

FINAL REPORT & EXECUTIVE SUMMARY CULTURE OF CONSENT CLIMATE SURVEY RESULTS SPRING 2022

Prepared by Ellen Zeman & Danelle Berube

Special acknowledgement to Sydney Broadbent '22 for her capstone project that developed the logo and social media campaign for the survey.

Executive Summary

Climate surveys measure how often sexual violence occurs on college campuses and how students perceive such violence. Understanding other climate issues, such as students' knowledge about reporting policies and resources for victims, their attitudes about prevention and their perceptions about how their community is addressing the problem of sexual violence, are critical pieces of information for improving campus responses.

Conducted over a period of time, Climate Surveys can reveal trends such as decreases in sexual assault, increases in reporting and increases in awareness. They can identify a particular campus problem, which gives Title IX offices the ability to tailor prevention efforts. Champlain College, and many other higher education institutions across the country, administer these surveys with an awareness that sexual violence is a larger and systemic issue in America. Prior to 2022, the last time a campus climate survey was administered was 2018.

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

The Culture of Consent Survey was administered in the Spring 2022. Students were asked about experiences since they started their studies at Champlain College. All traditional undergraduate students, both full and part-time, in Burlington, Montreal and Dublin, were invited to participate (n=1658). Of those, 550 students clicked through to the survey, 432 completed some portion of the survey, and 335 answered nearly all questions resulting in a response rate of 20.2%. A higher proportion of respondents identified as women (43%, versus 36% of the survey population) and residential students (73%, versus 69% of the survey population).

SEXUAL VIOLENCE:

- The likelihood of non-consensual sexual contact* (NSC) is down slightly in comparison to prior years (17.8% in 2018 and 15.6% in 2022).
- Students who identify as women, TGQN** or Bi-/Pan-/Demi-sexual reported incidents of nonconsensual sexual contact at a higher rate than men and heterosexual respondents.
- The majority of incidents included individuals known to the student (92%).
- Over half (61%) of the incidents involved Champlain College students as the alleged offender.
- Over half of the incidents involved drugs and alcohol with alcohol being more prevalent than other drugs (57% of the students who reported a NSC said that substance use played a role in the incident. When substance use was reported, alcohol was more commonly reported, 64%).

*Nonconsensual contact is defined as forced touching of a sexual nature, oral sex, or sexual penetration as a result of coercion, physical force, threatening to harm physically or emotionally, or while incapacitated.

**TGQN = Transgender man, transgender woman, Genderqueer, gender non-confirming, questioning, or other.

REPORTING:

- The majority of students who experienced an NSC told someone (87%).
- 12% of respondents who experienced an NSC used the college's procedures to report the incident

- None of the students who experienced an NSC while while incapacitated, used the Colleges reporting procedures (0%) .

STUDENT PERCEPTIONS:

- The College saw a decline in agreement with statements related to college response to students' general safety (handled well, efficiency, fair and responsibly, etc) in the 2022 survey compared to prior years. As an example, 43% of the respondents agreed that the college would handle a crisis on campus well. These responses are lower than any previous years' rates which ranged from 67% to 78%.

AWARENESS & EDUCATION:

- The majority of students responded positively that they knew where to go to get help if they or their friend were sexually assaulted (70%).
- However, the college saw a slight decline in students' understanding of where to go for help, formal procedures, and a decline in confidence in those procedures from surveys in prior years.

BYSTANDER INTERVENTION:

- Students reported greater confidence in engaging in bystander response than they have in the past (95%, compared to 91% in 2018 and 85% in 2017).
- Students confidence in their ability to respond to situations associated with non-consensual sexual contact has increased or remained flat in comparison to prior years (91% compared to 87% in 2017).
- Students reported a decline in confidence that their peers would respond or support them in a NSC. Of particular interest is the gap between students who say they themselves report a friend who committed a sexual assault (95%) and the belief of respondents that other Champlain students would be likely to let personal loyalties or the fear of being punished for other infractions affect their willingness to report (42%).

IDENTITY DIFFERENCES:

- When responding to questions about campus climate-related general safety issues (timeliness, fairness, and sufficiency of response to crises), students identifying as men and as heterosexual presented more positive views.
- Students with Bi-/Pan-/Demi-sexual or LGQ+ sexual orientations, or who were survivors consistently responded less positively. Responses in 2022 are less positive than they were in 2018 across all groups.

NEXT STEPS AND COMMUNICATION

- The Vice President of Student Affairs, and the Title IX Team will outline a plan of communication to share findings with the College community (students, faculty and staff).
- Working with Title IX Coordinator the College will develop training based on the results of this survey for students. For example, enhance education regarding the College's amnesty (Good Samaritan) policy.

Survey Results

How extensive is nonconsensual sexual contact¹? What do we know about those incidents? Students were asked about incidents that occurred from the time they started their studies at Champlain College.

The following is based on the number of students who responded to most questions on the survey (n = 335).

