.3 percentage points).

Perception of Institution’s Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

Sexual assault and sexual violence is widespread in America. Often times, sexual assault can leave victims feeling helpless and in need of support to regain a sense of control. Therefore, it is the college’s responsibility to give survivors the assistance they need to regain their educational confidence, as well as to provide a safe learning environment for all students. Students were asked about their perceptions of how the college would respond to a crisis or incident on campus.

Of the respondents, the following agreed or strongly agreed that:

99.2%	the college would make sure that local law enforcement agencies were contacted for crimes occurring on campus
96.9%	the college would issue a timely warning of a crisis or incident to students
96.1%	college officials would handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner
94.7%	the college is prepared to handle a crisis

In addition, students were also asked how the college might handle a report of sexual assault or sexual violence. Of the respondents, the following agreed or strongly agreed that:

98.9%	the college would report the incident to local law enforcement officials, if requested by the victim
98.9%	the college would provide the victim with referrals to appropriate counseling, mental health or other agencies
98.3%	the college would take the report seriously
98.0%	the college would protect the confidentiality of the victim

Finally, students were asked if they knew who to contact and if they understood the process of what would happen in the reporting of a claim of sexual assault at the college. Of the respondents, the following agreed or strongly agreed that:

91.8%	victims or witnesses can report crimes by sending a confidential text message to the college’s public safety department
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80.1%	they understood what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual assault at the college
77.6%	if they or a friend were assaulted, they would know who to contact

The results indicate that Wor-Wic students who are 18-24 years old have a very positive perception that the college will contact local law enforcement officials, give timely notification to students and be prepared to respond to a crisis (99.2%, 96.9% and 94.7%, respectively). They also have confidence that the college will provide support for persons who report sexual assault or other sexual misconduct. Students perceive that the college will provide the victim with referrals to appropriate agencies for help, take a report seriously and ensure that the victim's confidentiality is protected (98.9%, 98.3% and 98.0%, respectively). They also felt that college officials would handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner (96.1%) and report the incident to local law enforcement officials if requested by the victim (98.9%).

In addition to training provided in the college's Fundamentals of College Study course, students are informed at various campus activities how to report an incident and what happens afterwards. Almost two-thirds of respondents reported that they had received written or verbal communication from someone at the college about the definition of a sexual assault, how to report an assault and where to go for help. About half recalled learning about Title IX protections and how to help prevent sexual assault. More than three-fourths of respondents reported that they know who to contact if they or a friend were assaulted and that they understand what happens when a claim is reported. Most were aware that crimes can be reported by sending a confidential text message to the college's public safety department (91.8%).

Awareness that crimes can be reported by sending a confidential text message increased by almost 6.0 percentage points from the last survey administration. The percentage of students who agreed that the college is prepared to handle a crisis and would provide the victim with referrals to appropriate agencies increased by 3.2 and 3.0 percentage points, respectively. Other student perceptions also had positive changes, although knowing who to contact on campus for help if a friend or the student were sexually assaulted decreased 1.1 percentage points. Receiving written or verbal information from the college regarding sexual assault prevention, reporting and protections also decreased between 3.3 and 10.1 percentage points.

Institutional Analysis and Action Steps

Perceptions of campus climate continue to be very positive, and trend data over the last three reporting cycles for the survey indicate a stable, welcoming climate where students feel safe and believe they are treated fairly. Wor-Wic continues to emphasize safety to all students during New Student Welcome sessions and orientations, as well as in the required Fundamentals of College Study course. The college also trains employees, both full time and part time, on the importance of safety and measures to take to prevent and report safety incidents.

Trend data over the last three reporting cycles also demonstrate that students believe the college will appropriately respond to a crisis, and that the college will correctly handle reports of sexual assault or sexual violence. Again, an emphasis on safety and sexual misconduct issues from the beginning of a student's tenure with the college gives students confidence that the college is

prepared to handle these issues. Frequent training and awareness activities across the campus also help create positive perceptions about the college's willingness to be transparent about a crisis or incident, and to assure students that the college will take any reports of sexual misconduct seriously. The college's Eastern Shore Criminal Justice Academy, and the presence of law enforcement officers on campus associated with the academy, also inspires confidence among students that the college will correctly report incidents to local law enforcement.

There is no correlation between the changes in the incident data and trends found in the survey data, and Wor-Wic continues to have very few incidents reported each cycle. Events promoting sexual assault awareness had to be suspended during this cycle due to the pandemic, so that could account for the reductions in written or verbal information received from someone at the college. Students received an onslaught of information electronically during the pandemic, but even though the information was circulated, it may not have been remembered at the time the survey was available.

Moving forward, Wor-Wic continues to improve how it communicates with its students. Changes are being made to the curriculum of the college's student development course. With these changes, greater effort will be made to inform new students how to prevent and report sexual assault, as well as the definition of sexual assault and Title IX protections afforded students. Also, Wor-Wic has introduced a new online student orientation that addresses, among other orientation topics, Title IX and what to do when there is a sexual assault. Like all colleges, Wor-Wic is awaiting the Biden Administration's update to the Title IX regulations, and this will result in additional communication across campus.

Public Four-Year Institutions

BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY
Report on Findings from the Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey
to the Maryland Higher Education Commission

The University prepared this report in accordance with the Maryland Higher Education Commission's (MHEC) *Institutional Guidelines for the Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey*. During the 2015 legislative session, the State enacted HB 571 (Md. Education Article, §11-601), a law requiring all higher education institutions to conduct a sexual assault campus climate survey. The University conducted the survey February 16, 2022 – March 16, 2022. The results of the survey are recorded below in accordance with MHEC reporting guidelines.

Methodology

Bowie State University's (BSU) Office of Equity Compliance (OEC) in conjunction with the Office of Planning, Analysis and Accountability reviewed the MHEC Guidelines, developed a survey plan, administered the survey, analyzed the results and prepared recommendations for action. After reviewing the Guidelines and discussing various survey administration approaches, BSU administered the survey online, attached as Appendix A.

We created a stratified student sample based on random draws proportional to the composition of the population, oversampling freshmen and students in housing. Students under the age of 18 were excluded, and all academic levels were included (i.e. freshmen, sophomores, juniors, seniors, and graduate students).

The survey yielded 255 responses. This represents 5.0% of the student population (UG=4.8%; Grad=3.4%) enrolled as of the spring 2022 term census date. Respondents are representative of the population (gender, race/ethnicity, enrollment status).

The findings described in this report examine all responses and compare results by respondent’s type of residential housing status, gender, and those who reported having experienced unwanted sexual contact or sexual violence since coming to BSU.

EXPERIENCES

- 67.0% of respondents received information or education (that did not come from the University) before attending BSU about sexual assault. The information they received was either written or verbal information, or training about the following:

Answer Choices	Responses
The definition of sexual assault	55.7%
How to report a sexual assault	43.9%
Where to go to get help if someone you know is sexually assaulted	43.5%
Title IX protections against sexual assault	19.2%
How to help prevent sexual assault	38.0%

- Most respondents reported that they received some type of information from BSU whether as written (brochures, emails) or verbal information (presentations, discussions), or through training (formal or informal)

Answer Choices	Responses
The definition of sexual assault	42.7%
How to report a sexual assault	39.2%
Where to go to get help if someone you know is sexually assaulted	37.3%
Title IX protections against sexual assault	25.5%
How to help prevent sexual assault	28.6%

- 41.0% of respondents have heard of the Office of Equity Compliance/Title IX Coordinator.

BSU’s Survey is in Appendix A. Respondents were asked if they experienced Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault I, Sexual Assault II, Stalking, Dating Violence, or Domestic Violence, with definitions for each as defined by BSU’s policy. The survey asked whether respondents reported the incident to either the Office of Equity Compliance/Title IX, Campus police, local law enforcement or BSU staff, faculty or student worker. The survey also asked if the respondent sought services from faculty/staff at BSU, the Wellness Center, Counseling, off-campus resources, or any other provider. If the respondent indicated they reported to a BSU entity they were asked to rate their satisfaction with how we handled the report.

Analyses for each category follows. The trends that are consistent among each category are:

- For respondents who indicated they experienced an incident since attending BSU, the majority indicated the incident(s) took place on-campus.
- Most of the respondents who reported seeking services sought counseling or services from off-campus resources.
- Almost all respondents indicated that they did not report the incident(s).
- There are significant differences in supportive agreement among those who reported a sexual incident on almost all questions.

SEXUAL HARRASSMENT

16 respondents experienced sexual harassment since coming to BSU. 12 of these respondents state the incident took place on-campus, and 3 state the incident occurred off-campus. Those who reported their experiences to an office or individual at BSU did so as follows:

Office of Equity Compliance/Title IX	2
Campus Police	0
Local law enforcement	0
BSU Staff, faculty or student worker	1

Two of the three respondents who reported their incident were satisfied with how BSU handled the report.

The respondents were asked to indicate all services they sought following their experience:

Faculty/Staff at the University	0
Wellness Center	1
Counseling	3
Off-campus resources	1
Other	0
Did not seek services	9

SEXUAL ASSAULT

17 respondents experienced sexual assault since becoming a BSU student. For 14 of these respondents, the incident occurred on-campus, 2 respondents indicated the incident occurred off-campus, and 1 indicated that the incident occurred during a school sponsored activity held off-campus.

Those who reported these incidents did so to the following internal officers:

Office of Equity Compliance/Title IX	1
Campus Police	0
Local law enforcement	0
BSU Staff, faculty or student worker	0

One of the respondents who reported the incident was satisfied with how BSU handled the report.

The respondents were asked if they sought services from any of the following and checked all that applied:

Faculty/Staff at the University	0
Wellness Center	2
Counseling	4
Off-campus resources	3
Other	0
Did not seek services	8

SEXUAL ASSAULT II

21 respondents experienced sexual assault II since becoming students at BSU. 14 of the incidents took place on-campus, 4 incidents occurred off-campus, and 3 incidents occurred during a school sponsored activity held off-campus.

The respondents who reported experiencing sexual assault II since coming to BSU reported, if at all, as follows:

Office of Equity Compliance/Title IX	1
Campus Police	0
Local law enforcement	0
BSU Staff, faculty or student worker	0

One of the respondents who reported the incident was satisfied with how BSU handled the report.

The respondents were asked whether they sought services from any of the following and checked all that applied, with the majority declining to seek services:

Faculty/Staff at the University	1
Wellness Center	1
Counseling	3
Off-campus resources	4
Other	0
Did not seek services	12

STALKING

18 respondents experienced stalking since becoming BSU students. 12 of these incidents took place on-campus, 2 incidents occurred off-campus, and 2 incidents occurred during a school sponsored activity held off-campus.

The respondents were asked to indicate if they reported the incident to any of the following and checked all that applied:

Office of Equity Compliance/Title IX	1
Campus Police	1
Local law enforcement	1
BSU Staff, faculty or student worker	4

Seven of the respondents who reported the incident were satisfied with how BSU handled the report.

The majority of the respondents did not seek services after an incident, and those who did indicate they chose the following:

Faculty/Staff at the University	0
Wellness Center	0
Counseling	0
Off-campus resources	2

Other	0
Did not seek services	13

DATING VIOLENCE

6 respondents experienced dating violence since becoming BSU students. 3 incidents took place on-campus, 3 incidents occurred off-campus.

The respondents were asked to indicate if they reported the incident to any of the following and to check all that apply:

Office of Equity Compliance/Title IX	1
Campus Police	1
Local law enforcement	1
BSU Staff, faculty or student worker	1

Two of the respondents who reported the incident were satisfied with how BSU handled the report.

The respondents were asked whether they sought services from any of the following and were asked to check all that apply:

Faculty/Staff at the University	0
Wellness Center	0
Counseling	2
Off-campus resources	1
Other	3
Did not seek services	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

*Fewer than 10 responses

4 respondents experienced domestic violence since coming to BSU; 2 of these respondents indicate that the incidence took place on-campus.

The respondents were asked to indicate if they reported the incident to any of the following and were asked to check all that apply:

Office of Equity Compliance/Title IX	0
Campus Police	0
Local law enforcement	0
BSU Staff, faculty or student worker	0

The respondents were asked whether they sought services from any of the following and to check all that apply:

Faculty/Staff at the University	0
Wellness Center	0
Counseling	0
Off-campus resources	0
Other	0

Safety on Campus and General Campus Climate

In response to Question 47f, respondents selected "I feel safe on this campus" as the strongest indicator for students' perception of overall campus safety. Of the respondents, 78.0% agreed or strongly agreed that they felt safe on BSU's campus. Only 15.0% disagreed with this statement. When examining gender or types of residential housing, there was no statistical difference in responses. However, students who expressed having experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past expressed a much lower level of safety on campus- specifically, 33.3% agreed or strongly agreed they felt safe on BSU's campus while 51.9% disagreed with the statement.

Questions 47a and 47e explored whether the staff respected students and treat them fairly. Seventy-three percent (73.0%) agreed or strongly agreed that faculty, staff and the administrators respect what students think; 27.3% disagreed or strongly disagreed. Seventy-eight percent (78.0%) felt that staff members treat students fairly and 22.4% disagreed. The percentage who agreed and strongly agreed was much lower at 53.7% among those who experienced a sexual incident or lived on-campus, with 46.3% and 53.85% disagreeing respectively.

Questions 47b addressed the students' perceptions on whether the faculty is concerned for student's welfare both on and off campus. Seventy-three (72.7%) percent agreed or strongly agreed faculty are concerned about their welfare both on and off campus, and 27.3% disagreed with the statement.

Question 47c addressed the students' perceptions on whether the administration is concerned for student's welfare both on and off campus. Seventy-one (70.7%) percent agreed or strongly agreed that administrators are concerned about their welfare both on and off campus and 29.3% disagreed. When compared to responses from those who reported experiencing a sexual incident since becoming a student at BSU, 63% agreed or strongly agreed, 37.0% disagreed; of those who lived in residential housing just 38.5% agreed or strongly agreed, and 61.5% disagreed. There were no significant differences when comparing responses among genders.

Questions 47d and 47g addressed the student's perception of being part of the University community. Sixty-seven percent agreed or strongly agreed they felt a part of the community, 33.0% disagreed. There is a significant difference among respondents who reported a sexual incident, with 55.6% agreeing or strongly agreeing and 44.4% disagreeing.

Sixty-two (61.6%) percent of students agreed or strongly agreed that the University cares more about its students than its reputation, 38.4% disagree. There is a significant difference among

those students who reported a sexual incident with 27.8% agree or strongly agree with the statement and 33.3% disagree and 38.9% strongly disagree.

Campus Readiness and Responsiveness

Questions 48a – 48e addressed students’ perception of how BSU would respond to crisis and incidents.

- 48a.) 76.5% percent of the students agreed that the campus has a plan in place to respond to crisis situations, 23.5% disagreed. There were not significant differences in the responses based on gender or type of housing. Respondents who experienced unwanted sexual contact since coming to BSU expressed a higher level of disagreement (31.5%) and lower level of agreement (68.5%) with perceived crisis preparedness.

48a). The University has a plan in place to respond to crisis situations.

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Strongly Disagree	5.1%	14.8%	20.5%	5.7%	3.7%
Disagree	18.4%	16.7%	15.4%	21.4%	11.1%
Agree	60.2%	66.7%	61.5%	58.6%	66.7%
Strongly Agree	16.3%	1.9%	2.6%	14.3%	18.5%

- 48b.) 80.6% of students agreed the University would follow its plan in a crisis situation, 19% disagreed. There were not significant differences in the responses based on gender or type of housing. Those who had experienced unwanted sexual contact since coming to BSU expressed higher levels of disagreement (37.1%) and lower levels of agreement (63.0%) with this statement.

48b.) This University would follow its plan in crisis situations

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Strongly Disagree	5.1%	13.0%	20.5%	5.7%	3.7%
Disagree	14.3%	24.1%	15.4%	15.7%	11.1%
Agree	61.2%	61.1%	61.5%	61.4%	63.0%
Strongly Agree	19.4%	1.9%	2.6%	17.1%	22.2%

- 48c.) Seventy-two percent (72.5%) agreed or strongly agreed the University would respond rapidly to difficult situations, 27.6% disagreed. There were not significant differences in the responses based on gender. Those who experienced unwanted sexual

contact since coming to BSU expressed higher levels of disagreement (44.5%) and lower levels of agreement (55.6%) with this statement. Of those who reside on campus the levels of disagreement were highest at 53.8% and agreement at 46.2%.

48c.) The University responds rapidly to difficult situations.

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Strongly Disagree	8.2%	24.1%	33.3%	10.0%	3.7%
Disagree	19.4%	20.4%	20.5%	20.0%	18.5%
Agree	54.1%	53.7%	43.6%	54.3%	55.6 [^]
Strongly Agree	18.4%	1.9%	2.6%	17.1%	22.2%

- 48d.) Seventy-seven percent (76.6%) of students agreed or strongly agreed University officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner, 23.5% disagreed or strongly disagreed. There were not significant differences in the responses based on gender. Those who experienced unwanted sexual contact since becoming BSU students expressed higher levels of disagreement (38.9%) and lower levels of agreement (61%) with this statement, and of those who lived on-campus 43.6% disagreed and 56.4% agreed.

48d.) University officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Strongly Disagree	5.1%	9.3%	12.8%	5.7%	3.7%
Disagree	18.4%	29.6%	30.8%	20.0%	14.8%
Agree	63.3%	61.1%	56.4%	62.9%	66.7%
Strongly Agree	13.3%	0%	0%	11.4%	14.8%

- 48e.) Sixty-five percent (65.3%) agreed or strongly agreed the University does enough to protect the safety of students, 34.7% disagreed or strongly disagreed. There were not significant differences in the responses based on gender. However, those who had experienced unwanted sexual contact and those who lived on campus expressed higher levels of disagreement.

48e.) The University does enough to protect the safety of students

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted	On-Campus	Female	Male
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		Sexual Contact			
Strongly Disagree	10.2%	21.8%	30.8%	10.0%	11.1%
Disagree	24.5%	54.5%	56.4%	28.6%	14.8%
Agree	46.9%	21.8%	12.8%	50.0%	40.7%
Strongly Agree	18.4%	1.8%	0%	11.4%	33.3%

Questions 49a – 49g asked respondents how BSU might handle incidents of sexual assault or sexual violence.

- Seventy-eight percent (78.1%) of all respondents said it would be likely that the University would fully investigate any reports made. At least eight percent said it would be likely that the investigation would remain private, that a criminal investigation would take place if requested, that the individual making the report would be safe and supported, that BSU would take actions to address factors that led to the assault, and that BSU would handle the report fairly. However, those who reported unwanted sexual contact said it would be unlikely at a much higher rate for each of these areas. Those who lived on campus also said it would be unlikely at a much higher rate for each of these areas.

49a.) The University would fully investigate any reports made.

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Very Unlikely	3.1%	7.7%	8.1%	2.9%	3.8%
Unlikely	18.8%	48.1%	51.4%	21.7%	11.5%
Likely	50.0%	40.4%	37.8%	50.7%	50.0%
Very Likely	28.1%	3.8%	2.7%	24.6%	34.6%

49b.) The University would do its best to maintain the privacy of all individuals named in the report.

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Very Unlikely	3.1%	7.7%	8.1%	2.9%	3.8%
Unlikely	9.4%	36.5%	32.4%	8.7%	11.5%
Likely	56.3%	42.3%	43.2%	59.4%	50.0%
Very Likely	31.3%	13.5%	16.2%	29.0%	34.6%

49c.) *If requested by the reporting individual, the University would forward the report to the police.*

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Very Unlikely	2.1%	7.7%	8.1%	1.4%	3.8%
Unlikely	7.3%	36.5%	32.4%	8.7%	3.8%
Likely	52.1%	42.3%	43.2%	55.1%	46.2%
Very Likely	38.5%	13.5%	16.2%	34.8%	46.2%

49d.) *The University would take steps to protect the safety of all individuals named in the report.*

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Very Unlikely	4.2%	13.5%	16.2%	4.3%	3.8%
Unlikely	12.5%	34.6%	37.8%	14.5%	7.7%
Likely	55.2%	42.3%	43.2%	55.1%	57.7%
Very Likely	28.1%	9.6%	2.7%	26.1%	30.8%

49e.) *The University would provide counseling and other support services to all individuals named in the report.*

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Very Unlikely	2.1%	7.5%	7.9%	1.4%	3.7%
Unlikely	10.3%	28.3%	31.6%	10.1%	11.1%
Likely	51.5%	47.2%	47.4%	53.6%	48.1%
Very Likely	36.1%	17.0%	13.2%	34.8%	37.0%

49f.) *The University would take action to address factors that may have led to the alleged sexual assault and sexual violence.*

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Very Unlikely	5.2%	17.0%	21.1%	5.8%	3.7%
Unlikely	15.5%	32.1%	26.3%	17.4%	11.1%

Likely	49.5%	34.0%	42.1%	52.2%	44.4%
Very Likely	29.9%	17.0%	10.5%	24.6%	40.7%

49g.) *The University would handle the report fairly.*

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Very Unlikely	2.1%	7.7%	10.8%	2.9%	0.0%
Unlikely	18.8%	44.2%	40.5%	21.7%	11.5%
Likely	50.0%	36.5%	35.1%	53.6%	42.3%
Very Likely	29.2%	11.5%	13.5%	21.7%	46.2%

Reactions and Future Actions

Questions 50a – 50c asked respondents how people might react to someone reporting an incident of sexual assault and sexual violence at BSU. Thirty-seven (36.9%) percent responded it would be very likely or likely the person making the report would be labeled a liar, 52.6% reported it was unlikely. Sixty-three (63.2%) percent of respondents said they would support the person making the report. However, fifty-two (51.5%) percent felt the alleged offender(s) or their friends would try to get back at the person making the report, 48.5% felt that was unlikely.

50a.) *Most students at this University would label the person making the report a liar.*

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Very Unlikely	10.5%	11.8%	16.7%	13.0%	4.0%
Unlikely	52.6%	17.6%	16.7%	47.8%	64.0%
Likely	25.3%	47.1%	33.3%	27.5%	20.0%
Very Likely	11.6%	23.5%	33.3%	11.6%	12.0%

50b.) *Most students at this University would support the person who made the report*

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Very Unlikely	4.2%	9.8%	13.9%	17.4%	12.0%
Unlikely	15.8%	35.3%	36.1%	17.4%	12.0%
Likely	63.2%	47.1%	38.9%	62.3%	64.0%

Very Likely	16.8%	7.8%	11.1%	15.9%	20.0%
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50c.) *The alleged offender(s) or their friends would try to get back at the person making the report*

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Very Unlikely	5.3%	5.9%	8.3%	2.9%	12.0%
Unlikely	43.2%	25.5%	27.8%	42.0%	44.0%
Likely	36.8%	43.1%	30.6%	39.1%	32.0%
Very Likely	14.7%	25.5%	33.3%	15.9%	12.0%

Questions 51a – 51h addressed how likely or unlikely it would be for the student to get involved with reporting or helping someone that may be experiencing a sexual assault incident if the perpetrator were a male. Eighty-seven (87.3%) percent of students reported they would contact police or authorities if they witnessed or had information about a sexual assault case. In addition, they would confront a friend if they witnessed inappropriate sexual contact or go with a friend to report an incident.

51a.) *Call the police or authorities if you saw a group of males bothering males in a parking lot or similar setting.*

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Very Unlikely	5.3%	1.9%	0.0%	2.9%	11.5%
Unlikely	26.3%	28.8%	29.7%	27.5%	23.1%
Likely	48.4%	40.4%	43.2%	47.8%	50.0%
Very Likely	20.0%	28.8%	27.0%	21.7%	15.4%

51b.) *Call the police or authorities if you saw a group of males bother females in a parking lot or similar setting..*

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Very Unlikely	3.2%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	11.5%
Unlikely	9.5%	13.5%	18.9%	8.7%	11.5%
Likely	48.4%	40.4%	37.8%	46.4%	53.8%

Very Likely	38.9%	44.2%	43.2%	44.9%	23.1%
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51c.) Confront a male friend who was hooking up with a male who was passed out

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Very Unlikely	1.1%	1.9%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%
Unlikely	11.6%	13.5%	16.2%	10.1%	15.4%
Likely	40.0%	21.2%	21.6%	36.2%	50.0%
Very Likely	47.4%	63.5%	62.2%	52.2%	34.6%

51d.) Confront a male who was hooking up with a female who was passed out.

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Very Unlikely	1.1%	1.9%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%
Unlikely	8.4%	5.8%	8.1%	7.2%	11.5%
Likely	35.8%	32.7%	37.8%	34.8%	38.5%
Very Likely	54.7%	59.6%	54.1%	56.5%	50.0%

51e.) Confront a male friend if you heard rumors that they forced a male to have sex..

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Very Unlikely	4.2%	9.6%	10.8%	4.3%	3.8%
Unlikely	17.9%	19.2%	18.9%	18.8%	15.4%
Likely	36.8%	15.4%	16.2%	30.4%	53.8%
Very Likely	41.1%	55.8%	54.1%	46.4%	26.9%

51f.) Confront a male friend if you heard rumors that they forced a female to have sex.

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Very Unlikely	3.2%	7.7%	10.8%	2.9%	3.8%
Unlikely	13.7%	13.5%	10.8%	14.5%	11.5%
Likely	33.7%	13.5%	16.2%	30.4%	42.3%
Very Likely	49.5%	65.4%	62.2%	52.2%	42.3%

51g.) Go with a male friend to the police department if the friend they were raped.

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Very Unlikely	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%
Unlikely	2.1%	5.8%	8.1%	1.4%	3.3%
Likely	32.3%	11.5%	8.1%	27.5%	50.0%
Very Likely	64.6%	82.7%	83.8%	69.6%	46.7%

51h.) Tell campus authorities about information you might have about a sexual assault case involving a female victim.

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Very Unlikely	3.1%	11.5%	16.2%	4.3%	0.0%
Unlikely	6.3%	1.9%	2.7%	4.3%	11.1%
Likely	43.8%	48.1%	37.8%	43.5%	44.4%
Very Likely	46.9%	38.5%	43.2%	47.8%	44.4%

Questions 52a – 52h addressed how likely or unlikely it would be for the student to get involved with reporting or helping someone that may be experiencing a sexual assault incident if the perpetrator were a female. Seventy-two (71.6) percent of students reported they would contact police or authorities if they witnessed or had information about a sexual assault case. In addition, they would confront a friend if they witnessed inappropriate sexual contact or go with a friend to report an incident.

52a.) Call the police or authorities if you saw a group of females bothering males in a parking lot or similar setting.

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Very Unlikely	8.4%	19.2%	21.6%	5.8%	15.4%
Unlikely	31.6%	36.5%	40.5%	30.4%	34.6%
Likely	33.7%	25.0%	27.0%	37.7%	23.1%
Very Likely	26.3%	19.2%	10.8%	26.1%	26.9%

52.) *Call the police or authorities if you saw a group of females bothering females in a parking lot or similar setting.*

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Very Unlikely	8.4%	9.6%	8.1%	4.3%	19.2%
Unlikely	20.0%	19.2%	18.9%	18.8%	23.1%
Likely	43.2%	38.5%	40.5%	46.4%	34.6%
Very Likely	28.4%	32.7%	32.4%	30.4%	23.1%

52c.) *Confront a female friend who was hooking up with a male who was passed out*

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Very Unlikely	1.1%	5.8%	8.1%	1.4%	0.0%
Unlikely	9.5%	5.8%	5.4%	7.2%	15.4%
Likely	40.0%	32.7%	35.1%	34.8%	53.8%
Very Likely	49.5%	55.8%	51.4%	56.5%	30.8%

52d.) *Confront a female friend who was hooking up with a female who was passed out.*

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Very Unlikely	2.1%	5.8%	8.1%	2.9%	0.0%

Unlikely	8.4%	9.6%	13.5%	4.3%	19.2%
Likely	38.9%	19.2%	13.5%	34.8%	50.0%
Very Likely	50.5%	65.4%	64.9%	58.0%	30.8%

52e.) Confront a female friend if you heard rumors that they forced a male to have sex

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Very Unlikely	1.1%	5.8%	8.1%	1.4%	0.0%
Unlikely	12.6%	13.5%	16.2%	8.7%	23.1%
Likely	43.2%	15.4%	8.1%	40.6%	50.0%
Very Likely	43.2%	65.4%	67.6%	49.3%	26.9%

52f.) Confront a female friend if you heard rumors that they forced a female to have sex.

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Very Unlikely	1.1%	5.8%	8.1%	1.4%	0.0%
Unlikely	8.4%	7.7%	10.8%	5.8%	15.4%
Likely	42.1%	23.1%	16.2%	39.1%	50.0%
Very Likely	48.4%	63.5%	64.9%	53.6%	34.6%

52g.) Tell campus authorities about information you might have about a sexual assault case involving a male victim.

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Very Unlikely	1.1%	5.8%	8.1%	1.5%	0.0%
Unlikely	9.5%	21.2%	21.6%	7.4%	14.8%
Likely	47.4%	40.4%	43.2%	47.1%	48.1%
Very Likely	42.1%	32.7%	27.0%	44.1%	37.0%

52h.) Go with a female friend to the police department if the friend said she or he was raped.

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Very Unlikely	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unlikely	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Likely	38.5%	23.1%	27.0%	31.9%	55.6%
Very Likely	61.5%	76.9%	73.0%	68.1%	44.4%

Questions 53a – 53c asked respondents if they knew where to get help on campus and what happens when a student makes a report. Seventy-two (71.6%) percent of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that if they or a friend were to be sexually assaulted they would know where to get help on Campus, and where to go to make a report of sexual assault. Sixty-four (64.2) percent agreed or strongly agreed they knew what happens when a report is filed at the University, the percentage disagreeing with all of the statements among those reporting unwanted sexual contact was consistently higher.

53a.) If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to get help on campus

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Strongly Disagree	9.5%	21.2%	27.0%	10.1%	7.7%
Disagree	18.9%	19.2%	27.0%	21.7%	11.5%
Agree	51.6%	48.1%	40.5%	50.7%	53.8%
Strongly Agree	20.0%	11.5%	5.4%	17.4%	26.9%

53b.) I understand what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual assault at the University.

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Strongly Disagree	12.6%	28.8%	37.8%	13.0%	11.5%
Disagree	23.2%	28.8%	29.7%	26.1%	15.4%
Agree	46.3%	30.8%	24.3%	44.9%	50.0%
Strongly Agree	17.9%	11.5%	8.1%	15.9%	23.1%

53c.) *If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to make a report of sexual assault.*

	All Respondents	Reported Unwanted Sexual Contact	On-Campus	Female	Male
Strongly Disagree	12.6%	26.9%	35.1%	13.0%	11.5%
Disagree	15.8%	9.6%	13.5%	20.3%	3.8%
Agree	47.4%	36.5%	27.0%	44.9%	53.8%
Strongly Agree	24.2%	26.9%	24.3%	21.7%	30.8%

Institutional Steps

Most students at the University who have experienced sexual harassment remain hesitant about reporting incidents through University channels. The data shows that student’s trust in the University has decreased since the last survey cycle. It is difficult to determine what has caused the higher levels of mistrust amongst the student body; at first glance, the data suggests that students who experience sexual harassment do not report because of their distrust in University processes. However, a closer look at our data showed that students responding affirmatively to having unwanted sexual conduct also are less likely to know how or where to report complaints of assault (see 53 a-c). This divergent response indicates several other factors may be at play which our data did not significantly capture, including the classification of students in these groups, their base knowledge and understanding of concepts such as consent and understanding of levels of authority within the Title IX, Student Conduct and related processes.

The Covid-19 pandemic altered the types of programs the University would normally offer to the student body however, the University was able to pivot to offer meaningful and useful programming virtually. That said, it is apparent our community greatly values the learning that comes from in person and training and programming, as well as the insight and influence of their peers in this discussion. The Office of Equity Compliance is particularly aware that in person training and programs allowed the Office to build a rapport and relationship with the student body that could not be matched in a virtual environment. The shift has provided us insight on how we can use software to bolster learning. Based on the data from this and previous cycles, the University has secured a new, comprehensive training platform to provide training in a multi-tiered manner to the student body based on their classification that is slated to launch in Fall 2022. The University also plans to re-start the in-person trainings during Freshman Seminar, New Student Orientation, Residence Assistant training and Sexual Harassment training for faculty and staff now that the University community has returned to campus.

Additionally, the Office of Equity Compliance is working with prominent student groups on campus to create programs for the student body. The OEC recognized that students are more likely to attend programs around sexual harassment/sexual assault and consent when the program is sponsored by a popular student group. The OEC plans to leverage the relationships the student groups have established with their peers to reach and train more of the student body. University

partners across campus including, the Office of Greek Life, Athletics, Student Activities, New Student Orientation, etc. continue to work to provide programming and information to the student body related to reporting incidents at the University and the University's process.

Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Misconduct

The survey showed that 18.4% of respondents experienced at least one type of sexual assault or some other form of sexual misconduct. The incident data collected for this survey cycle indicates that 11.0% of students reported a sexual assault or other form of sexual misconduct to the University (OEC, Campus Police, or BSU staff, faculty, or student workers). The survey responses indicated that a large majority, 78.0%, of individuals who experienced sexual assault or other form of sexual misconduct chose not to report the incident; 57.8% of respondents indicated that they did not report the incident because they did not believe that the University would do anything to address their complaint; 45.3% felt it was not a big deal and dealt with it on their own.; 25.0% indicated that they were afraid their family and friends would find out and 39.1 % indicated that they were too ashamed or embarrassed to report the incident. Of the male respondents, only two answered this question, resulting in insufficient data for the University to analyze.

Coppin State University

2022 Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey

I. Survey Administration

The Student Climate Survey on Sexual Violence was administered to all undergraduate and graduate students who were enrolled at Coppin State University in February 2022. The survey was modeled after the Maryland Higher Education Commission (MHEC) model survey, and some terminology was customized to better assess the attitudes and perception of sexual violence among students.

The survey was administered online through Microsoft Forms over four weeks. Students completed the web-based survey via their mobile phone, tablet or computer. Emails were sent weekly as reminders to take the survey. Several targeted emails were sent to Residential Students, Student Athletes, Student Government Leaders, Greek Life Organizations, Student Leaders, and First Year Students from key administrators and faculty who had relationships with these students. Faculty chairs were asked to notify faculty within their departments to allow students to complete the survey during class. Posters were placed on digital signage, in the residence halls, and on social media which was a significant change from the last administration of the survey. To encourage participation in the survey, the University offered a new incentive of a \$50 credit to the Campus Bookstore for 52 students who completed the survey and entered a raffle. This incentive generated interest as raffle winners were announced weekly and encouraged to tell their friends to participate in the survey. Another new initiative was to host a table in several strategic locations such as in the lobby of academic buildings during the evenings to encourage participation from Graduate Students and Commuter Students.

The survey was emailed to 2,101 undergraduate and graduate students, and a total of 304 students responded for a response rate of 14.5% which was an increase from an 8.9% response rate in 2020. Of those who responded, the majority (71.7%) were between the ages of 18-24, and 10.2% were ages 40-59. Similar to the respondents in 2020, the majority (77.0%) were Black or African American. There were 9.2% of respondents who reported that they were two or more races; 7.6% were White; and 4.6% of respondents preferred not to say. There were slightly more full-time students (88.2%) who participated in the survey compared to 83.3% of full-time respondents in 2020. Almost half of the respondents (48.4%) lived off campus in an apartment or with parents or guardians while 45.7% of survey respondents lived in the residence halls. The survey participants were predominately female at 79.9% (which is comparable to the total population of females (77.0%) in the student body) while 19.8% were males. Finally, 94.4% of the respondents were undergraduate students, and 4.2% were graduate students. See demographics table below for comparisons to the general student population.

	Number of Respondents	Percent of Respondents (n=304)	Percent of All CSU students (n= 2,101)
Overall Response Rate	304		14.5%
Gender			
Female	243	79.9%	77.0%
Male	58	19.8%	23.0%
Class			
Undergraduate	294	96.7%	88.0%
Graduate	13	4.2%	12.0%
Living on campus			
Residential students	139	45.7%	17.5%

II. Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

A majority of respondents perceived that the campus was safe and that they felt valued in the classroom and learning environment. These perceptions continued to remain high since the last survey administration in 2020. Over two-thirds (68.7%) of the respondents agreed/strongly agreed with the statement “I feel safe on campus” (compared to 69.0% in 2020); and 75.7% of respondents agreed/strongly agreed with the statement “Information is made available about resources for students of concern” (compared to 75.5% in 2020). Further, 77.7% of respondents agreed/strongly agreed with the statement “I feel valued in the classroom/learning environment” (compared to 70.0% in 2020). Moreover, 69.1% (compared to 71.5% in 2020) agreed/strongly agreed with the statement “Faculty, staff and administrators respect what students on campus think”; and 70.0% of respondents agreed/strongly agreed that they “think faculty are genuinely concerned about my educational experience” (compared to 72.0% in 2020). Seventy-three point zero percent (73.0%) of respondents agreed/strongly agreed with the statement that “I am knowledgeable about Policies surrounding student safety” which declined slightly from 77.0% who agreed/strongly agreed with the statement in 2020. While there was a 5.2% decline in the respondents who agreed/strongly agreed that “Coppin does enough to protect the safety of students” (67.8% in 2022 compared to 73.0% in 2020), there was 5.5% increase in the respondents who agreed/strongly agreed with the statement “Coppin responds swiftly in difficult situations” (64.5% in 2022 compared 59.0% in 2020).

III. Perceptions of Institution’s Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

There were some decreases in the respondents’ perception of Coppin State University’s readiness and ability to address issues of sexual violence since the last administration of the survey. For example, 81.5% of the respondents shared that they agreed/strongly agreed that a report of sexual violence would be taken seriously down from 87.6% of respondents who agreed/strongly agreed with the statement in 2020. Two other areas of decline from the 2020 administration of the survey included 78.6% of the respondents (compared to 89.2% in 2020) who agreed/strongly agreed that “the University would take steps to protect the safety of the individual making the report,” and 76.0% of respondents (compared to 86.7% in 2020) who agreed/strongly agreed with the statement “Coppin would handle the report fairly.”

An analysis of the data has provided us with the opportunity to evaluate the possible reasons for the declines. During the two-year reporting cycle, the pandemic has impacted how we deliver information to students and how accessible we may appear to students which may have contributed to the decline in the perception of how the University handles sexual assault incidents, especially since students were taking classes remotely in AY 2020-2021. During the past year, the University has hired a full-time Title IX Coordinator who has been responsible for the dissemination of information on support services, resources, reporting options and grievance procedures to students in addition to providing educational programs and awareness activities. Another challenge has been that Coppin State University is predominately a commuter school with a smaller residential population which requires more creative ways to provide information on sexual assault resources to students who are on campus solely for classes.

Another area that has seen a decline from the previous administration of the survey pertains to the written (i.e., brochures, emails) or verbal (i.e., presentations, trainings) information about sexual violence information and how to report incidents of sexual misconduct. Almost half of the respondents (48.0%) indicated that they received written or verbal information about the definition of sexual misconduct as compared to 62.6% of respondents in 2020, and 47.0% of respondents stated that they know how to report sexual misconduct compared to 52.5% of respondents in 2020. Only 41.8% of respondents knew how to prevent sexual misconduct compared to 52.0% of respondents in 2020, and 31.6% of respondents were aware of bystander intervention techniques.

IV. Institutional Analysis and Action Steps

During the past two-year cycle of the survey administration, the COVID- 19 pandemic has made a significant impact in the learning environment of students not only at Coppin State University, but at all levels of education in the United States and worldwide. During the early phase of the pandemic, the University was required to implement remote learning modalities as an emergency response that was intended to reach all students. However, we quickly learned that this was not always successful as access to a computer, high speed internet, and web cameras were not readily or consistently available to all of our students and even some faculty members. As a result, we had to learn new and innovative methods and techniques to convey information to students electronically, which we found were not always reliable nor as effective as in person methods of information sharing.