1. Nonconsensual sexual contact by physical force or threat: 15.5% (51 incidents/329 respondents)
2. Nonconsensual sexual contact while incapacitated: 8.6% (28 incidents/325 respondents, some overlapping with #1)
3. Overall estimate of likelihood of nonconsensual sexual contact:
 - a. Raw estimate: 18.5% (61 incidents indicated on the survey, 329 students)
 - b. Adjusted estimate: 15.6% (adjusted to account for the disproportionate response by students identifying as women)
4. Additionally, 16.6% (54 attempts, 326 students) indicated attempted, but unsuccessful, sexual contact by force or threat of force
5. A total of 133 “nonconsensual sexual acts or attempts” (61 incidents + 54 attempts) were indicated by 73 different students (22.3% of the respondents).

Students who identify as women, gender queer/gender non-binary, and are LGQ+² are more likely to report incidents of nonconsensual sexual contact than would be expected by their representation in our survey respondents.

The vast majority of incidents (93%) involved individuals known to the student prior to the incident. Thirty-two respondents indicated incidents that involved Champlain students and one indicated the involvement of a Champlain faculty or staff member. Where the gender of the offender was indicated, 86% were reported to be men.

While the vast majority (88%) of Champlain students providing details about an incident of nonconsensual sexual violence (n=61) told someone about the incident, only six (10%) students said they had used the College’s formal procedures for reporting. A total of 20 students said they spoke to a counselor, residential life, student life, or campus public safety staff member. Those who didn’t tell anyone most commonly offered: didn't have time to deal with it, thought it wasn't serious enough, wanted to forget what happened, thought nothing would be done, didn't want the person who did it to get in trouble, didn't want others to worry, or feared they or someone else would be punished for other violations as the reasons. While students commonly said they would know where to go to get help in a case of sexual assault (70%), less than half (43%) were confident that they know how to use Champlain’s formal reporting procedures.

How do these results compare to 2016, 2017, and 2018?

¹ Nonconsensual contact is defined as forced touching of sexual nature, oral sex or sexual penetration as a result of coercion, physical force, threatening to harm physically or emotionally, or while incapacitated.

² LGQ+ = Lesbian, gay, questioning, or other sexual orientations

Participation in the survey rebounded slightly from the lower rates seen in 2018. The number of incidents reported on the survey also declined (although to a smaller degree) and the likelihood of an incident of nonconsensual sexual contact (NSC) also decreased as shown below.

Table 1. Comparison of 2016 and 2017 survey results

	2016	2017	2018	2022
Invited population	2114	2136	2115	1658
Number of survey respondents	351	790	501	550
Number of survey completers	280	699	362	335
Participation rate (respondents/completers)	16.6% / 13.2%	37.0% / 32.7%	23.7% / 17.0%	33.2% / 20.2%
Total number of NSC incidents indicated	30	151	86	61
Overall estimate of likelihood of NSC	10.8%	Raw Rate: 21.6% *Adjusted Rate: 18.0%	Raw Rate: 23.8% *Adjusted Rate: 17.8%	Raw Rate: 18.5% *Adjusted Rate: 15.6%
Total number of NSC attempts	3	109	74	54
Proportion of NSC attempts	1.1%	15.6%	20.4%	16.2%

* Adjusted to account for the disproportionate response by students identifying as women

How do students feel about the Champlain campus climate generally and in relation to sexual misconduct? How likely are they to engage in preventative bystander behaviors?

When asked how they expected the College would respond to a report of sexual assault, only 48% of respondents agreed that the College would take the report seriously (down from 77% in 2018) and 73% thought that the College would protect the confidentiality of the case (down from 85% in 2018). Students were less likely to agree that the College would address institutional factors that may have led to the assault (33%, down from 59% in 2018) or take action against an offender found to violate policy (35%, down from 68%). Bi-/Pan-/Demi-sexual and LGQ+ students were less positive than their peers about how institutional and peer response to incidents of sexual misconduct, as were survivors of sexual assault. Men were far more positive about institutional responses. Race/ethnicity had a negligible impact on these ratings.

Students were generally less confident that their peers would engage in a range of bystander behaviors than they were in their own behaviors. They believed that peers were most likely to report repeat offenders, be willing to serve as a witness in a sexual assault case and confront other students who make inappropriate gestures or comments. 42% believed that Champlain students would allow personal loyalties or fear of punishment to affect their reporting of sexual assaults. These results show a continuing downward trend in student's confidence in their peers' likelihood to respond with helpful bystander behaviors, with declines each year in all categories.

Analysis Details

Survey Methodology, Response and Demographics

The Champlain College survey was based on the methodology and questions in the toolkit provided by the federal government's [*Not Alone: Together against Sexual Assault*](#) initiative. Most questions contained

in the survey come directly from their research-based recommendations; some modifications were made to better reflect the culture of the Champlain community. Several questions asked in the spring 2017 administration of the survey were eliminated in the 2018 and 2022 administrations.

The survey was administered via the Qualtrics survey tool between March 22 and April 1, 2022. Students received an invitation directly from Qualtrics that contained a direct link to the survey, preceded by an email announcement from Danelle Berube, Title IX Coordinator and Vice President for Student Affairs. Three reminders were sent to students; all students were offered a chance to win a set of AirPods or one of three \$50 Amazon gift cards as an incentive to participate.