In the fall of 2021, most classes resumed in person, but many students continued to be anxious about the spread of COVID-19, especially with the increase of COVID variants, like the Omicron virus. As a result, many programs like Orientation continued to be offered remotely, and those programs educated incoming students of the definitions of sexual violence and how to report sexual misconduct incidents. In addition, the University slowly began to offer in person educational and awareness programs and activities on sexual violence education and prevention, but some of these programs had limited attendance.

Based on the results of the Climate Survey for the past three cycles along with the impact of the pandemic, there was a need to devote more resources and attention to sexual assault prevention

and education in keeping with Coppin State University's commitment to providing a safe, healthy environment free of sexual misconduct and sexual discrimination. To that end, the University hired a full-time Title IX Coordinator in September 2021 to establish an independent office with the responsibility for ensuring that University policy, procedures and grievance processes follow Federal and State laws, offering educational awareness and prevention programs, and providing resources, supportive measures, and reporting options for students and employees who may have experienced sexual misconduct. As with any new department on campus, there is a period of transition and time that is required to educate the campus community about this new resource and contact information along with a review and revisions of policies, procedures, services, programs, and resources to include this new Title IX Office.

The goals for the future based on the survey results include, but are not limited to, the following: continue to review the policies, procedures, services, and resources to ensure they meet the needs of students and compliance mandates; provide ongoing awareness and education on Title IX definitions, grievance procedures, supportive measures, resources, bystander intervention programs, and reporting options that target specific populations; update and revise its webpages related to Title IX so that consistent information and resources are accessible and easily found; explore various platforms and marketing strategies to share information with students, especially commuter students; promote the Title IX office through giveaways and promotional materials that will increase awareness of programs, services, and resources; and work with other offices, departments, and student organizations, including SGA and Greek organizations, to offer engaging and educational programs and activities on sexual assault prevention and awareness.

Frostburg State University Campus Climate Survey – 2022 Survey Administration and Response Rate

Frostburg State University (the “University” or “FSU”) administered the Campus Climate Survey, named FSU Student Safety & Experience Survey from October 1, 2021 until February 28, 2022 to assess students’ experiences, attitudes, and perceptions related to campus climate and safety. FSU used the model MHEC Campus Climate Survey to develop the survey, in conjunction with the information and data from the National College Health Assessment II, and other research informed, nationally recognized research projects. All FSU undergraduates were invited to participate via the Frostburg email system. In addition, the FSU Office of Gender Equity, reached out to students via messaging to Student Government Association, Greek Life, Athletics, Campus Ministries, Student Affairs, Residential Life, and BSA leadership.

FSU Institutional Research and Development Department analyzed the survey results. There were indirect costs associated with survey planning, Institutional Review Board (IRB) proposal and approval, administrative oversight of survey, and analysis of the results by the Office of Research and Development.

The total undergraduate student full-time enrollment population for the Fall 2021 semester was 3677 (1695 male and 1982 female). Survey links were emailed to all 3677 undergraduate students. 333 students completed the campus climate survey, for an overall response rate of 9.05%. This rate was higher than the 7.67% response rate from 2019.

Of the students responding to the survey, 57.93% identified as female, 36.59% identified as male, 3.66% identified as Gender-Queer/Gender-Nonconforming, 1.2% identified as Trans and 0.61% identified as Other; 71.34% identified as White/Caucasian, 11.59% as Black/African American, 3.66% identified as Hispanic or Latino, 3.05% identified as Asian, 4.27% identified as multi-racial and 4.27% identified as other. The demographic characteristics of the sample of undergraduate students who completed the 2022 survey was not representative to the demographic profile of the undergraduate population in Fall 2021, as the sample population more heavily represented females, and those identifying as White/Caucasian. By comparison the University population for Females is 53.9% and the University population for White/Caucasians is 50.36%. Lastly, it should be noted that African Americans were heavily underrepresented in this sample population, as the University population for African Americans is 27.03%.

The relative underrepresentation of male identifying students in the respondent sample may be related to perceptions among students that issues related to Title IX are primarily the concern of female students or may simply reflect the likelihood that female students are more typically engaged or identified with the University.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate Overall, students who completed the survey reported having a positive experience at the University. Students feel safe on the campus, and

feel the University, faculty, staff and administration are concerned about their well-being, safety and protecting their rights.

Specifically, 78.66% reported they feel valued as an individual at the university (Question “Q”2); 82.84% feel “proud to be a student at FSU” (Q4). 74.41% of the students agreed with the statement, “I believe the school is trying hard to protect the rights of all its students” (Q11). In regard to safety, 94.7% of students agreed with the statement, “I feel safe on campus when I am on campus during the day” (Q5), and 80.34% agreed they felt safe on campus in the evening (Q6). 79.08% of the students agreed with the statement, “University Police are genuinely concerned about my well-being” (Q 18), and 81.17% agreed with the statement, “University Police are doing all that they can to protect students from harm” (Q16). 79.92% agreed with the statement, “I would reach out to University Police if I felt unsafe in any way” (Q19). Faculty received high marks for their care and treatment of students. 83.6 % of students agreed that faculty are genuinely concerned about their well-being (Q22) and 86.3% believe faculty “are doing all they can to protect students from harm” (Q20). 80.33% agreed with the statement, “I would reach out to faculty if I felt unsafe in any way (Q23). Further, 77.59% of the students agreed that “faculty treat students fairly” (Q21). Similarly, 75.41% of the students agreed that “FSU Staff and Administrators are doing all they can to protect students from harm” (Q24). 82.2% agreed that “FSU Staff and Administrators treat students fairly” (Q25.) 74.7% agreed that they would reach out to FSU Staff and Administrators if they “felt unsafe in any way” (Q27). The survey results show 71.31% of students believe FSU students “trust one another” (Q13) and 74.9% of FSU students respect one another” (Q14).

In comparing the 2022 administration of the survey to the 2020 results, there are varied conclusions to be drawn based on the differences on items common to both survey administrations. First, in response to the statement, “I feel valued as an individual at this school,” respondents feel nearly the same in 2022 (82.84% positive) as they did in 2020 (80.4% positive). Moreover, among the questions seeking to understand how students felt about the staff and administration in treating students fairly (Q25), protecting students from harm (Q24), and being genuinely concerned about student well-being (Q26), the results from 2022 were on average approximately the same as 2020 (75.4% positive in 2020 vs. 77.6% positive in 2022). Additionally, this pattern held across the same items as related to student perceptions of University police, with 77.1% positive in 2020 versus 79.5% positive in 2022.

For FSU faculty, student respondents’ perceptions of these same items remained consistent from 2020 to 2022 (86.3%). Additionally, there was consistency from 2020 to 2022 in how safe students felt on campus (96.7% positive in 2020 vs. 94.7% positive in 2022) and there was an increase in the extent to which FSU students trust and respect one another (71.04% positive in 2020 vs. 74.9% positive in 2022).

Perceptions of Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence remained relatively constant, as 86.67 % of students surveyed in 2022 believe the University takes the issues of sexual violence and sexual assault seriously (Q90-91), as compared to 87.1% in 2020 (Q90-91). With regard to the question of whether or not the University takes issues of relationship

violence seriously (Q89), it too remained constant, as 81.82% agreed in 2022, as compared to 85.2% who agreed in 2020. Questions regarding whether participants believe the University takes issues of physical and verbal, harassment seriously (Q85 &86), remained constant as well. In 2020 77.6% answered in the positive as compared to 81.2% in 2022.

In summary, a high percentage of students surveyed, as discussed above, believe the administration, faculty and University Police are doing all they can to protect students from harm, and the students also believe they would reach out to University Police, Faculty Staff and Administrators if they felt unsafe in any way. Similarly, a high percentage of students believed the University took the issues of sexual violence and sexual assault, relationship violence seriously, and an overwhelming majority of students survey felt safe on campus. As to questions asking students if they believed perceived the staff and the administration treated students fairly, protected students from harm, and were genuinely concerned about student wellbeing, students again answered in high number to the positive. Lastly, with regard to student sense of community and the culture of trust and respect among the student body, The University received high marks as well, with students reporting in large number that they felt valued, were proud to be a member of the university and felt trusted and respected by their peers, while also trusting and respecting their peers to the same degree.

Institutional Response to the Data

The University is committed to providing a safe and inclusive learning, living and working environment for the entire campus community and will continue to analyze the results of the survey for the purpose of identifying how to further educate students about the scope of the University's gender-based harassment and sexual violence policy and related procedures for investigating and resolving reports of prohibited conduct, as well as their reporting options and on-campus and community resources. Continuing in the work detailed in the 2020 survey report, the University has prioritized student education with online and in-person training and prevention programming. It has streamlined the process for students to report incidents of sexual and other misconduct, coordinated on-campus services, and encouraged student activism on these issues. The current FSU webpage for the Office of Gender Equity at <https://frostburg.edu/titleix> was developed in furtherance of the above-mentioned priorities. The information is easily accessible and provides students with the ability to file online complaints of sexual misconduct. The webpage includes the following information: Getting Help, Reporting Options, Online Reporting Form, Definitions, Education and Training, Policy, Procedures and Forms (FSU Gender-Based Harassment and Violence Policy and Procedures for Resolving Reports of Prohibited Conduct, Anti-Harassment and Retaliation Policy, Amnesty Policy, Know Your Rights for Complainants and Respondents), Information for Faculty, Information for LGBTQIA Individuals, Gender-Based Harassment and Violence Task Force The University's Gender-Based Harassment & Violence Elimination Task Force was established to review research and best-practice information related to the prevention of gender-based harassment, sexual violence, intimate-partner violence and stalking. It serves as a campus resource to guide institutional efforts to prevent gender-based harassment and violence

through program development, policy development, implementation of prevention strategies and program assessment.

The University continues to review and develop its training and education/prevention programs for all students, faculty, staff and administrators. Some of the trainings and education programs for students during this reporting period include Thinking About It, Sexual Assault Prevention For Under Graduates and Relating, and Dating, and Communicating. The online programs Thinking About It and Sexual Assault Prevention for Undergraduates educate students on topics of gender-based harassment and violence. Currently, Sexual Assault Prevention for Undergraduates is required for all incoming students. Relating, and Dating, and Communicating is a workshop that incoming students are also provided. The workshop takes a positive, proactive approach to sexual violence prevention by blending sexual health promotion with interpersonal communication skill building to equip students with the necessary information to care for themselves and other FSU students. In Fall Semester 2018 and continuing through the present and current semester, the University Title IX Coordinator provided in person Title IX Rights, informational sessions to all Freshman Orientation classes. The sessions covered the broad spectrum of Title IX protections, reporting options and the supports, resources and services available through the University Office of Gender Equity. The University, in response to the NCAA policy instituted in August 2017 has continued mandating additional education and training for all student athletes and athletic departments, requires student athletes to complete the online training program, Sexual Assault Prevention for Student Athletes to ensure that issues including sexual violence, harassment, discrimination, and hazing are directly combatted.

As part of its commitment to maintaining a positive, productive work environment, in March, 2021, all full-time University employees and contractual faculty were required to complete the training program Harassment and Discrimination Prevention for the Workplace. This program discusses how to identify harassment, discrimination, retaliation and related misconduct, prevent their recurrence, and report such instances to the appropriate department. Since all University employees, other than those listed as Confidential Employees (such as counselors) are considered Responsible Employees, the training provides the knowledge and skill needed to fulfil their responsibilities for reporting alleged violations of University's Sexual Harassment and Misconduct Policy. This training initiative is the result of collaborative effort between the Office of Human Resources, Office of ADA/EEO and Immigration Compliance, and the Office of Gender Equity. Another program offered to meet the required annual training for those identified as Clery Campus Security Authorities is Clery Basics from EverFi.

Lastly, The University will continue to explore ways to further engage students and to reinforce the protections and rights they have under the University's relevant policies and procedures. It will encourage students and the entire campus community to be proactive in combating sexual misconduct and gender-based harassment.

Morgan State University

Survey Administration

The EverFi survey was used for the 2020-2022 survey cycle. This survey was originally used during the first survey cycle. All undergraduate and graduate students enrolled during the spring 2022 semester were invited to participate in the survey. The survey was conducted through the online survey platform Campus Labs. Students were invited to participate via their Morgan email accounts. 7,654 invitations to participate were sent out and 320 responses were received for a response rate of 4%. In addition to the original invitation to participate, four reminders were emailed to the students. The table below displays a comparison between the survey respondents and the student population.

Status	Survey Respondents	Student Body
Undergraduate	77.4%	82.3%
Graduate	22.6%	17.7%
Male	37.7%	38.4%
Female	62.3%	61.6%
Hispanic	4.4%	4.5%
African American	81.9%	66.7%
Asian	1.6%	0.5%
Native American	0%	0.1%
Native Hawaiian	0.5%	0.03%
White	3.3%	2.2%
Multiracial	1.6%	2.5%
Unknown ethnicity/race	6.6%	23.5%
Lives on campus	25.3%	52.5%
Lives off-campus	74.7%	47.5%
18-24	58.8%	72.1%
25 and older	37.9	27.9%
Unknown age	3.3%	0%

There were several new questions added to this year's administration of the survey described in the sections below.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

Survey questions 5 through 12 addressed student perceptions of the general campus climate. Overall, students expressed positive perceptions of the general campus climate. Students indicated they felt valued (71.1%); were happy to be at the University (73.2%); felt like a part of the University (64.0%); believed faculty, staff and administrators respected what students thought (64.4%); felt close to people at the University (50.2%); believed faculty were concerned about their welfare (57.7%); believed administrators were concerned about their welfare (52.8%); and thought faculty, staff and administrators treated students fairly (59.5%). Questions 13 through 17 were the most relevant to student perceptions of campus safety. Students were asked to indicate if they agree or strongly agree with the following statements: 1) I feel safe on campus (58.2%); 2)

if a crisis happened on campus, the University would handle it well (58.3%); 3) the University responds rapidly in difficult situations (56.1%); 4) University officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner (54.9%); and 5) the University does enough to protect the safety of students (52.9%). These results are higher than the 2020 survey, which was administered during the worldwide pandemic when the physical campus closed and remote operations began.

Perceptions of Institution's Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

Questions 33-38 addressed the University's sexual assault education and training efforts. 50.3% know where to get help. 49% where to report, and 46.2% understood what happens when a report is made. 68.3% indicated that, prior to coming to the University, they received education about sexual assault. Since coming to the University, they received information about sexual assault (69.9%), consent (75.9%), how to report a complaint (55.6%), where to get help if someone was sexually assaulted (54.9%), University protections against sexual assault (59.4%), and prevention actions (57.1%). Since the 2020 survey, there is a decline in knowledge about where to get help and make a report but an increase in knowledge about what happens when a report is made. Students were asked about the mirror clings, located in campus restrooms, that direct users to sexual assault and violence resources. Only 14.3% had seen the mirror clings; only 2.2% had used them, which might be due to the number of remote learners; but 63.2% believe they are useful. Questions 22 and 25-31 addressed support for persons reporting sexual misconduct. Most (72.4%) agree that it is either likely or very likely that the University would support the reporter. Most (61.6%) indicated that students would support the reporter, but 40.2% indicated that it is very unlikely or unlikely that the reporter would be labeled a liar. 39.4% believed that the alleged offender or their associates would retaliate against the reporter. 72.6% indicated they would call police if they saw a group bothering someone in a parking lot or similar setting. 88.3% indicated they would confront a friend who was hooking up with someone who was passed out. Most indicated they would confront a friend if they heard rumors that they forced someone to have sex (86.4%) and would tell campus authorities about a sexual assault (81.8%). These results are comparable to the 2020 survey results. Questions 18-24 pertained to perceptions of administrators responsible for investigating misconduct reports. Students had a positive perception of administrators responsible for investigating reports. Many (68.9%) indicated administrators would take a report seriously, and 68.3% felt the University would handle it fairly. Many (80.4%) agreed administrators would maintain the privacy of the reporter. Most indicated administrators would forward a report to local law enforcement for criminal investigation (74.9%) and take action to address factors contributing to sexual assault (67.3%). These results have improved since the 2020 survey.

Institutional Analysis and Action Steps

Students' perceptions of the general campus climate improved or held steady since the 2020 survey. Students' perception of safety increased since the 2020 survey. The survey results indicate that students were aware of reporting options and resources for sexual assault. This is likely due to the increased availability and distribution of this information to students. After the 2020 survey, the University hung mirror clings throughout campus, which direct the users to a list of reporting options and resources. The University updated its website to provide this information in a more user friendly-mode. Further, responding police officers have been equipped with pamphlets,

containing this information, to provide to students reporting incidents of sexual assault or other sexual misconduct. This year's survey indicates that students understand issues relating to sexual assault, consent, and preventative actions. This understanding is reflected in the incident data, where there are no reported incidents of Sexual Assault II and reported incidents of Sexual Assault I make up only 15.9% of all sexual misconduct reported. This survey added a question about what factors students perceive prevent the reporting of sexual assault or sexual violence. Results indicate that fear of being judged (81.9%), feeling shame (78.0%), fearing others would find out about the incident (74.7%), not knowing where to report (70.9%), and not knowing what to expect (64.8%) were the top factors in preventing people from report incidents. The survey results indicate the need to expand upon the University's sexual misconduct training and education efforts in communicating to students the reporting process. Consequently, the following actions will be considered:

1. Post visual aids, such as flow charts, throughout campus and on the website, to illustrate the process when a complaint is filed. The applicable policy and procedures changed significantly when the new Title IX Regulations went into effect in August 2020. Perhaps, this process is confusing to students and that confusion contributes to the decisions not to file a complaint.
2. Engage in more outreach and education for graduate students, remote learners, and commuters about the University's ability to respond when an incident occurs off-campus. An expressed misconception is that the University has no authority to act when an incident occurs off campus. Therefore, this year's survey removed the word, Campus, and instead titled it, Sexual Assault Survey, which seems to have encouraged participation from students who live off campus.
3. Continue to train resident assistants and directors to provide in person training opportunities, including bystander intervention, for the general student body. Since the 2020 survey, the University no longer has the Violence Against Women grant which funded the development and training of peer educators. Also, a majority of these peer educators have graduated. In response, the University pivoted to train staff from the residential life office.
4. Develop peer educators from the graduate population and student organizations to promote awareness and engagement from remote learners and other non-traditional students who do not live on campus.
5. Develop a campus program of advisors and advocates for students who experience, report or are accused of sexual misconduct. These advisors can address any factor(s) that prevent individuals from reporting incidents; provide support throughout the reporting process; and serve as an advocate if a formal process is initiated.

St. Mary's College of Maryland

A. Survey Administration

St. Mary's College of Maryland (the College) conducted its annual sexual misconduct campus climate survey from January 18 – February 8, 2022. The College used the same survey instrument, with modifications, that the Maryland Higher Education Commission work group initially developed in 2015. The College has administered the same general survey instrument annually since 2016, although the survey instrument has been modified each year.

The survey was administered through the Qualtrics online platform, to which the College maintains a subscription for various research initiatives. The survey was open to all students over the age of 18 and with valid College email addresses, consisting of 1,450 students. A total of 404 students provided at least partial responses to the survey. This response rate of 27.9% is down slightly from the 2021 rate of 30.4% and comparable to the 2020 response rate of 27.1%.

In order to bolster the response rate, the College sent each student an email invitation containing a unique link to the survey, as well as reminder emails. The College posted flyers, advertised through social media, and engaged in targeted outreach through student organizations and Student Affairs. Students who completed the survey could enter a drawing to win an all-campus parking pass or a College blanket.

Overall, the 2022 survey participant population was generally representative of the general population on campus, although white students and first-year students were overrepresented while seniors were underrepresented. Since the administration of the 2016 survey, the College has changed the kinds of incentives that are offered to encourage student participation. The survey instrument has been adjusted each year to add or omit questions, clarify language, or correct minor errors. In 2020, the College switched to use the Qualtrics survey platform rather than Baseline.

B. Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

Perceptions of campus culture, which have always been generally positive, have seen a noticeable decrease in 2022 after three years of a general upward trend in these perceptions. In the 2022 survey, 72.3% of participants agreed or strongly agreed that they felt safe on campus (down from 80.5% in 2021), 19.7% were neutral (up from 15.2% in 2021), and 8.0% disagreed or strongly disagreed that they felt safe on campus (up from 4.2% in 2021). However, the percentage of students who felt safe on campus in 2022 (72.3%) is similar to the average of responses to this question over the five-year period from 2017-2021 (73.8%).

A total of 280 participants provided comments regarding their perceptions of safety on campus. These comments were analyzed for major themes that provided additional information, resulting in a total of 20 themes from 255 individuals. (Some participants' answers were coded into multiple themes, and some comments that did not provide additional detail were not coded.)

The top two reasons that participants said they felt safe were appreciation of the College community (18.9%) and the presence of Public Safety (8.9%). The top two reasons participants said they felt unsafe were concerns that there are too few consequences for those accused of and/or responsible for sexual harassment (including knowledge of prior sexual assaults to participants or their friends) (11.4%) and darkness on campus (10.4%).

There remain small gaps between men, women and non-binary students regarding safety and there do not appear to be differences based on racial identity. Seniors reported comparably lower scores on feeling happy to be at the College and sophomores reported comparably lower scores on feeling close to other students on campus. All students continue to report feeling strongly valued in the classroom or learning environment.

The addition of hotspot mapping to the 2021 survey provided additional insight to the places and reasons that students may feel unsafe on campus. While reinforcing information gathered from previous analysis, such as concern for dark areas on the campus, this new survey segment revealed specific concerns which have not previously appeared on the climate surveys, such as the harassment experienced by some respondents along Route 5. Responses to the hotspot mapping in the 2022 survey continue to highlight incidences of harassment along Route 5 along with similar concerns regarding dark, isolated environments and hubs for partying or social pressures.

Regarding the general campus climate, 87.0% of participants felt valued in the classroom/leaving environment (down from 92.6% in 2021, and from 89.4% over the five-year average from 2017-21); 72.3% were happy to be at the College (down from 83.3% in 2021, and from 77.2% over the five-year average); 69.4% felt close to people on campus (up from 63.4% in 2021, and down from 71.6% over the five-year average); and 71.1% felt like they were a part of the College (down from 73.6% in 2021, and from 72.8% over the five-year average).

C. Perceptions of Institution's Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

Perceptions of the College's Handling of Incidents of Sexual Misconduct

Survey participants were asked to indicate their agreement with statements about the likelihood of a given scenario if an individual reported an incident of sexual misconduct to the College. Responses to these statements on the 2022 survey declined since reaching a high point in 2021, but are still not as negative as 2018 and 2019 on most measures.

In the 2022 survey, 81.2% agreed or strongly agreed that the College would do its best to maintain the privacy of the individual making the report (down from 91.2% in 2021, and from 85.0% over the five-year average from 2017-21); 78.6% agreed or strongly agreed that, if requested by the individual, the College would forward the report to criminal investigators (down from 89.6% in 2021, and from 83.4% over the five-year average); 69.2% of participants agreed or strongly agreed that the College would take the report seriously (down from 86.1% in 2021, and from 76.2% over the five-year average); 67.3% agreed or strongly agreed that the College would support the individual making the report (down from 85.0% in 2021, and 70.4% over the

five-year average); 64.0% agreed or strongly agreed that the College would take steps to protect the safety of the individual making the report (down from 83.2% in 2021, and from 71.8% over the five-year average); 63.7% agreed or strongly agreed that the College would handle the report fairly (down from 79.6% in 2021, and from 64.2% over the five-year average); and 59.7% agreed or strongly agreed that the College would take action to address factors that may have led to sexual misconduct (down from 75.7% in 2021, and from 59.8% over the five-year average).

A total of 67 participants provided open comments regarding the Title IX system at the College. Comments from 56 participants provided additional information and were coded into 10 themes (some comments were coded with multiple themes). The most frequent theme among the comments, expressed by 20 participants (29.9%), was concern about there being insufficient consequences for offenders, alleged perpetrators being able to remain on campus and/or remaining in proximity to victims on campus. Ten or fewer participants felt that only minimum effort is put into address sexual harassment incidents and minimal support is provided in cases, and that Title IX cases were not handled well. Positive sentiment regarding the Title IX office and/or process has declined. Ten or fewer participants shared a positive comment regarding the office and/or process.

Title IX Programming

Survey participants were asked which, if any, programming they had attended or participated in since arriving at the College. Some programs, including Title IX Orientation Meetings and online training, are a required component of new student programming. Other programs, such as the Escalation Workshop and A Call To Men events, are targeted to specific campus audiences such as student-athletes and male sports teams.

In the 2022 survey, 83.4% of participants attended Title IX orientation meetings; 65.2% participated in online training; 52.0% attended team/club conversations; 32.1% participated in bystander intervention training; 24.2% participated in Domestic Violence Awareness Month programming; 15.6% participated in A Call to Men programming; 7.6% attended the Escalation Workshop; and 4.6% attended Take Back the Night.

D. Institutional Analysis and Action Steps

The annual climate survey results help the College focus its efforts to build and maintain a safe, inclusive, and welcoming campus environment. The 2022 climate survey results indicate that the College certainly has work to do to reach its aspirations as a community. The Title IX personnel at the College appreciate the opportunity to reflect on these survey results and implement lessons learned.

Since the last reporting cycle in spring 2020, the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has posed unprecedented challenges for institutions of higher education and required the College to be adaptive, nimble, and creative in our efforts to educate and support our students.

Looking broadly at the last three reporting cycles, campus climate survey data continued to improve through 2021. The 2021 campus climate survey garnered a response rate of 30.4%. In

that survey, student opinions continued to show a markedly positive trend to increase on nearly every measure, including perceptions of campus culture, perceptions of Title IX processes, perceptions of faculty/staff/administrators, and knowledge of Title IX campus resources. Many metrics reached their most positive values in six years. Among all survey respondents, 11.6% indicated that they had experienced sexual assault or sexual violence since coming to the College, a substantial decrease from the 21.9% reported in 2020. It is likely that this was related at least in part to the lower number of students on campus during the latter part of the Spring 2020 semester and the 2020-21 academic year due to the COVID-19 pandemic. On a similar note, in 2020-21 the Title IX Office received fewer reports than usual and conducted no formal investigations.

The 2021-22 academic year saw a return to pre-pandemic levels of Title IX incident reports, as well as the initiation of several formal investigations under the 2020 federal regulations. The College anticipated that this academic year could bring unique challenges, as students return to campus after an extended period of remote learning (both at the College and in high school) without the social experiences and benchmarks that college students typically have. We expected that this could lead to increased reporting.

Since the last reporting cycle, the College has engaged in new initiatives and developed new resources.

In December 2020, through contacts at the Maryland Department of Health, the College initiated a partnership with the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health for a three-year hotspot mapping research project.

As the College went remote due to the pandemic, Title IX personnel worked quickly to adapt prevention activities to a fully-virtual environment, increasing its social media following and partnering with student groups and teams. Innovative virtual programming continued throughout 2020-21, including peer-led and hybrid programming reaching all varsity sports teams as well as 13 student clubs.

The College also continued intensive training efforts, including 21 training sessions in fall 2021 that reached approximately 810 students, faculty, and staff members. These include orientation meetings with new students, athletics team meetings, and sessions with student leaders including resident advisers, orientation leaders, and peer-to-peers.

The College continued the implementation of semesterly, grant-funded, A Call to Men programming, in which trainers led live, in-person sexual violence prevention programs reaching audiences of approximately 250 students, faculty, and staff in fall 2021, and 195 in spring 2022. Areas of focus in the programming included healthy manhood, violence prevention, consent, trauma, and healing.

Looking ahead, the College will continue analyzing the 2022 survey data to determine if there are equity gaps that need to be addressed among different student populations. The College will share these results with campus stakeholders to garner additional input and context, and will shape training and awareness initiatives to meet the challenges identified in this survey data.

E. Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Misconduct

The 2022 survey asked participants about their own personal experiences with incidences of sexual assault or sexual violence (which may include sexual assault, stalking, and relationship violence). Of the 346 survey participants answering questions in this section, 58 participants (16.8%) indicated that they had experienced at least one of these forms of sexual harassment since coming to the College, an increase from the 11.6% incidence rate reported in 2021 but still lower than the incidence rates observed between 2017 and 2020. (The markedly lower rate in 2021 was likely related to the major reduction in the on-campus student population and events during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic.) Over the five years from 2017-2021, an average of 21.0% of students reporting incidences of sexual assault or sexual violence. In 2022, 23 students (6.6%) declined to answer the question (“prefer not to say”).

The College’s Title IX office received approximately 95 Title IX reports during the 2021-22 academic year. However, it is difficult to compare this number to the incidence rate reflected in the 2022 climate survey, as the College’s Title IX reports are received from students, faculty, and staff, and one person may submit multiple reports. In light of the 16.8% prevalence rate indicated in the 2022 climate survey, it appears that sexual harassment incidents may be underreported to the Title IX Office.

Whom Students Told about the Misconduct

Of the 30 participants answering questions about their personal experience with sexual harassment, 17 indicated that they told someone else about the incident(s), most often a close friend. Most respondents indicated that they told more than one person. The pattern of whom 2022 participants chose to tell is similar to the reports by 2021 participants. In the 2022 survey, 16 participants said they told a close friend, and ten or fewer participants said they told a romantic partner, the College Counseling Services, the College Title IX Office, a faculty member, and a parent/guardian, among other resources. Fewer than ten participants said that they chose not to report their experience(s) of sexual assault or sexual violence.

Salisbury University 2022 Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey Narrative Report

Survey Administration

Salisbury University (“SU”) conducted a Campus Climate Survey from April 15 to May 15, 2022. The questionnaire was based on a model survey instrument made available by the Maryland Higher Education Commission (“MHEC”) and used by SU in previous survey years. SU also adopted amendments suggested by the Maryland Department of Health (MDH) and included them in the survey instrument used for 2022.

The survey was submitted to all 7,570 undergraduate and graduate students (full- and part-time, degree- and non-degree seeking) enrolled at the time of administration, regardless of where they were based. 468 students responded to the survey for a response rate of 6.2%.

The survey was sent out via email by the Office of Institutional Equity (“OIE”) and administered by the Office of University Analysis, Reporting, and Assessment (“UARA”) who are the experts in handling confidential student information and are the only individuals with access to the password-protected survey platform, as well as the ability to manually deactivate the option to record IP addresses of subjects through this questionnaire. The online survey was electronically submitted using the UARA's "Qualtrics" account.

Of the 6,692 undergraduate students surveyed, 436 responded to the survey, which represents 6.5% of this population. This is an increase from 2020 where 5.8% of undergraduate students surveyed responded. Regarding graduate students, 1,058 received the survey, with a total of 32 (3.0%) graduate student responding. This decreased from 3.7% who responded in 2020.

To encourage responses, regular reminder emails were sent on May 2, May 10, and May 13 of 2022 and SU offered and advertised five incentives of \$100.00 each to students who wanted to participate in a drawing after completing the survey.

In regard to how the respondent population compares to the overall population of SU, most of the response rates were fairly representative of the overall population. The greatest differences between respondent population and overall population were found in responses regarding gender and residency status. Specifically, those who identify as “male” make up 41.97% of SU’s overall student population, but only 21.6% of survey respondents identified as “male.” Those who identify as “female” make up 58.1% of SU’s overall student population, but 69.7% of survey respondents identified as “female.” Regarding residency status, SU’s overall student population is composed of 74.8% of students living “off-campus” and 25.2% students living “on-campus.” However, of the survey respondent population, 59.0% identified their residency status as “off - campus” and 40.2% identified their residency status as “on-campus.”

Campus Safety and the General Campus Climate

In regard to respondent perceptions about the safety of campus, in Q7(09), 58.9% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, “I feel safe on this campus.” On the other hand, 13.4% disagreed or strongly disagreed, while 27.7% neither agreed nor disagreed. Also, in regard

to respondent perceptions about safety, in Q8(04), 42.1% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, “SU does enough to protect the safety of students.”

In regard to perceptions about overall or general campus climate, most responses were positive, with a majority of student respondents agreeing/strongly agreeing with the following statements: “I feel valued in the classroom/learning environment” (70.1%), “I am happy to be at SU” (63.1%), “Faculty, staff, and administrators respect what students on this campus think” (60.2%), “I think faculty is genuinely concerned about my welfare” (60.1%), “The faculty, staff, and administrators at this school treat students fairly” (53.1%), and “I feel like I am part of SU” (53.8%). However, fewer than half of students agreed with “I feel close to people on this campus” (48.9%), and “I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare” (40.4%).

In regard to how perceptions about safety and general campus climate have changed since the previous survey administrations, it should be noted that while the majority had positive responses about campus safety and general campus climate, overall, the positive responses decreased in comparison with the other administration results/responses. See table below:

Safety & Campus Climate	2016	2018	2020	2022
I feel safe on this campus	72.6	78.4	65.7	58.8
SU does enough to protect the safety of students	61.5	61.6	50.7	42.1
I feel valued in the classroom/learning environment	78.6	83.0	72.5	70.1
I am happy to be at SU	75.1	79.0	71.8	63.1
Faculty, staff, and administrators respect what students on this campus think	73.6	79.5	66.9	60.2
I think faculty is genuinely concerned about my welfare	70.4	75.5	66.9	60.1
The faculty, staff, and administrators at this school treat students fairly	68.5	73.9	60.3	53.1
I feel like I am part of SU	66.2	71.2	60.2	53.8
I feel close to people on this campus	60.2	64.2	51.6	48.9
I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare	54.9	63.2	49.5	40.4

As portrayed in the table, the greatest response difference was a 9.1% decrease in respondents who either agreed or strongly agreed with the statement “I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare.” More regarding the overall decreases is expounded upon in “Institutional Analysis and Action Steps” section of this narrative (below).

Institution’s Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

In regard to how respondents perceive SU’s readiness and ability to address issues, which could include sexual assault and violence, 33.3% respondents either agreed or strongly agreed with the

statement “If a crisis happened on campus, SU would handle it well,” 39.3% were neutral on this question, and only 27.5% disagree or strongly disagreed. 42.5% of respondents either agreed or strongly agreed with the statement “SU responds rapidly in difficult situations,” 42.1% of the respondents either agreed or strongly agreed with the statement “The University does enough to protect the safety of students,” and 41.5% of respondents either agreed or strongly agreed with the statement “University officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner.”

Specific to sexual assault and sexual violence and how SU addresses a reported allegation of sexual assault/sexual violence, several responses were very positive, as most respondents either agreed or strongly agreed with the following statements: “If requested by the individual, SU would forward the report to criminal investigators (for example, the police)” (73.5%), “SU would take the report seriously” (55.8%), “SU would do its best to maintain the privacy of the individual making the report” (71.3%), “SU would take steps to protect the safety of the individual making the report” (61.9%), “SU would handle the report fairly” (53.4%), and “SU would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault and sexual violence” (49.5%).

In regard to the University’s training/education about sexual assault and sexual violence, respondents were asked whether they had received any written (i.e., brochures, emails) or verbal information (i.e., presentations, training) from anyone at SU about different sexual assault topics. 330 students (70.5%) responded and said they had received at least one type of written brochure or verbal information around education on sexual assault. Education on sexual misconduct topics includes, but is not limited to, the definition of sexual assault, how to report sexual assault, Title IX protections against sexual assault, how to help prevent sexual assault, and where to get help if someone you know is sexually assaulted.

Regarding support for persons reporting sexual assault and other sexual misconduct, 54.3% of respondents answer that “SU would support the individual making the report.” Additionally, 44.8% indicated that they agreed that “If a friend or [themselves] were sexually assaulted, [they] know where to go to get help on campus,” However, only 34.4% (a slight increase from 32.1% in 2020) of respondents indicated that they agreed/strongly agreed that “[They] understand what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual assault at the University.” Similarly, 44.4% of respondents agreed/strongly agreed that “If a friend or [themselves] were sexually assaulted, [they] know where to go to file a report of sexual assault.”

The administrators responsible for investigating misconduct are Humberto Aristizábal, Title IX Coordinator and SU’s Fair Practices Officer, Anne Bergen-Aurand, Acting Deputy Fair Practices Officer, and David Prince, Civil Rights and Title IX Investigator.

In comparing the 2018, 2020, and 2022 responses regarding perceptions of how SU might handle a reported issue/crisis, including those related to sexual assault and sexual violence, respondents who either agreed or strongly agreed with statements indicating a positive University response decreased for all sections/questions associated with this topic. More regarding the overall decreases is expounded upon in “Institutional Analysis and Action Steps” section of this narrative (below).

Institutional Analysis and Action Steps

The survey provides SU leadership and those responsible for addressing campus sexual assault and sexual violence with invaluable information that will allow us to tailor SU's campus response, intervention, and prevention efforts to meet the needs of the SU campus community. We were particularly pleased to learn that perceptions of how SU handles reports of sexual assault and sexual violence are generally and consistently (2016-2022) regarded as positive.

Despite largely positive feedback regarding SU's sexual assault/violence response and support for students that report an assault, there are opportunities for improvement, as 34.5% of respondents indicated having experienced some form of unwanted sexual violence or unwanted sexual contact, in comparison with 24.3% reporting the same for 2020. There is an increasing awareness among students of what is considered sexual assault. A 2021 study, involving 2,566 college students, indicated heightened awareness in the wake of the #MeToo movement. The findings, which covered a 3-year period that overlapped with the start of the movement, found a trend toward greater recognition over time that past unwanted sexual experiences should be described as "sexual assault" (Jaffe, A. E., et al., *Psychology of Violence*, Vol. 11, No. 2, 2021). However, SU's results still calls for increased focus on prevention strategies.

Although we would like to prevent and decrease occurrences of sexual violence, our data is showing that after an incident, more students are reaching out for help. Among those respondents who reported experiencing sexual assault/sexual violence, 31.4% told at least one faculty or staff member about their experience. This is slight decrease from 32.6% in 2020. Also, of students who reported experiencing sexual violence, 18.6% sought help from a resource outside SU. This slightly decreased from 21.7% in 2020 but increased from 2016 (4.5%) and 2018 (8.7%). This is still a positive trend for SU as we have worked over the last several years to build strong partnerships with local law enforcement agencies and the Wicomico County State's Attorney's Office. When either becomes aware of an SU student involved in a sexual assault, they consistently notify SU, and we are then able to either address the matter internally and/or ensure the student has support and resources available to them through SU. SU has also worked diligently to continue and foster the relationship with the Life Crisis Center ("LCC"), a local 24-hour resource for victims of sexual assault and violence. Any increase in students seeking help or speaking with a university faculty or staff member after having experienced sexual assault/sexual violence is a positive outcome. This only highlights the importance of continuing to develop all resources and relationships that support our students.

SU takes sexual misconduct prevention, awareness, and response very seriously. In addition to carefully following Title IX reporting mandates, since the 2020 survey we have: maintained the "You Are Not Alone" sexual assault reporting awareness campus-wide campaign; increased training and support for our Housing and Residence Life staff and other relevant campus offices related to sexual assault/sexual violence response; improved and kept close monitoring of SU's website "Report a Concern" weblink; updated the sexual assault resources brochure and map; co-sponsored Sexual Assault Awareness Week and the "Take Back the Night" program; participated in University Sexual Health Fair; improved the use of the sexual assault case management system (Advocate GME); developed and conducted multiple targeted sexual assault awareness trainings throughout the year/campus-wide; supported the Athletics Department by developing and presenting the mandated "NCAA Student-Athlete Sexual Misconduct Training" for athletics

staff, coaches and all student athletes; continued the MOU with the LCC and co-hosted campus trainings about trauma, sexual assault, and bystander intervention with the LCC; developed and implemented a new SU Sexual Misconduct Policy and Procedures in response to the 2020 Title IX regulations; continued to suggest verbiage related to faculty and staff's responsibility to report and to be considered for inclusion in class syllabi; restructured the Student Counseling Center to better serve students in need – including implementing emergency appointments for those who have experienced sexual violence and adding the service TimelyMD so that all SU students can access virtual individual counseling and virtual 24/7 mental health support for free; participated in ongoing Sexual Assault Response Team meetings and training; trained campus stakeholders on the new Sexual Misconduct Policy and Procedures, including investigators, members of hearing panels, and University-appointed advisors; restructured the Office of Institutional Equity so that dedicated resources are allocated to addressing alleged discrimination, including matters of sexual misconduct; and developed various campus initiatives to raise awareness about where to report complaints of sexual assault on campus.

Upon careful analysis of the results of the survey, SU plans on continuing to develop programs, trainings, educational campaigns, and targeted initiatives with the goal of reducing and/or eliminating sexual assaults and increasing campus awareness of available resources with a strong emphasis on where and how to report sexual assault on campus.

Additionally, and as informed by the data that more students are coming forward or seeking help after having experienced a sexual assault/sexual violence and in accordance with the new Title IX regulations, SU will increase communication with campus and community partners to maximize resources and supportive measures available to SU students. This includes, but is not limited to, either purchasing “Bringing in the Bystander” program or partnering with LCC to present similar trainings with various campus groups such as RAs/ Residence Life, Student Government, Greek Life organizations, and student athletes. In addition, we plan to work with LCC and specific campus departments related to health and wellness to make sexual misconduct topics part of their curriculum and collaborate with SU's Office of Instructional Design to produce educational training videos about campus resources and procedures to address concerns related to sexual assault and misconduct.

The COVID-19 pandemic has created an unprecedented crisis with considerable challenges for higher education institutions. With relatively little warning, institutions have been confronted with restructuring their systems to preserve the integrity of the educational process, while operating in new settings with significantly diminished resources. In terms of addressing campus sexual assault and sexual violence, the complexity of this crisis is layered upon ensuring the quality of SU's response to properly address those incidents in an ever-changing regulatory environment, maintaining campus and community partnerships, proactively intervening on multiple tracks to prevent sexual misconduct, and keeping the health and safety of students, faculty, and staff foremost.

As a result, many sexual violence prevention initiatives have been impacted as most campus events were cancelled, students initially moved home and shifted to online instruction, and SU policies and procedures were modified. Education and prevention efforts have also been stymied by a drastic change of emphasis signaled by the new 2020 Title IX regulations as well

as the pandemic's constraints. As the pandemic progressed, other factors that contributed to reduced efforts in this area were switching back first to hybrid and then presential instruction, undertaking significant budget reductions, continuing adjustments to SU policies and procedures, and substantial drops in undergraduate and graduate enrollment.

We believe that the combined impact of all these events for the last two years impacted how students perceive not only SU's response to incidents, but also how valued, safe, and included they feel at our institution. We have taken several steps to make campuswide improvements in this area and are actively working to improve our SU's response to any incidents that affect students' perception of safety.

With the return to presential activities, SU anticipates that its prevention and education efforts could soon shift back into full gear. However, it is likely too soon to know the full extent of the sexual violence that students have experienced during the pandemic and since their return to an in-person environment. SU, therefore, will continue to work on providing additional help and support to students experiencing sexual violence, while increasing awareness, prevention, and intervention efforts as the best results will be achieved by intervening on multiple tracks.

Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Misconduct

Regarding the rates of prevalence of sexual violence or unwanted sexual contact, the survey data found that 34.5% of respondents said they have experienced unwanted sexual violence or unwanted sexual contact. Of those 34.5% respondents, 39.5% indicated that the incident took place on campus, and 53.8% indicated that the incident took place off-campus.

As previously stated, there was a slight increase for those who reported having experienced sexual assault on the survey (23.4% in 2018 and 24.3% in 2020.) However, we observed a slight decrease of 4.6% in the number of incidents reported in Incident Report data, from 109 in 2020 to 104 in 2022. From the incident data and of the total 104 incidents reported, 53.0% occurred on-campus, 33.3% occurred off-campus. In 21.8% of the cases, the location was unknown or undisclosed, largely due to the victim/complainant choosing not to provide the information or pursue the matter.

Regarding the rates of those who chose to report to SU, of the 58.8% of respondents who indicated that they told someone about the incident, 31.4% indicated that they told at least one faculty or staff affiliated with SU.

The survey data also found that 29.4% of respondents indicated that they did not tell anyone about the incident. Of the 58.8% of respondents who indicated that they told someone about the incident, 65.7% indicated that they chose not to report the incident to SU. Also, 18.6% of respondents indicated that they sought help from "a resource outside the University, such as a rape crisis center, medical facility, or mental health center."

The primary reason for not reporting the incident was "Didn't think what happened was serious enough to talk about," followed by "It is a private matter; I wanted to deal with it on my own," and "Wanted to forget it happened."

Towson University
Climate Survey Report (per Maryland State Law – HB 571)
June 1, 2022

Survey Administration

Towson University (“TU” or “University”) administered the Climate Survey created by the Maryland Higher Education Commission to a randomly selected sample of 4,000 degree-seeking undergraduate students who (i) enrolled at Towson University for the spring 2022 semester and (ii) were between the ages of 18 and 24. The University used an online survey tool to collect responses and communicate, via email, with the sample of students.

The survey collected data from April 13, 2022, through May 13, 2022. Participants were sent one invitation and four reminder emails. TU offered each participant a chance to win one of ten \$25 gift cards to the University Bookstore. Of the 4,000 students selected, 342 responded to the survey, a response rate of 8.55%. This represents a 5% decrease compared to the 2020 response rate.

Compared to the selected sample, respondents were more likely to be female (77.97% of respondents versus 59% of the sample and 60% of the general population on campus) and more likely to be white (55.94% versus 56% of the sample and 57% of the general population on campus).

No changes to the survey were implemented since the last cycle in 2020.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

General Campus Climate: Overall, most students responded favorably (with approval, support, or a positive reflection on the University’s administration) on measures relating to general campus climate. More than three-quarters of respondents reported feeling valued in the classroom/learning environment (78.2%). This is consistent with the last cycle in which 79.9% reported that they felt valued.

Similarly, 65.4% of students reported that they are respected by faculty, staff, and administrators, which is a decrease in from 2020 in which the response was 74.2%; however, the number of individuals that completed the survey in 2020, was also higher. Over half (50.9%) reported feeling they are a part of the university, which is consistent with the prior cycle (60.9%). Two-thirds (63.9%) indicated students are treated fairly by faculty, staff, and administrators, and 69.1% said they are happy to be at Towson University. Approximately two-thirds (65.4% consistent with the 66.9% from 2020) said they think faculty are genuinely concerned about their welfare, while only 46.6% (consistent with the 54% from 2020) said they feel that administrators are genuinely concerned about their welfare. (Survey questions 1-8).

Perceptions of Safety: When asked about their perception of campus safety, 52.7% of respondents agreed that they feel safe on campus (a decrease from 67.1%). Conversely, only

18.2% of respondents indicated that they do not feel safe on campus. Similarly, 41.7% of respondents agreed the university does enough to protect student safety (a decrease from 58.2%). Additionally, 47.6% agreed that the university would handle a crisis, 51.2% reported that they believe the university responds to crisis rapidly, and 47.6 % said university officials would handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner (compared to 63.4%). (Survey questions 9-13).

Perceptions of Institution’s Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

Training and Education: Overall, survey responses indicate that most students have received information about sexual misconduct, including the definition of sexual assault (80.9% an increase from 74.4%, how to report 19.2%, where to get help 18.3%, and how to prevent sexual assault 16.27% through the university’s current educational efforts. The majority indicated receiving information through their orientation program 32.6%.

43.4% of respondents stated that they would know where to seek help for sexual assault on campus. Similarly, 33.3% said they understood what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual assault to the university 44.4% said they did not know where to go to report an incident. (Survey questions 15, 16, 32-41).

Administrators Responsible for Investigating Misconduct: Over half (62.9%) of respondents said that they believe the university will take a report of sexual violence or assault seriously. Students reported an increased belief in 2020 (82.1%). Moreover, 75.4% (compared to 89.4% in 2020) of respondents said the university will do its best to maintain the privacy of the individual reporting. The number of students who believed that the university would take steps to protect the safety of the individual reporting fell from 78.9% to 65.7% this cycle. If requested by the individual, 75.4% (compared to 84.4%) of respondents stated the university would forward the report to investigators. Slightly less respondents (56.5%, compared to 70.6% in 2020) indicated the university would handle the report fairly. (Survey questions 17-23).

Support for Reporters: Over half of respondents (70% consistent with the previous 75.1%) indicated that that the university would support a reporter of sexual assault. Regarding students’ treatment of someone making a report, only 53.5% of respondents said it was unlikely that most students would label a reporter a liar (a decrease from 65.85%), while 16.1% said that it was likely that a reporter would be labeled a liar, which is a slight increase from 2020 when 11.9% thought it was likely a reporter would be labeled a liar. 71.3% of respondents said that it is likely that most students would support the person making the report (consistent with the 75.2% prior), but only 13.8% of respondents found it unlikely that the university would support the person reporting. Furthermore, 36.3% of respondents said that it is likely that the alleged offender would try to get back at the person reporting, while only 20.8% of respondents think that it is unlikely that retaliation may occur. This is an area for more education about the importance of supporting reporters of sexual assault and university consequences for retaliation. (Survey questions 20-26).

Institutional Analysis and Action Steps

While there has been consistent awareness about Title IX standards, policies, and procedures observed at TU, there has been a decreased understanding in the process and where to report. TU believes this consistent awareness is due in part to the promotion of our Title IX compliance efforts, through our Office of Inclusion and Institutional Equity, as well as the continued programming from the Sexual Violence Prevention Educator. Much of the decrease can be attributed to the sample size that responded and necessary adaptations made in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The University continues to educate students and staff on matters surrounding sexual misconduct. With the decrease in response and decrease in awareness, we acknowledge that due to the pandemic many programming/training opportunities were unable to take place in-person. There was a shift to move orientation programming to a virtual setting, which took some creativity and flexibility during the early stages of the pandemic. Ultimately, with students not being on campus, engagement in training and programming decreased, which likely resulted in a decrease in some categories.

Since 2018 the University has taken several action steps to improve campus climate, including the revision of all orientation programs to ensure new and transfer students receive accurate, accessible, and appropriate information about the Towson University Sexual Misconduct Policy, increasing reporting and response resources, and providing guidance on how to be a bystander and support a friend. Again, while formalizing and improving information provided to incoming students has been a priority, the pandemic uniquely changed the modality of how these trainings and programs could be offered. Accordingly, virtual programming throughout the reporting duration, undoubtedly contributed to the overall decrease in students' perception of safety.

Since the University has moved back to an on-campus presence, the University has taken steps to increase in-person trainings, events, and environmental interventions to prevent sexual violence. Sexual Assault Peer Educators, a group of current students trained and managed through Student Health Services, have resumed in-person interactive trainings on topics such as bystander intervention, healthy relationships, consent as a component of sexual health, and supporting survivors.

The Office of Inclusion and Institutional Equity will continue to work with each University department to provide in-person Title IX training. All incoming students are required to complete online Title IX training, as well as participate in orientation training which includes Title IX training.

TU has implemented a strategic plan to ensure compliance with its obligations under the National Collegiate Athletic Association's ("NCAA") sexual misconduct prevention programs for athletics. A core component of this plan is to provide education to both student-athletes and employees in the Athletic Department. Student-athletes also receive additional online training designed specifically for college athletes.

TU plans to continue providing information and training to faculty and staff to ensure the University responds to allegations of sexual misconduct in an informed, appropriate, and compliant way.

University of Baltimore

Survey Administration

The University of Baltimore (UBalt) Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey was administered by the Schaefer Center for Public Policy at the University of Baltimore through a web-based survey hosted on the Qualtrics survey platform between November 8 and December 4, 2021. The last survey was done in Fall 2019. Email invitations were sent to all students who were at least 18 years of age and who were enrolled in the Fall semester of 2021. There was no sampling; all students were invited to participate (undergraduate, graduate, law and students taking classes at any campus location, including online courses). Reminder emails were sent weekly after the initial invitation to encourage participation from those students who had not yet responded. All percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Of the 4,131 students invited to participate, 323 students started the survey. Nine (9) students opted-out of the survey directly from the email invitation and six (6) students started the survey but did not complete it. The response rate was 7.8% including those opting out. Not all students elected to answer all the questions, the partial responses of 92 students are included. Percentages reported exclude missing responses. Caution should be used in generalizing these findings to the student population at UBalt for three reasons. First, there is likely to be significant self-selection bias among those who chose to or not to participate in the survey. Second, some questions have a significant amount of missing data because respondents did not answer the questions. Third, some questions have a very small number of responses.

The comparison of respondent demographics can be done for those who completed the survey, since the demographics were at the end of the survey and percentages represent only those who answered each question.

While the university collects gender identity data as a “male/female/unknown” variable, the survey allowed students to select a category that represented their gender identity. Those identifying as male accounted for 27.1% of the respondents, female students accounted for 68.2% of the respondents, 3.6% identified as transgendered or non-binary, and the remaining 1.8% said other or did not wish to provide an answer. (Three individuals had more than one gender identity.)

Respondents were primarily split between those who described themselves as Black or African American (45.8%) as those who described themselves as White or Caucasian (46.7%). Respondents could also identify as Asian (6.9%), American Indian or Alaskan Native (3.2%), and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (0.9%). (Respondents could mark more than one race.) Six percent (5.5%) indicated they would prefer not to identify their race. Most respondents indicated that they were not of Hispanic or Latino origin (88.2%); 8.9% identified as Hispanic or Latino, and 2.8% preferred not to say.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

The majority of the students that completed the survey (57.1%) took some or all of their classes on the main Baltimore campus, while 2.6% took classes at the Shady Grove campus and the remaining students took all classes online. Of the students that attend classes on a campus, 97.8% take some or all of their classes on the main Baltimore campus. At the main Baltimore campus, the only time when over half of students reported being on campus was weekday evenings at the main Baltimore campus (63.2%). The students who responded to the survey were generally knowledgeable about how to contact various campus resources relating to instances of sexual misconduct. The majority of respondents indicated they were familiar with UBalt resources including the Student Assistance Program (59.2%) and the UBalt Police Department (67.4%), while 57.0% knew how to contact the Student Assistance Program. Less than half of students were familiar with the UBalt Title IX coordinator/UBalt Title IX Team member (39.4%) or knew how to contact specific resource staff – approximately one-third of students saying that they knew how to contact the Title IX Coordinator (36.6%), Deputy Title IX Coordinator (36.9%) and Title IX Investigator (34.7%) in the Office of Student Success and Support Services, and the Deputy Title IX Coordinator (33.3%) and Title IX Investigator (33.1%) in Human Resources. Familiarity with local, state and national resources varied, from 26.5% reporting familiarity with TurnAround, Inc. (Rape Crisis Center) to 58.4% being familiar with the National Domestic Violence Hotline.

The survey asked if students had personally experienced unwanted sexual conduct since coming to UBalt (though this could include instances that were not related to the UBalt campus environment). Of all respondents, most said they had not experienced any form of sexual misconduct by someone else that interfered with work in class or activities outside of class (63.3%), while 3.2% said that they had, 3.5% said they preferred not to answer, and 29.8% did not answer the question. The most common sources of unwanted sexual conduct were another student(s) in the respondents' classes (1.2%) or another student(s) outside of class (1.2%), although 3.8% of respondents did not want to identify if they had been subject to specific sources of harassment since coming to UBalt. Four percent (3.8%) of respondents said they had personally experienced sexual harassment since coming to UBalt, while 63.3% said they did not, 3.2% said they preferred not to answer and 29.5% did not answer. Sixty-four percent (63.6%) of those who had said they did experience sexual harassment indicated the misconduct was on campus while 18.1% said it was off-campus and 18.1% said they preferred not to say. Of those who experienced sexual harassment, 63.6% told someone about the incident(s), and almost all of those individuals told at least one person affiliated with UBalt (85.7%). However, of those who told someone affiliated with UBalt, exactly half (50.0%) said the quality of help was poor. Of those who did not talk to anyone, the most commonly chosen reason was because it was a private matter to deal with on their own, which was selected by both respondents who reported not talking to anyone; 14 of the 16 other options was chosen by one of the two respondents as well. (Respondents could select more than one option.)

Students continue to have positive reactions to how UBalt would handle reports of sexual misconduct (percentages are of those selecting “likely” or “very likely”), although on all questions the percentages are down from past years. Students said: UBalt would take reports of sexual misconduct seriously (68.9% in 2021 compared to 79% in 2019 and 2017); UBalt would forward the report for criminal investigation if asked (73.1%, 81% and 80%, respectively); maintain the privacy of the person making the report (74.6%, 77% and 81%, respectively); UBalt would take steps to protect the safety of reporters of sexual misconduct (70.5%, 74% and 80%,

respectively); and that UBalt would address factors that lead to the misconduct (69.0%, 72% and 74%, respectively). Overall, students perceive UBalt as a supportive and responsive institution in handling incidents of sexual misconduct in terms of following up on reports and handling them appropriately.

In general, students were divided about the potential reactions of others at UBalt to a person reporting misconduct. A majority thought it was “unlikely” or “very unlikely” that the reporter of misconduct would be labeled a troublemaker (62.5%) or that students would have a hard time supporting the reporter (64.3%). However, they were less certain about retribution from friends of the alleged offender(s): 32.1% said that it was unlikely or very unlikely that this would happen, 19.3% were neutral, 24.8% said that it would be either likely or very likely, and 23.6% said they did not know.

Students are generally more familiar with where to seek help and communicate a report of sexual misconduct. More students said that they would know where to go to get help on campus if they or a friend were sexually assaulted (53.0% said agree or strongly agree compared to 60% in 2019 and 63% in 2017). Students also understood what happens when reporting sexual assault (48.6% said agree or strongly agree compared to 50% in 2019 and 51% in 2017) and were aware of where to go to make a report if they or a friend were sexually assaulted (60.4% said agree or strongly agree compared to 61% in 2019 and 62% in 2017). Students also said they were likely to act in future situations of sexual harassment, with over 90% of respondents saying they would: go with a friend to the police department if the friend told said they had been raped (92.9%) and confront a friend who was hooking up with someone who was passed out (92.5%). Over 80% of respondents said they would confront a friend if there were rumors that they forced someone to have sex (86.2%) or tell campus authorities about information they might have about a sexual harassment case even if pressured by others to stay silent (85.4%).

Perceptions of Institution’s Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

The survey addressed the students’ training and education. Most students reported having received information or education about sexual misconduct before they came to UBalt (82.2%). Most respondents reported that they have received information about sexual harassment while at UBalt, with only 9.7% saying they had not attended orientation or other student training about the issue. Most who had received training took the “Sexual Assault Prevention” course (71.1% of all respondents). There was an increase in the percentage of respondents who said they received certain written or verbal information, such as written or verbal information on where to get help (63.5% in 2021 compared to 52% in 2019 and 46% in 2017) and how to prevent sexual harassment (78.6% in 2021 compared to 60% in 2019 and 55% in 2017). However, in separate questions, students continued to indicate significant *familiarity* with these same categories (percentage of those saying very or somewhat familiar). For example, how to report sexual harassment (93.0% in 2021 compared to 94% in 2019 and 91% in 2017); where to get help (92.5%, 90% and 92%, respectively); and how to help prevent sexual harassment (93.3%, 96% and 98%, respectively). Just over half of those that responded to the question knew that pregnant students are entitled to support and services under Title IX intended to ensure an equitable learning environment (54.5%).

The survey addressed students' perceptions and understanding of administrators and staff as being responsible for reporting or investigating allegations of misconduct. Students were asked to choose which employees were "responsible employees" (percentage of those selecting each out of the 136 eligible students making one or more selections): UBalt Title IX Coordinator (82.3%); UBalt Title IX Team member (83.0%); any UBalt staff member (65.4%); regular faculty (53.6%); and adjunct faculty (44.1%).

Institutional Analysis and Action Steps

Since the COVID-19 Pandemic began in March of 2020, there has been limited classes and activities on campus. As a non-residential campus, the majority of work and classes remained online, except for the law school which returned in person in the Fall of 2021. For the Fall of 2022, it is expected that the University of Baltimore will return to an increased presence of students, faculty and staff on the University campus. The response to the survey was lower than previous years and hopefully will increase again during the next reporting cycle.

During this reporting cycle, the University had an increase of reports, mainly a result of students who were experiencing domestic violence off campus in their home situations. The University is working on partnering with Turnaround to offer trainings on campus either on domestic violence or bystander training. The University will continue to update and maintain materials based on changes to federal and state guidelines.

University of Maryland, Baltimore

I. Survey Administration

A. Survey Instrument

The University of Maryland, Baltimore (UMB) administered the Administrator-Researcher Campus Climate Collaborative (ARC3) Climate Survey. ARC3's survey was created by a collaboration of student and legal affairs professionals, campus advocates, students, campus law enforcement, and sexual assault and harassment researchers in response to the White House Task Force on Keeping Students Safe on Campus. This survey was chosen at the request of UMB students, who identified it as being the most robust and comprehensive climate survey model.

B. Survey Recipients

All students received the survey. Since the survey went to the full student population, there were no selection criteria.

C. Survey Method

The survey was sent to students via Constant Contact, which is UMB's campus-wide communication mode. The survey questions were imported into Qualtrics, which allows for anonymous submission and result reporting.

D. Survey Administration/Response Rate

The survey was available to all students from February 10, 2022, through April 15, 2022. A reminder communication was sent on April 7, 2022, for students to complete the survey. A total of 67 students out of 7,244 students completed the survey, an additional 100 students started but did not complete the survey.

E. Steps to Encourage Responses

Students were emailed a reminder on April 7, 2022, to complete the survey.

F. Respondent Population

Survey respondent demographics were as follows: With respect to gender, 81.8% were women, 13.6% were men, and 4.6% were genderqueer/gender nonconforming. With an enrollment that is 73.2% female and 26.8% male, women were overrepresented, and men were underrepresented in the survey. Regarding race, 69.0% of survey participants identified themselves as White, 12.7% were Black/African American, 12.7% were Asian or Asian American, 4.2% were Hispanic or Latino/a/e, 1% were not listed. None of the students identified as Hawaiian or Pacific Islander or as an Indigenous Person. UMB data based on Fall 2021 enrollment indicates that 48.3% of UMB students were white, 18.2% were black, 15.2% were Asian, 3.9% were mixed or other race, 7.9% were Hispanic, and 1.7% are unknown.

Based on the survey results, White students were overrepresented, Black, Asian and Hispanic/Latino/a/students were underrepresented. Given that respondents were able to select more than one race rather than identify as mixed race, a comparison was not possible.

G. Survey Changes

The only changes to the survey were updating the options for gender identification and ethnicity to be culturally competent

II. Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

A. Respondent Perceptions

The survey included questions regarding student perception of safety. Of the respondents, 56.7% either agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, “I feel safe on campus,” while 17.9% either disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement. 25.4% were neutral. The survey requested students provide specificity regarding safety based on the potential threat. The survey revealed: 72.7% agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, “On or around this campus, I feel safe from dating violence;” 65.2% agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, “On or around this campus, I feel safe from sexual violence;” and 57.6% agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, “On or around this campus, I feel safe from sexual harassment.”

B. Comparison to Last Survey

The survey results demonstrate a slight increase in the perception of safety as reported through the previous survey, which provided that 56.7% of respondents either strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, “I feel safe at this school” and 18.0% either disagreed or strongly disagreed.

III. Perceptions of Readiness and Ability to Address Issues

A. Institutional Readiness

a. Training and Education

Respondents were asked, “Since coming to the University of Maryland Baltimore, have you received written (e.g., brochures, emails) or verbal information (e.g., presentations, training) from anyone at the University of Maryland Baltimore about the following?” The question allowed for multiple responses. The results indicated that 85.0% of respondents received information regarding Title IX protections against sexual misconduct, 70.2% received information regarding the definitions of types of sexual misconduct, 65.7% received information regarding the student code of conduct or honor code, 65.7% received information regarding how to help prevent sexual misconduct, 56.7% received information regarding how to report an incident of sexual misconduct, and 53.7% received information regarding where to go to get help if someone they know experiences sexual misconduct.

b. Support

Respondents were asked about their level of agreement with several statements involving support for persons reporting sexual harassment and other misconduct. 55.22% either agreed or strongly agreed the university would take a report seriously and support a person making a report. 58.2% stated it was unlikely or very unlikely the institution would label a reporter a troublemaker.

c. Administrators

The survey did not specifically ask about the perception of administrators; however, 10.0% stated UMB actively supported them with either formal or informal resources; 8.3% stated they were not actively supported, and 81.7% stated it was not applicable.

B. Perception Changes

The perception regarding training and information has slightly decreased, for example the 2022 survey provides 85.0% of students indicated they received information on Title IX protections while the 2021 provides in 86.8% of student indicated they received the information.

Regarding support for persons reporting sexual misconduct, there has been a decrease (from 64.92% in 2020 to 55.2% in 2022) regarding the perception of whether UMB would support the person making the report.

IV. Institutional Analysis and Action Steps

A. Incident and Survey Data Relationship

According to the 2022 survey, indicates of those responding to the questions, 100% had received information on how to report sexual misconduct and 85% received information on Title IX protections against misconduct. Comparatively, the 2020 survey provides 51.3% of respondents received information on Title IX. The incident data shows more than half of the Sexual Assault I report was from the victim, in 2020 and 2018 all such reports were from Responsible Employees. As reports directly from the impacted person are desirous, this change is encouraging.

Generally, the number of reports received during the most recent reporting period are lower than 2020 in all categories and lower than 2018 for Sexual Assault II and Sexual Assault Other. The survey participation was similarly lower for this reporting period.

B. Results of Previous Survey

Due to the pandemic and the transition to virtual educational activities for much of the reporting period, the efforts related to outreach have been virtual and through social media. Additionally, UMB offered numerous surveys during the pandemic to remain connected with its community, including a diversity and equity survey that overlapped with the Sexual Misconduct Climate Survey. This lack of interaction and possible survey fatigue may be the cause for the reflected lower number of survey participants. The lack of in-person interactions may have had an effect on the number of complaints as activities were conducted virtually.

C. Actions since Previous Survey

On March 11, 2020, the global COVID-19 pandemic was declared. As a result, UMB moved to mandatory virtual instruction and telework. During the period since the last survey, many of the in-person activities and events used to provide outreach and education to the students were cancelled or transitioned to virtual events. In response to the previous survey and the pandemic conditions, the following efforts were implemented:

- UMB created virtual presentations for student orientations and campus outreach events.
- Periodic social media posts regarding reporting and information related to the Title IX program were distributed through the Office of Accountability and Compliance's twitter account.
- every

D. Likely Actions Based on Current Results

UMB continues to explore opportunities to increase its survey response rates, incorporating communication regarding the importance of the survey to all ongoing outreach efforts and engaging School leadership (e.g., Deans and Ass. Deans) in promoting participation from their students.

One comment received from a student was training around these issues is too detailed and overwhelming. They indicate shorter presentations on how to report and who are the members of the Title IX team that would respond. UMB will work to create presentations and training those students can access on demand through the Title IX website. Another comment indicated the need for ongoing follow-up (several months) after complaints are resolved to check in with the reporter. UMB will explore opportunities to offer parties to complaints contact options. UMB has and will continue to improve the Title IX website to increase ease of use and provide supportive services information to the campus community. This will include more information on who should receive reports and the resolution processes, as requested in a comment received in the survey. Additionally, in response to the survey results, UMB will create an outreach campaign to communicate its commitment to a safe campus environment, supportive of persons who have experienced sexual misconduct. due.

UMB will continue to explore ways to improve resources and communications to build a more supportive campus climate surrounding issues of sexual misconduct.

V. Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Misconduct

A. Prevalence Rates

The survey included questions regarding the prevalence of sexual assault and misconduct. Among the responses, 6.0% stated someone had put their penis, fingers, or other objects into their vagina one or more times without consent by using force; 4.5% said someone had fondled, kissed, or rubbed against their private areas or removed some of their clothes one or more times without consent by using force. Regarding sexual harassment, 37.3% stated a faculty member, instructor, or staff member has treated them differently because of their sex and 4.5% said a faculty member, instructor, or staff member offered quid pro quo. 26.9% said a student has treated them differently. In response to domestic violence questions, 4.8% responded that a hook-up, boyfriend, girlfriend, husband, or wife, including exes, had hit them since they enrolled at UMB.

B. Incident Data/Survey Comparison

The incident data indicated a 22.7% rate of Sexual Assault I, which was slightly higher than the survey results; Sexual Assault II was 0.0%, which was less than what was reflected in the survey. In both the incident and survey reports, sexual harassment was the most prevalent matter. The incident data also included reports classified as other, including an overheard sexual joke and offensive social media post.

C. Reporting Rates

Based on the survey responses involving sexual harassment, for sexual harassment perpetrated by a faculty member, instructor or staff member, 2.7% reported the incident and 97.3% responded by doing nothing, avoiding the person, treating the matter like a joke, telling the person to stop, or asking someone for advice or support. If the sexual harassment was perpetrated by a student, 8.1% reported the incident and 89.1% responded by doing nothing or taking other action. The survey did not specify to whom reports were made nor reasons for not reporting.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY (“UMBC”)
 Institutional Report for the April 2022 Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey

I. Survey Administration

UMBC utilized the survey instrument developed by the Administrator Researcher Campus Climate Collaborative (ARC 3). This survey was designed by 25 collaborators from across the United States. This was a departure from the 2018 and 2020 surveys, which were developed by the Educational Advisory Board (EAB). The survey was administered as a population survey and distributed via email to 13,638 undergraduate, graduate, and continuing education students enrolled at UMBC (over the age of 18). The rate of response was approximately 14% with a total of 1968 survey respondents.

Multiple outreach emails were sent to remind students to take the Climate Survey. Emails were also sent to stakeholders and leaders in the UMBC Community to spread the word and encourage participation.

As incentives for completing the survey, the Office of Equity and Inclusion offered the following:

- a. The first 150 participants were eligible to receive \$10.00 Retriever Dollars on their UMBC Campus Card
- b. All participants in the survey were eligible to be entered in a drawing for a chance to win one of five \$100 Amazon gift cards through the UMBC Bookstore.

Forty-six percent of survey respondents did not indicate their race/ethnicity and 39.1% did not indicate class standing. Of those that did respond, below is a comparison table of the survey respondents and the general population (as of Fall 2021):

UMBC April 2022 Survey Respondents vs. General Population (as of Fall 2021)

<i>Survey Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>General Population</i>
Race/Ethnicity		Percentage
American Indian/Alaskan Native	.2	0.07
Asian	21	20.3
Black/African-American	8.7	19.5
Hispanic or Latino	2.9	8.1
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Unknown	0.07
White	21.1	34.6
Classification		
Undergraduate	42.5	79.4
Graduate	17.2	20.6
Something Else	1.2	N/A

Did Not Answer	39.1	N/A
Woman	33.5	
Man	23.5	
Trans woman	.4	
Trans man	.2	
Genderqueer/gender non-conforming	1.4	
Did not say	41.1	
More than one gender	1.4	

II. Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

A majority of UMBC students reported feeling safe on campus; 77.7% of survey respondents who answered the question “On or around this campus, I feel safe from sexual harassment” responded “Agree” or “Strongly Agree.” The same question was asked for dating violence (78.7%), sexual violence (76.7%), and stalking (70.8%). Participants were similarly asked about harassment based on race (75.2%), ability (79.9%), national origin (79.9%), religion (77.4%) and gender presentation/expression or sexual orientation (78.4%).

Both the March 2018 and the April 2020 survey used the EAB instrument, while the ARC3 instrument was used for the April 2022 survey. During the 2020 survey administration, 73% of survey respondents either selected “Strongly Agree” or “Agree” to indicate that they think UMBC administrators are genuinely concerned about their welfare. Relatedly, during the 2022 administration, 69.1% of survey respondents indicated that if a student reported an incident of sexual misconduct, it was “Likely” or “Very Likely” that the institution would take the report seriously.

III. Perceptions of Institution’s Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

Survey respondents were asked to select all that apply regarding receiving written or verbal information from anyone at UMBC about the following:

The definitions of types of sexual misconduct	15.42%
How to report an incident of sexual misconduct	16.59%
Where to go to get help if someone you know experiences sexual misconduct	16.33%
Title IX protections against sexual misconduct	18.2’%
How to help prevent sexual misconduct	15.31%
Student code of conduct or honor code	18.14%

About 65% of survey respondents selected “Agree” or “Strongly Agree” regarding the statement “If a friend or I experienced sexual misconduct, I know where to go to get help on campus.” This is in comparison to 56.8% who answered “Agree” or “Strongly Agree” in response to the question “I understand what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual misconduct at UMBC” and 62.39% in response to “I would know where to go to make a report of sexual misconduct.”

Of survey respondents that selected a response to the statement “The institution would maintain the privacy of the person making the report,” 79.1% said “Likely” or “Very Likely.” In response to “the institution would do its best to honor the request of the person about how to go forward with the case,” 70.6% of responses were “Likely” or “Very Likely.” Of survey respondents that selected a response to the statement “Would UMBC play a role by- Mishandling your case, if disciplinary action was requested?,” 61.5% said “No.”

Perceptions between the 2020 survey and 2022 are not seamlessly tracked because of the change in the survey instrument. For example, survey respondents in 2020 were asked about where they received information about sexual misconduct and resources, rather than simply whether they received or knew this information (ex. receiving information at New Student Orientation).

IV. Institutional Analysis and Action Steps

A consistently high percentage (over 70%) of survey respondents over the last three cycles indicate that if they or a friend experienced sexual violence, they would know where to go for help. Even though the survey instrument, and thus the questions, changed in 2022, it is still clear from the responses that most survey respondents feel safe at UMBC.

Since its implementation in early 2020, the Office of Equity and Inclusion has:

- Created an online reporting form so that the campus community can report sexual misconduct electronically at any time
- Implemented new case management software that assists in collecting, tracking, and responding to complaints
- Launched a website (oei.umbc.edu) and populated with resources, FAQs, policies and more
- Drafted and implemented sample Title IX syllabus language for Responsible Employees
- Redesigned and launched annual mandatory training for Responsible Employees
- Redesigned and launched annual mandatory training for students

The Office of Equity and Inclusion has experienced a great amount of change within the past year, consistent with the “Great Migration” felt across higher education. The Office has not been fully staffed since October of 2021. That has certainly impacted the ability of the Office to branch outside of necessary functions (such as, responding to reports) to engage the campus in more creative ways.

OEI’s goals continue to be:

➤ **Increasing transparency**

- Providing more data about number and type of reports to the campus community such as annual reports, quarterly newsletters, and informal reports to student, faculty and staff leadership.
- Continuing to find innovative and inclusive ways to provide information about the reporting process, University response to reports, and available support and resources
- Continuing to ensure visibility of office staff in the campus community informally through attendance at events and meetings and formally through training efforts and public conversations

➤ **Resource collection and dissemination**

- Increasing cultural competency of available resources to better reflect UMBC community population
- Building relationships with community partners who can offer additional support to UMBC students, faculty and staff
- Continuing to cultivate the OEI website into a one-stop resource hub
- Continuing to cultivate meaningful relationships with campus partners to raise the profile of the office and provide more touch points with students

➤ **Diversifying and Innovating Prevention and Education Efforts**

- Continuing to build culturally competent training opportunities for specific populations
 - Increasing evaluation for and implementation of measures to increase accessibility
 - Continuing to collaborate with campus partners to create and implement innovative training and education initiatives that are aligned with best practices and responsive to the community’s needs
 - Collecting and maintaining quality training data and feedback from participants

V. Prevalence of Sexual Assault And Other Sexual Misconduct**

Questions that relate to dating violence and stalking behaviors were asked in the survey. Of those that responded to the questions, over 90% of responses indicated not having experienced these

behaviors. This is consistent with the incident data collected in this cycle; a vast majority of students do not have, or do not report having these experiences.

The following question was also asked and produced the below results:

“On the last several pages of the survey, you reported that someone had oral, anal, or vaginal sex with you without your consent, either multiple times or using multiple strategies since you enrolled at UMBC. Were all of these experiences with the same person or did they happen with different people?”

All of the experiences were with the same person.	1.2
These experiences were with more than one person. (If you choose this, please enter the number of people in the box below.)	.9
Did not answer this question	97.9

University of Maryland College Park (UMD)

Survey Administration

What survey instrument was used in the 2020-2022 cycle? How was it developed or obtained?

The University of Maryland utilized the Student Environment and Experiences Survey (SEES) for the 2020-2022 cycle. This instrument was developed by the Office of Civil Rights and Sexual Misconduct (OCRSM) in conjunction with the Office of Planning and Evaluation at the University of Maryland School of Public Health. The assessment is comprised of items adapted from other campus climate surveys and measures developed specifically for UMD.

Who received the survey and how did the institution select those participants?

In April 2022, a random sample of 10,000 full-time undergraduate students between the ages of 18 and 25 were selected by the University Registrar's office to receive a personalized email invitation to complete the online survey containing a unique link. The survey was anonymous because no linkage was made between the students email addresses and their responses. A maximum of three email reminders were sent to students; once a student completed the survey, they did not receive any additional reminders.

How did the institution conduct the survey?

Data were collected via online survey during a two-week interval in April 2022.

How was it administered and what was the rate of response among those who could have responded (e.g., if you surveyed only undergraduates, how many [and what percentage of undergraduates responded])?

The 10-minute survey was administered online via the Qualtrics® survey platform. A total of 2,100 students consented to participate and submitted a response. After accounting for bounced emails and ineligible responses (i.e., the student was no longer full-time), the response rate was 21.1% (2,100/9,976).

What steps were taken to encourage responses from the surveyed population?

Modest compensation was offered to the first 3,000 participants to complete the survey, in the form of a \$10 credit redeemable at campus dining services. Promotional strategies included posts on social media, such as Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook. During Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM) program activities, attendees were encouraged to complete the SEES. Each Resident Assistant (RA) received promotional materials to post on their respective floors. Every dining and convenience shop on campus posted promotional materials. Lastly, *Maryland Today*, an online publication produced by the Office of Strategic Communications featured an article on SEES to promote awareness and survey promotion.

How does the respondent population compare to the general population on campus (e.g., race and ethnicity, gender, age, on-campus/off-campus residents)?

Table 1. Comparison of demographic characteristics of the survey sample with aggregate data on undergraduates		
	SEES 2022 Sample	All Full-time Undergraduates
Gender		
Male	40.0%	50.4%
Female	58.4%	49.6%
Transgender, Genderqueer, Nonbinary, or another Gender Identity	1.6%	--*
Race/ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	49.0%	48.2%
Asian, non-Hispanic	29.1%	22.9%
Black or African American, non-Hispanic	8.5%	12.9%
Hispanic/Latino	7.0%	10.8%
Two or More Races	4.9%	5.2%
Other	1.5%	0.2%

**The university does not collect official data on students identifying as transgender, genderqueer, non-binary, or another gender identity.*

What changes to the survey administration were made since the last survey cycle, if any?

The survey was shortened and, in collaboration with the LGBTQ+ Equity Center under the Office of Diversity and Inclusion, revisions were made to the language throughout to make the survey more inclusive.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

How do respondents perceive the safety of the campus and the general campus climate?

General Campus Climate

Students were asked about the quality of their relationships with one another, administrators, and faculty; overall, most students indicated the quality of these relationships were positive. The proportion of students who rated relationships as positive was 79.1% (other students), 74.2% (faculty members), and 59.1% (administrative personnel and offices).

Safety

Half of students (48.6%) agreed with the statement “UMD does enough to protect the safety of students,” while 23.4% were undecided and 27.9% disagreed. When asked to respond to the statement “Sexual assault is a problem at UMD,” 60.3% agreed, 10.9% disagreed, and 28.8% were undecided.

Belonging

80.1% of students agreed with the statement, “I feel I am a part of this university,” which 14.7% were undecided and 5.2% disagreed.