All traditional, degree seeking undergraduate students, both full and part-time in Burlington, Montreal and Dublin were invited to participate (n=1658), with the following response:

- 550 students clicked through the email to the survey introduction page (33.2%)
- 432 answered at least one question including 27 who answered ONLY demographic questions
- 335 students completed most of the survey (20.2% of invitations)

Survey responses are more highly representative of students who are:

- woman-identifying (43.3% of respondents versus 36.0% of invitees),
- first- or second-year students (51% of respondents versus 48% of invitees),
- living in Champlain housing in Burlington (70% of respondents versus 65% of invitees).

Overall, other than overrepresentation by female identifying students (common among survey respondents generally), the respondents to this survey were largely representative of the traditional student body.

Sexual Violence/NonConsensual Sexual Contact

We asked about nonconsensual sexual contact in three separate questions on the survey: 1) by physical force or threat, 2) while incapacitated (unable to give consent), and 3) as attempted, but uncompleted contact. In the remainder of this report, we will typically analyze attempts separately from those occurring through force or incapacitation (together referred to as nonconsensual sexual contact—NSC).

How extensive is nonconsensual sexual contact?

The following is based on the number of students who responded to most questions on the survey (n = 325-335, depending on the item).

1. Nonconsensual sexual contact by physical force or threat: 15.5% (51 incidents/329 respondents)
2. Nonconsensual sexual contact while incapacitated: 8.6% (28 incidents/325 respondents, some overlapping with #1)
3. Overall estimate of likelihood of nonconsensual sexual contact:
 - a. Raw estimate: 18.5% (61 incidents indicated on the survey, 329 students)
 - b. Adjusted estimate: 15.6% (adjusted to account for the disproportionate response by students identifying as women)
4. Additionally, 16.6% (54 of 326 students) indicated attempted, but unsuccessful, sexual contact by force or threat of force.
5. A total of 133 “nonconsensual sexual acts or attempts” were indicated by 73 different students (22.3% of the respondents).

In addition to analyzing reports of NSC incidents, we also asked students if they thought sexual violence was a problem on the Champlain campus and if they thought they could personally do something about it. Sixty percent of respondents believe there is a problem, 23% are neutral and 16% do not believe it is a problem. Respondents believe they can do something about sexual violence on campus: 38% believe they can, 26% believe they cannot, and 36% are neutral.

Who are the students who are reporting nonconsensual sexual contact?

Students who identify as women, TGQN³ or Bi-/Pan-/Demi-sexual reported incidents of nonconsensual sexual contact at a higher rate than men and heterosexual respondents.

- 92% of NSC occurred in the 18-22 age group (compared to 91% of survey respondents)
- 12% of NSC occurred in students of color (compared to 17% of survey respondents)
- 64% of NSC occurred in woman-identifying students (compared to 43% of survey respondents), and 24% occurred in TGQN-identifying students (18% of survey respondents)
- 58% of NSC occurred in students living Champlain residence halls (compared to 73% of survey respondents)
- 32% of NSC occurred in students reporting heterosexual orientations (compared to 44% of survey respondents).
 - Another 49% occurred in students reporting Bi-/Pan-/Demi-sexual orientations (compared to 32% of respondents).
 - Students reporting an LGBTQ+⁴ sexual orientation also reported NSC at well above their proportion of survey respondents (32% and 17% respectively).

Who is involved in nonconsensual sexual contact incidents?

The vast majority of incidents (92%) involved individuals that students knew prior to the incident; only 7% involved strangers. Of the known individuals, 59% were friends, acquaintances or ex-romantic partners. Of the remaining 41%, casual or first dates were more commonly involved than current romantic partners or co-workers.

Over half (61%) of the indicated incidents involved Champlain College students as the alleged offender (37 of 61 for which follow-up detail was provided). One incident involving coercion, physical force or threatening physical or emotional harm involved a Champlain faculty or staff member.

The majority (86%) of indicated offenders were men.

What role did drugs and alcohol play in the incidents?

More than half (57%) of the students who reported a nonconsensual sexual contact incident indicated that substance use played a role in the incident. When substance use was reported, alcohol was much more commonly reported (64%) to be associated with the incident than other drugs (12%) or both (24%). When substances were involved, most often both the offender and the victim had used drugs or alcohol (79%).

Who do students talk to about incidents?

The majority (87%) of Champlain students who indicated an incident of nonconsensual sexual contact told someone about the incident—13% told no one. Students (40%) talked to a roommate or other close

³ TGQN = Transgender man, transgender woman, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning, or other

⁴ LGQ+ = Lesbian, gay, questioning, or other sexual orientations

friend at a higher rate than other persons, 15% told a romantic partner, 17% told a parent or guardian or other family member and 9% told a Champlain College counselor. A total of 15% (25 students) told a non-confidential Champlain resource, while 5% reported to someone external to the College.

Seven of the 61 students (11%), who answered the survey question related to reporting an NSC incident said they used the College’s procedures to report the incident; this is higher than reported in 2018 (2 of 66). None of the students reporting an NSC incident occurring while incapacitated used the Colleges reporting procedures. A summary of responses is listed in Table 2.

Table 2. Student descriptions of who they told about an NSC incident.

Response Category	Response Detail	Number of responses
Close friend or roommate		66
Romantic Partner		24
Parent, guardian, or other family member		28
No one		7
Champlain College counselor		14
Non-confidential Champlain Resource	Non-Confidential Total	17
	Student Life staff	3
	Residential Life staff member	3
	Faculty or staff member	6
	Campus Public Safety	5
External to the College	Police, counselor, program staff member	4

Note: Students may select more than one answer and report on more than one incident. These 160 responses reflect information about 67 incidents reported by 61 students.

Why didn't students tell anyone?

Ten of 61 students (16%) providing this detail about their NSC incident(s) said they didn't tell anyone about the incident and provided a total of 88 reasons why. Anywhere from one to ten reasons were given by an individual student (students could provide details on both types of NSC incidents), with the median being five, suggesting that the decision not to talk to anyone is complex. See a summary of responses in Table 3.

Table 3. Reasons stated for not reporting incidents of nonconsensual sexual contact

Question	Percent of Responses	Number of Responses
I didn't have time to deal with it due to academics, work, etc.	11%	10
It wasn't serious enough to do anything about.	10%	9
I wanted to forget it happened.	10%	9
I thought nothing would be done.	8%	7
I didn't want others to worry about me.	8%	7
I didn't want the person who did it to get in trouble.	7%	6
I thought I would be blamed for what happened.	7%	6
I feared I or someone else would be punished for infractions or violations.	6%	5
I was ashamed/embarrassed and wanted to keep it private.	5%	4
I was afraid of retaliation from the person who did it or others.	5%	4
I was afraid I wouldn't be believed.	5%	4
I didn't think others would understand.	5%	4
Other (please specify)	5%	4
I thought people would try to tell me what to do.	3%	3
It would feel like an admission of failure.	3%	3

How are students supporting one another?

Students were asked if a Champlain friend or acquaintance had told them about an incident of sexual assault or if they had observed one (or an incident that might have led to sexual assault) themselves. 50% of respondents indicated they had been told by someone else that they were a survivor of sexual assault; about two-thirds (XX%) said more than one friend had told them this. students (42%) said they either knew or believed that their friend wanted emotional support from them. Twenty percent of students said their friend wanted them to keep the information confidential and 30% were seeking advice, resources, or specific help. (See Table 4.)

Table 4. Assistance sought by friend informing of sexual assault

Assistance Sought	Number of students
Emotional support	151
Keep it confidential	73
Advice	66
Other (please specify)	26
Information about resources	23
Help to file a report	21

Fewer respondents, 22%, indicated having observed a situation involving the College or its students that they believe was, or could have led to, a sexual assault. When asked how they responded to the situation, the most common response was, “asked the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help.” Just under 13% of students said they did not take action, 80% of those who chose not to take action reported that they did not feel it was safe for them to do so. Students who responded to this question said they took between one and six different actions from the list below (Table 5), with the median number being two.

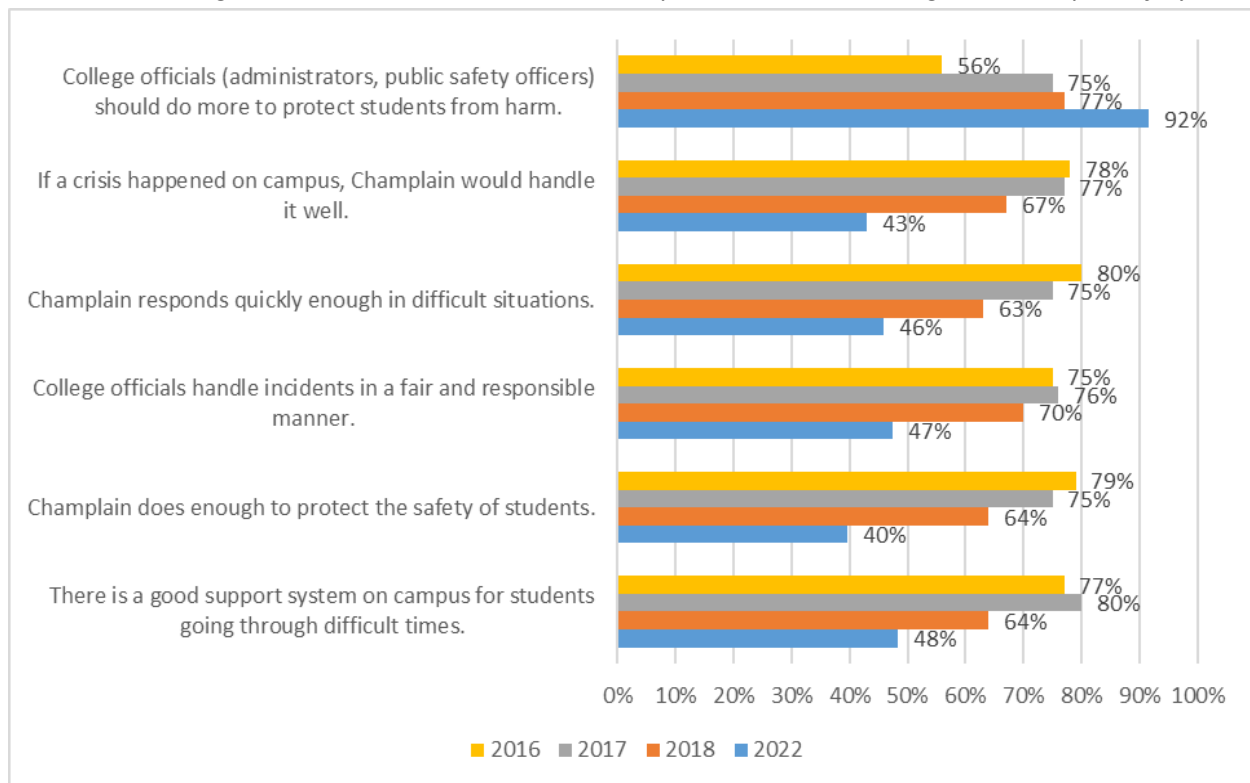
Table 5. Indicated responses to observation of a potential act of sexual violence