How have these perceptions changed since the last survey administration?

Overall, these perceptions were stable since the last survey administration. The only significant change was seen in response to the statement “Sexual assault is a problem at UMD.” In 2020, 38.9% agreed, while 43.5% were undecided and 10.9% disagreed. In 2022, the proportion who agreed increased to 60.3%. The proportion who was undecided and disagreed declined to 28.8% and 10.9%, respectively. Change in other campus climate and safety items was minimal (i.e., all increased or decreased less than 2 percentage points).

Perceptions of Institution’s Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Assault

How do respondents perceive the institution’s readiness and ability to address issues of sexual assault and sexual violence in such areas as:

a. Training and education

Students were asked questions about their exposure to information about sexual assault and their involvement with sexual assault prevention activities during the current academic year. 36.0% had attended a bystander workshop, and 19.8% had attended a presentation about sexual assault given to a student organization. Approximately one-quarter of students (22.7%) had attended a presentation about sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking. About one-third (31.7%) had discussions about sexual assault in class. The majority of students had seen posters about sexual assault (66.2%), and 26.7% had visited a UMD website with sexual assault information and 27.3% had read a report about sexual violence rates at UMD. In terms of content, how to report sexual assault was most common type of information received at UMD (53.6% of students), followed by the definition of sexual assault (49.0%) and where to get help if someone you know is sexually assaulted (49.0%). Thirty percent (30.7%) of students reported that they had received information about Title IX protections. Approximately one-third of students (31.6%) had not received any information about sexual assault from UMD during the current academic year.

b. Support for persons reporting sexual assault and other sexual misconduct

The majority of students said that UMD would maintain the privacy of the person making a sexual assault report (72.7%) and would offer resources to the person making the report (72.7%). Approximately half (52.5%) said it was likely that UMD would support a student who was making a sexual assault report; 14.4% said it was unlikely, while 33.0% were undecided/didn’t know.

c. The administrators responsible for investigating misconduct

About half of students believed that UMD would take a sexual assault report serious (53.6%), while slightly fewer said UMD would likely handle the report fairly (42.2%) and would conduct a fair, prompt, and impartial investigation into the report (39.7%). A similar proportion agreed that the University of Maryland Police Department (UMPD) takes student crime reports seriously (41.6%), and 28.2% agreed that UMPD responds

effectively to sexual assault. Approximately one-quarter to one-third of students were undecided for these items.

How have these perceptions changed since the last survey administration?

The percent of students who attended a presentation about bystander intervention decreased slightly, from 44.1% in 2020 to 36.0%. Attending other types of presentations (e.g., attending a presentation about sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking) remained stable from 2020 to 2022. The proportion who saw posters about sexual assault or discussed sexual assault in class was also unchanged. In 2022, 27.3% reported reading a report about sexual assault at UMD, compared to 18.6% in 2020.

Perceptions of the university's response to reports of sexual assault were slightly less positive in 2022 than 2020. For example, decreases were seen in the percent of students who believed that UMD would conduct a fair, prompt, and impartial investigation (48.4% to 41.6%), that UMD would handle the report fairly (53.6% to 42.2%), and that UMD would take the report seriously (63.9% to 53.6%). Similar decreases were seen for the UMPD's responses. In 2022, 28.2% agreed that UMPD responds effectively to sexual assault, compared with 37.3% in 2020.

Institutional Analysis and Action Steps

What relationship do you see between the changes in the incident data over the past three cycles and the trends you are finding in the survey data?

Definitive conclusions are difficult to make given the historical timeframe in question due to the pandemic (2020-2022), unknown incident types to classify as SAI or SAII, and the complete overhaul of institutional policy and procedures per the 2020 Title IX Regulations. What is statistically significant is that there was decrease in the number of reported 'Other Sexual Misconduct' incident types over the past three reporting cycles, but any meaningful trends have remained stable.

What have been the results of changes implemented since the last survey cycle?

Instituting major changes to sexual misconduct prevention had been affected by the pandemic; however, UMD staff swiftly transitioned to the creation of online programming with the inclusion of community partners such as the House of Ruth and the Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault (MCASA).

In November 2021 the Sexual Assault Prevention Committee (SAPC) launched an optional second year online training through EVERFI.

The Office of Civil Rights and Sexual Misconduct (OCRSM) initiated a collaborative relationship with the national One Love Foundation in Fall 2020 to enhance prevention programming on campus which subsequently lead to an introduction to the founding members of UMD One Love Club. One Love's mission is achieved via *interactive, conversation-based workshops* that provide vocabulary to deconstruct real-life scenarios and encourage participants to reflect on and implement healthy relationship behaviors in their everyday lives.

Presently, OCRSM serves in an advisory capacity to UMD One Love Club where there is partnership on the delivery of workshops to build awareness around healthy and unhealthy relationships. Both entities serve to build a culture changing program to engage in sustainable prevention efforts on campus.

What activities, services, programs, or other results have arisen from what was learned from the survey results?

The University is involved in a number of activities with regards to sexual misconduct preventive programming. What follows is a snapshot of the prevention programs offered at UMD.

Sexual Assault Prevention Committee (SAPC)

The University of Maryland is in a continuous process to link the survey results to more targeted intervention approaches. The Sexual Assault Prevention Committee (SAPC) is tasked with instituting a data-driven approach for the coordination of the University's prevention plan. SAPC members comprise members representing Campus Advocates Respond and Educate to Stop Violence (CARE), Athletics, Resident Life, Office of Civil Rights and Sexual Misconduct (OCRSM), Department of Fraternity and Sorority Life (DFSL), Office of Postdoctoral Affairs (Graduate School), Office of Faculty Affairs (Provost's Office), Student Orientation and Transition, Strategic Communications, Resident Life, College of Education, School of Public Health, College of Computer, Mathematical, and Natural Sciences, Title IX Advisory Board (TIXAB), and Preventing Sexual Assault (PSA). SAPC launched the Student Leader Summit Pilot in Fall 2021. The pilot covered bystander intervention, responding to a disclosure, referral to resources, Stages of Change, and ways to facilitate conversations around the topic of power-based violence prevention.

Raise Your Voice

Raise Your Voice (RYV) is a University wide sexual assault prevention and awareness campaign. Raising your voice shows that you value respect and healthy relationships for yourself, your fellow Terps, and others in all aspects of life. The entire campus community is encouraged to make a personal commitment to help prevent sexual assault and sexual misconduct and be a part of the solution. In March 2022, SAPC successfully relaunched the RYV campaign (as a result of low activity during the pandemic) to re-emphasize consistent messaging and ensure all members of the campus community are informed of expectations and resources.

Raise Your Voice events included in 2019-2021: Your Voice Matters Trivia, Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM) Programming-including Restorative Yoga, Charcuterie Board Design Class, and a Virtual Panel on Sexual Assault Prevention.

In 2021-2022, for Domestic Violence Awareness Month (DVAM) CARE Outreach and SAPC hosted CARE to Stop Violence's Annual Purple Lights Night and for SAAM: SAPC partnered with RecWell to host Raise Your Voice: Sunset Yoga.

Department of Fraternity and Sorority Life (DFSL)

DFSL has several initiatives and sustained actions to help raise awareness, increase education, and promote the prevention of power-based violence, including:

- Each semester, between 10-15 chapters participate in the Ten Terp Plan (TTP) for Sexual Assault Prevention (SAP) program. Participants from each chapter meet weekly for eight weeks with a trained facilitator. The purpose of the TTP/SAP is to raise awareness around the issue of sexual assault and power-based violence within a specific fraternity or sorority. Topics include:
 - Bystander intervention;
 - Rape culture and rape myths;
 - Healthy/unhealthy behaviors within relationships;
 - Sexual objectification, hyper-masculinity and hyper-femininity;
 - The effect of sexual assault on survivors and connecting survivors to resources.
- All recognized fraternities and sororities are required to host a sexual assault prevention program each year. Chapters submit an online evaluation of the program that is then approved by a member of our staff. In 2020-2021, 94% of chapters completed this requirement, with an estimated attendance of more than 3,200 students. Chapters not completing this expectation were placed on probationary recognition and received additional sanctions for the upcoming year.
- Chapters wishing to participate in Homecoming and Spring Fest are required to host matchup meetings to discuss sexual assault prevention and bystander intervention (75% of each chapter must attend).
- Each chapter is required to have a Chapter Liaison, who receives a 2-hour training on rape culture, power-based violence, bystander intervention, ways to appropriately respond to victim disclosure, and campus resources.
- DFSL has employed a graduate assistant (50% FTE) since 2008 who coordinates sexual assault prevention efforts within fraternity and sorority life.
 - The graduate assistant supervises two to four interns each semester who are tasked with creating new or improving existing sexual violence prevention programming. Previously this has included redesigning the DFSL SAP website, creating shareable social media posts for chapters to utilize, and creating presentations or activities for fraternity and sorority students.
 - The graduate assistant and interns present individual chapter workshops as requested, as well as facilitating continued training for Chapter Liaisons.
 - Staff and SAP Interns have assisted campus partners and student organizations in implementation of their events, including CARE's Clothesline Project, Safe Spring Break in collaboration with the University Health Center, and hosting panels during Preventing Sexual Assault (PSA) Occupy McKeldin.

Counseling Center

All students, including sexual assault survivors are welcome to access any of the Counseling Center's confidential mental health resources. These resources include urgent same day appointments with counselors and a 24/7 hotline after hours. Counselors meet with survivors to share additional resources on/off campus and evaluate their mental health needs to collaboratively determine and support their next steps. The Counseling Center has a specific therapy group (i.e., Hope and Healing) for women-identified sexual assault survivors.

Campus Advocates Respond and Educate to Stop Violence (CARE)

Ongoing Training & Education Offerings from CARE:

- CARE Peers and Staff provide training to students, staff, and faculty. Trainings include:
 - CARE 101 Presentation: An overview of the CARE to Stop Violence Office and the Advocacy, Education and Outreach services offered to all Students, Faculty and Staff.
 - The C Word is Consent Workshop: This workshop uses discussion and exploration to deconstruct common rape myths, define consent, coercion, and victim-blaming.
 - Don't Turn Red Flags Pink Workshop: Audience members of this interactive workshop learn to define relationship violence, identify elements of power and control, and understand the cycle of violence.
 - Step UP! Workshop: Step UP! is an interactive workshop on bystander intervention; during this hour-long workshop participants learn to evaluate challenging situations and determine how to safely intervene using one of the 3D's (Direct, Distract, and Delegate).
- CARE annually hosts events such as Purple Lights Night, The Clothesline Project, and Take Back the Night as well as other programs such as CARE in Conversation and training as a Violence Intervention Ambassador throughout the school year.

Office of Civil Rights & Sexual Misconduct (OCRSM)

The Office of Civil Rights & Sexual Misconduct (OCRSM) is a significant resource for the campus community at the University of Maryland. OCRSM is tasked with implementing and overseeing the University's compliance with, and enforcement of, the civil rights scheme of the United States as it applies to the University through the University of Maryland Policy and Procedures on Sexual Harassment and Other Sexual Misconduct. OCRSM offers training and other programs to enhance awareness of their reporting, rights and responsibilities, resources, and options for resolution. OCRSM develops and implements campus wide civil rights compliance training. In partnership with UM One Love, workshops were offered to student groups, committees, and departments. Topics included 10 signs of healthy and unhealthy relationships, Masculinity and Consent, Navigating Personal and Platonic Relationships using the 10 signs. UM One Love workshops were made available by request via the OCRSM website.

What actions will the institution most likely take on the basis of the survey results?

The University is seeking both federal and private opportunities to increase dedicated personnel and a coordinated response in building a successful comprehensive sexual assault prevention plan. The Sexual Assault Prevention Committee (SAPC) will be developing the programming curriculum for third year and fourth year undergraduate student online training. Per the last survey cycle, each School and College developed College Action Plans to raise awareness about sexual misconduct prevention resources, reporting options, and reporting obligations of faculty and staff. A College Action Plan toolkit will be distributed to each college and school in coordination with Faculty Liaisons for full implementation.

We are exploring the possibility that the School of Public Health assist OCRSM with analyses of the incident report data for 2020-2022.

Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Misconduct

What are the rates of prevalence of sexual assault and other sexual misconduct found from the survey data?

The prevalence of sexual assault is reported in Table 3. Non-consensual sexual intercourse or rape since coming to UMD was reported by 6.5% of students. The prevalence was higher among females (8.5%) and students identifying as another gender (12.9%) than males (3.3%).

Experiencing other types of sexual assault, such as non-consensual sexual contact, touching, or attempted rape, was more common, with a prevalence of 15.1%. Again, the prevalence was higher among females (20.7%) than males (6.1%) and was also elevated among students who identified as transgender, genderqueer, or another gender (38.7%).

Overall, the prevalence of experiencing any form of sexual assault was 16.5%: 22.2% among females, 38.7% among students who identified as genderqueer or another gender, and 7.3% among males.

Table 3. Prevalence of Sexual Assault	
	% of SEES 2022 Sample
Sexual assault of any type	
Yes	16.5%
No	79.7%
Prefer not to say	3.8%
Non-consensual sexual intercourse or rape	
Yes	6.5%
No	90.0%
Prefer not to say	3.5%
Non-consensual sexual contact, touching, or attempted rape	
Yes	15.1%
No	81.8%
Prefer not to say	3.1%

Additionally, 11.7% of students had experienced sexual harassment since coming to UMD, and 6.8% had been in a relationship that was controlling or abusive. Both sexual harassment and relationship violence were more common among females and students who identified as transgender, genderqueer, or another gender than among males.

How do these rates compare to the incident data collected and reported in the cycle?

The survey data reveal stable trends from 2018 to 2022 with respect to who a student told about a sexual assault they experienced. However, incident data shows there was a decrease in the number of reported Other Sexual Misconduct types and an increase in Sexual Assault I and II incident types. The reasons for these differences are unclear. Further for several months during this reporting cycle, students were immersed in online learning and direct correlations between survey and incident data cannot be ascertained.

Of those data collected from the survey, what are the rates of those who choose to report to the institution and those who choose not to? Of those who choose not to, what are the primary reasons given for not reporting the incident?

Among those who experienced a sexual assault, 7.8% reported the assault to our Title IX office, a confidential resource provider on campus, or another person in a position of authority at UMD. Telling friends (74.1%) and roommates (26.7%) about the assault was more common, and 18.0% chose not to tell anyone. Reasons for not reporting are provided in Table 4 below. The most common reasons given were related to worrying about others' reaction (e.g., worrying they wouldn't think it was serious or important) and wanting to keep it private. Not knowing the reporting procedure on campus (8.7%), not thinking the school would do anything about the report (10.9%), and not thinking campus leadership would not solve problems (15.2%) were not widely cited as a reason.

Table 4. Reasons for telling anyone about a sexual assault	
	% of students who didn't tell anyone about the assault
Didn't think others would think it was serious/important/would understand	65.2%
Is a private matter/wanted to deal with it on own	47.8%
Ashamed or embarrassed	37.0%
Didn't think what happened was serious enough to talk about	34.8%
Wanted to forget it happened	34.8%
Didn't want others to worry about me	34.8%
Didn't have time to deal with it due to academics, work, etc.	32.6%
I thought nothing would be done	32.6%
Fear of not being believed	23.9%
I thought I would be blamed for what happened	19.6%
Had other things I needed to focus on and was concerned about (classes, work)	15.2%
I did not feel the campus leadership would solve my problems	15.2%
Fear of retribution from the person who did it	10.9%
Didn't think the school would do anything about my report	10.9%
Didn't know reporting procedure on campus	8.7%
Didn't want the person who did it to get in trouble	8.7%
Concerned others would find out	8.7%
Feared I or another would be punished for infractions or violations such as underage drinking	8.7%
I feared others would harass me or react negatively toward me	6.5%
Would feel like an admission of failure	2.2%
Thought people would try to tell me what to do	2.2%

University of Maryland Eastern Shore

The University of Maryland Eastern Shore (UMES) prepared this report in accordance with the Maryland Higher Education Commission’s (MHEC) *Institutional Guidelines for the Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey*. The survey results are shared below with MHEC reporting guidelines.

Survey Administration

The University of Maryland Eastern Shore conducted its survey electronically using *Formsite Surveys*. *Formsite* is a university level survey software available through the University’s technology area. *Formsite Surveys* allows for the measurement of satisfaction levels, community engagement, and other attitudes. The survey was developed utilizing the MHEC *Model Climate Survey* provided via email to the USM schools. The Office of Institutional Equity and Compliance (OIE) reached out to students through an email campaign, social media, and by tabling in the cafeteria and at major on-campus events. Promotional materials consisted of a flyer that was posted on social media, in residence halls, the Student Center, and various academic buildings. The survey was opened March 31 and concluded May 13, 2022. Students received an email once a week encouraging them to complete the Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey.

Due to the pandemic, there has been a decrease in funding available to purchase incentive items. Instead, OIE partnered with Academic Affairs for faculty to offer extra credit to students who completed the survey. In addition, we offered apparel and items purchased for Sexual Assault Awareness Month to students who completed the survey tool. The survey was distributed to 2,140 students, including undergraduate, graduate, professional, full- and part-time students. Any currently enrolled student with a University email address was requested to complete the survey. Of the 2,140 individuals who were invited to participate, 296 students consented and completed the survey, yielding a response rate of 13.8%. The racial demographic of respondents was 75.3% African American and 9.6% White. 69.2% of respondents identified themselves as female and 26.7% as male. These demographics are compared to the overall student population at UMES (50.4% African American; 12.2% White).

	Survey Respondents	Total Student Population (based on IRIS data Fall 2021 semester)
Male	26.7%	42.7%
Female	69.2%	57.3%
African American/Black	75.3%	50.4%
White	9.6%	12.2%
Hispanic	3.4%	4.6%

The total direct cost for promotional materials, marketing, and incentives for the University’s campus climate survey was \$200. The University has a contract with *Formsite* and utilized it for the survey administration at no additional cost to the University. There were also indirect costs

associated with survey development, planning, administrative oversight of survey, and analysis of the raw survey data which was analyzed by the Office of Institutional Equity and Compliance. No changes to the survey administration were made since the last survey cycle with exception to minor adjustments.

Perceptions of Campus Safety and the General Campus Climate

Students were asked about their perceptions regarding the college using a Likert scale model. A majority of students have indicated that they feel safe on the UMES college campus. Sixty-three percent (63.1%) of respondents indicated they either *Agree or Strongly Agree* that they feel safe on the campus. Sixty-four percent of respondents (64.4%) indicated that they either *Agree or Strongly Agree* that they feel valued in the classroom/learning environment. Students were asked about their perceptions regarding the connection to the campus community. Less than half (48.3%) of the respondents indicated they either *Agree or Strongly Agree* that students feel like they are part of this college, while 50.3% of participants feel happy to be at this college.

The survey showed an overall decline in students' positive perceptions regarding campus safety and the general campus climate compared to the last survey cycle. The COVID-19 pandemic was declared by the World Health Organization in March 2020 and the experience of students returning to campus has varied by impacting the way students live, learn, and engage with each other on the campus. Campus housing adjusted to abide by COVID-19 protocols for social distancing decreasing the number of students per room. In addition, the majority of campus programming and activities were conducted virtually through online platforms and social media with limited in-person activities at 50% capacity. This has impacted students feeling towards connection and affinity with the community.

Perceptions of Institution's Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

Training and Education

Students were asked whether they had received written or verbal information from anyone at UMES about issues related to sexual assault.

- Almost three quarters (74.4%) indicated they had received information regarding the definition of sexual assault;
- 73.1% of respondents indicated they *Agree or Strongly Agree* that if a friend were sexually assaulted, they would know where to go to get help on campus;
- Over two thirds (67.7%) indicated they either *Agree or Strongly Agree* that if a friend were sexually assaulted, they know where to go to make a report of sexual assault.

Support for Persons Reporting Sexual Assault

Students were asked their perceptions of how UMES would handle a reported incident of sexual assault or violence.

- Over two thirds (67.7%) of respondents indicated they *Agree or Strongly Agree* that UMES would do its best to maintain the privacy of the individual making the report;
- 67.1% reported they either *Agree or Strongly Agree* that UMES would forward the report to criminal investigators if requested;
- Almost two thirds (65.7%) said they *Agree or Strongly Agree* that UMES would take steps to protect the safety of the individual making the report;

- 66.4% of students reported that they either *Agree or Strongly Agree* UMES would take the report seriously;
- 63.7% indicated they *Agree or Strongly Agree* that UMES would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault and sexual violence;
- 63.7% indicated they either *Agree or Strongly Agree* UMES would support the individual making the report.

Administrators Responsible for Investigating Misconduct

Students were also asked questions to determine their level of knowledge regarding reporting of assault at UMES.

- Less than half of respondents (42.2%) indicated that they either *Agree or Strongly Agree* in the UMES ability to handle a crisis properly;
- 40.9% indicated they either *Agree or Strongly Agree* that UMES responds rapidly in difficult situations;
- Less than half of the respondents (42.9%) indicated they *Agree or Strongly Agree* that college officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner;
- 42.9% of respondents responded that UMES does enough to protect the safety of students.

The survey showed an overall decrease in student beliefs about the university's ability to handle a crisis properly. This may be attributed to the return to campus compared to online learning during COVID. Crisis has become an attribute associated with COVID and that perception may be part of the decrease from the last period. The survey showed an overall increase in student perceptions of how UMES would handle reported incidents of sexual assault or violence. In addition, the survey showed an increase in the percentage of students who know where to get help on campus if a friend were sexually assaulted. This increase may be attributed to the presentations conducted in Freshmen Orientation classes, residence halls and through educational programs led by the peer educators funded by the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) grant awarded to UMES.

Institutional Analysis and Action Steps

In 2018, UMES expanded and further developed the Title IX area to include prevention, education, and investigations related to Title IX, EEO/Title VII, ADA, Fair Practices, Diversity/Inclusion, etc. and restructured the office area. The office was renamed the Office of Institutional Equity and Compliance (OIE). UMES has two cycles of data. Numbers have been relatively consistent between those two cycles with a decrease in reports related to "Other Forms of Sexual Misconduct," which may be attributed to students being home, online, and a significant reduction with in-person events.

Since the last survey cycle, UMES has found traction with in-person programming and as a result, launched the B.R.A.V.E. (Building Resistance Against Violence Engagement) Project funded by a campus grant from the Office on Violence Against Women. Through the B.R.A.V.E. Project the OIE hired three (3) Peer Educators and one (1) Student Fellow to develop awareness programs and training offered to our campus community. This has created significant increase in event/educational content development and community engagement focused on Title

IX. Online training modules, classroom partnerships, residential facility education campaigns, and social media campaigns have contributed towards an increased understanding of the office and our general work.

The 2020-2022 survey data indicates that the University continues moving towards successful implementation of Title IX regulations and other state or federal requirements. However, there is still room for improvement. The COVID period of online learning and/or limited in-person functions has impacted our relative reach with the community. Challenges remain in addressing student perceptions of the University's efforts, including the fairness of the process, response efforts, and the general climate and sense of safety on campus since the start of the pandemic and that has been challenging to rebuild post return to the campus community for in-person classes.

The current survey results do indicate the continued need to expand upon the University's sexual misconduct training and education efforts. The following actions will be taken:

- The OIE acquired a grant from the Maryland Department of Health to create the "It's the Consent for Me" social marketing campaign using messaging that students recognize in order to raise awareness about sexual violence. This grant will fund one (1) Student Fellow to mobilize men as allies for sexual violence prevention.
- Renewal of the grant from the Office of Violence Against Women to continue developing, creating, and promoting prevention efforts related to sexual assault/violence for the campus community established by the B.R.A.V.E. Project.
- Expand the peer educator program to provide more in-person training opportunities for the general student body in the evenings and on weekends.
- Continued use of *Vector Solutions* online mandatory sexual violence prevention training for all students with a focus on training first-year students as part of their onboarding during new student orientation.
- Rollout of Bringing in the Bystander sexual violence prevention program.
- Establish and train the University's first victim advocate to further develop and promote reporting structures for the campus community.
- The creation of qualitative focus group efforts to further develop and enhance the acquisition of data to focus limited resources by gaining better understanding of the campus climate.

University of Maryland Global Campus Spring 2022 Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Misconduct

Survey Administration

In compliance with state requirements, the University of Maryland Global Campus (UMGC) administered a survey to UMGC students to assess campus climate regarding sexual misconduct. We defined sexual misconduct in the survey to include but not limited to sexual assault, sexual violence, sexual harassment, domestic violence, or stalking. The survey was designed, administered, and analyzed by the Academic Quality, a unit within the Office of the Chief Academic Officer, in collaboration with the Office of Diversity and Equity. UMGC utilized the Model Survey provided by MHEC as its survey instrument; however, it revised several of the questions based on the unique nature of UMGC's instructional model and interactions with students. UMGC primarily offers online and hybrid course offerings stateside and internationally to a non-traditional, adult student population. A random sample of 9,999 students actively enrolled at UMGC during the Spring 2022, semester was selected to participate in the survey. The sample selected was broadly representative of the demographics of UMGC's student population, based on race and gender, for both undergraduate and graduate students globally. The average age of our undergraduate student population is 31. The average age of our graduate student population is 36.

UMGC had a 3.68% rate of response among the random sample of students selected during the 2018 reporting cycle and 4.52% during the 2022 reporting cycle. For the 2022 reporting cycle, of the 9,999 students who were invited to participate, 415 students completed the survey, resulting in a response rate of 4.15%. The racial demographic of respondents was 36% White and 31.67% African American/Black. 56.95% of respondents identified themselves as female. These demographics are comparable to UMGC's overall student population for FY 2021 (35.53% White; 27.89% African American/Black; 45.55% Female).

The response rate is lower than that of many other UMGC surveys. UMGC surveys generally have a response rate of about 17%. However, there are several possible explanations for the lower response rate in this case. Based on comments provided in the survey, students repeatedly expressed that sexual misconduct is not relevant to their presence within UMGC's environment because they participate in classes online. This is consistent with the previous administrations of this survey. However, a change from previous administrations of this survey is the significant decrease in respondents who acknowledged receiving written or verbal information about sexual misconduct prevention from UMGC. In 2016, 65.18%; 2018, 76.63; 2020, 84.14%; and 2022, 31,71%. This decrease maybe attributable to the fact that in 2022, our efforts to provide information about sexual misconduct prevention was included in a newsletter instead of a direct email campaign, which we conducted consistently through year end 2021. Lastly, applicable literature shows that sensitive questions (such as those about drugs, sex, or money) tend to result in lower response rates and a larger measurement error than questions on other topics (Tourangeau & Yan, 2007). Lastly, as a public institution in the State of Maryland, no incentives were provided to students. This is a strategy often used to improve response rates.

Perceptions of Safety

Most broadly, students overwhelmingly indicated that they feel safe in UMGC's online environment and while visiting UMGC's physical locations or regional sites. Close to eighty three percent (82.51%) of respondents indicated that they either *Agree* or *Strongly Agree* that they feel safe in UMGC's online environment. Approximately sixty six percent of respondents (66.01%) indicated that they either *Agree* or *Strongly Agree* that they feel safe while visiting UMGC's physical locations or regional sites. These results are consistent with our 2020 administration of this survey. In 2020, close to eighty nine percent (88.84%) of respondents indicated that they either *Agree* or *Strongly Agree* that they feel safe in UMGC's online environment. While close to sixty-three percent of respondents indicated that they either *Agree* or *Strongly Agree* that they feel safe while visiting UMGC's physical locations or regional sites.

When respondents were asked whether they feel safe taking classes at UMGC without indicating whether the class was online or in person, close to seventy-one percent (70.72%) indicated that they either *Agree* or *Strongly Agree* that they feel safe taking classes at UMGC. The change in students' perceptions of safety from 2018 to 2020 still show that the perception is moving in the wrong direction. In our next administration of the survey, it may be helpful to try and capture students' comments about why they feel unsafe. This will allow us to create programs and activities to change this perception.

Perceptions of Institutional Readiness and Ability to Respond to Issues of Sexual Misconduct

Training and Education

Students were asked whether they had received written or verbal information from anyone at UMGC about issues related to sexual misconduct.

- 34.95% indicated they had received information regarding the definition of sexual misconduct (compared to 71.74% in 2020).
- 31.49% indicated they had received information about how to report a sexual misconduct (compared to 82.85% in 2020).
- 30.74% indicated receiving information regarding where to go if someone the respondent knows is subjected to sexually misconduct (compared to 68.93% in 2020).
- 27.60% indicated receiving information on Title IX protections against sexual misconduct (compared to 63.43% in 2020).
- 33.77% indicated receiving information on how to help prevent sexual misconduct (compared to 71.20% in 2020). Support for Persons Reporting Sexual Misconduct

Students were asked their perceptions of how UMGC would handle a reported incident of sexual assault or violence.

- 72.13% of respondents indicated that UMGC would do its best to maintain the privacy of the individual making the report (compared to 81.51% in 2020).
- 72.76% reported that UMGC would forward the report to criminal investigators if requested (compared to 82.89% in 2020).
- 73.76% said that they believed UMGC would take steps to protect the safety of the individual making the report (compared to 81.78% in 2020).
- 70.34% indicated they believe UMGC would support the individual making the report (compared to 79.11% in 2020).

- 67.76% indicated that UMGC would respond to the report in a timely, fair, and impartial manner (compared to 81.07% in 2020).

Incidents of Sexual Misconduct Experienced at UMGC

Students indicated that they feel safe from sexual misconduct in UMGC’s online environment and while visiting UMGC’s physical locations or regional sites. Close to eighty nine percent (82.51%) of respondents indicated that they that they feel safe from sexual misconduct in UMGC’s online environment. Approximately sixty three percent of respondents (66.01%) indicated that they either that they feel safe from sexual misconduct while visiting UMGC’s physical locations or regional sites.

Incidents of sexual misconduct while participating in a UMGC related program or activity

Student were asked questions to ascertain if they experienced incidents of sexual misconduct while participating in a UMGC related program or activity. If the respondent answered that they did experience an incident of sexual misconduct, the respondent was asked a follow-up questions to gather more information about the incident including to ascertain if they reported the incident to UMGC and/or an external resource.

Incidents sexual violence or sexual assault while participating in a UMGC related program or activity.

- 95.44%% of respondents indicated that they had not experienced sexual violence or sexual assault while participating in a UMGC related program or activity.
- 1.63% of respondents (5 students) indicated that they had experienced sexual violence or sexual assault while participating in a UMGC related program or activity. All the respondents (5 students) indicted that they “preferred not to say” where the incident took place.
- Only 2 of the 5 respondents answered the question about seeking help from UMGC or an outside resource, including but not limited to a rape crisis center, medical facility, therapist, or mental health center. One respondent said yes. The other respondent said no.
- 0.50% of respondents (1 student) who answered yes indicated the sexual violence or sexual assault incident involved a UMGC faculty/staff or another UMGC student. The other respondent answered no.

Incidents of sexual harassment while participating in a UMGC related program or activity.

- 97.07% of respondents indicated that they had not experienced sexual harassment while participating in a UMGC related program or activity.
- 2.61% of respondents (8 students) indicated they preferred not to say if they had experienced sexual harassment while participating in a UMGC related program or activity. Only one (1) respondent answered the question about the sexual harassment incident involving a UMGC faculty/staff or another UMGC student. The respondent answered yes, and that the incident took place during an online or hybrid class. The respondent indicated they did not report the incident to UMGC and did not offer any suggestion as to what support UMGC could have provided to encourage reporting of the incident.

Incidents of stalking (including cyber stalking) while participating in a UMGC related program or activity.

- 2.28% of respondents (7 students) indicated that they had experienced stalking, including cyber stalking, while participating in a UMGC related program or activity.
- 95.44% of respondents indicated that they had not experienced stalking, including cyber stalking, while participating in a UMGC related program or activity.
- 2.28% of respondents (7 students) indicated they preferred not to say if they had experienced stalking, including cyber stalking, while participating in a UMGC related program or activity.
- 50.00% of respondents (3 out of 6 the students who responded to question) indicated the stalking, including cyber stalking incident involved a UMGC faculty/staff or another UMGC student. One (1) student indicated the stalking, including cyber stalking incident occurred at a UMGC physical location or regional site. Three (3) students indicated the stalking, including cyber stalking incident occurred during an online or hybrid class. One (1) student indicated they reported the incident to UMGC; four (4) students indicated they did not report the stalking, including cyber stalking incident to UMGC; and one (1) student preferred not to say.

Institutional Response to the Survey Results

Responses to the first question on the survey, “Since attending UMGC, have you received written or verbal information (presentations, training, brochures, and emails) from anyone at UMGC about the following?” show that 30.74% of respondents received information about where to get help, and 31.49%% of respondents indicate they know how to report a sexual misconduct.

Survey respondents were also given the option to respond to an open-ended question at the end of the survey inviting additional comments, suggestions, or feedback related to the topic of this survey. Of the 414 completed surveys, 22 respondents provided meaningful comments (i.e., other than “N/A” or “no”). Content analysis of the responses,30.00%, who provided comments indicated that they believe the survey was not applicable to them as online students.

“the survey is not appropriate given COVID. Everyone is virtual not in the presence of professors or other students.”

“I have only taken online classes, so this survey is not applicable to me.

All of my classes are online. This survey was not geared towards me.” The remaining comments were varied and provided no discernible themes. Institutional Steps

Taken together, the survey results and responses to the open-ended question appear to indicate that UMGC lost its momentum in its efforts to educate the student community about sexual misconduct. However, there were several anomalies during this administration of the survey that may have impacted the results. This year to minimize the number of direct email communications that students receive from UMGC, the decision was made to incorporate information about sexual misconduct prevention into a quarterly student newsletter. The results

of the survey clearly show that this approach was ineffective. Another issue we discovered towards the conclusion of this year survey administration, was that approximately 363 students had contacted UMGC's IT department to confirm the authenticity of the survey they received. It is not clear how many of these students responded to the survey. We are continuing our efforts to identify ways to convey to our students the relevance of sexual misconduct in the online setting; and emphasize how to identify, prevent, and report this kind of behavior. UMGC also continues to work across its student-facing units and mediums to be sure that relevant information is accessible to students and delivered via the communication channels in which UMGC students are most familiar and engaged.

Reference

Tourangeau, R., & Yan, T. (2007). Sensitive questions in surveys. *Psychological Bulletin*, (5), 859.

State-Aided Independent and Private Institutions ¹

¹ Three institutions did not submit narrative reports nor incident data by the mandated deadline of June 1 (Washington Adventist University, Collegium Sanctorum and Reid Temple Bible College), one institution provided incident data but no narrative report (Maryland Institute College of Art), and one institution, Yeshiva College of the Nation's Capital, provided a narrative report but no incident data.

Capitol Technology University Climate Survey Report

Climate Survey Administration and Population

The Vice President of Student Engagement and University Development and Title IX Coordinator developed and implemented the climate survey. The university selected to survey all students who were eligible to enroll during the Spring of 2022. The survey was developed based on the survey in the “Institutional Guidelines for the Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey” with minor adjustments. Capitol Technology University’s Institutional Review Board reaffirmed their 2018 review and approval of the survey and planned implementation.

The university maintains email listservs for students who are eligible to enroll in classes. This includes all students who have enrolled in one of the last four semesters. The survey was sent to the listservs for undergraduate students, master’s degree seekers, and doctoral degree seekers. There was one question on the survey which would have eliminated participation. That question eliminated respondents who indicated that they were under the age of 18. No respondents indicated that they were under the age of 18.

An invitation to participate in the survey was sent via the university listservs and two reminder emails were sent once each week. The survey was open for responses for four weeks. The invitation included a link to the survey which was conducted via Survey Monkey.

A total of 866 students are on the university listservs. 93 individuals responded to the survey which is a response rate of 9.3%. Five respondents did not agree to participate in the survey and were sent to the resources page.

The survey respondents over represented:

- Students in university housing; 36.99% of respondents were residents of university housing compared to 21.5% of the total university population.
- Students who identify as white; 51.76% of respondents identified as white compared to 48% of the total university population.
- Undergraduate students: 71.62% of respondents were undergraduate compared to 54% of the total university population.
- Full-time students; 71.23% of respondents were full-time students compared to 62% of the total university population.

The survey respondents under represented:

- Male students: 72.97% of respondents were male compared to 80% of the total university population.
- Graduate students (Masters and Doctoral): 27.03% of respondents were graduate students compared to 63% of the total university population

The majority of populations which are over represented are likely the more vulnerable populations and the populations where university policy and practice are most likely to impact their safety or perceptions around sexual assault and sexual violence. Therefore, while some populations are over represented, the data collected is useful to the university.

Perceptions of Campus Safety and General Campus Climate

Undergraduate students appear to feel valued and safe on campus (Table 1). Undergraduate student data is presented because they are more likely to study on campus, while graduate students complete the majority of their studies online. The results reflected similarly to 2020 as responses were more toward agree than strongly agree. The university has undergone major changes over the last year with a move toward hybrid or asynchronous course offerings as well as navigating COVID-19 closures and precautions. Such change may be impacting student's perceptions of the university as nearly 30% of respondents were neutral on many of the questions presented to them.

Table 1 – Percentage of Undergraduate Students who agree or strongly agree

I feel valued in the classroom/learning environment.	70.83 (68.4)
Faculty, staff, and administrators respect what students on this campus think.	64.59 (74.7)
I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare.	68.75 (77.2)
I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare.	54.16 (67.1)
I am happy to be at this college.	68.75 (73.4)
The faculty, staff, and administrators at this school treat students fairly.	68.75 (78.5)

Questions on the survey addressed student perceptions of campus safety and readiness. Table 2 includes undergraduate responses, as graduate students are not likely to be impacted by campus crisis.

Table 2 – Percentage of Undergraduate Students who agree or strongly agree

If there was a crisis on campus the university would handle it well.	50.0 (71.9)
The university responds rapidly in difficult situations.	39.59 (62.3)
University handles incidents in a fair and responsible manner.	52.08 (66.7)
The university does enough to protect the safety of students.	56.25 (73.1)

Perceived Readiness and Ability to Respond to Sexual Violence

Students appear to have confidence in Capitol Technology University's likelihood to respond to and ability to respond to sexual violence or sexual assault. However, student's perceptions of how the university responds to more general crises or difficult situations are less positive.

Based on the survey results students believe the university can handle reports of sexual violence or sexual assault. The majority of students indicated that it was likely or very likely that: The university would take the report seriously (72%); The university would do its best to maintain the privacy of the person making the report (75%); If requested by the victim, the university would forward the report to criminal investigators (77.28%); The university would take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report (70.45%); The university would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault or sexual violence (63.64 %); The university would handle the report fairly (79.07%).

Students' perceptions of how the university handles more general crises are not negative but are less positive than their perceptions of how the university might handle sexual violence or sexual assault. Roughly 35% of the respondents responded neutral, while between roughly 50% agreed

Commented [JK1]: Not sure how you want to word this as the last report was 80% - we could state that nor more than 10% of respondents stated it was very unlikely or unlikely...

The data is a result of the sheer number of respondents (nearly 30% among all questions) citing neutral

or strongly agreed with the following statements: If a crisis happened on campus, the university would handle it well (31.25% neutral, 50% agree or strongly agree); University officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner (37.5% neutral, 52.08% agree or strongly agree).

Institutional Steps

After reviewing the survey results the university identified three areas where it plans to focus future action. The first is to increase student awareness of resources available to survivors. The second is to institute face to face training for graduate faculty and students engaged in on campus activities. The third is to continue to normalize the expectation that students step up during incidents.

The university will continue to train students regarding sexual harassment and sexual assault using online training tools. 64.71% of respondents indicated they knew “where to go to get help if someone you know is sexually assaulted” this is a 1% increase over the number who knew “where to go to get help...” in 2020. The university will continue to engage in an informational campaign to increase the number of students who know where to get help.

Capitol Technology University will continue to enhance the training provided to faculty, staff, and student employees on reporting sexual violence and sexual assault to campus authorities. The training will emphasize information about support services available for survivors. Additionally, the university will initiate face to face training sessions for doctoral faculty and students at the beginning of campus based residency weekends. An equal number of undergraduate as graduate students reported that they had experienced unwanted sexual violence or sexual contact on campus. Because a relatively small number of graduate students visit campus on a regular basis this is a concern and indicates that special attention should be paid to those graduate students who are on campus for activities such as doctoral residencies or laboratory experiences.

The university has engaged in bystander intervention training using the Step Up model. A workshop is presented to all first year students during orientation, bystander intervention strategies are reinforced in the online “Talk About It” training that all students complete, and every student group is required to have at least one member of the executive board trained on bystander intervention strategies. The percent of undergraduate students self-reporting a likelihood to intervene as a bystander was high with over 90% or more students saying they were Likely or Very Likely to do the following: “Confront a friend who was hooking up with someone who was passed out”; “Confront a friend if you hear rumors that they forced someone to have sex”; “Tell campus authorities about information you might have about a sexual assault case even if pressured by others to stay silent”. These responses indicate a trending toward positive as it increased nearly 3% from 2020 that bystander and peer behavior which the university wishes to continue to foster through training and normative marketing.

Goucher College

Sexual Assault Survey Report 2022

I. Survey Administration

Our 2022 survey tracked closely to previous surveys and was nearly identical to the instrument used in 2020. They were developed by Professors Janet Shope and Richard Pringle, approved by Goucher's IRB, and complied with MHEC requirements and "Not Alone" recommendations.

Professor and Associate Vice President for Institutional Research and Effectiveness, Janet Shope, administered the survey online. It was distributed 3/28/2022 (thru 4/18) as a link within an email explaining its purpose and importance. All 1086 undergraduates 18 years of age or older were invited to participate. It was well-advertised, and students were sent periodic reminders and encouragement. Participants entered a raffle to win any of eight \$50 gift cards.

Two-hundred-fifteen students (19.8%) began the survey; 131 (12.1%) completed it. Survey completion rates have steadily declined: 45.0%, 34.6%, 27.9%, and 12.1% in 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022, respectively. While concerning, we have no explanation for the decline; while survey length has increased, advertising, incentivizing, and administrative procedures have been constant. Pandemic disruptions almost certainly impacted participation in 2020 and 2022 and may have altered students' relationship with the campus community, positive and negative.

Undergraduate enrollment by Gender Binary was 68.1% female. Among survey participants, 57.6% identified as Woman, 26.7% as Man, and 15.8% as Non-binary or Other. Considering six racial identities tracked and common at the college: Black/African American, Asian, Hispanic/Latino, White, Bi- or Multi-racial, and Unknown, the undergraduate population distributed, respectively, as 21.4%, 4.2%, 13.3%, 49.0%, 5.1%, and 6.9%; the corresponding participation rates were 11.6%, 3.2%, 3.9%, 67.7%, 12.9%, and 0.0%. People of color were underrepresented, especially Blacks/African Americans and Hispanic/Latinos; Whites were overrepresented. Bi/Multi-racial students appear to be overrepresented, but the college may undercount this group, which would distort counts in all categories. Participation rates are low and uneven across race and gender identities, and this issue needs to be addressed in subsequent cycles.

II. Safety and General Campus Climate

Four-point Likert scale agree/disagree statements probed campus climate (Q26), including perceived safety. In 2022, 73.2% rated campus climate positively overall, down from previous years (e.g., 81.8% in 2020). Nearly 95% agreed or strongly agreed they "feel safe on this campus" (94.8%)— slightly higher than previous years (93.7%, 92.1%, 90.5% in 2016, 2018, 2020). Regarding sexual assault and violence, 26.4% believed college officials handle such incidents "in a fair and responsible manner," down from roughly 50% in 2016 and 2018, and continuing downward from 34.3% in 2020. Over half (56.0%) agreed "sexual assault is a problem on campus" – a decrease from 2020 (69.4%) but similar to previous years (58.6%, 50.9% in 2016, 2018).

III. Institutional Readiness to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

Regarding student knowledge and preparedness 78.8% in 2022 responded "yes" they had received training in Goucher's Sexual Misconduct Policies and Procedures (Q121), a decrease from 2020 (85.4%), but similar to previous years (71.2%, 80.3% in 2016, 2018). In 2022, 72.0% agreed they were familiar with the college's policy (Q116.1), compared to 75.6%, 81.5% in

2018, 2020; and 68.2% agreed they knew where to find the policy (Q116.2), down from previous years (72.5%, 76.0 in 2018, 2020). These questions were not asked in 2016. In 2022 54.0% answered yes, they understood the difference between *reporting an incident* to Title IX and *filing a formal complaint* (Q103), comparable to previous years (45.7%, 53.3%, 57.7%). Clearly, many students do not yet understand the difference.

Students' self-assessments of their preparedness to respond to sexual misconduct incidents (Q99.1-3) were down from previous years: 74.2% in 2022 agreed or strongly agreed they knew "where to get help in the event a friend was sexually assaulted," compared to 82.5%, 86.4%, and 84.3% previously;" and 52.7% agreed they understood the "formal procedures to address complaints of sexual assault," down from previous surveys (55.0%, 64.5%, 63.7%). Participants expressed less confidence the college would fairly administer formal complaints (46.6% compared to previous surveys (63.8%, 68.5%, and 55.7%).

Regarding student perception of the likelihood that *the college* would be supportive of a student reporting sexual assault (Q84.1-7, .10), 60.7% indicated they believed it likely the college would be supportive overall (Composite Score), down from previous years (73.7%, 76.7%, and 65.3%). In contrast, student perceptions of the likelihood *students* would be supportive of a student reporting sexual assault (Q84.11-14) increased modestly. In 2022, for example, 96.4% thought it likely their peers would support the person making the report, versus 92.6%, 91.3%, 93.1% in previous years; and 93.4% in 2022 thought it likely students would serve as witnesses in a sexual assault case if they had relevant information, versus 85.8%, 84.9%, 89.0% previously.

Participants' ratings of *how comfortable they would be* reporting a sexual assault to Goucher's Campus Safety Officers (Q101), increased slightly over previous years: 74.5% answered positively in 2022, compared to 70.6%, 68.1% in 2018, 2020. Similarly, in 2022, 80.7% responded positively when asked *how likely they would report* a sexual assault to Campus Safety (Question 102.1), compared to 73.8%, 72.7% who answered positively in 2018, 2020. These questions were not asked in 2016.

The percentage of victims/survivors of sexual assault who sought help from on-campus counseling services (Q47.1) decreased in 2020: 25.0%, compared to 26.8% and 36.9% in 2018 and 2020. Use of Campus Safety/Security increased in 2022, to 10.0%, compared to 1.3% and 3.6% in 2018, 2020. Neither question was asked in 2016. Victims/survivors were more likely to tell a Title IX officer (Q47.6) in 2022 (15.0%,) than in 2016 and 2018 (9.6% and 12.1%), but somewhat less likely than in 2020 (17.1%). While seeking support from Title IX generally increased across surveys, satisfaction with the experience generally declined: on a seven-item composite scale (Q47.1 thru 47.7), only 35.3% of those in 2020 rated their overall Title IX experience positively, compared to 71.4% and 40.0% who did so in 2016 and 2018. In 2022 there were too few respondents to form an estimate.

IV. Analysis and Action Steps

Prevalence of sexual assault (see Table 1, Section V below) declined sharply in 2022: in previous years it was steady-state-upwards of 25% but dropped to 16.7% in 2022. The other categories of sexual misconduct tracked by the survey exhibit minor changes. Sexual misconduct remains a problem. Responsive to these findings and to MHEC requirements and "Not Alone" recommendations, the college successfully and aggressively trained and encouraged students to make reports, but as students increasingly did so since 2016, they were more likely, on average, to express disappointment with the process and outcomes. This trend tracks with a corresponding

diminishment in students' sense that the college would fairly handle incidents of sexual assault. Perhaps, with the #MeToo movement in 2017 and related shifts in awareness and resistance within the culture itself, students' awareness of the issue and their expectations for transparency, prevention and remedy have expanded. Students here have been vocal with their concerns, and the college has interpreted their frustrations as arising out of a mismatch between what survivors and their supporters need and what Title IX is by law designed to provide: students seek safety, compassion, healing, and justice, whereas Title IX is designed to ensure educational equity. The domains overlap but sometimes diverge profoundly. To help address and close the gaps Goucher has implemented and staffed a variety of initiatives. Examples include:

- Following its 2016 MHEC report, Goucher College became an active participant in writing and administering a DOJ VAWA Grant with the Baltimore College Town Consortium. The grant expired July 2020. The funds and shared expertise across the consortium were instrumental in mobilizing the community and expanding educational and programmatic interventions and resources on campus.
- Since the 2020 survey, the college restructured its Title IX office amid myriad disruptions due to the pandemic. For over a year, with few exceptions, the campus was closed to residential living and classes were taught via Zoom. The Office and its activities are now overseen by Dr. Juan Hernandez, the Associate Dean of Students for Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion and Title IX. Under his leadership the college revised its Title IX policy and procedures to conform with the new DOE regulations issued May 2020. Those changes focused on providing “enhanced procedural rights for both parties” – reporting and responding.
- In February 2021 the college joined the NASPA Culture of Respect Collective, which aims to build the college’s “capacity to end sexual violence through ... organizational change” (Goucher College Strategic Plan, 2021-2025, p 9). A representative Community Leadership Team was established to lead the effort. It completed an audit of adherence to best-practice policies and services, received NASPA feedback, and prepared a detailed Individualized Implementation Plan (IIP) for moving forward. The IIP lists concrete goals and objectives, implementation timelines, and lead contacts per action item.

V. Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Misconduct

Estimates of prevalence of sexual assault and misconduct are shown in Table 1. While prevalence of IPV and stalking are down slightly from 2020, they are nevertheless in keeping with the broader patterns over time. Sexual Assault prevalence declined sharply from above 25% in previous years, to 18.8% in 2022. Possibly this is an artifact of the campus being closed for a sizable portion of this survey cycle, or perhaps it is related to the lower response rate in 2022, or both. Time will tell.

A caveat: Consistent with our misconduct policies we define sexual assault here as inclusive of *any* unwanted and non-consensual sexual contacts, penetrations, or attempted penetrations (oral, anal, or vaginal) since enrolling at Goucher, whether on campus, off campus, or abroad, and we define consent as ongoing and verbal. This context and the fact that Goucher students have gender identities disproportionately non-male, which is to say are disproportionately at higher risk of sexual assault, means our overall prevalence rates may appear high in comparison to institutions adhering to legal definitions and having more balanced gender populations. Regardless, our rates are high and all too consistent with what is known about the prevalence of

sexual assault and sexual misconduct within academe, the encouraging statistical decline in sexual assaults based upon our 2022 survey, notwithstanding.

One success is that, while reporting sexual assault to Title IX remains uncommon, its likelihood increased steadily across the survey years from 9.6% in 2016 to 18.8% in 2022. The rate of reporting based on the survey, which, keep in mind, taps a four-year-interval for the seniors and a one-year-interval for first year students, is roughly consistent with the two-year, Incident Report filed by the college. The rate of filing formal complaints, as determined by the 2022 survey, is also roughly consistent with the Incident Report.

As to why students who experienced sexual assault chose not to pursue the matter further with the Title IX office, the top four reasons given in 2022 were:

- The situation felt ambiguous. (43.8%)
- I didn't think it was that big of a deal. (31.2%)
- I didn't think the school would do anything about it. (43.8%)
- I didn't feel supported by the Title IX office. (31.2%)

The first two were also among the top-four choices in 2020. What dropped out of the top four from 2020 to 2022 were:

- I just wanted to move on and forget it happened.
- I thought I could handle it on my own or should be able to do so.

These fluctuations across the two surveys may mark a shift from an inclination to self-blame (or assume personal responsibility) to an inclination to hold the college responsible. This would be consistent with a general pattern across the two surveys of an increased trust in peer support and diminished trust in institutional support. This trend, across all four surveys, may be driven by students expecting more from the college than what Title IX provides. As to the more immediate changes from 2020 to 2022, are they due partly to the pandemic, to less time living on campus, to the smaller participation rate in 2022, to changes in Title IX policies, or other factors? The next survey, with greater participation, might provide a clearer view.

Table 1. Prevalence of sexual assault and sexual misconduct across surveys

Sexual Misconduct Experience (Qs: 33, 111, 114.1-3)	% / Survey Year			
	2016	2018	2020	2022
Sexual Assault	22.9	30.7	27.0	16.7
Intimate Partner Violence	7.5	7.6	9.9	7.4
Stalked	11.3	13.7	14.6	12.7
Someone distributed upsetting photos ...	4.3	5.7	3.3	3.7
Quid Pro Quo	1.3	2.7	3.3	2.2

Hood College

I. Survey Administration

The Office of Institutional Research and Assessment partnered with the Division of Community and Inclusivity and administered the Higher Education Data Sharing (HEDS) Consortium's *Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey* to all enrolled undergraduate degree-seeking students 18 years of age and older in spring 2022. An email invitation was sent to 1,107 undergraduate students from the Vice President of Community and Inclusivity requesting their participation in the online HEDS survey. Three follow-up reminders were sent and three \$100 gift cards were also provided to encourage participation. The survey was available for response for five weeks beginning March 24, 2022. One hundred three students responded to the survey, or 9.3%, responded to the survey. During the same time period, the survey was also sent to 561 on-campus graduate students and 97 (17.3%) responded to the survey. The results in the narrative will focus on the undergraduate student survey results.

The percentages of undergraduate respondents by class level, resident/commuter were representative of the population surveyed. A higher percentages of females (77.7%) responded; the heterosexual response rate was 57.3%; 58.3% of respondents were residential students while 59.2% of respondents identified as white.

II. Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

Climate

Statements on the general climate of the campus were perceived positively. Students indicated that faculty, staff and administrators respect what they think with a rating of 74.8% agree/strongly agree. Faculty were viewed as contributing to a positive and supportive campus environment with 80.6% of participants rating agree/strongly agree. Staff received 76.7% agree/strongly agree responses for contributing to a positive campus environment. The administration rating was lower at 57.3% agree/strongly agree responses for this area. Students rated themselves as positive (61.8% agree/strongly agree) contributors to a supportive campus environment. Though these scores are lower than the previous survey administration in 2020, 62.1% of the respondents rated higher on the statement "There is a good support system at Hood for students going through difficult times" (agree/strongly agree) as compared to the last survey (56.4%).

Safety

Sixty-six percent of respondents agree or strongly agree that they felt safe on Hood campus and 57.3% of respondents agree/strongly agree to the statement, "Campus Officials do a good job protecting students from harm." These statements were followed by, "If a crisis happened on campus, the College would handle it well" (46.6% agree/strongly agree), "Campus officials respond quickly in difficult situations" (42.7% agree/strongly agree), and "Campus officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner" (42.7% agree/strongly agree). These ratings were about 10% lower compared to 2020. Results from the graduate respondents were much more positive in this area. 90.5% of the graduate respondents rated agree or strongly agree about feeling safe on Hood campus and had higher confidence regarding Hood's response to difficult

or dangerous situations (70% - 80% agree/strongly agree). Hood College also conducted the HEDS Student Satisfaction Survey in fall 2021. Out of the respondents (34.7% response rate from the same undergraduate population), 86.8% rated satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of campus life in the campus safety/security area.

III. Perceptions of Institution's Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

Campus Response

Most statements regarding how Hood College might handle the report of an incident of sexual assault have received about 10% lower positive responses than last survey in 2020:

- “The College would take the report seriously”, 60.2% responded agree/agree strongly
- “The College would support and protect the person making the report”, 57.3% responded agree/strongly agree
- “Campus officials would conduct a careful investigation in order to determine what happened”, 48.5% responded agree/strongly agree
- “Campus officials would take action against the offender(s)”, only received a 46.6% agree/strongly agree response
- Participants felt that students would support the person making the response as a 68.6% agree/strongly agree rating

From the graduate students point of view, the same statements were again rated much higher (80-90% agree/strongly agree).

Education

Although 83.5% of respondents indicated they had received information regarding what sexual assault is and how to recognize it, only 58.8% said they knew how to report an incident of sexual assault. Participants indicated that only 60.2% knew about Hood's confidential resources and how to locate them on campus. Unfortunately, only 34.0% responded that they knew the procedures for investigating a sexual assault. There appear to be opportunities for improved education and communication. Further data has shown that 89.4% responding said that they remembered some or most all of the information from the education on sexual assault awareness training. And 90.4% felt that the information was helpful.

Support

Victims identified close friends, faculty/staff/administrator from Hood, campus security, campus health services, parents or guardians as the individuals that they told about their sexual assault. Some individuals told their roommates, RAs, romantic partners, other family member, private counselor, local police, or the Title IX Coordinator about the incident. A small number told the campus counselor. These responses indicate that students were using the campus resources who can be of assistance.

Majority of respondents (76.7%) indicated that they received information about what actions individuals can take to prevent sexual assault such as bystander intervention, clear communication with a potential partner, or some other actions. Of the small numbers (less than 10%) of respondents who indicated that they observed a sexual assault or situations that could

have led to a sexual assault, about half reported they intervened the situation. The others did not intervene because they did not feel safe, or felt uncomfortable or did not know what to do. This result indicates that the College is improving their bystander intervention, but still has another area in which more impact can be made through education.

IV. Institutional Analysis and Action Steps

Although we have our individual campus HEDS results, we do not have the survey results for the peer assessment. The survey results suggest that respondents are more concerned about campus safety, and it remains clear that some individuals are unsure about where to go for assistance and how the grievance investigation process works. Prevention education has been a principal focus of our efforts since 2016. Again, the data on this survey indicates that we need to focus on providing ongoing education on the Sexual Misconduct reporting and grievance process.

We were awarded a DOJ VAWA grant in October 2017 “to help colleges and universities create effective, comprehensive responses to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking. A comprehensive approach includes both prevention and intervention and requires a multi-faceted, coordinated effort that engages key stakeholders from the surrounding community and throughout the campus, including students, faculty, staff, and administrators.” Hood College also joined the Maryland Collaborative to Reduce College Drinking and its Related Problems consortium in 2016 to focus on how the institution can make the campus safer by encouraging students to not misuse alcohol. Part of that process involved a survey of student drinking habits which demonstrated that 34% of Hood students are in the high risk/very high risk category for binge drinking. Of the students surveyed, 11% stated that they received unwanted sexual advances at parties where drinking was involved. The College is aware that alcohol use is a factor in sexual assaults reported on campus.

Many educational activities are held on campus to address sexual misconduct with students being involved in planning and implementation of most of the learning opportunities. Some of the educational opportunities include: “F.R.I.E.S.’ Game Night”, Sex, Love, and Trivia Night”, and “Healthy Relationships Coloring Night; (consent education) in which these students talked about healthy relationships, consent, and sexual assault; “Octoberfest” for students provided information on underage drinking and drinking responsibility; a “Safe Sex Carnival” was geared toward having students learn about HIV, STD and consent. Also in October, the campus held a community-wide event in honor of domestic violence victims entitled “Walk-A-Mile.” Administration, faculty and staff held a week-long series of events in February 2022 to foster healthy sexual culture entitled “Sex Week.” Students were invited to participate in Heartley House’s “Take Back the Night” event in April 2022.

One of the challenges we face is engaging students in the communication process. Hood is working to identify new strategies to engage the students and hope that using technology with specific learning outcomes will help us make more progress in educating our students, faculty and staff on these important issues. It also is important to have a multi-year, multi-discipline approach in order to achieve the greatest learning outcome gains and prevent sexual misconduct. In spring 2018, Hood hired a new CARE Project Coordinator, funded by the VAWA grant, who developed a strategic plan that incorporates our internal campus resources and outside

community agencies in these coordinated efforts to educate students to prevent and respond to sexual assault. The CARE Project Coordinator has worked with multiple student groups to promote awareness and intervention. This strategy has been well received. However, the grant has ended in January 2022. In the final months of the CARE Project, efforts were focused on prevention education for undergraduate students and transition logistics. As mentioned previously, in October 2021 marked Domestic Violence Awareness Month, and in observation, CARE leveraged the opportunity to work with internal and external partners, including student organizations, to offer education and activities. Notably, Hood College collaborated with Heartly House to host its own Walk a Mile in Their Shoes event on campus. The event featured an impactful student keynote and attracted roughly 70 participants. In addition to the headlining event, a variety of other events were offered to the campus community throughout October, such as educational presentations, an outdoor movie night, and a coloring night.

CARE also focused deliberate time and attention on establishing sustainability for capacities built through the grant-funded project and performing closing processes. Communications to community partners as well as internal partners updated on final stages of the grant program and expectations for continuity of programs, activities, and meetings. The Vice President of Community and Inclusivity aided in delegating responsibilities to relevant offices and overseeing aspects of CARE during the transition. Special care was taken to ensure student leaders who are critical to community-based prevention strategies were prepared for the transition and connected to resources for continued guidance and mentorship.

Sexual assault and sexual misconduct behavioral issues have beginnings in many different societal and family problems. Our new strategic plan recognizes the ground-level work that was done through the CARE grant. The plan involves funding for an individual with expertise in sexual assault prevention so that we can develop a comprehensive approach that takes into account variables such as: past trauma and hurt, current and future norms for binge drinking and drug misuse, and media influence. Further, we have recently hired a Title IX Coordinator who will be instrumental in efforts to raise awareness regarding sexual assault and resources. To be sure, the data shows us where there are disconnects in our current strategy and the results. We will use this data, and other information, to build an integrated approach with assessment tools to measure how we are making progress to ensure students, faculty and staff are aware of campus resources and to shore up our efforts to prevent and minimize sexual misconduct. .

Johns Hopkins University

Johns Hopkins University (“University”) administered its 2021 Anonymous Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Misconduct during the fall semester 2021.

Survey Administration

The 2021 Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Misconduct was an online survey developed by the University’s Office of Institutional Research and hosted in Qualtrics. The questions in the 2021 survey were drawn almost entirely from the Association of American Universities (AAU) 2019 climate survey, which Johns Hopkins administered in spring 2019. In addition, the 2021 survey included new questions that were developed based upon input from the University’s Sexual Violence Advisory Committee. These included questions on the intersection of sexual misconduct with protected identities, preferred forms of resolution, and students’ reaction to a recently launched affirmative consent campaign.

All full-time graduate and undergraduate students enrolled during the Fall 2021 term were invited by email to complete the survey ($n = 17,393$). A comprehensive communications plan was developed and implemented to promote survey participation, including print and social media, as well as tabling events. To incentivize participation, approximately 20% of survey participants received an Amazon gift card. The rate of response was 20% ($n = 3,426$ students).

Students from all nine divisions were represented in the sample. The survey respondents were 36.6% undergraduate students and 63.4% graduate students, compared to a student population consistent of 32.8% undergraduates and 66.8% graduate students. Overall, women made up a greater proportion of respondents than found in the student population (62.1% versus 55.8%) as well as when broken down by undergraduate/graduate level (59.6% versus 53.6% of undergraduates; 63.5% versus 56.2% of graduates). These responses are consistent with the patterns of response from the 2019 survey. Students identifying as transgender or non-binary comprised 2.8% of the entire response sample. With regard to other self-reported characteristics, respondents identified as White only (30.5%); International/ Nonresident alien (30.4%); Asian only (16.8%); Black only (4.6%) and Other/Multi-race (5.3%). This compares to the overall student population identifying as 26.9% White, 34.5% International/Nonresident alien, 16.1% Asian, 6.8% Black, and 4.3% Other/Multi-race. In addition, 10.9% of respondents identified as Hispanic or Latino, compared to 9.9% of the student population.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

When asked about agreement with the statement, “I feel safe at this university,” 74.6% of all respondents indicated they “Agree” or “Strongly Agree,” which was the same as in 2019 (74.6%). When stratified by level, undergraduate and graduate responses were similar (76.0% vs. 73.8%). When stratified by gender, men reported the highest rates of agreement with feeling safe (77.7%), followed by transgender/non-binary students (76.3%), and then by women (72.8%). These 2021 gender stratified results were similar to those from the 2019 survey for men (79.1% in 2019 vs. 77.7% in 2021) and women (72.2% vs. 72.8%), however many more

transgender/non-binary students reported feeling safe in 2021 (76.3%) compared to 2019 (52.5%).

When asked how problematic sexual misconduct (including sexual assault) was at the University, 40.2% of undergraduates and 67.2% of graduate students responded with “A little” or “Not at all.” This represents an improvement since 2019, when 29.9% of undergraduates and 63.4% of graduates responded in this way. When stratified by gender identity and student level, transgender/non-binary students overall showed the highest percentage responding that sexual misconduct was “Very” or “Extremely” problematic (28.4%). However, this reflected a notable decrease since 2019, when 40.3% of transgender/non-binary students responded in this way.

When asked how likely they thought they were to experience sexual misconduct (including sexual assault) during their future time at the University, 2.4% of men, 7.5% of women, and 8.3% of transgender/non-binary students responded with “Very” or “Extremely.” For women, this was similar to the 2019 results (7.9%). However, the results for men went up slightly from 2019 (1.5% to 2.4%) while the results for transgender/nonbinary students declined, showing improvement compared to 2019 (16.1% to 8.3%). Consistent with the 2019 survey results, rates were lower overall for graduate students (3.3% versus 9.8% for undergrads).

Perceptions of Institution’s Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

Training and education

84.1% of survey respondents recalled their University orientation containing a training or information session regarding sexual misconduct, compared to 73.8% in 2019. The percentage was higher amongst undergraduates at 94.3%. Among all respondents who recall participating in sexual misconduct training or information session during orientation, 92.0% recalled the topic of how sexual assault and sexual misconduct is defined on campus, and 83.5% recalled learning where to seek help related to sexual assault or other sexual misconduct. Overall, 80.8% found the session to be somewhat, very, or extremely useful, compared to 68.1% in 2019.

Support for persons reporting sexual assault and other sexual misconduct

When asked how likely it would be that other students would support a person reporting sexual assault or misconduct to the University, 72.5% of all respondents said it would be very or extremely likely, an increase from 2019 (63.2%). When asked how likely it would be that campus officials would protect the safety of the person making the report, 57.5% said it would be very or extremely likely, also showing an increase from 2019 (50.0%).

The administrators responsible for investigating misconduct

48.2% of respondents believe it would be very or extremely likely that campus officials would conduct a fair investigation, compared to 40.4% in 2019. 52.0% believe it very or extremely likely that campus officials would take action against the offender(s) if a determination was made that the University’s sexual misconduct policy was violated, representing an increase from the 2019 survey (45.2%).

Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Misconduct

Using the broadest measure of sexual assault (including attempts and completion without affirmative consent, by physical force, incapacitation, or coercion), the prevalence was 8.7% overall, ranging from 3.0% for male graduate students to 17.6% for female undergraduate students and 15.5% for transgender/non-binary students. These results indicate that the prevalence of sexual assault reported in the 2021 survey is lower than what was reported in 2019 (14.1% overall, ranging from 4.8% for male graduate students to 29.3% for female undergraduate students and 25.8% for transgender/non-binary students). Similarly, the overall prevalence of other forms of sexual misconduct was lower in 2021 than 2019, including for sexual harassment (13.2% in 2021 versus 19.1% in 2019), intimate partner violence (2.9% versus 5.3%), and stalking (3.8% versus 5.3%). The COVID-19 pandemic has likely played a role in the decreased prevalence, with far fewer students living, studying or working on campus from mid-March 2020 – August 2021.

It is difficult to compare the responses from the 2021 climate survey with the incident report data from March 31, 2020 – March 31, 2022. However the University is always aware – and the prevalence data confirm – that the incidents of sexual misconduct reported to the University represent only a subset of the incidents experienced. The incident report captured the following: 87 reports of Sexual Assault (including Sexual Assault I and II) and 341 reports of “Other Sexual Misconduct” (including dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, sexual harassment, retaliation, and non-specific reports of sexual misconduct).

The 2021 survey indicated that many individuals who experience sexual misconduct decide not to access University programs and resources, including formal reporting. Only 33.3% of women and 35.3% of men who experienced sexual assault via penetration contacted any University program or resource as a result. The most common reasons reported for *not* contacting a University program for women were “I could handle it myself” (44.1%) and “I did not think it was serious enough to contact programs or resources” (41.2%). For men, the most common reasons were “I could handle it myself” (45.5%), “I did not know where to go or who to tell” (36.4%) and “I felt embarrassed, ashamed, or that it would be too emotionally difficult (36.4%). For individuals who reported experiencing sexually harassing behaviors, 78.5% decided not to contact any University program or resource. The top reason was “I did not think it was serious enough...” (61.6%) followed by “I could handle it myself” (55.4%).

Institutional Analysis and Action Steps

Our 2021 survey data showed a notable decrease in the overall prevalence of sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking and interpersonal violence, however we recognize that the virtual learning and social distancing measures implemented to address the COVID-19 pandemic likely impacted these results. Similarly, we were not surprised that the 2022 incident report shows an overall decrease in reporting to the University compared to the 2020 incident report, as shown in the table below. Indeed, the timespan for the 2022 incident report data began on March 31, 2020, which was shortly after our students ceased in-person education and most left campus due to the pandemic, many of whom did not return until January or August 2021.

MHEC Incident Report	Sexual Assault I (non-consensual sexual intercourse)	Sexual Assault II (non-consensual sexual contact)	Other Sexual Misconduct	Total Reports
2018	58	44	205	307
2020	47	44	446	537
2022	69	18	341	428

We took note of the increase in Sexual Assault I during the 2022 reporting period, which contrasted with the lower sexual assault prevalence found in the climate survey results and the overall decrease in sexual misconduct reporting (including the significant decrease in Sexual Assault II reports). Compared to our 2020 Incident Report, the 2022 Incident Report included fewer Sexual Assault I incidents on-campus or at school sponsored events (23 in 2020 versus 15 in 2022) but more than double the reports of off-campus incidents (14 versus 35). The data also show that the University received more Sexual Assault I reports in 2022 in which the identity of the Respondent was not disclosed (14 reports) compared to 2020 (4 reports), thus it is unclear whether the Respondent was a University community member. Overall, while it is difficult to decipher exactly how pandemic-driven changes impacted these data, it appears likely that they influenced the manner and location in which student sexual assault took place and may also have impacted students’ decision about whether to report to the University.

The University continues its commitment to protecting its community and to addressing and resolving complaints of sexual misconduct in a manner that is fair, prompt, and effective. Regardless of the variables introduced by the pandemic, the climate survey data again indicate that – similar to other institutions – sexual misconduct is a serious ongoing problem *and* many incidents of sexual misconduct are still not reported. Our survey data additionally show that many who experience sexual misconduct decide not to contact University resources for support, even confidential resources. Given this, the University is continuing its efforts to promote consensual sexual interactions and to increase awareness of University resources to support students who experience sexual misconduct.

Among other enhancements made since the last survey administration and/or as a result of the 2021 survey, the University has:

- Per recommendations from the Provost’s Sexual Violence Advisory Committee (“SVAC”):
 - Commenced an ongoing formal partnership with the [Johns Hopkins Center for Communications Promotion](#) (“CCP”) to leverage CCP’s public health communications expertise for developing a student-focused, evidence-driven campaign to promote University resources for victims of sexual misconduct;
 - Launched a comprehensive affirmative consent campaign;
 - Continued to enhance bystander intervention options for graduate students; and
 - Developed and filled additional confidential staff positions to support and coordinate gender violence prevention and advocacy efforts through the University’s Center for Health Education & Wellness.
- Released additional OIE Annual Reports for 2020 and 2021 showing detailed but de-identified information about the number, type and handling of sexual misconduct complaints received by the Office of Institutional Equity in calendar years 2020 and 2021.

- Enhanced existing student support services:
 - Launched and expanded a Behavioral Health Crisis Support Team of experienced, trauma-informed, crisis professionals to work with public safety officers to address behavioral-health related calls and case management, including calls related to sexual and intimate partner violence.
 - Created the inaugural position of Chief Mental Health Director for Student Health and Well-Being, a new and critical member of the cross-university team dedicated to fostering a holistic climate of well-being for all students.
- Updated and enhanced the University's Sexual Misconduct Policy & Procedures and the Sexual Assault & Prevention website (<http://www.sexualassault.jhu.edu>), for example, to increase clarity and to comply with Maryland and federal law.
- Promoted the availability of Anti-Retaliation Plans to encourage reporting by those who may be deterred by fears of retaliation.
- Contributed to the national dialogue and efforts on the topics of sexual misconduct prevention, education, support and accountability in higher education by serving as a founding member of the National Academies of Science Action Collaborative on Preventing Sexual Harassment in Academia and by serving on the Association of American Universities Advisory Board on Sexual Harassment.

The University will continue to work with the SVAC, the experts in our community and from around the country, as well as our student community, to apply best practices in the response to and prevention of sexual misconduct. The University will continue to lead in identifying best practices. This work will include continued evaluation of policies, procedures, practices, training and other efforts surrounding sexual misconduct.

Loyola University Maryland

MHEC Report on Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey

June 1, 2022

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I. Survey Administration (approximately 400 words)

- A. What survey instrument was used in the 2020-2022 cycle? How was it developed or obtained?**
- B. Who received the survey and how did the institution select those participants?**
- C. How did the institution conduct the survey?**
- D. How was it administered and what was the rate of response among those who could have responded (e.g., if you are surveyed only undergraduates, how many [and what percentage of] undergraduates responded)?**
- E. What steps were taken to encourage responses from the surveyed population?**
- F. How does the respondent population compare to the general population on campus (e.g., race and ethnicity, gender, age, on-campus/off campus residents)?**
- G. What changes to the survey administration were made since the last survey cycle, if any?**

The Campus Climate Survey was administered to undergraduate students at Loyola University Maryland. The survey was modeled after the Maryland Higher Education Commission (MHEC) survey. It was administered online via Qualtrics, an online survey software. It was made available for a three-week period beginning January 24, 2022, until February 11, 2022. Weekly email reminders were sent to students encouraging participation. To further foster participation in survey completion, students were encouraged to enter their names into a drawing for the chance of winning a gift card. It was sent to a total of 3,577 undergraduate students and had a 22% (787) response rate. Of those who responded, 70.2 % were female in comparison to the total undergraduate female population of 57.8 %. Of those who responded, 27.1% were male in comparison to the total male undergraduate population of 43.1%. In reference to race and ethnicity, 79.3% (567) of the respondents identified as White/Caucasian in comparison to the 71.1% (2658) total White/Caucasian undergraduate population. 13.2% (101) identified as Hispanic/Latino in comparison to the 12.3% (466) total Hispanic/Latino undergraduate population. 8.2% (59) identified as Black/African American in comparison to the 8.0% (305) total Black/African American undergraduate population. 7.5% (54) identified as Asian in comparison to 3.4% total Asian undergraduate population. 0.7% (5) identified as American Indian/Alaska native in comparison to 0.05 % (2) total American Indian/Alaska native population. 0.70% (5) identified as Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander in comparison to 0.02% (1) total Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander undergraduate population. Students living on-campus totaled 79.0 % (546) and those living off-campus

totaled 19.9% (138). Since the last survey cycle in 2020, no changes have been made to the survey administration.

II. Perception of Safety and General Campus Climate (approximately 440 words)

A. How do respondents perceive the safety of the campus and the general campus climate?

B. How have these perceptions changed since the last survey administration?

Since the last survey administration, perception of campus safety and student well-being has decreased. In the 2020 survey, 93.7% of respondents agreed/strongly agreed with the statement, “I feel safe at this school” in comparison to this year’s results where 87.9% of respondents agree/strongly agree with the statement. 89.5% agree/strongly agree with the statement, “I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare” in comparison to 2020 results where 92.7% of respondents agreed/strongly agreed. 74.0% of respondents agree/strongly agree with the statement, “I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare” in comparison to 2020 results where 85.2% of respondents agreed/strongly agreed.

III. Perception of Institution’s Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence (approximately 400 words)

A. How do respondents perceive the institution’s readiness and ability to address issues of sexual assault and sexual violence in such areas as:

a. Training and education

b. Support for persons reporting sexual assault and other sexual misconduct

c. The administrators responsible for investigating misconduct

B. How have these perceptions changed since the last survey administration?

Respondents’ perception of the University’s readiness and ability to address issues of sexual assault and sexual violence has decreased in some areas and remained the same in others. When asked how useful the training was in increasing knowledge about the definition of sexual violence was, 82.5% of respondents agreed that it was useful/very useful. Specifically, 82.3% of respondents perceived trainings as useful/very useful for incorporating bystander intervention. Respondents’ knowledge of confidential resources and information about where to get help has decreased this year. 77.6% of respondents agree/strongly agree with the statement, “I know what confidential resources (e.g., victim advocacy, counseling) are available to me to report an incident of sexual violence. In comparison to the results from the 2020 report where 86.2% agreed/strongly agreed. The results of training being useful for learning where to report if an incident of sexual assault occurred stayed the same. In 2020 and in 2022, 84% of respondents agreed/strongly agreed when presented with the statement, “If a friend or I experienced sexual violence, I would know where to get help.” There was a significant decrease in the perception of the university taking reports seriously and protections of those reporting. When presented with the statement, “if someone reported an incident of sexual violence to campus authority the school would take the report seriously”, 50% of respondents agree/strongly agree in comparison to 2020 where 78% of respondents agreed/strongly agreed. Furthermore, 57% of respondents agree/strongly agree with the statement, “I am confident my school would administer the formal procedures to fairly address reports of sexual violence.”

Due to the pandemic, the university administered virtual classes from March 2020- January 2021. This inhibition of community engagement and the overall social climate can potentially be one of the many factors that negatively affected the results of this year's survey administration. Participating in virtual classes potentially had a negative effect on student engagement. Not feeling connected to the university because of COVID-19 restrictions could have led to less training engagement as well. Furthermore, students not being physically on campus could have decreased their interactions within the community thus not seeking support or utilizing services. The changes in perception can also be attributed to the Do Better Campaign. The Do Better Campaign's mission is to highlight the need for college campuses across the United States to eradicate gender-based violence and support survivors in their healing. Beginning in 2020 until September 2021, many anonymous stories were posted about Loyola University via Instagram. A disproportionate number of posts were shared on Instagram which emphasized the negative perception of Loyola University. The stories about Loyola University Maryland had not yet been posted on the Do Better Instagram account the last survey administration, therefore changes in perception negatively affected this year's administration.