Action	Number of students taking this action
Asked the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help.	58
Told someone in a position of authority about the situation.	34
Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation.	30
Asked other(s) to step in and diffuse the situation.	29
Considered intervening in the situation, but I could not safely take any action.	25
Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation.	24
Took this other action.	23
Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation.	13
Decided not to take action.	6

Perceptions of Leadership, Policies, and Reporting

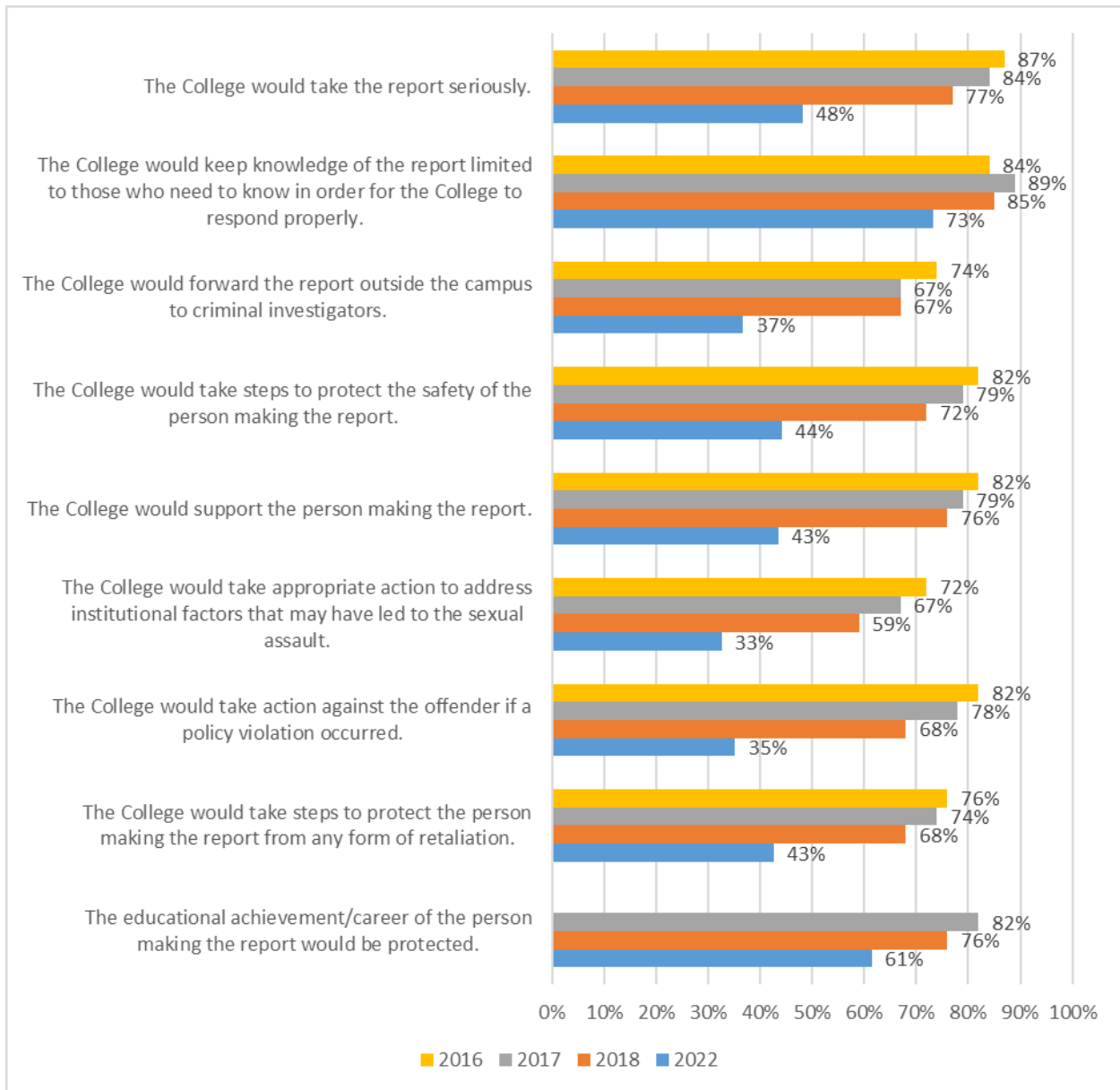
The survey asked two different sets of questions about how students perceive the College would respond to situations related to institutional response to a sexual assault. The first set addresses general safety, while the second focuses more on sexual assault. Overall college saw a decline in agreement with statements related to general safety in the 2022 survey compared to prior years. As an example, 43% of the respondents held a positive perception about the College’s response in handling a crisis, these responses are lower than any previous years’ rates which ranged from 67% to 78%. See Appendix 2 for the average scores for each question with demographic breakdowns by race/ethnicity, gender, sexual identity and survivorship.