IV. Institutional Analysis and Action Steps (approximately 600 words)

- A. What relationship do you see between the changes in the incident data over the past three cycles and the trends finding in the survey data?**
- B. What have been the results of changes implemented since the last survey cycle?**
- C. What activities, services, programs, or other results have arisen from what was learned from the survey results?**
- D. What actions will the institution most likely take on the basis of the survey results?**

Changes in incident data over the past three cycles have been noted. Since the 2018 report, an increase in incident reporting has occurred (2018 Report- 80, 2020 Report- 81, 2022 Report- 96). This can be attributed to the various changes the university has implemented each year that have increased rapport and safety measures across campus. In the summer of 2020, the university created and began working on action steps that were outlined to the community. These action steps were completed in the Fall 2021 and included a comprehensive plan to raise awareness about sexual and gender-based violence. Furthermore, the action plan worked arduously to put steps into place to better support people who experienced sexual and gender-based violence. Loyola University established seven new Title IX report intake officers. They were trained to provide community members with the ability to choose the reporting option with whom they feel most comfortable. Loyola University further developed a process to survey all students who interact with Title IX deputies and intake officers. Surveying complainants from the Fall 2017-Spring 2021, the university received feedback that aided in shaping culture, policies, and processes regarding sexual and gender-based misconduct. To foster improvement, the university will continuously survey students who interact with Title IX coordinators, deputies, and intake officers. In the Fall of 2020, the university established the Student Advisory Board. This board now has over five active students who meet monthly to learn about the title IX process. They participate in programming which includes creating Title IX Thursdays on Instagram. This has increased community involvement in events, such as Take Back the Night and Sexual Assault Awareness Month. Programs such as this provide valuable information about the process to the community further fostering connection. A complete list

of all the 2020-2021 Action Steps can be found at <https://loyola.edu/departement/title-ix/about/action-steps>

Action steps in 2021 have allowed for continuous engagement and the development of Action Steps in 2022. Due to the global Covid-19 pandemic and the Do Better Campaign, rapport and trust within the community has changed. Continuously working to provide an environment free from sex-based discrimination and harassment, the university's 2022 Action steps highlight topics of transparency, support, and representation. Loyola University is working on creating an end of year report including data reflecting the types of sex-based discrimination and harassment incidents, where they occur, and how they are addressed. These results will be shared with the community by May 2022. The development of resources specific to LGBTQ+, victims, survivors, and complainants continues to be a major focus within the university. A complete list of 2022 Action Steps can be found at <https://loyola.edu/deoartment/title-ix/about/action-steps-2224>

V. Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Misconduct (complete only if your institution collects these data via the survey) (approximately 300 words)

- A. What are the rates of prevalence of sexual assault and other sexual misconduct found from the survey?**
- B. How do these rates compare to the incident data collected and reported in this cycle?**
- C. Of the data collected from the survey, what are the rates of those who choose to report to the institution and those who choose not to, what are the primary reasons given for not reporting the incident?**

The rates in the survey were higher than what was directly reported to the Office of Title IX, Compliance, and Assessment. It is important to note that the survey specifically asked if the incidents occurred between Fall of 2021 and the time of taking the survey. Of the 682 respondents, 11.2% stated they had experienced completed or attempted form of unwanted sexual contact. The Office of Title IX, Assessment, and Compliance received 23 reports of unwanted sexual contact between Fall 2021 and the administration of the survey, which equates to .6% of undergraduate students. While the survey includes incidents where students experienced an attempted form of unwanted sexual contact and most reports to the Office of Title IX, Compliance, and Assessment comprise a completed form of unwanted sexual contact, the amount of reports the office received shows a lower number than what was reported as experienced in the survey.

In terms of why students chose not to report, the survey asked the following questions: "It is common to have mixed feelings when deciding whether or not to share your experience with someone else. Did any of the following thoughts or concerns cross your mind when deciding whether or not to share or report your experience?" Of those who responded, 52% believed their experience was not serious enough to report. 42% of those who responded wanted to forget that the incident happened and 32% believed they lacked proof that the incident occurred. The responses to these questions are further affected by feelings of shame and embarrassment as 26% of respondents felt ashamed or embarrassed, therefore did not want anyone to know what happened.

**McDaniel College
2020-2022 Narrative Report**

I. Survey Administration

A. What survey instrument was used in the 2020-2022 cycle? How was it developed or obtained?

The Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) Survey Team selected the Sexual Assault Campus Climate survey developed by the Higher Education Data Sharing Consortium (HEDS) using Qualtrics Software. HEDS developed this survey to assist colleges and universities in demonstrating the effectiveness of processes and prevention strategies related to sexual misconduct.

B. Who received the survey and how did the institution select those participants?

The SART determined that the institution would survey all active undergraduate students. The Registrar's Office queried a list of students aged 18 and over who had a status of "active" for the spring 2022 semester at the Westminster campus. This query identified 1,610 students to be surveyed.

C. How did the institution conduct the survey?

Selected respondents were invited to voluntarily complete the online survey via their school email address. The initial email was delivered on January 31, 2022.

D. How was it administered and what was the rate of response among those who could have responded (e. g., if you surveyed only undergraduates, how many [and what percentage of] undergraduates responded)?

The survey was conducted January 31, 2022 through February 21, 2022. The college purchased the survey for \$500. The response rate was 22.5%. The respondents identified as 31.7% Freshman/First Year; 27.1% Sophomore; 24.8% Junior; and 15.9% Senior. The student body demographics are 32.5% freshman/first year, 27.5% sophomore, 22.7% junior, and 17.3% senior.

E. What steps were taken to encourage responses from the surveyed population?

Respondents who completed the survey were given an incentive for a free drink up to \$5.00 at Casey's Corner. The college also publicized the survey during its Teen Dating Violence events throughout the response period and on its prevention programming (MAVEN) social media. Subsequent reminders were submitted via email to respondents who had not completed the survey.

F. How does the respondent population compare to the general population on campus (e.g., race and ethnicity, gender, age, on-campus/off-campus residents)?

The respondents identified as 32.4% (male); 59.6% (female); and 8% (blank response). The student body reports 43.8% male and 56.2% female. The respondents identified as 58.2% white; 35.7% non-white; and 6.0% declined to respond. To protect privacy, the categories of Hispanic, African American, Asian, Indian, Native Hawaiian, and Latinx were combined to a larger category of non-white. The student body identifies as white (55.1%) and non-white

or race unknown (44.9%). The respondents identified as living in a dormitory or other campus housing (67.0%), fraternity or sorority house (1.1%), off-campus (23.6%) and 8.2% declined to answer. The student body identifies as 84% of students live on campus and 16% live off-campus or commute.

G. What changes to the survey administration were made since the last survey cycle, if any?

The survey administration window was changed to January 31-February 21, 2022 to capitalize on events related to Teen Dating Violence Awareness Month. The college’s Title IX Coordinator and the Office of Student Engagement publicized the administration through the college’s prevention programming social media page, MAVEN (the McDaniel Anti-Violence Empowerment Network) and had other student organizations publicize the survey through social media.

II. Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

A. How do respondents perceive the safety of the campus and the general campus climate?

As a general matter, a majority of the college’s students either agreed or strongly agreed that they feel safe on campus and that staff, faculty, and administrators are genuinely concerned about students’ welfare.

Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Faculty, staff, and administrators at McDaniel College are genuinely concerned about students’ welfare.	22.1%	43.1%	20.4%	10.5%	3.9%
Campus officials do a good job protecting students from harm.	15.0%	34.4%	31.7%	12.8%	6.1%
I feel safe on this campus.	21.3%	41.4%	26.0%	7.5%	3.9%

B. How have these perceptions changed since the last survey administration?

While there has been a larger drop in the number of students who “strongly agree” to the survey prompts, the number of students who “agree” that faculty, staff, and administrators are genuinely concerned about students’ welfare has held steady. The number of students who “neither agree nor disagree” that they feel safe on campus and that staff, faculty, and administrators are genuinely concerned about their welfare has increased.

Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Faculty, staff, and administrators at McDaniel College are genuinely concerned about students’ welfare.	40.7%	44.9%	9.3%	4.5%	0.7%
Campus officials do a good job protecting students from harm.	28.6%	41.7%	20.9%	7.1%	1.7%
I feel safe on this campus.	32.7%	48.0%	14.3%	3.7%	1.4%

III. Perceptions of Institution’s Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

A. How do respondents perceive the institution’s readiness and ability to address issues of sexual assault and sexual violence in such areas as:

Training and education

In 2022, respondents (86.2%) indicated that they recall training on how to recognize incidents of sexual assault; how to report an incident of sexual assault (71.9%); McDaniel College’s confidential resources for sexual assault and how to locate them on campus (63.5%); bystander intervention (91.0%); and the procedures for investigating a sexual assault (45%). Further, 22.9% remember all the education they received about sexual assault with 46.1% of the respondents remembering most of the education they received about sexual assault.

Support for persons reporting sexual assault and other sexual misconduct

In 2022, respondents (53.4%) reported that they “strongly agree” or “agree” that campus officials would support and protect the person making the report.

The administrators responsible for investigating misconduct

In 2022, 54% of the respondents “strongly agreed” or “agreed” that the reports would be taken seriously and 47% “strongly agreed” or “agreed” that a careful investigation would be conducted.

How have these perceptions changed since the last survey administration?

There was a marked increase in perceptions of training and education, with nearly all of the students recalling sexual violence training. While there has been a larger drop in the number of

students who “strongly agree” to the survey prompts, the number of students who “agree” that survivors would be supported and that the administration would conduct a careful investigation has largely held steady. The number of students who “neither agree nor disagree” about these matters has increased.

IV. Institutional Analysis and Action Steps

A. What relationship do you see between the changes in the incident data over the past three cycles and the trends you are finding in the survey data?

There has been a significant increase from victims, witnesses and responsible employees reporting incidents this cycle. The college’s Title IX Office has continued to collaborate with the Office of Student Engagement, ODEI, and the Wellness Center to build relationships with those who are in closest contact with students. In addition to the violence prevention social media (MAVEN), the college has also implemented specialized training for both incoming freshman and third years on college resources and how to help a friend who tells one they experienced sexual violence. This increase in training and community building has led to this increase in reports. Lastly, the college revamped training on Title IX responsibilities and campus security authorities.

B. What have been the results of changes implemented since the last survey cycle?

The increased training and programming have contributed to the increase in reporting. We are also working with a new policy that incorporates the regulations issued by the Department of Education in 2020. While the college continues to prohibit conduct beyond the unique definition set forth by the DOE, the added procedural complexity of how colleges must do so, in addition to the hearing requirements set forth by the regulations for “Title IX” matters has contributed to the increase in the number of students who “neither agree nor disagree” about support for persons reporting and the administrative response. The new policy requirements also contribute to the increase in the number of students who only wish to receive supportive students from the institution.

C. What activities, services, programs, or other results have arisen from what was learned from the survey results?

The college is going to continue community building through prevention programming, public health education and outreach efforts.

D. What actions will the institution most likely take on the basis of the survey results?

The college will continue community building as discussed above.

V. Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Misconduct

A. What are the rates of prevalence of sexual assault and other sexual misconduct found from the survey data?

10.2% of respondents reported being sexually assaulted while enrolled at McDaniel College either on campus; or off campus at an event or program connected with McDaniel College, including study abroad and internships; or at a social activity or party near campus such as at an

apartment, restaurant, or bar. Respondents also reported some degree of unwanted verbal conduct, e.g., unwelcome sexual comments or innuendo at either of these same locations (47%), some degree of non-verbal unwanted conduct, e.g., harassment, sexually explicit photos (29.5%), and unwanted brief physical contact (56.3%) either on campus; or off campus at an event or program connected with McDaniel College, including study abroad and internships; or at a social activity or party near campus such as at an apartment, restaurant, or bar.

B. How do these rates compare to the incident data collected and reported in this cycle?

Like the survey data, the incident data also reflects a higher number of sexual misconduct that is not sexual assault. Of the 111 incidents reported to the college, 70% of the incidents (78) involved some form of sexual harassment. Of those incidents reported, 70% (55 out of 78) reported to the college occurred on campus.

C. Of those data collected from the survey, what are the rates of those who choose to report to the institution and those who choose not to? Of those who choose not to, what are the primary reasons given for not reporting the incident?

This data was collected, but removed by the survey administrator because the small sample size may inadvertently identify students.

Mount St. Mary's University 2020 Title IX Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey

Survey Process and Respondent Information

The Title IX Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey (SACCS) was administered to all Fall 2020 actively registered, non-dual enrollment undergraduate students at both the Emmitsburg and Frederick campuses (N = 2050). The survey was distributed via email in electronic format using Qualtrics survey software. Each student was sent a link to the survey instrument in the initial mailing and again in several reminder emails. Responses were received from 416 students resulting in a 22.5% response rate (an increase from the 13.8% response rate in 2018). Respondents were generally representative of the undergraduate student population, as indicated in the table below. Survey respondents were, however, disproportionately female (69.6% vs 27.0%).

2020 SACCS Respondent Representation

	Survey Respondents	Undergraduate Student Population
Year of Enrollment		
First year	28.6%	33.8%
Second year	25.5%	21.3%
Other/upper class student	42.5%	44.9%
Prefer not to say	3.4%	-
Gender		
Female	69.6%	52.1%
Male	27.0%	47.9%
Prefer not to say/Other	3.4%	-
Ethnicity		
Hispanic/Latino	13.5%	14.5%
Not Hispanic/Latino	79.3%	72.8%
Prefer not to say/unknown	7.1%	12.6%
Race		
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1.1%	0.9%
Asian	2.3%	3.3%
Black or African American	14.1%	21.5%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.8%	0.6%
White	66.5%	61.2%
Two or more races	8.8%	6.6%
Prefer not to say/Unknown	6.5%	5.8%

Perception of Safety and Campus Climate

Most students who responded to the SACCS indicated they agreed or strongly agreed that they felt safe on campus (77.5%). Respondents were less confident that a crisis on campus would be handled well, though the majority of respondents (61.8%) agreed or strongly agreed that a crisis would be handled well. When asked if the Mount responds rapidly in difficult situations, 61.1% agreed or strongly agreed. 59.3% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that Mount officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner, and 59.5% agreed or strongly agreed that the Mount does enough to protect the safety of students. All of the metrics involving the Mount's response to crises and incidents showed

considerable improvement from the results of the 2018 distribution, in which less than the majority of respondents agreed or strongly agreed on any of the items.

Regarding the general climate at the Mount, SACCS respondents indicated that most students agreed or strongly agreed that they felt valued in the classroom/learning environment (85.9%); that faculty respected what students think (85.1%); that faculty were genuinely concerned about their welfare (81.5%); that faculty treated students fairly (74.2%); that they felt close to people on campus (73.1%); that they were happy to be at the Mount (81.1%); and that they felt a part of the Mount (75.9%).

Respondents were slightly less agreeable with regard to climate questions pertaining to administrators and staff, though a strong majority still agreed or strongly agreed with the items. Most respondents agreed or strongly agreed that administrators and staff respect what students think (78.8%); administrators and staff were genuinely concerned about their welfare (74.7%); and administrators and staff treat students fairly (72.8%).

Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Assault and Sexual Violence

Specific to handling reports of sexual assault or sexual violence, 79.2% of the respondents indicated the Mount was extremely or somewhat likely to take the report seriously and 86.2% felt it extremely or somewhat likely that the privacy of the individual making the report would be maintained. The majority of respondents (81.8%) indicated it extremely or somewhat likely that requests to forward the report to criminal investigators would occur and that the Mount would take steps to protect the safety of the individual making the report (81.1%). In addition, most felt the University would support the individual making the report (77.5% extremely or somewhat likely).

Fewer students, although still a majority, felt that the Mount would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault and sexual violence (72.5% extremely or somewhat likely) and that the University would handle the report fairly (73.5% extremely or somewhat likely).

Less than half of the student respondents (38.0%) thought it either extremely or somewhat unlikely that the person making the report would be labeled a liar by most students at the Mount (30.1% were unsure). The majority (65.8%) of the respondents thought that most students would support the person who made the report.

50% of respondents thought it extremely or somewhat likely that the alleged offender or friends of the alleged offender would try to get back at the student making the report (29.3% were unsure, and 20.7% thought is extremely or somewhat unlikely).

A majority of students were extremely or somewhat likely (72.6%) to call the police or other authorities if they saw a group bothering someone in a parking lot or other similar setting (15.8% were unsure). Most students were extremely or somewhat likely to report information to campus authorities regarding a sexual assault case (87.6%).

The vast majority of respondents (96.2%) indicated they would confront a friend who was “hooking up” with someone who was passed out (3.0% were unsure). 93.3% of respondents would confront a friend with rumors they forced someone to have sex (4.1% were unsure). Most students were extremely or somewhat likely to go with a friend to the police department if the friend said she or he was raped (97.0%).

While most respondents strongly or somewhat agreed they knew where to get help on campus if they or a friend were sexually assaulted (61.6%), nearly a quarter of the respondents did not (24.6% strongly or somewhat disagreed) and another 13.8% were unsure. Just over half of respondents understood what happened when a student reports a claim of sexual assault on campus (51.1% strongly or somewhat agreed; 33.6% strongly or somewhat disagreed with the statement and 15.3% neither agreed nor disagreed). A slight majority of students knew where to go to make a report if they or a friend were sexually assaulted (54.1%).

Most students (84.6%) had received information/education regarding sexual assault before coming to the Mount.

Since coming to the Mount most students had received either written or verbal information pertaining to: the definition of sexual assault (81.4%); how to report a sexual assault (54.0%); where to go to get help if someone they knew was sexually assaulted (55.7%); Title IX protections against sexual assault (73.8%); and how to help prevent sexual assaults (68.8%).

Incidents of Unwanted Sexual Contact on Campus

Since coming to the Mount, 21.8% of respondents indicated they have experienced unwanted sexual violence or sexual contact (n = 58, a 5.5% increase over 2018's n of 55). Most of the incidents took place on-campus (75.9%). Of those respondents, it was nearly split between those that indicated they told someone about the incident (44.8% did tell someone, 43.1% did not tell someone, and 12.1% preferred not to say). Of the respondents that indicated they told someone about the incident, less than half (42.3%) told at least one person affiliated with the Mount about the incident. The vast majority (84.6%) of respondents that did tell someone about the incident did not seek help from a resource outside of the university, such as a rape crisis center, medical facility, or mental health center (15.4% of respondents indicated they did seek help from an outside resource).

Of those students (n = 11) who experienced incidents of unwanted sexual contact and told at least one person affiliated with the University, the quality of help provided by the person ran the gamut from good to bad. 45.5% of respondents rated the help extremely or somewhat good, while 54.5% of respondents rated the help extremely or somewhat bad (45.5% rated the help extremely bad).

Those respondents who indicated they did not tell anyone about the incident indicated the following reasons for not doing so:

Felt embarrassed or ashamed	28.0%
It is a private matter; I wanted to deal with it on my own	60.0%
Concerned others would find out	36.0%
Didn't want the person who did it to get in trouble	24.0%
Fear the person who did it would try to get back at me	20.0%
Fear of not being believed	48.0%
I thought I would be blamed for what happened	48.0%
Didn't think what happened was serious enough to talk about	60.0%
Didn't think others would think it was serious	44.0%
Didn't know reporting procedure on campus	24.0%
Didn't think the incident had anything to do with the University	24.0%

Feared I or another would be punished for infractions or violations	48.0%
I didn't feel the campus leadership would solve my problems	20.0%
I feared others would harass me or react negatively toward me	20.0%
Wanted to forget it happened	48.0%
Had other things I needed to focus on and was concerned about	44.0%
Didn't think the school would do anything about my report	20.0%
Found campus process difficult	8.0%
Other	4.0%

The student demographics of respondents who experienced unwanted sexual contact were between ages of 18 – 24, were majority female (91.4%), were mostly white (73.7%), and non-Hispanic/Latino (79.3%).

Notre Dame of Maryland University Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Survey 2022 Report

Survey Administration

In May 2022, Notre Dame of Maryland University (“NDMU” or “the University”) conducted a campus climate survey of nearly all NDMU students regarding sexual misconduct. The survey instrument was a modified version of the MHEC template campus climate survey with limited changes from previous survey iterations. The method of survey administration was web-based via Qualtrics and was delivered via email to students on May 6th for completion by May 16, 2022. Two email reminders were sent to student’s NDMU email accounts throughout the survey period and respondents were incentivized to complete the survey via an opportunity to win one of three \$25 Amazon gift cards. The survey was estimated to take approximately 15 minutes to complete, depending on responses and skip logic.

The survey recipients were all students registered at the University for the Spring 2022 semester, excluding fully online students via NDMU Online. In Spring 2022, that total number was 1,685. As of Fall 2021, approximately 86.0% of the University’s population was female, and 14.0% was male; 37% of population were undergraduate and 63% were graduate; and 43.0% of students were of a minority ethnic group.

We had 88 students over the age of 18 complete the survey (5.2% overall response rate). Of the 88 respondents, 65 were undergraduate students (73.9% of the respondents; 8.9% response rate), and 22 were graduate students (25% of the respondents; 2.3% response rate). 79 of respondents identified as female (89.7%), five (5) identified as male (5.7%), and two (2) as “Other” (2.3%). 56% of respondents were of a minority ethnic group and 69% of respondents were between 18-24 years of age. A comparison of NDMU’s student population to the respondents indicate that the respondents were more female, diverse, young, and undergraduate than our total population, and indicate our survey may not be capturing a representative picture of the entire campus climate.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

We were pleased to read that 75%% of the respondents feel valued (somewhat or strongly) in the classroom/learning environment and 75% of student respondents believe faculty, staff and administrators respect what students on the NDMU campus think. Respondents also indicated that they agree that faculty (69%) and administrators (56%) are genuinely concerned about their welfare. 63% of respondents indicated that they feel happy to be at NDMU. 75% of respondents agreed that they felt safe on the NDMU campus.

In the bystander behaviors area of the survey, the University saw a number of positive outcomes likely associated with the implementation of purposeful programming (i.e. bystander intervention) for University students in recent years. 93% of respondents agreed that they would talk to a friend who was in an abusive relationship. 85% of respondents agreed that they would confront another student who makes inappropriate sexual or gender-based comments/gestures about a person.

Examining confidence in the University's response, 90% of respondents would call public safety if they saw an individual suspiciously following another student on campus, while 82% would also be willing to call the local police if they saw a group bothering someone in the parking lot or similar setting. 85% of respondents would tell campus authorities about information related to sexual misconduct.

Overall, the perceptions of safety and general campus climate remained positive. However, several indicators declined modestly compared to prior survey administrations.

Perceptions of Institution's Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

All of the responses to questions regarding the universities ability to handle a reported incident of sexual misconduct were between 58% and 69%, indicating most student respondents agreed that the University would take the report seriously, handle it fairly, would do its best to maintain confidentiality, would forward to the police if requested, would take steps to support and protect the safety of the complainant, and take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual misconduct. However, this represented a decline from the previous survey administration with an uptick in neutral responses.

The student respondents also report confidence in the support of the student community with 75% indicating that most students would support the person who made a report, and only 13% of respondents feeling that most students would label the reporting party a liar. 72% of respondents responded negatively or neutrally to the question regarding whether the alleged offender(s) or their friends would try to get back at the person making the report.

In terms of educational outreach, the University has made improvements in the dissemination of information regarding our policy and protections for reporting parties and others. However, only about 50% of students indicated if they or a friend were sexually assaulted, they would know where to go to get help on campus, and also where to go to make a report. This is a decline from the 2020 survey administration and more consistent with 2018 levels. We also had 39% of respondents disagree that they understand what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual assault at NDMU. An slight uptick from last cycle, 25% of students indicated that they would not be comfortable reporting a sexual assault to campus public safety.

Maintaining relative improvements from 2016 and 2018, 71% indicated they had received information regarding Title IX protections against sexual misconduct. 62% of respondents indicated that they received information on how to help prevent sexual misconduct. Returning to 2018 levels, 50% of student respondents indicate they had received information on how to report sexual misconduct, and 53% on where to go for help if someone you know is sexually assaulted. The survey data indicates that NDMU needs to redouble its efforts in awareness, prevention, and response training regarding of sexual misconduct.

Approximately 8% of student respondents indicated they had experienced sexual violence or unwanted sexual behavior since starting at NDMU. This is a modest uptick from the 2020 survey administration but a decline from 2018. Most of those respondents who indicated they had experienced sexual misconduct told someone. Most told a friend, family member, romantic partner, or a faculty/staff member affiliated with NDMU. Of those who indicated they shared

the experience with a faculty or staff affiliated with NDMU, the quality of help was mixed and points to the need for continued training on responding to disclosures of sexual misconduct for faculty and staff.

Overall, the perceptions of NDMU's readiness and ability to address issues of sexual misconduct were positive but declined modestly from the 2020 survey administration to closer to 2018 levels.

Institutional Analysis and Action Steps

NDMU has previously observed a potential relationship between the University's biennial campus climate survey and its incident data over the past three cycles. During the 2018-2020 cycle, NDMU experienced a decline in reported incidents of sexual misconduct which aligned with a modest decrease in sexual misconduct disclosures on the campus climate survey. The opposite directional trend was witnessed during the 2016-2018 period with reported incidents and disclosures aligned with increased reporting. However, during the 2020-2022 cycle, the report-disclosure gap increased since previous survey administrations. There are likely a number of factors contributing to this gap, including potential wariness of reporting given the U.S. Department of Education's revised 2020 Title IX regulations, the COVID-19 pandemic and staff turnover impacting training and employee-student relationship development, etc.

In previous survey iterations, the University struggled to draw generalizable conclusions about its University population due to issues such as a small survey population, low response rate, disconnect between population and respondents, etc. Similar issues in this survey administration raise concerns of reliability. However, several takeaways were informative of the University's education and training activities for the 2020-2022 cycle.

It was clear from prior survey results that students received information regarding our Sexual Misconduct Policy and Procedures, but did not review or retain information on where to seek help, how to make a report, or the process the University follows once we receive a report. In between the 2018 and 2020 surveys, NDMU established a University-wide Coordinated Community Response Team (CCRT) comprised of representatives from all across the University involved in Title IX. The CCRT redesigned the University's Sexual Misconduct Policies, Reporting, & Resources Brochure, developed a Reporting Flowchart, updated its Title IX website, and implemented a number of new trainings. Additionally, the University launched a new annual "Student Leader" training including all Desk and Residence Assistants, Peer Educators, Honor Board, SGA, Bonner Leaders, and others who often serve as Sexual Misconduct 1st responders/go-to individuals on campus to help provide other students with needed information.

In addition to a partnership with the One Love Foundation to provide an interactive and inclusive student facilitated discussion during orientation on healthy relationships and intimate partner violence, all new Women's College freshmen and transfer students also received specific training on bystander intervention techniques (based on StepUp!) in their NDMU100/200 lab sections. The training curriculum teaches students to recognize a variety of problematic behaviors, including sexual- and gender-based harassment and discrimination, and empowers them to intervene.

The University credits several of these initiatives for the positive growth across previous surveys in student's confidence in the University's ability to respond, student's confidence in supporting one another, and student's confidence reporting incidents of sexual misconduct. During the 2020-2022 cycle, NDMU continued the activities described above and also focused on creating and promoting engaging programming during sexual misconduct related awareness months (e.g. October & April). However, NDMU's ability to offer robust trainings on a more routine basis (particularly face-to-face) was challenged by the COVID-19 pandemic and staff turnover with many offerings required to be scaled back or done remotely. Looking forward to the 2022-2024 cycle, trainings must be re-institutionalized and focus on the resources and reporting options available on- and off-campus. The University may consider expanding its online sexual misconduct training currently required only for incoming students to be an annual requirement for all new and returning students.

During the 2020-2022 cycle, the University continued its efforts to better educate faculty and staff who may be in a position to receive an initial report. In particular, the CCRT team focused on providing faculty with specific tools and resources to be able to disclose their role as a Responsible Employee (e.g. standard syllabus language) and, if the situation arises, listen and advise reporting parties regarding appropriate on- and off-campus resources. This information needs to be routinely reinforced and the University is considering providing, at a minimum, annual refresher trainings for faculty and staff at an all University employee meeting.

Notre Dame of Maryland University remains dedicated to the education of all members of its community in stopping sexual misconduct, remedying its effects, and preventing its reoccurrence. This climate survey will serve as a valuable tool to the CCRT and other University stakeholders as we continue our efforts in this area.

St. John's College

Section I: Survey Administration

For the 2020-2022 cycle, a modified version of the sample survey was administered with changes to reflect the St. John's College culture and campus structure. The final survey instrument was developed by the Executive Director, Campus Wellness/Title IX Coordinator with input from the Deputy Title IX Coordinator. Specific questions were added to the sample survey to collect information about the prevalence of sexual assault and other forms sexual misconduct (sexual harassment, stalking, domestic violence, etc), where these experiences took place (on-campus vs. off-campus), who was involved (another student, faculty member, staff member, etc) and the experiences of those who reported the incident to the College.

Given the small enrollment of the College, the survey was sent to all graduate and undergraduate students. The survey was administered via a web-based survey platform between April 27, 2022 and May 11, 2020. During the deployment of this survey the college was in the middle of a major COVID outbreak with many classes returning to virtual learning and with approximately 25% of the students needing to be in quarantine or isolation.

In total, the survey was sent to 538 students, all of whom were over the age of 18 at the time the survey was sent. Of the 538 students who received the survey, 88 were graduate students and 450 were undergraduate students. Of those who disclosed their year in school, 3 graduate students or 3.4% and 88 undergraduate students or 19.5% completed the survey. Of those who disclosed their gender identity, 40 or 43.5% of the respondents identified as female, 33 or 35.9% of the respondents identified as male and 15 or 16.3% identified as genderqueer, non-binary, gender non-confirming, or androgynous. Four respondents or 4.4% preferred not to indicate their gender identity. When compared to the general campus population, this sample represents more females and includes statistics on those who identify as non-binary.

Of those who disclosed their sexual orientation, 39 or 42.4% of the respondents identified as straight/heterosexual, 21 or 22.8% identified as bisexual, 21 or 22.8% identified as asexual, gay, lesbian, pansexual, queer or questioning, and 11 or 12% indicated that they preferred not to answer the question. While the College does not maintain data on student sexual orientation, this data mirrors that from other student surveys looking at health behaviors. It is important to note that none of the questions on the survey required an answer, so in some cases the total number of responses to individual questions differed from the number who answered the demographic questions.

The survey was distributed to students via email with reminder emails sent to those who had not completed the survey on three separate dates over the 10 days the survey was open. The COVID outbreak that was occurring on-campus, right before commencement activities and the end of the academic year, likely impacted the response rate as students were overwhelmed with the disruption to the academic semester.

Section II: Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

The survey included a number of different questions about the general campus climate. The 2022 survey included the same questions from the 2020 survey with no changes to the potential answers.

For the purposes of cross year comparisons, the data for the 2020 and 2022 surveys will be combined into three categories “Very unlikely/Unlikely”, “Neutral”, and “Likely/Very likely” and will be compared again the data from prior years as follows; “Very unlikely/Unlikely” will be combined and compared with “Disagree”; “Likely/Very likely will be combined and compared with “Agree”; and “Neutral” will remain as a stand-alone category and compared with “I don’t know”.

The following two questions have been reported on in prior surveys and here again in 2022:

	The College would take the report seriously.			The College would handle the report fairly.		
	Agree, Very Likely, Likely	Disagree, Very Unlikely, Unlikely	I Don’t Know or Neutral	Agree, Very Likely, Likely	Disagree, Very Unlikely, Unlikely	I Don’t Know or Neutral
2016	68.0%	9.0%	23.0%	50.0%	10.0%	40.0%
2018	53.0%	26.0%	21.0%	27.0%	31.0%	43.0%
2020	61.6%	17.6%	20.0%	43.2%	21.6%	33.6%
2022	39.8%	45.5%	14.7%	27.6%	38.2%	34.2%

While both of these questions show decreases in “Agree, Very Likely, and Likely”, there is variability within responses by year of the student with Third- and Fourth-year students responding less favorably to both questions. Interesting First- and Second-year students answered “I Don’t Know or Neutral” at higher rates compared with Third- and Fourth-year students indicating that additional education and/or experiences with the process may be important.

Section III: Perceptions of Institution’s Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

The survey included a number of different questions about how students perceive the College’s ability to respond to issues of sexual violence. When comparing this data with data collected in 2016 and 2018, the same challenges as outlined earlier related to possible responses exist. For purpose of comparison, the same categories outlined above are used here. Two specific questions were selected for comparison:

	The College would support the person making the report			The College would maintain the privacy of the person making the report		
	Agree, Very Likely, Likely	Disagree, Very Unlikely, Unlikely	I Don't Know or Neutral	Agree, Very Likely, Likely	Disagree, Very Unlikely, Unlikely	I Don't Know or Neutral
2016	60.0%	10.0%	30.0%	76.0%	6.0%	18.0%
2018	35.0%	31.0%	31.0%	67.0%	10.0%	23.0%
2020	47.6%	20.2%	29.8%	58.1%	17.8%	23.4%
2022	36.3%	35.2%	28.6%	58.2%	19.8%	22.0%

In looking at the responses to the first question above, again, there is significant variability within responses by year of the student with Third- and Fourth-year students responding less favorably. As with prior questions, First- and Second-year students answered “I Don’t Know or Neutral” at higher rates compared with Third- and Fourth-year students.

Related to the College maintaining the privacy of the person making the report, the data is unchanged from the 2020 survey. This is important to note given that the overall number of cases reported is significantly higher for this reporting period compared with prior periods. It is hypothesized that the response to this question is a reflection of the small size of the College and does not accurately reflect the way in which the College manages reports of sexual misconduct.

Specific to the training and education, the following question was selected for comparison:

	If a friend or I experienced sexual misconduct, I know where to go to get help.	
	Yes	No
2016	77.0%	23.0%
2018	74.0%	26.0%
2020*	77.3%	22.7%
2022*	62.2%	37.8%

*For comparison, response categories were collapsed into Yes and No potential responses and data percentages were recalculated as necessary.

The decline in the answer to this question is concerning and will be addressed with all returning students in the coming academic year.

Section IV: Institutional Analysis and Action Steps

With few exceptions, the survey data reflect higher numbers of incidents than those that are formally reported to the College. This is especially true for incidents of that could be categorized as harassment vs behaviors that could constitute sexual assault. While student reporting around sexual assault has increased significantly, reports of harassing behaviors remains exceedingly low. However, responses to this survey indicate incidents that could constitute harassment is occurring at high rates with nearly 82% of students reporting that they have experienced this type of behavior from other students.

We know from conversations with student leaders and from data collected on this and other surveys that many students do not come forward and make a formal report to the College because they either address the issue directly or believe that the incident is not significant enough to report. Additional educational efforts will need to be made in the future to address this.

Since the last reporting cycle in 2020, the College and the world has been in a global pandemic. It remains unclear how this disruption to the “normal” educational environment may have impacted the results of this survey. From a practical perspective, these disruptions have, for all but first-year students, decreased the number of semesters students would have been physically present on-campus compared with the number of semesters they have been enrolled. Additionally, the need to provide information related to sexual misconduct changed during the period of time students were physically away from the College. Again, it is unclear how this may have impacted survey responses.

Additionally, this reporting period overlaps with the revised 2020 Title IX Guidelines which imposed additional regulatory obligations on Colleges and were generally viewed as instituting additional “rights” to Respondents at the expense of Complainants. This may provide insight into why on the whole, students expressed less support for the process as a whole.

After reviewing the 2022 survey results, the College has identified two areas of focus moving forward. The first is to continue to assess and improve the general confidence in the College’s ability to respond to reports of sexual misconduct. The second is to increase the knowledge of how to seek support and make a report.

Although the College has seen an overall increase in reporting and in students who file a formal complaint, there remains a disconnect between filing a complaint, moving forward with a process, and getting the outcome the Complainant may desire. This is especially true amongst the general student population who may be aware of an incident that occurred but unaware of the course of action the Complainant chooses to take. While some of these perception changes will happen through individual student experience over time, educating students about the relevant policies will also be important in helping to improve confidence.

Additional training for students will also focus on how to report an incident and how to seek support. Although this is already included in our online training, this information will be reinforced by the Resident Advisors in the residence halls and an informational campaign will be launched to make this information readily available to students. The informational campaign will include print materials specific to each academic year and residence hall population with specific focus being on first- and second-year students. Given that first- and second-year students are required to live on-campus, enlisting the RA’s in this process will be vital.

Section V: Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Misconduct

The institution did collect information on the prevalence of sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, and dating violence. Because of the very small number of people reporting a sexual assault, specific percentages and numbers will not be reported in an effort to protect individual student responses.

Stevenson University 2022 Survey Administration

Stevenson University administered the Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey beginning on February 23, 2022 and ending on March 16, 2022. Stevenson elected to use the model survey provided by the Maryland Higher Education Commission. The survey population was 2,380 degree-seeking traditional undergraduate students 18 years of age and older. Of this group, 2,332 were full-time, traditional degree-seeking students and 48 were part-time, traditional degree-seeking students. Non-degree-seeking part-time students were not included in this survey. In addition, nine full-time, traditional degree-seeking students were excluded because the students were under the age of 18 at the time of the administration. The survey was administered using Microsoft Forms. No changes were made to the survey administration since the last cycle. Instead, Stevenson elected to survey the same population of students, in the same manner, so as to allow for an accurate comparison of the results of this administration compared to those from previous years.

395 students, or 16.6 % of the survey population, agreed to participate in this study. To encourage participation, Stevenson offered ten \$25 Amazon gift cards as an incentive for students to complete this survey. After sending the original email to the survey population on February 23, 2022, reminder emails were sent on March 3, 2022 and again on March 9, 2022.

Females participated in the survey at a higher rate compared to the general population on campus. Specifically, females represented 60.9% of the survey population but accounted for approximately 78.0% of the survey respondents. With regard to year of enrollment, 31.3% of the respondents were in their first year at Stevenson, 26.3% were in their second year, 24.0% were in their third year, and 17.7% were in their fourth year or beyond. The respondent population was relatively comparable in terms of other characteristics, including residents vs. non-residents. For example, 58.6% of the survey population lived in the residence halls and 65.7% of the survey respondents reported living in on-campus housing. Finally, 96.0% of the respondents were in the 18-24 age group.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

The respondents perceive the general campus climate of Stevenson University to once again be positive, especially in the classroom/learning environment. The scores from this recent administration, however, are lower when compared to the previous administration. Regarding safety, the majority of the students who responded agreed or strongly agreed when asked if they felt safe on campus, though this percentage also decreased compared to the 2020 administration. The below survey statements provided the most relevant information in this area.

Percentage of respondents who agreed or strongly agreed with the following statements:		
Statement	2022	2020
I feel valued in the classroom/learning environment	76.7%	84.8%
Faculty, staff, and administrators respect what students on this campus think	63.8%	78.5%
I feel like I am a part of this University	58.0%	72.0%
I feel safe on this campus	64.3%	69.4%

The University responds rapidly in difficult situations	44.1%	48.8%
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Perceptions of Stevenson University’s Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

Training and Education

Fewer respondents reported receiving information about sexual assault, Title IX protections and related topics since coming to Stevenson compared to the 2020 survey administration. For example, 68.4% of the respondents reported receiving written or verbal information from someone at the University related to Title IX protections against sexual assault compared to 72.9% from the 2020 survey administration. When asked if they had received information regarding the definition of sexual assault, 63.5% indicated they had which again represents a decline from the previous survey administration which was 76.2%. Please note that the percentages noted in our 2020 report were higher than what is reported here due to our interpreting the data differently beginning in 2022.

Among the students who indicated they have experienced unwanted sexual violence or unwanted sexual contact since arriving at Stevenson but who chose not to tell anyone about the incident, 22.6% cited “not knowing the reporting procedures” as a reason for not telling anyone compared to 14.7% in 2020.

Support for Individuals Who Report Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct

The percentage of respondents who responded either likely or very likely to questions addressing support for individuals who make a report of sexual assault and sexual misconduct was lower compared to the responses from 2020. The survey statements that provided the most relevant information in this area may be found in the below table.

Percentage of respondents who responded likely or very likely to the following scenarios		
Scenario	2022	2020
The University would take the report seriously.	53.2%	74.7%
If requested by the individual, the University would forward the report to criminal investigators (for example, the police).	65.5%	81.3%
The University would support the individual making the report.	52.5%	68.7%

Administrators Responsible for Investigating Misconduct

The percentage of respondents who responded either likely or very likely to questions referring to the administrators responsible for investigating misconduct was lower compared to the responses from 2020. The survey statements that provided the most relevant information in this area may be found in the below table.

Percentage of respondents who responded likely or very likely to the following scenarios		
Scenario	2022	2020
The University would take action to address the factors that may have led to the sexual assault and sexual violence.	50.4%	66.2%
The University would handle the report fairly.	48.6%	65.9%

Bystander Intervention

The respondents expressed a high likelihood that they would intervene if they witnessed or became aware of an act of sexual violence. The survey statements that provided the most relevant information in this area may be found in the below table.

Percentage of respondents who indicated it was likely or very likely they would take the following actions in the future, if they had the opportunity		
Scenario	2022	2020
Call the police or authorities if you saw a group bothering someone in a parking lot or similar setting	62.7%	67.4%
Confront a friend who was hooking up with someone who was passed out	95.9%	94.8%
Confront a friend if you heard rumors that they forced someone to have sex	90.9%	86.4%

Institutional Analysis and Action Steps

What relationship do you see between the changes in the incident data over the past three cycles and the trends you are finding in the survey data?

During the last three cycles, the cases in our incident data show increases each cycle in reports of off-campus incidents and decreases each cycle in on-campus incidents. The survey data does not reflect this same trend. Specifically, in this current survey administration, the survey respondents reported a higher percentage of on-campus incidents and a lower percentage of off-campus incidents.

Results of changes implemented since the last survey cycle

During the fall 2020 semester, Stevenson initiated a new reporting hotline provided by Lighthouse, an independent provider that assists organizations with identifying improper activity. The institution had been receiving anonymous reports of sexual misconduct but had no ability to communicate with those who had submitted the report. The Lighthouse reporting system provides our Title IX Coordinator the ability to have contact with those who anonymously report, with Lighthouse serving as an intermediary. During the spring 2021 semester, the institution revamped its Title IX webpage in an attempt to make the page more accessible to students. This revamp was done with the assistance of a Stevenson student. The University also wanted to ensure that students were aware of outside resources such as TurnAround. In addition to providing TurnAround’s information on magnets in each of the residence hall rooms as we have done in the past, beginning in fall 2021, all newly generated student ID cards now have a

listing of outside resources located on the back of the card (returning students retain their ID from previous years and therefore would not have these resources on their ID card). Among the resources now provided on the student ID card is TurnAround's Sexual Assault Hotline and the phone number for a University sponsored student assistance program for counseling services, especially designed for nights and weekends when our Wellness Center is closed. While all of these changes were implemented as a result of the 2020 survey data, the results from the current survey administration suggest that these changes may not have had the impact we had hoped.

Activities, services, programs, or other results that have arisen from what was learned from the survey results

In addition to the services described above that were implemented following the 2020 survey administration, Stevenson has continued to offer a range of programs to educate the campus community on sexual assault and related topics. In fall 2021, all first-year student athletes received sexual violence prevention information as part of the NCAA Freshman Experience program. Students seeking to join a fraternity or sorority were required to participate in a healthy relationships session presented by Turnaround. The Student Activities Office and the Student Government Association offered a range of programs during the past two sexual assault awareness months, including a keynote address on sexual assault prevention by Michael Ayalon in 2021, and a presentation by a domestic violence attorney, a silent walk for sexual assault awareness, denim day and the dear survivor project in 2022. During the fall 2021 new student orientation, an interactive bystander intervention session was included. Sex Ed Boot Camp, a popular presentation focusing on consensual sex and healthy relationships, returned to campus in February, 2022. Lastly, all employees were required to complete an online Title IX training during the 2021-2022 academic year.

What actions will the institution most likely take on the basis of the survey results?

Increasing student awareness about sexual assault, Title IX protections, and related topics will be a priority as a result of this survey. Ensuring students are aware of the resources that are available to them, both on-and-off campus, will also be an emphasis based on the results from this survey. Stevenson will seek to promote these resources in a variety of ways including: increased promotion in the residence halls and via athletic teams, through social media, and through ongoing programming. Recently, the online reporting system described earlier has been more prominently displayed on the student portal page. Stevenson is also currently researching a peer victim advocacy program that, if implemented, will hopefully encourage more student reports and more confidence in our services.

Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Misconduct

21.2% of the survey respondents indicated they have experienced unwanted sexual violence or unwanted sexual contact (which can include kissing, touching, harassment, or stalking) since coming to Stevenson University. The number of survey respondents who reported unwanted sexual violence or unwanted sexual contact is higher than the incident data collected and reported in this cycle.

Among these respondents, 44.0% of them reported telling someone about the incident. For those who told someone, 32.4% indicated they shared this information with a faculty or staff member

of the University whereas 67.6% reported not telling a faculty or staff member, or preferred not to say.

The primary reasons given by the respondents as to why they chose not to tell anyone about the incident were: they wanted to forget that it happened (58.1%); they didn't think what happened was serious enough to talk about (48.4%); and they didn't think others would think it was serious (48.4%). Additional reasons that were noted by at least 35.0% of the respondents included: they didn't think the school would do anything about their report (41.9%); they felt embarrassed or ashamed (35.5%); and they thought they would be blamed for what happened (35.5%).

Washington College Sexual Violence Campus Climate Survey

Survey Administration

Maryland legislation requires all higher education institutions in Maryland to provide the Maryland Higher Education Commission (MHEC) a report on the findings from a sexual assault campus climate survey and a report on institution-level data on incidents of sexual assault and other sexual misconduct. The survey is designed to measure the prevalence of sexual assault on campus and assess students' attitudes and awareness about sexual misconduct and how to report it on campus. These materials are due every other year with the most recent cycle due for submission by May 31, 2022. The data covers the period of June 1, 2020-May 31, 2022.

Washington College's Sexual Violence Campus Climate Survey was conducted from April 18th through May 3rd, 2022. The survey was an online, confidential survey designed with Qualtrics, a web-based survey tool. The survey, which took around 15 minutes to complete, was sent to **ALL** currently enrolled students (943). An email went out a day before the survey opened to let students know they would be receiving a link to the survey, and to offer resources should they wish to speak with someone before completing it. Reminders were sent out to encourage participation. 129 individuals started the survey, for a response rate of 13.68%. The survey was sent out by the Office of Student Affairs. Gender identity of the participants was 63.57% female, 24.03% male, and 6.98% non-binary.

For our 2022 Sexual Violence Campus Climate Survey, Washington College used the sample survey provided by MHEC, with no changes. The survey included questions designed to capture information in several topic areas. Those areas include the overall campus climate with regard to sexual assault and sexual violence, personal student experiences with sexual assault and sexual violence, and how students would respond if they or somebody they knew was affected by those behaviors. If they did report experiencing unwanted sexual violence or unwanted sexual contact, students were asked follow-up questions regarding where the incident occurred, who they talked to about it, when it occurred, and whether or not they sought out on-campus resources. Students were also asked to rate their readiness to help if they witnessed or heard about another individual experiencing sexual misconduct or sexual assault.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

Results of the 2022 survey show that respondents largely feel valued within the classroom or learning environment at Washington College. 92% of respondents agree/strongly agree that faculty members genuinely care about their wellbeing, and 76.32% of respondents believe that faculty, staff and administrators respect what students on campus think. As far as their safety on campus, 16.67% of respondents reported not feeling safe on campus. Despite this, only 29.83% of respondents believe that the college is doing enough to protect the safety of students, and only 21.25% of students believe the college would handle a crisis well.

Students have consistently noted feeling valued within the classroom or learning environment, and believed that faculty, staff and administrators respected what they thought. Confidence, trust and safety all appear to decline over the last two administrations of this survey. Feeling “unsafe” has declined over the past two administrations of the survey, as has confidence the administration will respond to a crisis effectively. Additional data from this year’s survey supporting these items include 44.73% students expressing that they disagree/strongly disagree that the college will respond in a fair and responsible way and 42.98% that the college would not respond rapidly.

Like many colleges, Washington College students returned to on-campus, in person classes this fall. Especially in the case of our new freshmen and sophomores, adjustment to campus life has come with some significant challenges that include frustration over evolving Covid restrictions, managing personal responsibility and autonomy, unrealistic expectations and interpersonal challenge. Making comparisons between the last administration of this survey and the current time period is difficult, given the complexities of our times.

Perceptions of Institution’s Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

A majority of respondents (83.17%) in 2022 reported receiving information and education with regard to sexual assault before arriving to Washington College. This number is slightly higher than the number in 2020 (82.4%). New students are required to complete an online tutorial prior to arriving on campus training addressing sexual harassment, discrimination, and assault. During orientation programs are again required that covers consent, sexual misconduct, sexual assault, Title IX, and reporting procedures.

Programming and educational efforts focused on new members of our campus community are comprehensive and inclusive. Going forward information targeting upper-class students and high-risk groups should be expanded based on student feedback.

As far as overall awareness with regard to available resources, respondents in 2022 reported being familiar with Counseling Services (89.59%), the Title IX Coordinator (82.29%), Public Safety (82.1%), Health Services (68.75%) and Student Affairs (43.61%). They reported being “not at all aware” or “slightly aware” of the following resources: For All Seasons (69.8%), Peer SMART (75.79%), athletics/coaches (67.71%) and Human Resources (65.62%).

According to the 2022 survey data awareness of available resources for the areas noted above were relatively consistent, although student affairs saw a drop.

Respondents were asked as part of the demographic questions whether they were on a sports team, members of a fraternity or sorority, or part of a student organization. Fraternity and sorority members report receiving additional information about sexual assault, rape, reporting sexual assault, and bystander intervention. See chart, below:

Since coming to Washington College, have any of the topics discussed in this survey (sexual assault, rape, reporting sexual assault, bystander intervention, etc.) been discussed with you?

2020 Survey	Yes	No
By coach (sports team)	42.86%	57.14%
Within fraternity or sorority	72.41%	27.59%
By student organization	50.62%	49.38%

2022 Survey	Yes	No
By coach (sports team)	34.48%	65.52%
Within fraternity or sorority	83.33%	16.67%
By student organization	41.33%	58.67%

It should be noted that of the students who responded, when asked “who would you tell” other students were most often identified to include (24.32%) close friend, (16.22%) roommate, (10.81%) romantic partner. Other likely non-student reporting options identified include (10.81%) parent/guardian, (8.11%) Title IX Coordinator, (5.41%) both coaches and counseling.

Of concern is that faculty/staff and public safety were told only (2.7%), (1.8%) student affairs and the health center (0.0%) of the time.

The power of bystander intervention was illustrated in the 2022 climate survey, student responses included (likely/very likely):

- Call police if you saw someone bothering someone in parking lot (57.6%)
- Confront someone who was hooking up with an intoxicated person (96.74%)
- Confront a friend who was hooking up with someone who is passed out (100%)
- Tell campus authority about information you might have about sexual assault (77.17%)

The 2022 survey offered an opportunity for open-ended response with 20 comments received.

Focus of comments ranged from a need to focus on education of males, broader educational efforts to educate the campus community on policy and Title IX process, trust/confidence/fairness and the need to broaden the understanding of consent. Tone of comments were less accusatory in the 2022 survey as compared to 2020. Some examples of comments include

- *The process needs to be faster and in support of the victims needs and not cater to the rapist. Too many rapists have stayed on campus with no repercussions.*
- *We are uncomfortable with the gender (and age) of the current interim dean of students/title IX Coordinator. We don't want an old white man when reporting sexual assault.*
- *While I understand the due process is necessary...I do believe that extending the investigation is damaging to the reporter.*
- *The Title IX process changed without warning. I know that information is readily available if I need it.*
- *I have heard a lot of issues related to being catcalled.*

Prevalence of Sexual Assault and other Sexual Misconduct

Here are some of the rates of prevalence of sexual assault and other sexual misconduct according to survey data.

Since coming to Washington College, has anyone had **unwanted sexual contact with you by using physical force?**

2020 Survey	Yes	No
38 responses	34.21%	65.79%
2022 Survey	Yes	No
50 responses	26%	74%

Has anyone **attempted but not succeeded in having unwanted sexual contact with you by using physical force against you?**

2020 Survey	Yes	No
38 responses	31.58%	68.42%
2022 Survey	Yes	No
50 responses	10%	90%

Has anyone **attempted but not succeeded in having unwanted sexual contact with you by coercing or threatening to use physical force against you?**

2020 Survey	Yes	No
38 responses	18.42%	81.58%
2022 Survey	Yes	No
50 responses	8 %	92.00%

*Since coming to Washington College, have you experienced **any unwanted sexual violence or unwanted sexual contact** (which can include kissing, touching, harassment, stalking)?

2020 Survey	Yes	No	Prefer not to say
	35.35%	61.62%	3.03%
2022 Survey	Yes	No	Prefer not to say
50 responses	45.26%	46.32%	8.42%

Overall, the trends noted above seem to be positive, although as it relates to “any unwanted sexual violence or unwanted sexual contact” we see an increase of almost 10%.

For individuals who chose not to tell anyone, the top responses for each reporting year are listed below:

2020 Survey	2022 Survey
1. Didn’t think what happened was serious enough to talk about – 11.10%	1. Didn’t think what happened was serious enough to talk about-18.9%

2. Had other things I needed to focus on and was concerned (classes, work) – 8.30%	2. Didn't think others would think it were serious-9.4%
3. Fear of not being believed – 6.90%	3. It is a private matter, I wanted to deal with it on my own-7.5%
4. I thought I would be blamed for what happened – 6.90%	4. Fear of not being believed-7.5
5. Didn't think others would think it was serious – 6.90%	5. I thought I would be blamed for what happened-7.5
6. Wanted to forget it happened – 6.90%	6. Had other things to focus on, Didn't want others to worry and I thought nothing would be done (each)-5.7%

Institution Analysis and Action Steps

During the 2021-22 academic year much has been accomplished in this area. As noted previously in this report educational efforts focused on new members of the campus community are comprehensive and inclusive of policy, understanding of consent, bystander intervention and resources supports. These initiatives will continue and be expanded.

Beyond new students, training focused on Title IX/sexual violence has targeted a variety of campus constituencies to include coaches, student leaders (RA's, Peer Mentors, Greeks & Student Government), Student Affairs staff and others. Our campus newspaper The Elm, also provided two informational pieces addressing the issues of sexual violence and campus resources. Also, most notably, 340 staff, faculty and administrators were required to complete an online educational tutorial offered by United Educators to ensure they were updated to ensure their understanding of their roles, resources and responsibilities. A corresponding communication provided update on campus policy and an expectation of serving as mandated reporters.

In the area of policy, Washington College partnered with Grand River Solutions to ensure adherence to established Department of Education mandates related to sexual harassment and discrimination. To this end, a new updated policy was communicated to the campus community, effective at the start of the spring 2022 semester.

Another important initiative was the offering of a half-day training for all members of the college community who have roles related to sexual violence. This training attended by 45 individuals to include Public Safety, Student Affairs, Health & Counseling, Advocates, Athletics, Human Resources, and those who serve in roles of adjudication/resolution. This training was led by the head of training for Grand River Solutions, with focus on investigation and adjudication of formal complaints.

Three members of our Public Safety staff have completed training to conduct Title IX investigations and the Title IX Coordinator will be completing a certification program through ATIXA later in June.

An updated MOU is being finalized with *For All Seasons, Behavioral Health* to ensure external resources and supports are available, in addition to institutional assets.

Going forward, several key activities and points of action will have positive impact. Below I have briefly detailed areas of summer action and beyond:

1. **Title IX Leadership Group**-All but one Deputy Title IX Coordinator (4) have left the College. Reconstituting this leadership group, with focus on female members (addressing student concerns) is a priority. Already in place is a returning representative from athletics. Also, our director of risk management, who previously served as a Title IX Coordinator has agreed to join the group *ex officio*.
2. **Expanded Network of Support**-As noted above the engagement of For All Seasons to provide resources and expertise will be extremely valuable, especially in the area of advocacy for the reporting party.
3. **Web/access**-Updating of the Title IX website will be a key resource for members of the campus community in understanding policy, process and resources. This will be completed by the start of the fall term.
4. **Peer Network**-The student group dedicated to addressing sexual violence on the Washington College campus has become less than vibrant. Somewhat a casualty of Covid, student membership has dwindled. Focus on reinvigorating this group to serve as a facilitator of training, especially in bystander intervention and communication of policy/process/resources to student groups.
5. **Education**-Expanded education on key topics related to sexual violence, community expectations, The Red Zone and other relevant content. Special focus on higher risk groups to include Greeks, First-year students, athletes, off-campus students. Consider

reinstating specialty trainings to include RAD, ALICE and other self-protection programs.

Bais Hamedrash and Mesivta of Baltimore

Survey Administration

- A. The Model Climate Survey provided by MHEC was used in the 2020-2022 cycle.
- B. Ten random students were selected by the Office Manager, who has no bias in relation to this topic.
- C. The survey was administered through pen and paper. It was administered in May to ensure each student had ample school experience to address the questions.
- D. Students were spread out in a conference room to ensure privacy of completion. 100% of students asked to participate did so.
- E. No steps were needed to encourage participation as the selected students all agreed.
- F. The respondent sample matches the entire campus population due to the unique homogenous makeup of our institution. All students who have chosen to attend are the same gender, race and ethnicity, live on campus, are undergraduates, and are in the same 18-22 age range. The ten students represent 12.3% of the total enrollment.
- G. N/A, this is the first survey cycle.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

- A. We are very pleased to report that all of the students answered agree (4) or strongly agree (5) to the questions regarding the safety of the campus and the general campus climate. Furthermore, none of the individual questions in this category received an answer of agree (4) more than twice. This reveals a minimum of at least an 80.0% response of strongly agree (5) for each question. Accordingly, this presents a campus population with very positive views towards the safety of the campus and the general campus climate.
- B. N/A, this was the first survey administration.

Perceptions of Institution's Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

- A.
 - a. All of the survey respondents had the same answers regarding the training and education for sexual assault and sexual violence received from the institution. This includes a 100% affirmative response regarding training and education about the definition of sexual assault, how to report a sexual assault, where to get help if someone you know is sexually assaulted, and how to help prevent sexual assault. Conversely, there was a 100% negative response regarding education and training of Title IX protections against sexual assault. These responses describe a campus where training and education for sexual assault and sexual violence is readily provided, without the specific nomenclature of Title IX being utilized.

There were also overwhelmingly positive responses for the knowledge students had regarding what to do in the event of a sexual assault. 100% of respondents said they strongly agree (5) that "if a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to get help on campus", and "If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to make a report of sexual assault". With almost as encouraging results, 90.0% responded that they strongly agree (5) that "I understand what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual assault at the college, with 10.0% responding they agree (4) with the statement.

b. Their views on how a person reporting a sexual assault would be supported were also very positive. When asked if “Most students at this college would label the person making a report a liar”, 90.0% responded very unlikely (1), with only 10.0% responding unlikely (2). The other two questions in the section were, “Most students at this college would support the person who made the report”, and “The alleged offender(s) or their friends would try to get back at the person making this report. To these, 80.0% responded very unlikely (1) and 20.0% responded unlikely (2). In this overall category, only 10.0% responded unlikely (2) to two of the questions.

c. There were four questions regarding the student’s feelings on how the institution/administration would respond to an event. Three of the four questions were 100% unanimously given a strongly agree (5) response. There was an 80.0% response of strongly agree (5) and a 20.0% response of agree (4) to the remaining question of “college officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner. Very significantly, when asked if “I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare”, 90.0% responded that they strongly agree (5), and the remaining 10.0% agree (4).

B. N/A, this was the first survey administration.

Institutional Analysis and Action Steps

A. N/A, this was the first survey administration.

B. N/A, this was the first survey administration.

C. The main result that has arisen from the survey results is the affirmation that our institution is on the proper course in ensuring a safe environment from sexual assault through education, protections and appropriate responses. Therefore, we must maintain our current direction.

D. The only survey response that was not positive was the lack of student awareness of the term “Title IX”. Accordingly, our institution will take steps to improve our nomenclature usage, incorporating the official phrase “Title IX” into the education regarding sexual assault and misconduct.

Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Misconduct

A. We are very pleased to report a 0.0% rate of sexual assault and other sexual misconduct by the survey respondents.

B. N/A, this was the first survey administration.

C. As 100% responded they did not experience any sexual assault or misconduct, it was irrelevant to answer questions regarding if they reported the event, etc.

Maryland University of Integrative Health

I. Survey Administration

Who Received the Survey

The 2022 Campus Climate Survey was emailed to all university students. In the past years, we have only sent the survey to students that were on campus and have the most contact with practitioners and teachers at the University. This year we decided to expand to all students because most of our instruction has occurred virtually due to the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result many of courses now remain in an online format.

MUIH is one of the leading academic institutions for integrative health in the nation. We provide more than 20 graduate level degree and certificate programs in integrative health. Most programs offered are online with only the Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine programs having on campus classes and Yoga Therapy with a hybrid of on campus and online courses.

How the Survey was Administered

The survey was administered via email and a link to the survey was provided. The survey was housed on SurveyMonkey, and a platinum level plan was selected to ensure adequate HIPAA protection, complete anonymity, consistent branding, and the ability to perform skip logic to allow the survey to be as brief as possible.

The survey was open for 3 weeks. Emails prepping students for the release of the survey were sent, as well as the initial email opening the survey, one reminder email that was sent one week prior to the survey closing, and the final reminder email sent two days before the survey closed. We did not have an incentive program in conjunction with this survey. Students were encouraged to fill out the survey to help the University get a clearer picture of the issues on campus around sexual assault, sexual violence, and gender discrimination.

Rate of Response and Population Representation

At the close of the survey, we had a response rate of 3.5%; this is much lower than the response rate of 5.4% two years ago. The respondent population was largely representative of the general population, as far as age, sexual orientation, gender identity, and race; however, no Native American, Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Hispanic or Two or more races students chose to complete the survey.

A general trend for survey participation in higher education is that responses are much lower than pre-COVID-19. This year we expanded our survey population to all students so our participation rate is much lower. If we had kept the survey participation group as it was in prior years, we would have had our highest response rate in the past three survey years.

II. Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

Safety of the Campus

The overall perception of safety and general campus climate at MUIH reflects higher levels of agreement (Strongly Agree and Agree) for all nine statements. The survey response for “The

administrators at this school treat students fairly” increased slightly to higher agreement with this statement. Other responses were consistent with prior year’s survey responses.

General Campus Climate

Participants reported higher levels of agreement with “feeling valued in the classroom/learning environment”, “I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare”, and “I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare” with low or no “Disagree” or “Strongly Disagree” responses. Overall, the 2022 survey has a lower weighted average of 3.75 as compared to 4.09 in 2020. It appears that one respondent is unhappy with the University at the time of the survey.

III. Perceptions of Institution’s Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

The respondent's answers to the University’s readiness and ability to address issues of sexual assault and sexual violence have improved since the 2020 survey. The responses show that the readiness to address issues has a higher level of agreement with the University’s ability to take the report seriously, maintain privacy, protect the safety of the individual reporting, and supporting the individual making the report. The most significant change is “the university would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault and sexual violence” increased by 56% and “the university would handle the report fairly” increased by 33%.

Based on the respondent’s perception responses, it would seem that the University has provided adequate information to administrators and students regarding sexual misconduct and have made support services available to a larger audience’s knowledge.

IV. Institutional Analysis and Action Steps

Data and Trends

The Campus Climate Survey data from the past three cycles show that the University has fluctuated. It is interesting to note with the COVID-19 pandemic that we have only had pregnancy accommodation requests through Title IX. As is consistent year to year, most students seem to know what Title IX is; however, we can still improve how to report information.

The University provides training in multiple methods including online orientation, via email, through our Title IX website, and in required annual training through Everfi. Additionally, the University has begun to provide more awareness on events such as Domestic Violence month and Blue Jeans Day for sexual assault. Additionally, we have provided the Title IX coordinator and investigator trainings to be compliant with the Title IX regulations for 2020.

In June 2020, the University reconstituted its Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Belonging Committee and has brought a minimum of 10 training sessions to the campus community for each academic year to further educate our community, including LGBTQ programs as well as

other racial and socio-economic topics. MUIH spent much of 2021 focusing on Unconscious Bias and Microaggressions.

Next Steps

MUIH will continue to bring the important work of the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Belonging Committee to the community with planned speakers, videos, and articles for review and discussion.

We will also create Title IX information to share with students at the start of each trimester to expand on Title IX resource information and contact persons.

V. Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Misconduct

The survey data from 2020 showed two incidents of sexual assault or sexual misconduct with one occurring on campus and one occurring off campus. The 2022 survey had one incident reported that occurred off campus. In the case for 2022, the person reported to the University and received assistance.

Ner Israel Rabbinical College

Survey Administration

At the Ner Israel Rabbinical College we used a similar survey as in previous years. This survey was originally provided by MHEC and we feel that it suits the needs of our institution. We prefer to do as much in-person as possible, so we have a paper survey, as many people give up half-way though a web survey when they think there are too many questions. The survey was made available in the financial aid office, as many students come through that office, and was available to staff as well. Participants volunteered on their own and there was no deliberate selection, as to provide a more randomized selection of data. This survey was done over the 2020-2022 cycle from September of 2020 until April of 2022. Many students were not interested in taking another survey and therefore our response rate was below 10% among both graduate and undergraduate students. Our campus is a very homogenous campus so even though there was a low response rate, we feel that it does accurately represent our campus.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

The respondents gave us great encouragement that our campus is perceived as a safe environment. The general campus climate is very conducive to learning, and the security that a secluded suburban campus offers greatly enhances a student's scholarship. The respect that is required from all to all creates a secure environment for all, staff and students alike. These perceptions are similar to the perceptions that were reported in the previous survey.

Perceptions of Institution's Readiness

The respondents indicated that the college is prepared to deal with a variety of difficult situations properly. The training and education in personal safety is adequate for our population. Ample support from staff members and administration was indicted from the responses in the survey. This again is similar to our previous survey.

Institutional Analysis

We are noticing a correlation in the incident data and the survey data. Both indicate a safe campus that our students and staff can feel comfortable during their residence. We have made upgrades to dormitory security since the last cycle even though the campus is perceived as safe and secure. No actions, activities, programs or other results have been taken place due to this survey. Based on the survey we will continue to do what we have been doing beforehand.

SANS Technology Institute
Title IX Climate Survey Report Fall 2021

The SANS Technology Institute offers online undergraduate and graduate programs exclusively in cybersecurity. The college is a private institution that is Title IV eligible, but does not participate in Title IV funding. This means that while SANS Technology Institute is legally exempt from Title IX reporting requirements, the college chooses to do so for the safety and well-being of our students.

Survey Administration

In October 2021, The SANS Technology Institute conducted the Title IX Climate Survey for the reporting period of 1/1/2020-12/31/2021. In addition to demographic information, the survey asked students to indicate: their happiness at being a student at SANS Technology Institute, if they feel safe in the learning environment, if they feel students are treated fairly, and how the college would handle incidents of sexual assault or sexual violence. The 11-question instrument was administered through an anonymous Survey Monkey link that was emailed to all matriculated students. All matriculated students were invited to participate in an effort to get the widest picture of the climate from both graduate and undergraduate populations. Students were given 2 weeks to complete the survey, and 136 out of 1,064 invited students submitted the form (12.7% response rate). The composition of respondents is a good representation of the larger student body as indicated in this chart:

Category	Survey Sample	Student Population
Academic Level	83.1% Graduate 16.9% Undergraduate	81% Graduate 19% Undergraduate
Gender	86.0% Male 11.0% Female 2.9% Prefer not to say	89% Male 10% Female 1% Prefer not to say
Age	18-24: 1.4% 25-29: 12.5% 30-39: 43.3% 40-59: 41.9% 60+: 0.7%	18-24: 4% 25-29: 13% 30-39: 48% 40-59: 34% 60+: 1%
Ethnicity	Hispanic: 7.3% Not Hispanic: 83.1% Prefer not to say: 9.5%	Hispanic: 11% Not Hispanic: 82% Prefer not to say: 7%
Race	White: 71.3% Black: 5.9% American Indian/Alaskan Native: 0.7% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.0% Asian: 6.6% 2 or more races: 5.8% Prefer not to say: 9.5%	White: 67% Black: 7% American Indian/Alaskan Native: 0.7% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.2% Asian: 10% 2 or more races: 5.1% Prefer not to say: 10%

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

During the current reporting period, 1/1/2020-12/31/2021, there were no official complaints of sexual harassment, sexual violence, or stalking reported to the college. The absence of complaints and official reports is supported by the data collected on the community climate during this reporting cycle's student survey.

It is important to explain that SANS Technology Institute is a completely remote institution that does not have a campus. Students and faculty only gather together in-person throughout the year for week-long, intensive classes, or special events like the annual Commencement Ceremony. During the past two years, most in-person events were suspended due to the COVID-19 pandemic. These scheduled course sessions and special events were converted to virtual sessions. However, the SANS Technology Institute has a community that regularly interacts in a virtual environment through Canvas, Slack, and our virtual classroom platform. As a result, our survey questions were directed towards the community climate instead of a "campus" climate.

When assessing the community climate, the college focused on three main goals: ensuring that students feel safe, that students are happy to be students at SANS Technology Institute, and that students feel they are treated fairly. As a result, the questions asked in the survey centered around those three goals. The results of the survey confirm that we are achieving our goals for the community climate. Of the respondents, 98.0% agree that they are happy to be a student at SANS.edu, 99.0% agree that they feel safe in this learning environment, and 99.0% agree that the faculty, staff, and administrators at SANS Technology Institute treat students fairly.

Since this was the college's first institution-wide climate survey, comparison rates from previous years are not available. However, there have been no official complaints filed in previous reporting cycles, so there is no reason to suspect significant changes from past reporting cycles.

Perceptions of Readiness and Ability to Address Sexual Violence

While it is encouraging to see that our students feel safe, happy, and treated fairly in our community climate, it is also important to understand how they perceive the college's ability to address sexual violence or assault should it occur. To ensure respondents fully understood what we were trying to assess, the question began as such:

"Sexual assault" and "sexual violence" refer to a range of behaviors that are unwanted by an individual, including persistent sexual advances that are undesired by the individual, threats of force to get an individual to engage in sexual behavior and unwanted touching and unwanted penetration or attempted penetration. These behaviors could be initiated by someone known or unknown to the individual, including someone he/she is in a relationship with.

We then asked the respondents to indicate their agreement or disagreement with the following statements:

- SANS.edu would take the report seriously.
- SANS.edu would take steps to protect the privacy and safety of the individual making the report.
- SANS.edu would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual violence.

Respondents overwhelmingly agree that SANS Technology Institute (SANS.edu) would be ready and able to appropriately address issues of sexual violence. Of respondents, 99.3% agree that SANS.edu would take the report seriously, 100% agree that SANS.edu would take steps to protect the privacy and safety of the individual making the report, and 100% agree that SANS.edu would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual violence.

Since this was the college's first institution-wide climate survey, comparison rates from previous cycles are not available. However, there have been no sexual assault or violence complaints filed in previous reporting cycles, so there is no reason to suspect significant changes from past reporting cycles.

Institutional Analysis and Action Steps

Since this was SANS Technology Institute's first climate survey, analysis is limited to the data collected during this reporting cycle. However, the data collected is very promising and supports the lack of official reports filed during the past three cycles. While in-person interactions between students, faculty, and staff are significantly limited compared to traditional higher education institutions, we are not immune from potential sexual misconduct incidents. Harassment, bullying, and stalking can all exist in a virtual community; but thankfully, there is no evidence to indicate those problems at SANS Technology Institute.

To ensure our community continues to be a safe and supportive environment, we will routinely survey our students and reassess the instrument to determine if additional questions or clarification is needed. Our Student Handbook and New Student Orientation will continue to reinforce the expectations for appropriate conduct, and will continue to communicate the policies and resources available to any student who experiences or witnesses an incident that should be reported. Finally, we will provide Title IX training annually to ensure senior leaders and administrators receive a refresher on this important instruction.

ST. MARY’S SEMINARY AND UNIVERSITY (SMSU)

2022 Survey Administration

The 2022 survey was the same as previous cycles. These surveys were developed in accordance with the questions included in MHEC guidelines. St. Mary’s Seminary & University (SMSU) includes two academic divisions: the School of Theology (SOT) and St. Mary’s Ecumenical Institute (E.I.). The SOT is comprised of only full-time male students residing on campus. The E. I. includes males and females, all commuters. SMSU made the survey available to all current students in both divisions. An email was sent on February 28, 2022 with a link to the survey on Survey Monkey. Participation was voluntary. The survey was administered anonymously and not given face-to-face. Verbal reminders were made to SOT students March 7 and 28. A reminder email was sent April 4. Reminder emails were sent to E.I. students March 4, 11 and 28. The survey closed April 8, 2022. There were no substantive changes to survey administration since the last cycle. It should be noted that after the link was sent out, SMSU experienced an interruption to its computer network (March 12). Consequently, SMSU extended the response time to allow additional time to access the survey.

The rate of response was thirty-nine (39.5%) percent. The survey went to 66 SOT students and 101 E.I. students, a total student body of 167. Total responses received was sixty-six (66).

Thirteen (13.6%) percent of respondents were in their first year and thirty-seven (37.8%) percent were in second year. Others preferred not to say or have been enrolled for more than 2 years.

As to gender, thirty-eight (38) respondents were male; twenty-two (22) were female. As to race, thirty-six (36) of the respondents were White, thirteen (13) were Black or African American. The remaining respondents were other races, of mixed race, or preferred not to say.

As to their age, thirteen (13) were ages 18 to 29, twenty-six (26) were ages 30 to 59, twenty (20) were age 60 and over, others preferred not to say.

The respondent population compares to the general population as follows: 36.6% of those responding were female, whereas the percentage of females on campus is 26.9%.; 63.3% of respondents were male, and 73.0% of the student body is male. As to race, 60.0% of respondents were Caucasian and 55.6% of the general population is Caucasian. The percentage of respondents who were full-time was 50.0 %, and part-time 50.0%.

The percentage of students in the general population who were full-time was 42.5%, and part-time 57.4%. The percentage of respondents who were commuters was 50.0% and residents 40.9%. The remainder were “other” or preferred not to say. In the general population, the percentage of commuters is 60.4% and residents 39.5%. The percentage of respondents who were residents is very close to the percentage of residents in the general population.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

Seventy-one (71.4%) percent of respondents strongly agree and twenty-five (25.4%) percent agree that they feel valued in the classroom/learning environment. Thus, ninety-six (96.8%)

percent, a vast majority, agrees or strongly agrees. This is about two percentage points higher than the last survey's results.

Sixty-five (65.0%) percent of the respondents strongly agree and twenty-eight (28.5%) percent agree, for a total of ninety-three (93.5%) percent, that faculty, staff and administrators respect what students on campus think. This is about one percentage point higher than the prior survey results.

Regarding the students' perceptions of the faculty's concern for their welfare, sixty-nine (69.8%) percent strongly agreed and twenty-three (23.8%) percent agreed that they think the faculty is genuinely concerned about the students' welfare, for a total of ninety-three (93.6%) percent. This is approximately three percentage points lower than the prior survey results, but still a vast majority.

Fifty-seven (57.1%) percent strongly agree and thirty-eight (38.1%) percent agree that the faculty, staff, and administrators at SMSU treat students fairly. This total of ninety-five (95.2%) percent is about three percentage points higher than the prior survey results.

Regarding respondents' perception of the safety of the campus, approximately seventy-three (73.0%) percent of respondents strongly agree and twenty-five (25.4%) percent agree that they feel safe on campus. Thus, ninety-eight (98.4%) percent of respondents agree or strongly agree that they feel safe on the campus. This is four percentage points higher than the prior survey results.

Thus, in response to all of the statements listed above, the respondents have a ninety-three (93.0%) percent or higher positive perception of the safety of the campus and the general campus climate. These perceptions have generally improved since the last survey administration.

Perceptions of SMSU's Readiness and Ability to Address Issues

Regarding respondents' perception of the institution's readiness and ability to respond to crisis and incidents, fifty (50.7%) percent of respondents strongly agree and thirty-three (33.3%) percent agree, for a total of eighty-four (84.0%) percent, that SMSU would handle it well if a crisis happened on campus. The percentage of respondents who strongly agree is about 13 percentage points higher than the prior results but overall, combined, one percentage point lower than the prior survey results.

Fifty-three (53.2%) percent strongly agree and thirty-eight (38.7%) percent of respondents agree that the institution does enough to protect the safety of students. Thus, approximately ninety one (91.9%) percent of respondents agree or strongly agree that SMSU does enough to protect students' safety, approximately two percentage points higher than prior survey results.

Regarding how the institution would handle the situation if an individual reported an incident of sexual assault or sexual violence, eighty (80.6%) percent think it very likely and seventeen (17.7%) percent think it likely that the institution would take the report seriously. Ninety-eight (98.3%) percent of respondents think it likely or very likely that the report would be taken seriously. This is six percentage points higher than prior survey results.

Seventy-nine (79.0%) percent thought it very likely and sixteen (16.1%) percent thought it likely, for a total of 95.1%, that the university would take steps to protect the safety of the individual making the report. This is about three percentage points higher than the prior survey results.

Seventy-four (74.1%) percent of respondents think it very likely and seventeen (17.7%) percent think it likely that the institution would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault or violence. Approximately ninety-one (91.8%) percent of respondents think it very likely or likely. This is about two percentage points higher than the immediate prior survey results.

Ninety (90.9%) percent of respondents responded that since coming to SMSU, they received written or verbal information from someone at the institution regarding the definition of sexual assault. This is about three percentage points lower than the prior survey results. This can be attributed to the fact that SOT students were off campus for several months due to the Covid pandemic, and E.I. classes have not met in person since March 2020. Thus, they were not present on campus to receive such materials.

Eighty-four (84.1%) percent of respondents reported that they had received information from someone at the institution on how to report a sexual assault and 81.8% reported that they knew where to go to get help if someone you know is sexually assaulted. These numbers are several points lower than the prior survey results.

Given the above, respondents perceive the institution's readiness and ability to address issues in a very positive manner in the following areas: training and education, support for persons reporting misconduct and the administrators who are responsible for investigating misconduct.

The respondents' perceptions of SMSU's readiness and ability to address issues have improved or varied very little since the last survey administration.

Institutional Analysis and Action Steps

Of the 60 respondents, ninety-six (96.6%) percent reported that they had not experienced any unwanted sexual violence or contact on campus since coming to SMSU. There were zero incidents reported on the survey that occurred off-campus. There were two "yes" responses to the question: "Since coming to SMSU have you experienced any unwanted sexual violence or unwanted sexual contact?" Both of these instances occurred on campus and were reported to a member of faculty or staff affiliated with SMSU. Both respondents rated the quality of the help provided as "Very Good."

While any incident of unwanted sexual violence or contact is undesirable, the level of the disclosure of incidents can be perceived as a positive development because the two students felt comfortable enough to tell a member of the faculty or staff, who was helpful. In the prior survey, only one student reported the incident to a member of staff or faculty, and the help was rated as poor. In this survey, both respondents told faculty/staff and rated the help they received as very good and felt the matter was satisfactorily resolved. Therefore, neither of these incidences appear on the Sexual Misconduct Incident Log.

As to trends in the survey data, the data shows that the institution's readiness and ability to address issues of sexual violence has steadily improved over the course of the 4 survey cycles.

Regarding the question of whether SMSU does enough to protect the safety of the students, the percentage of respondents who said they strongly agree or agree was 81.7% in 2016, 83.0% in 2018, 89.1% in 2020 and 92.0% in 2022. As to whether SMSU would take a report seriously, the data also shows a general upward trend. Respondents strongly agreed or agreed to this statement as follows: 93.0% in 2016, 92.4% in 2018, 92.6% in 2020 and 98.3% in 2022.

Every year the President Rector conducts a workshop entitled: Sulpician Policies on Sexual Misconduct for new students, faculty, and staff. Attendance is mandatory. SMSU's website is routinely updated to include relevant information regarding procedures for reporting sexual assaults. The 2019-2021 Campus Crime Statistical Report is posted on the SMSU website under the St. Mary's Safety Report and shows zero crimes reported during this period.

SMSU continues to have a Memo of Understanding with the Baltimore City Police Department regarding sexual assault at Institutions of Higher Education, and with Turnaround, Inc., an assault crisis center of Baltimore and Baltimore County, which helps victims of sexual assault. SMSU continues to widely publicize the information listed at the end of the survey regarding contacts for assistance. SMSU administrators will proactively communicate to all students the importance of timely communication of concerns and ensure all students are aware of their ability to formally report any incidents. SMSU takes its responsibility very seriously and continues to work on effective communication of policies and procedures and reinforce the reporting process.