Chart 1. Percent agreement with statements about campus climate related to general campus safety



Students' confidence in the college's administrative systems, policies and offices to respond appropriately to reports of sexual assault has trended downward over the 2016, 2017 and 2018 administrations of this survey, and the 2022 results demonstrated continued drop in confidence in all areas. The highest level of confidence—and the only item rated positively by more than 50% of the 2022 respondents—is for the protection of the educational and career achievement of the person reporting the incident. See Appendix 2 for the average scores for each question with demographic breakdowns by race/ethnicity, gender, sexual identity and survivorship.

Chart 2. Percent of agreement with statements about institutional response to reports of sexual assault.

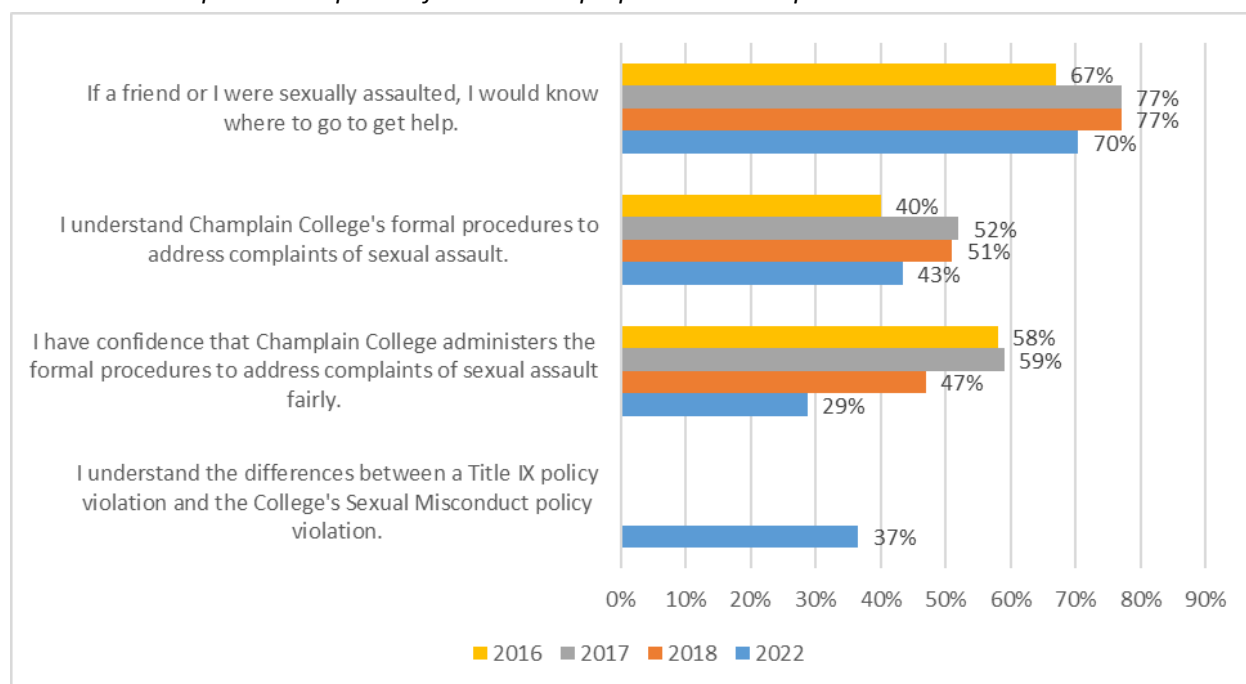


Education about Sexual Assault

The majority of students (77%) reported receiving information about *policies and procedures* regarding sexual assault from Champlain College, as well as from their high school (54%) and from family (23%), comparable to last year's results. A similar pattern is seen regarding education related to *prevention* of sexual assault: Champlain College (60%), high school (54%) and their family (31%). The information provided by Champlain College was rated moderately useful or higher by 62% of the 298 students responding to this question, down from 67% in 2018 and 81% in 2017.