In the time period since the prior survey was administered, SMSU updated and distributed to all staff its Sexual Misconduct Policy & Procedures (approved October 2, 2021). A staff meeting was held via Zoom on December 6, 2021 with SMSU's attorney. He oriented all staff to the new policy, which contains more details on process and an even greater attention to the rights of victims. On the website, St. Mary's Safety Report notes that "all seminarians, E.I. students enrolled in a degree program, SOT and E.I. faculty and staff will receive training on St. Mary's Sexual Misconduct Policy & Procedures regularly (and no less than annually and upon starting employment or studies at the seminary.)"

As to staff training and preparedness to deal with sexual misconduct, SMSU's insurance risk management company (United Educators) requires that all faculty (full-time and adjunct) and staff complete the Workplace Harassment Prevention Training program. SMSU requires that all new hires must complete the training and all faculty members must take the training once every 3 years. SMSU is in compliance and all new hires have completed the training.

Going forward, St. Mary's Seminary & University will continue to assess policies and procedures to determine if changes are warranted to further strengthen our program as we are committed to a healthy and safe environment for everyone in the St. Mary's community.

Women's Institute of Torah Seminary (WITS)

I. Survey Administration

The survey administered in 2022 was the same survey that was administered in 2018, an edited version of the Model Survey Instrument. The edits were designed to tailor the survey to the WITS population of Orthodox Jewish women and to a commuter campus. Additionally, there are no coeducational activities or Greek life sponsored by the institution. The survey was administered in May 2022. The survey was available in the main administrative office as well as distributed in a specific course. The survey was presented as optional during class-time to students in a specific course. That course was chosen because it is well-attended and represents a cross-section of the student population. As WITS is an all-women's institution, all the respondents were women. The respondents included full-time and part-time students, students in different years of college, and local and out-of-town students. WITS is a commuter campus with no dormitory facility. Some students live at home with their parents, others board with local families and others live on their own in nearby apartments. The respondents reflected these different living situations.

When the survey was distributed in class, an administrator introduced it and made clear that the survey was optional and anonymous. Since the Orthodox community to which these students belong typically keeps sexual matters private, the survey contained contact information for a mental health therapist, who provides support and referrals to WITS students. Administration contact information was also included in the survey if a student wished to discuss it afterwards, as was the number of a culturally sensitive crises hotline. Among the surveys distributed in class, there was a 60% response rate. Some respondents did opt to skip some questions on the survey.

II. Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

The responses to question 4 indicate that students overwhelmingly feel safe on campus. 90.9% strongly agreed and 9.1% agreed (100% total), "I feel safe on this campus."

81.8% strongly agreed they feel valued in the classroom/learning environment. The remainder skipping that question. 90.9% strongly agreed and 9.1% agreed (100% total) that: faculty, staff and administrators respect what students on this campus think; that they feel a part of this college; and they are happy to be at this college. 100% of respondents strongly agreed that faculty and administrators are genuinely concerned about their welfare; and the faculty, staff, and administrators at this school treat students fairly. 54.5% strongly agreed and 45.5% agreed they feel close to people on this campus; 57.1% of students strongly agreed and 42.9% agreed (100% total). No students indicated that they disagreed with any of the statements in question 4.

Overall, the institution is very pleased that students feel safe, valued and respected on campus. This is the second time the institution has issued this survey. The responses are comparable to the previous surveys. In both surveys, respondents strongly agreed or agreed with the statements and there were no disagreements with statements. There was an increase in the number of respondents who strongly agreed the college responds rapidly in difficult situations: 72.7% in 2022 from 42.9% in 2018. Only 57.1% strongly agreed they felt connect to the people on

campus, versus 85.7% in 2016. This finding will be discussed with the Student Services and Student Life departments to determine how to better foster connections on campus.

III. Perceptions of Institution's Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

The responses to question 5 indicate that students perceive the institution would respond properly to crises and incidents.

57.1% of students strongly agreed and 42.9% agreed (100% total) that the college would handle a crisis or incident of assault that happened on campus. 72.7% strongly agreed and 18.2% agreed that the college responds rapidly in difficult situations (the remainder left that question blank). 100% strongly agreed that college officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner. 81.8% strongly agreed and 18.2% agreed (100% total) the college does enough to protect the safety of students. No students indicated that they disagreed with any of the statements in question 5.

IV. Institution Steps

Over the past four years, WITS has taken a number of steps to make the campus safer and to increase student confidence in security. WITS has begun administering an annual security survey to students that has resulted in a number of actions and improvements. WITS hired a security guard to patrol the parking lot during evening hours. WITS has upgraded the security cameras. While there were no incidents of violence or actual physical threats to students, the institution is concerned due to rising crime and instances of anti-Semitic violence and consequently is taking continuously taking steps to make the facility more secure. The school is creating a second locked point of entry at both facility entrances to further secure entrance to the facility, installing electronic locks on all classroom doors, installing panic buttons throughout the facility and installing an emergency intercom system throughout the facility. These measures will increase security and improve lockdown protocols. WITS informs students of security measures, crime protocols, and mental health services available at New Student Orientation. This information is also included in the Student Handbook and in emails sent to all students at the beginning of each semester. 100% of students reported that they had not experienced any unwanted sexual violence or unwanted sexual contact, including harassment and stalking, since coming to the college.

WITS has published policies on sexual violence and sexual misconduct. This detailed policy, which includes types of sexual violence and misconduct, how to report it and where to go for help, is included in the academic catalogue, which is available on the WITS website (wits.edu). However, 63.6% indicated that they received this information, which is an increase from 28.6 percent of students who indicated they received this information in the previous survey. This suggests the steps WITS took to better inform students of these policies and this information were successful. Additionally, 36.4 percent indicated that they had never received information or education about sexual assault before coming to college. Therefore, WITS will continue ensuring this information is reaching students more effectively. WITS will continue administering its security survey and make recommendations and budget allocations accordingly.

V. Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Misconduct

100% of respondents reported that they did not experience any unwanted sexual violence or unwanted sexual contact since coming to the college, which corresponds to our zero rate of cases of sexual assault or misconduct on campus.

Yeshiva College of the Nation's Capital's 2020 Sexual Assault Campus Climate Report for the Fall 2020 – Spring 2022 Reporting Cycle

I. Survey Administration

A: We used most of the sample survey that was given out from the Department of Education. Some of the questions that were not relevant to our institution were omitted.

B: We do not have a large student body so we decided in order to get the most accurate data, we asked all students enrolled in the college program to voluntarily participate in the survey.

C: The survey was conducted by using an online survey platform.

D: An email was sent to all students who have email addresses. We sent the survey out via email to 28 students. 23 students responded, 82%.

E: We followed up with students through email reminding them to complete the survey.

F: The students that responded make up a good representation of the student body as a whole regarding, race, gender, age and living area.

G: For this cycle we used an online survey platform which greatly improved the administration of the survey both for the students and the staff.

II. Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

A: We found that 74% of the respondents strongly agree that they feel safe on our campus and 26% agree they feel safe on our campus.

B: There was an increase of 4% of respondents who strongly agree that they feel safe since the last survey.

III. Perceptions of Institution's Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

A: a: 55% of respondents said they have received information regarding the definition of sexual assault. 73% of respondents said they have received information on how to report sexual assault and where to get help if someone they know is sexually assaulted.

b: 61% of respondents strongly agreed that the Institution will be supportive and 35% agreed.

c: 61% of respondents strongly agreed the college would take the report seriously and 30% agreed.

B: There was a 15% increase in responses that say they received training and education about sexual offenses from the Institution. There was a 29% decrease of respondents who strongly agree the college would take the report seriously.

IV. Institutional Analysis and Action Steps

A: Fortunately we have had no incidents in this survey cycle or in the past.

B: Fortunately we have had no incidents in this survey cycle or in the past.

C: There were no changes implemented.

D: We have found that none of the respondents have experienced any forms of sexual assault and that all of the respondents feel safe at our campus. We therefore have decided that there is no need for any changes.

V. Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Misconduct

A: According to the survey data there have been no sexual assaults reported or claimed.

B: Fortunately we have had no incidents in this survey cycle or in the past.

C: There have been zero reports of sexual abuse on our campus in this reporting cycle.

Washington Adventist University

Campus Climate Survey Relative to Title IX and Sexual Misconduct

Survey Administration

The 2022 Campus Climate Survey was issued to all members of the WAU learning community with the exception of fully online students. Surveys were accessed, completed, and submitted electronically via secure links emailed by the Compliance, Operations, Institutional Research, and Effectiveness (COIRE) team, within the Office of the President, on behalf of the WAU Title IX Coordinator. Periodic reminders were issued in the same manner. This approach differed from the last survey cycle in which an additional reminder came from the University’s Compliance Officer within a safety message issued campus-wide. The survey remained opened for participation from November 1, 2021 to February 28, 2022. The 14% response rate (n = 123) represents 10.1% of students (n = 66) and 23.7% of employees (n = 53).

Survey demographics are most consistent with overall WAU demographics along the lines of residential status. There is noteworthy participant to population variance along the lines of race for student participants identifying as “Black or African American” or “White,” ages “16-24” or “30-39,” and overall for ethnicity. For employee participants, there is significant variance for those indicating their race as “Black or African American” and in the ethnicity category for those indicating “Not Hispanic or Latino.” See the Demographic Comparison Table in Appendix A.

The survey instrument implemented was a customized version of a sample survey provided by MHEC and was identical to the survey issued in 2020. A copy of the survey is included in Appendix B.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

In response to questions pertaining to the general campus climate, on average participants responded 64.7% favorably. This is marginally more favorable than the 2020 average of 63.3%. Undergraduates between the ages of 16 and 24 responded 56.0% favorably on average as compared to 60.0% in the last survey – a decline of 4.0pp. See Table 1. Results were consistent overall in comparison to the last survey regarding perceptions of campus safety (an increase of 2.4pp), however showed a decrease of 12.5pp among 16-24 year-old undergraduates. Responses were an overall average of 52.2% favorable and 35.9% favorable among undergraduates between the ages of 16 and 24 (as compared to 49.9% and 48.4% in 2020 respectively). See Table 2. Year-on-year variances of 10pp or more for questions within these factors represented a negative trend within the undergraduate, age 16-24 demographic. The full year-on-year question breakdown for these factors and areas for specific consideration are included in Appendix A.

Table 1

General Campus Climate							
	2016	2018	pp diff.	2020	pp diff.	2022	pp diff.
All	65.7%	65.2%	(0.6)	63.3%	(1.9)	64.7%	1.4
UG, 16-24	54.3%	47.6%	(6.7)	60.0%	12.4	56.0%	(4.0)

Average favorable percentage

Table 2

Perceptions of Safety							
	2016	2018	pp diff.	2020	pp diff.	2022	pp diff.
All	53.1%	50.2%	(2.9)	49.9%	(0.4)	52.2%	2.4
UG, 16-24	46.5%	40.0%	(6.5)	48.4%	8.4	35.9%	(12.5)

Average favorable percentage

Perceptions of Institution's Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

Along the factor of perceived institutional support for persons reporting sexual assault and other sexual misconduct, there was an increase of 3.1pp overall (at 68.1%) and a 1.5pp increase among undergraduate students ages 16-24 (at 58.6%) in comparison to 2020. See Table 3. In terms of how participants perceive the readiness and ability of administrators responsible for investigating the misconduct, results overall were up year-on-year (2022: 72.3%; 2020: 68.8%). From the perspective of undergraduate respondents between the ages of 16 and 24, results show an increase from an average of 56.5% in 2020 to 62.1% in 2022. See Table 4. Within the undergraduate age 16-24 demographic, there were year-on-year variances of 10pp or more for two questions within the factor of support for persons reporting, one positive (34.3pp) and the other negative (-12.8pp). Overall, one question pertaining to support yielded a greater than 10pp year-on-year outcome of 11.3pp. There were no year-on-year variances of 10pp or more for questions pertaining to perception of administrators responsible. The full year-on-year question breakdown for these factors and areas for specific consideration are included in Appendix A.

Table 3

Support for Persons Reporting							
	2016	2018	pp diff.	2020	pp diff.	2022	pp diff.
All	66.8%	66.8%	0.0	65.1%	(1.8)	68.1%	3.1
UG, 16-24	55.6%	49.6%	(6.0)	57.1%	7.5	58.6%	1.5

Average favorable percentage

Table 4

Perceptions of Administrators Responsible							
	2016	2018	pp diff.	2020	pp diff.	2022	pp diff.
All	74.8%	74.3%	(0.5)	68.8%	(5.5)	72.3%	3.5
UG, 16-24	61.9%	54.2%	(7.8)	56.5%	2.3	62.1%	5.6

Average favorable percentage

Out of 96 participants, 88.5% indicated that they have not experienced any unwanted sexual encounters since coming to WAU (Q43). Sixty-seven percent (66.7%) of the 6.3% who did encounter such experiences reported telling someone about the incident (Q46). While in 2020 66.7% of these respondents indicated that they told a university employee, this year 100% of those reporting the incident indicated telling a faculty or staff member affiliated with WAU.

Of the 115 responses received, results show that between 4.4% and 31.3% of respondents have encountered one or more sources of information on sexual assault and sexual violence since coming to WAU (Q39). Such sources included New Student Orientation (20.0%), Residence

Hall Staff (6.1%), Student Handbook (27.8%), Faculty/Staff Handbook (28.7%), University Publications (16.5%), University Website (20.0%), and General Assembly (31.3%). These results represent a negative trend compared to 2020 results, with an average overall difference down by 10.7pp. Of those indicating “other” (4.4%), the Title IX Coordinator, Student Life, HR, and posted flyers/pamphlets were specifically referenced as a source of information. Overall, 11.3% of participants stated that they have encountered no sources of information on topics of sexual assault and sexual violence. Under half of these were undergraduate students between the ages of 16-24 (46.2%). Thirty-seven percent (36.8%) of respondents reported participation in other campus activities providing education on sexual misconduct, relationship violence, domestic violence, and/or stalking, including discussions, lectures, awareness raising activities, or workshops (Q40). Seventeen percent (17.2%) of undergraduates between the ages of 16-24 confirmed the same.

Institutional Steps

Perception of Safety and General Campus Safety: Survey results reflected 64.7 percent as favorable on the general safety of the campus. The perception of safety on the campus was up marginally and consistent with the previous survey, but opportunity remains for improvements. Washington Adventist University will continue educational and safety programs with focus on presentations, lectures, and on-line education programs on high-risk behavior and safety programs. Specific programs targeting incoming freshmen will be implemented to improve education on safety at the campus. High risk behaviors include educational programs on drinking alcohol, illegal and prescription drug abuse, opioid use, and on signs of overdose. General safety instruction will include fire, safety, and other best practices for safety and security on and around the campus. Active Assailant training and violence against women awareness programs will be included in student orientation, student housing meetings, general assembly, social media, and directed programs as needed. To enhance these safety and security objectives, Washington Adventist University will continue to convene a safety and security team that meets quarterly to discuss current trends and needs of the university. These meetings will review previous safety and security training objectives in conjunction with best practices on crime prevention, lighting, crime prevention through environmental design, and security surveys. Crime statistics for the previous month will be reviewed for trends and actions plans established to respond as needed. Perception of Institutions Readiness and Availability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence: Regarding perceived institutional support for persons reporting sexual assault and sexual misconduct there was a marginal decrease. Undergraduates between 16 and 24 years of age reported an decrease in general safety on the campus. While the general climate on the campus was up, we will engage undergraduates between 16 and 24 for greater security awareness. WAU will enhance the perception of institutional readiness and availability to address issues of sexual violence. Washington Adventist University will provide students educational awareness programs on the dynamics of sexual assault,

victim impact, sustaining a coordinated community campus response, and support system for individuals reporting acts of sexual violence. Washington Adventist University will provide employees of the university with educational training on reporting and sensitivity to individuals reporting sexual harassment or assault. WAU will communicate awareness of victim advocate and the process of reporting harassment or assault through seminars, website, and social media platforms

Appendix A

The Demographic Comparison Table below depicts survey participant demographics and WAU demographics overall. Survey demographics are most consistent with overall WAU demographics along the lines of residential status. There is noteworthy participant to population variance (10⁺pp) along the lines of race for student participants identifying as “Black or African American” or “White,” ages “16-24” or “30-39,” and overall for ethnicity. For employee participants, there is significant variance for those indicating their race as “Black or African American” and in the ethnicity category for those indicating “Not Hispanic or Latino.”

Demographic Comparison Table

Category	Students		Employees	
	Survey Ptps	WAU Overall	Survey Ptps	WAU Overall
Gender				
Male	19.1%	33.0%	44.9%	47.9%
Female	69.1%	67.0%	51.0%	52.1%
Transgender male	2.4%		0.0%	
Other	0.0%		0.0%	
Prefer not to say	9.5%		4.1%	
N/A	0.0%		0.0%	
Ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino	33.3%	22.0%	10.2%	5.9%
Not Hispanic or Latino	61.9%	78.0%	63.3%	94.1%
Prefer not to say	4.8%		26.5%	
Race				
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Asian	7.5%	5.0%	4.1%	7.9% *
Black or African American	35.0%	49.0%	36.8%	24.8%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	*
White	27.5%	2.0%	26.5%	17.2%
Two or more races	10.0%	4.0%	6.1%	
Other	5.0%		2.0%	1.0%
Prefer not to say/Unknown	10.0%	17.0%	24.5%	39.3%
Age				
16-24	10.5%	57.8%		
25-29	12.6%	11.0%		
30-39	31.6%	14.9%		
40-59	10.5%	14.8%		
60 and over	4.2%	1.5%		
Prefer not to say	30.5%			
Residential Status				
On Campus	22.5%	21.6%		
Off Campus	71.8%	82.2%		
Prefer not to say	4.2%			
Sexual Identity				
100% heterosexual/straight	76.2%		95.7%	
Mostly heterosexual/straight but somewhat attracted to people of the same sex	9.5%		2.2%	
Bisexual/attracted to men and women equally	11.9%		2.2%	
Mostly or fully homosexual/lesbian/gay	2.4%		0.0%	

*Note: WAU’s employee data combines Asian and Pacific Islander.

The tables below report the percentage favorable for each of the questions behind the factors included in the survey report – general campus climate, perceptions of safety on campus, perceptions of support for persons reporting sexual misconduct, and perceptions of administrators responsible for handling reports. Results are as reported by survey participants in the 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 administration of the survey.

Table 1.1

GENERAL CAMPUS CLIMATE		2016	2018	pp diff.	2020	pp diff.	2022	pp diff.
6. I feel valued in the classroom/learning community.	All	77.9%	75.1%	(2.8)	73.3%	(1.8)	71.6%	(1.7)
	UG, 16-24	73.9%	58.4%	(15.5)	83.8%	25.4	72.4%	(11.4)
7. Faculty, staff, and administrators respect what students on this campus think.	All	68.4%	68.3%	(0.1)	67.1%	(1.2)	62.9%	(4.2)
	UG, 16-24	54.3%	50.0%	(4.3)	58.1%	8.1	51.7%	(6.4)
8. I think faculty are genuinely concerned about students' welfare.	All	72.5%	71.7%	(0.8)	73.7%	2.0	70.7%	(3.0)
	UG, 16-24	67.3%	58.4%	(8.9)	70.0%	11.6	55.1%	(14.9)
9. I think administrators are genuinely concerned about students' welfare.	All	63.1%	65.1%	2.0	56.7%	(8.4)	58.2%	1.5
	UG, 16-24	50.0%	47.2%	(2.8)	54.8%	7.6	37.9%	(16.9)
10. I feel close to people on this campus.	All	50.6%	54.7%	4.1	53.0%	(1.7)	59.0%	6.0
	UG, 16-24	43.5%	44.5%	1.0	51.6%	7.1	58.6%	7.0
11. I feel like I am a part of this university.	All	67.8%	63.5%	(4.3)	61.2%	(2.3)	69.0%	7.8
	UG, 16-24	60.9%	44.4%	(16.5)	58.1%	13.7	62.1%	4.0
12. I am happy to be at this university.	All	60.7%	61.3%	0.6	55.6%	(5.7)	60.7%	5.1
	UG, 16-24	45.6%	30.5%	(15.1)	48.4%	17.9	48.2%	(0.2)
13. The faculty, staff, and administrators at this school treat students fairly.	All	64.9%	61.7%	(3.2)	65.4%	3.7	65.2%	(0.2)
	UG, 16-24	39.1%	47.2%	8.1	54.9%	7.7	62.0%	7.1

Table 1.2

General Campus Climate							
	2016	2018	pp diff.	2020	pp diff.	2022	pp diff.
All	65.7%	65.2%	(0.6)	63.3%	(1.9)	64.7%	1.4
UG, 16-24	54.3%	47.6%	(6.7)	60.0%	12.4	56.0%	(4.0)

Average favorable percentage

Table 2.1

PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY ON CAMPUS		2016	2018	pp diff.	2020	pp diff.	2022	pp diff.
14. I feel safe on this campus.	All	79.1%	74.9%	(4.2)	68.7%	(6.2)	73.5%	4.8
	UG, 16-24	67.4%	61.1%	(6.3)	58.1%	(3.0)	51.7%	(6.4)
15. If a crisis happened on campus, the university would handle it well.	All	44.5%	42.2%	(2.3)	43.3%	1.1	41.1%	(2.2)
	UG, 16-24	34.8%	36.2%	1.4	45.2%	9.0	24.1%	(21.1)
16. The university responds rapidly in difficult situations.	All	45.7%	39.5%	(6.2)	40.9%	1.4	47.3%	6.4
	UG, 16-24	41.3%	19.4%	(21.9)	42.0%	22.6	20.7%	(21.3)
17. University officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner.	All	46.9%	45.9%	(1.0)	50.0%	4.1	46.5%	(3.5)
	UG, 16-24	39.1%	41.7%	2.6	51.6%	9.9	41.4%	(10.2)
18. The university does enough to protect the safety of students and employees.	All	49.4%	48.7%	(0.7)	46.4%	(2.3)	52.7%	6.3
	UG, 16-24	50.0%	41.6%	(8.4)	45.1%	3.5	41.4%	(3.7)

Table 2.2

Perceptions of Safety							
	2016	2018	pp diff.	2020	pp diff.	2022	pp diff.
All	53.1%	50.2%	(2.9)	49.9%	(0.4)	52.2%	2.4
UG, 16-24	46.5%	40.0%	(6.5)	48.4%	8.4	35.9%	(12.5)

Average favorable percentage

Areas for specific consideration are those in which results indicate a difference of 10 or more percentage points (pp). Overall, there were no such differences, however among undergraduate students age 16-24 results show the following:

- Q6. I feel valued in the classroom/learning community. (-11.4pp)
- Q8. I think faculty are genuinely concerned about students' welfare. (-14.9pp)
- Q9. I think administrators are genuinely concerned about students' welfare. (-16.9pp)
- Q15. If a crisis happened on campus, the university would handle it well. (-21.1pp)
- Q16. The university responds rapidly in difficult situations. (21.3pp)
- Q17. University officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner. (-10.2pp)

Table 3.1

SUPPORT FOR PERSONS REPORTING		2016	2018	pp diff.	2020	pp diff.	2022	pp diff.
19. The university would take the report of sexual assault or sexual violence seriously.	All	85.00%	83.30%	1.7	77.6%	(5.7)	79.8%	2.2
	UG, 16-24	80.50%	63.90%	16.6	67.7%	3.8	72.4%	4.7
20. The university would do its best to maintain the privacy of the individual making the report.	All	76.20%	79.80%	(3.6)	75.0%	(4.8)	76.8%	1.8
	UG, 16-24	65.20%	66.60%	(1.4)	74.2%	7.6	65.5%	(8.7)
21. If requested by the individual, the university would forward the report to criminal investigators (for example, the police).	All	80.70%	79.70%	1.0	83.2%	3.5	78.0%	(5.2)
	UG, 16-24	73.90%	63.80%	10.1	74.2%	10.4	65.5%	(8.7)
22. The university would take steps to protect the safety of the individual making the report.	All	75.20%	77.80%	(2.6)	74.2%	(3.6)	73.4%	(0.8)
	UG, 16-24	65.20%	61.10%	4.1	64.5%	3.4	51.7%	(12.8)
25. Most students or employees at this university would label the person making the report a liar.	All	62.40%	58.20%	4.2	60.2%	2.0	67.7%	7.5
	UG, 16-24	41.30%	36.20%	5.1	51.6%	15.4	55.2%	3.6
26. Most students or employees at this university would support the person who made the report.	All	61.50%	68.80%	(7.3)	58.5%	(10.3)	69.8%	11.3
	UG, 16-24	45.60%	50.00%	(4.4)	48.4%	(1.6)	82.7%	34.3
27. The alleged offender(s) or their friends would try to get back at the person making the report.	All	26.70%	20.20%	6.5	26.8%	6.6	31.5%	4.7
	UG, 16-24	17.40%	5.60%	11.8	19.40%	13.8	17.20%	(2.2)

Table 3.2

Support for Persons Reporting							
	2016	2018	pp diff.	2020	pp diff.	2022	pp diff.
All	66.8%	66.8%	0.0	65.1%	(1.8)	68.1%	3.1
UG, 16-24	55.6%	49.6%	(6.0)	57.1%	7.5	58.6%	1.5

Average favorable percentage

Table 4.1

PERCEPTIONS OF ADMINISTRATORS RESPONSIBLE		2016	2018	pp diff.	2020	pp diff.	2022	pp diff.
23. The university would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault and sexual violence.	All	76.30%	77.30%	1.0	70.40%	(6.9)	73.20%	2.8
	UG, 16-24	63.00%	66.60%	3.6	54.80%	(11.8)	62.00%	7.2
24. The university would handle the report fairly.	All	73.30%	71.30%	(2.0)	67.20%	(4.1)	71.30%	4.1
	UG, 16-24	60.80%	41.70%	(19.1)	58.10%	16.4	62.10%	4.0

Table 4.2

Perceptions of Administrators Responsible							
	2016	2018	pp diff.	2020	pp diff.	2022	pp diff.
All	74.8%	74.3%	(0.5)	68.8%	(5.5)	72.3%	3.5
UG, 16-24	61.9%	54.2%	(7.8)	56.5%	2.3	62.1%	5.6

Average favorable percentage

Areas for specific consideration are those in which results indicate a difference of 10pp or more. Among undergraduate students age 16-24 results show the following:

- Q 22. The university would take steps to protect the safety of the individual making the report. (-12.8pp)
- Q 26. Most students or employees at this university would support the person who made the report. (+34.3pp)

Across all participant results:

- Q 26. Most students or employees at this university would support the person who made the report. (+11.3pp)

Appendix B

Washington Adventist University Campus Climate Survey

This is a survey regarding the incidence of certain types of sexual and relationship violence experiences among students and employees. The questionnaire takes about 15-20 minutes to complete. **The survey will be open and available for your participation until Monday, February 28, 2022.**

If you agree to participate, your individual responses will be confidential. You may stop your participation at any time, return to complete it later, or choose not to answer particular questions. Some of the questions will ask about sexual and personal information. Some individuals might experience emotional discomfort while answering some of the questions. Should you wish to talk with someone further, please contact any of the resources provided in the cover email or at the end of the survey.

Q1 Please select the choice that best describes your role on campus.

- Student
- Faculty (*skip to Q6*)
- Staff or Administrator (*skip to Q6*)
- Other (please specify) _____ (*skip to Q6*)
- Prefer not to say (*skip to Q6*)

Q2 Are you currently a full-time or part-time student at WAU?

- Full-time
- Part-time
- Prefer not to say

Q3 Are you an undergraduate student or graduate student?

- An undergraduate student
- A graduate student
- Prefer not to say

Q4 This is your:

- First year of enrollment at this campus
- Second year of enrollment at this campus
- Third year of enrollment at this campus
- Fourth year of enrollment at this campus
- Other (please specify) _____
- Prefer not to say

Q5 Which of the following best describes your living situation at this time?

- Residential hall
- On-campus apartment
- Off-campus apartment
- At home with parent(s) or guardian(s)
- Other (please specify) _____
- Prefer not to say

Campus Climate

The following statements address your perceptions regarding WAU. Using the scale provided, please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements. If you have additional information or comments you would like to share, please use the comment box at the end of the survey.

Q6 I feel valued in the classroom/learning community.

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neither Agree or Disagree
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

Q7 Faculty, staff, and administrators respect what students on this campus think.

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neither Agree or Disagree
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

Q8 I think faculty are genuinely concerned about students' welfare.

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neither Agree or Disagree
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

Q9 I think administrators are genuinely concerned about students' welfare.

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neither Agree or Disagree
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

Q10 I feel close to people on this campus.

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neither Agree or Disagree
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

Q11 I feel like I am a part of this university.

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neither Agree or Disagree
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

Q12 I am happy to be at this university.

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neither Agree or Disagree
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

Q13 The faculty, staff, and administrators at this school treat students fairly.

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neither Agree or Disagree
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

Q14 I feel safe on this campus.

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neither Agree or Disagree
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

The following statements address perceptions of how WAU would respond to crises and incidents. Using the scale provided, please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements.

Q15 If a crisis happened on campus, the university would handle it well.

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neither Agree or Disagree
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

Q16 The university responds rapidly in difficult situations.

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neither Agree or Disagree
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

Q17 University officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner.

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neither Agree or Disagree
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

Q18 The university does enough to protect the safety of students and employees.

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neither Agree or Disagree
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

“Sexual assault” and “sexual violence” refer to a range of behaviors that are unwanted by an individual, including persistent sexual advances that are undesired by the individual, threats of force to get an individual to engage in sexual behavior and unwanted touching and unwanted penetration or attempted penetration. These behaviors could be initiated by someone known or unknown to the individual, including someone he/she is in a relationship with. The following statements describe how the university might handle it if an individual reported an incident of sexual assault and sexual violence. Use the scale provided to indicate how likely each scenario is.

Q19 The university would take the report of sexual assault or sexual violence seriously.

- Very Unlikely
- Unlikely
- Neutral
- Likely
- Very Likely

Q20 The university would do its best to maintain the privacy of the individual making the report.

- Very Unlikely
- Unlikely
- Neutral
- Likely
- Very Likely

Q21 If requested by the individual, the university would forward the report to criminal investigators (for example, the police).

- Very Unlikely
- Unlikely
- Neutral
- Likely
- Very Likely

Q22 The university would take steps to protect the safety of the individual making the report.

- Very Unlikely
- Unlikely
- Neutral
- Likely
- Very Likely

Q23 The university would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault and sexual violence.

- Very Unlikely
- Unlikely
- Neutral
- Likely
- Very Likely

Q24 The university would handle the report fairly.

- Very Unlikely
- Unlikely
- Neutral
- Likely
- Very Likely

The following questions are about how people would react to someone reporting an incident of sexual assault and sexual violence at the university. Use the scale provided to indicate how likely each scenario is.

Q25 Most students or employees at this university would label the person making the report a liar.

- Very Unlikely
- Unlikely
- Neutral
- Likely
- Very Likely

Q26 Most students or employees at this university would support the person who made the report.

- Very Unlikely
- Unlikely
- Neutral
- Likely
- Very Likely

Q27 The alleged offender(s) or their friends would try to get back at the person making the report.

- Very Unlikely
- Unlikely
- Neutral
- Likely
- Very Likely

Using the scale provided, please indicate how likely or unlikely you would be to take the following actions in the future, if you had the opportunity. Note: Non-student participants should consider "friend" to mean "colleague."

Q28 Call the police or authorities if you saw a group of males bothering a female in a parking lot or similar setting.

- Very Unlikely
- Unlikely
- Neutral
- Likely
- Very Likely

Q29 Confront a male friend who was sexually taking advantage of someone who was passed out.

- Very Unlikely
- Unlikely
- Neutral
- Likely
- Very Likely

Q30 Confront a female friend who was taking advantage of someone who was passed out.

- Very Unlikely
- Unlikely
- Neutral
- Likely
- Very Likely

Q31 Confront a friend if you heard rumors that he/she forced someone to have sex.

- Very Unlikely
- Unlikely
- Neutral
- Likely
- Very Likely

Q32 Tell campus authorities about information you might have about a sexual assault case.

- Very Unlikely
- Unlikely
- Neutral
- Likely
- Very Likely

Q33 Go with a female friend to the police department if she said she was raped.

- Very Unlikely
- Unlikely
- Neutral
- Likely
- Very Likely

Q34 Go with a male friend to the police department if he said he was raped.

- Very Unlikely
- Unlikely
- Neutral
- Likely
- Very Likely

Q35 If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to get help on campus.

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neither Agree or Disagree
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

Q36 I understand what happens when someone reports a claim of sexual assault at the university.

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neither Agree or Disagree
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

Q37 If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to make a report of sexual assault.

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neither Agree or Disagree
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

Q38 Before coming to the university, had you received any information or education (that did not come from the university) about sexual assault?

- Yes
- No

Q39 Since coming to the university, what or who has been a source of information on sexual assault and sexual violence? Please check all that apply.

- New Student Orientation
- Residence Hall Staff
- Student Handbook
- Faculty/Staff Handbook
- University Publications
- University Website
- General Assembly
- Other (please specify) _____
- None of these

Q40 Other than the programs mentioned above, have you participated in other activities on campus that provided you education on sexual misconduct, relationship violence, domestic

violence, and/or stalking, including informal discussions, lectures, awareness raising activities or workshops?

- Yes
- No

Q41 Which of the following have you done? Please check all that apply.

- Discussed sexual misconduct, relationship violence, domestic violence, or stalking in class
- Discussed the topic of sexual misconduct, relationship violence, domestic violence, or stalking with friends
- Discussed sexual misconduct, relationship violence, domestic violence, or stalking with a family member
- Attended workshops and/or training sessions through academic meetings or General Assembly that addressed sexual misconduct, relationship violence, domestic violence and stalking
- Attended an event or program about what you can do as a bystander to stop sexual misconduct, relationship violence, domestic violence, and stalking
- Attended a rally or other campus event about sexual misconduct, relationship violence, domestic violence, and stalking
- Seen posters about sexual misconduct, relationship violence, domestic violence, or stalking (i.e., raising awareness, prevention, defining consent, etc.)
- Seen or heard campus administrators or staff address sexual misconduct, relationship violence, domestic violence, and stalking
- Seen crime alerts about sexual misconduct, relationship violence, domestic violence, and stalking
- Read a report about rates of sexual misconduct, relationship violence, domestic violence, and stalking at WAU
- Visited WAU's website with information on sexual misconduct, relationship violence, domestic violence, and stalking
- Volunteered or interned at an organization that addresses sexual misconduct, relationship violence, domestic violence, or stalking
- Seen or heard about sexual misconduct, relationship violence, domestic violence, or stalking in a student publication or media outlet (for example, WAU's newspaper, TV station)
- Taken a class to learn more about sexual misconduct, relationship violence, domestic violence, and stalking

Q42 Since coming to the university, have you received written (i.e. brochures, emails) or verbal information (presentations, training) from anyone at the university about the following? Please check all that apply.

- The definition of sexual assault
- How to report a sexual assault
- The definition of consent
- Where to go to get help if someone you know is sexually assaulted
- Title IX protections against sexual assault
- How to help prevent sexual assault

Experiences

“Sexual assault” and “sexual violence” refer to a range of behaviors that are unwanted by the recipient and include persistent sexual advances that are undesired by the recipient, threats of force to get an individual to engage in sexual behavior, as well as unwanted touching and unwanted penetration or attempted penetration. These behaviors could be initiated by someone known or unknown to the recipient, including someone he/she is in a relationship with.

Q43 Since coming to the university, have you experienced any unwanted sexual violence or unwanted sexual contact (which can include kissing, touching, harassment, stalking)?

- Yes
- No (*skip to Q60*)
- Prefer not to say (*skip to Q60*)

If you have experienced more than one incident since coming to university, please answer these questions regarding the most serious incident.

Q44 Where did the incident take place?

- On-campus
- During a school sponsored activity held off-campus
- Off-campus
- Prefer not to say

Q45 Who did the unwanted behavior involve?

- Stranger
- College professor/instructor
- Family member
- College staff
- Acquaintance
- Non-romantic friend
- Co-worker
- Casual or first date
- Employer/supervisor
- Current romantic partner
- Ex-romantic partner
- Other: (Please specify) _____

Q46 Did you tell anyone about the incident?

- Yes
- No (*skip to Q59*)
- Prefer not to say (*skip to Q60*)

Q47 Who did you tell? Please check all that apply. (*answer Q48-Q56 as relevant; then Q57-58 & demographics*)

- Close friend (*answer Q48*)
- Parent or guardian (*answer Q49*)
- Other family member (*answer Q50*)
- Faculty or staff affiliated with this institution (*answer Q51*)
- Friend (*answer Q52*)
- Romantic partner (*answer Q53*)
- Police or law enforcement (*answer Q54*)
- Religious leader (*answer Q55*)
- Other (please specify) _____ (*answer Q56*)

Q48 What quality of help did you receive from your close friend?

- Poor
- Fair
- Neutral
- Good
- Very Good

Q49 What quality of help did you receive from your parent or guardian?

- Poor
- Fair
- Neutral
- Good
- Very Good

Q50 What quality of help did you receive from your family member?

- Poor
- Fair
- Neutral
- Good
- Very Good

Q51 What quality of help did you receive from faculty or staff affiliated with this institution?

- Poor
- Fair
- Neutral
- Good
- Very Good

Q52 What quality of help did you receive from your friend?

- Poor
- Fair
- Neutral
- Good
- Very Good

Q53 What quality of help did you receive from your romantic partner?

- Poor
- Fair
- Neutral
- Good
- Very Good

Q54 What quality of help did you receive from the police or law enforcement?

- Poor
- Fair
- Neutral
- Good
- Very Good

Q55 What quality of help did you receive from the religious leader?

- Poor
- Fair
- Neutral
- Good
- Very Good

Q56 What quality of help did you receive from the "other" person indicated?

- Poor
- Fair
- Neutral
- Good
- Very Good

Q57 When did the incident occur?

- Within the first six weeks of the semester
- During the first semester
- Within the first year
- Within the second year
- I prefer not to say
- Other (please specify) _____

Q58 Did you seek help from a resource outside the university, such as a rape crisis center, medical facility, or mental health center?

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to say

Q59 Which of the following concerns or thoughts were tied to your decision not to talk to anyone? Please check all that apply.

- Felt embarrassed or ashamed
- It is a private matter; I wanted to deal with it on my own
- Concerned others would find out
- Didn't want the person who did it to get in trouble
- Fear the person who did it would try to get back at me
- Fear of not being believed
- I thought I would be blamed for what happened
- Didn't think what happened was serious enough to talk about
- Didn't think others would think it was serious
- Didn't know reporting procedure on campus
- Didn't think the incident had anything to do with the university
- Feared I or another would be punished for infractions or violations (such as underage drinking)
- I didn't feel the campus leadership would solve my problems
- I feared others would harass me or react negatively toward me
- Wanted to forget it happened
- Had other things I needed to focus on and was concerned about (such as classes or work)
- Didn't think the school would do anything about my report
- Found campus process difficult
- Other (please specify) _____

Demographics

Q60 What is your current gender identity?

- Male
- Female
- Transgender male
- Transgender female
- Other (please specify) _____
- Prefer not to say
- N/A

Q61 What is your age?

- 16-24
- 25-29
- 30-39
- 40-59
- 60 and over
- Prefer not to say

Q62 What is your ethnicity (as you define it)?

- Hispanic or Latino
- Not Hispanic or Latino
- Prefer not to say

Q63 What is your race (as you define it)?

- American Indian or Alaskan Native
- Asian
- Black or African American
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- White
- Two or more races
- Prefer not to say
- Other _____

Q64 Which of the following best describes you?

- 100% heterosexual/straight
- Mostly heterosexual/straight but somewhat attracted to people of the same sex
- Bisexual/attracted to men and women equally
- Mostly or fully homosexual/lesbian/gay

Q65 Do you have additional comments, suggestions, or feedback related to the topic of this survey?