We also asked three questions to judge the impact of our educational programming in terms of how well students felt prepared to respond to instances of sexual assault. The 2022 results demonstrated a decline in percent of positive responses for all questions related to students' understanding of where to get help, formal procedures to address complaints and confidence in those procedures. New in 2022: students were asked whether they understood the difference between a Title IX and a sexual misconduct violation; only just over one-third (37%) report understanding the difference. See Appendix 2 for the average scores for each question with demographic breakdowns by race/ethnicity, gender, sexual identity and survivorship.

Chart 3. Percent positive responses for students' preparation to respond to sexual assault.



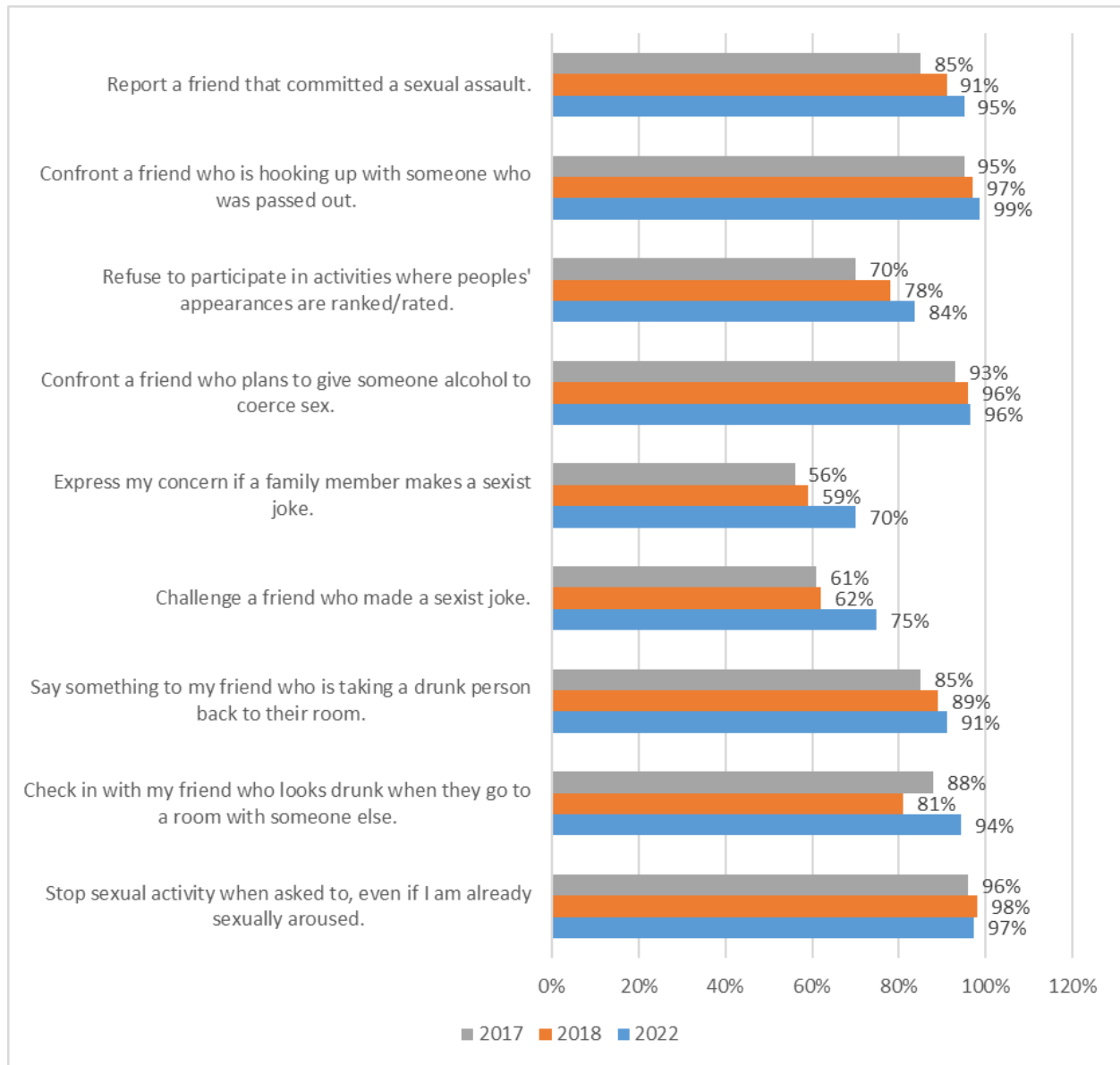
Bystander Response

Confidence in and Likelihood of Personal Behaviors

Students were asked two sets of questions about their own behaviors in situations that might be associated with or lead to sexual misconduct or sexual assault. The first questions were focused on bystander behaviors associated with sexual assault and asked students how likely they were to engage in each behavior. Here we see differences in student response about the different behaviors, with students

reporting they are least likely to engage in behaviors associated with sexual harassment/misconduct than those more closely associated with (or possibly leading to) sexual assault (such as making a sexist joke). The 2016 comparison data is not included here because we changed from a 5-point rating scale in 2016 to a 4-point scale in 2017 and beyond. Overall, students in 2022 report greater confidence in their own likelihood of a positive bystander response than they did in the past. See Appendix 2 for the average scores for each question with demographic breakdowns by race/ethnicity, gender, sexual identity and survivorship.

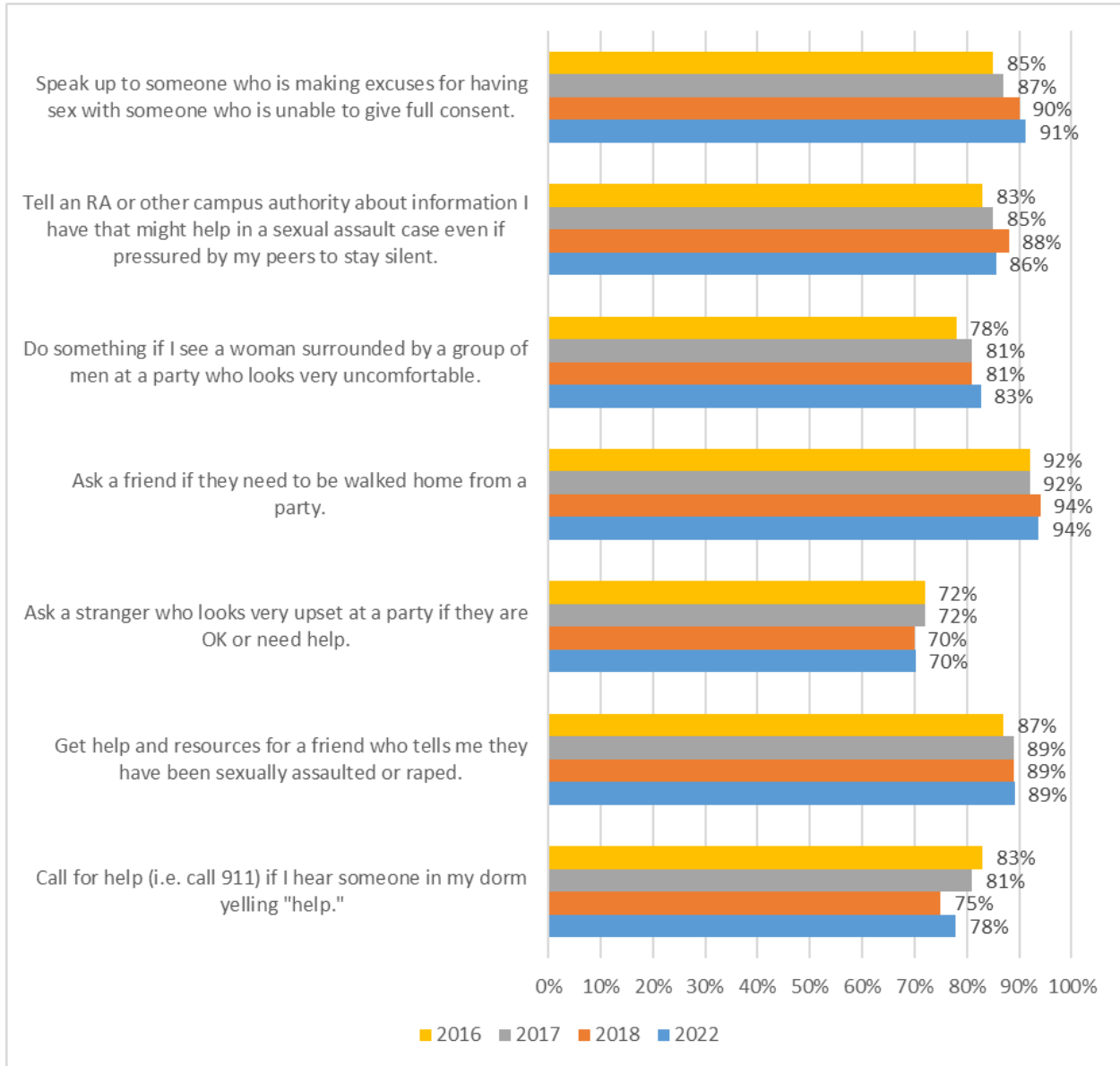
Chart 4. Percentage of students responding “more likely than not” and “very likely.”



A second set of questions asked students how confident they were that they could engage in a series of bystander behaviors related to or possibly leading to sexual violence. Students reported an 80% or higher confidence level on all but two behaviors: “ask a stranger if they need help” and “call for help if I hear someone in my dorm yelling for help.” Student confidence has remained static or increased very

slightly over time for most items, with the exception of their ability to “call for help...in my dorm.” See Appendix 2 for the average scores for each question with demographic breakdowns by race/ethnicity, gender, sexual identity and survivorship.

Chart 5. Student confidence in their ability to respond to situations associated with sexual violence. Percent “quite” or “totally confident.”

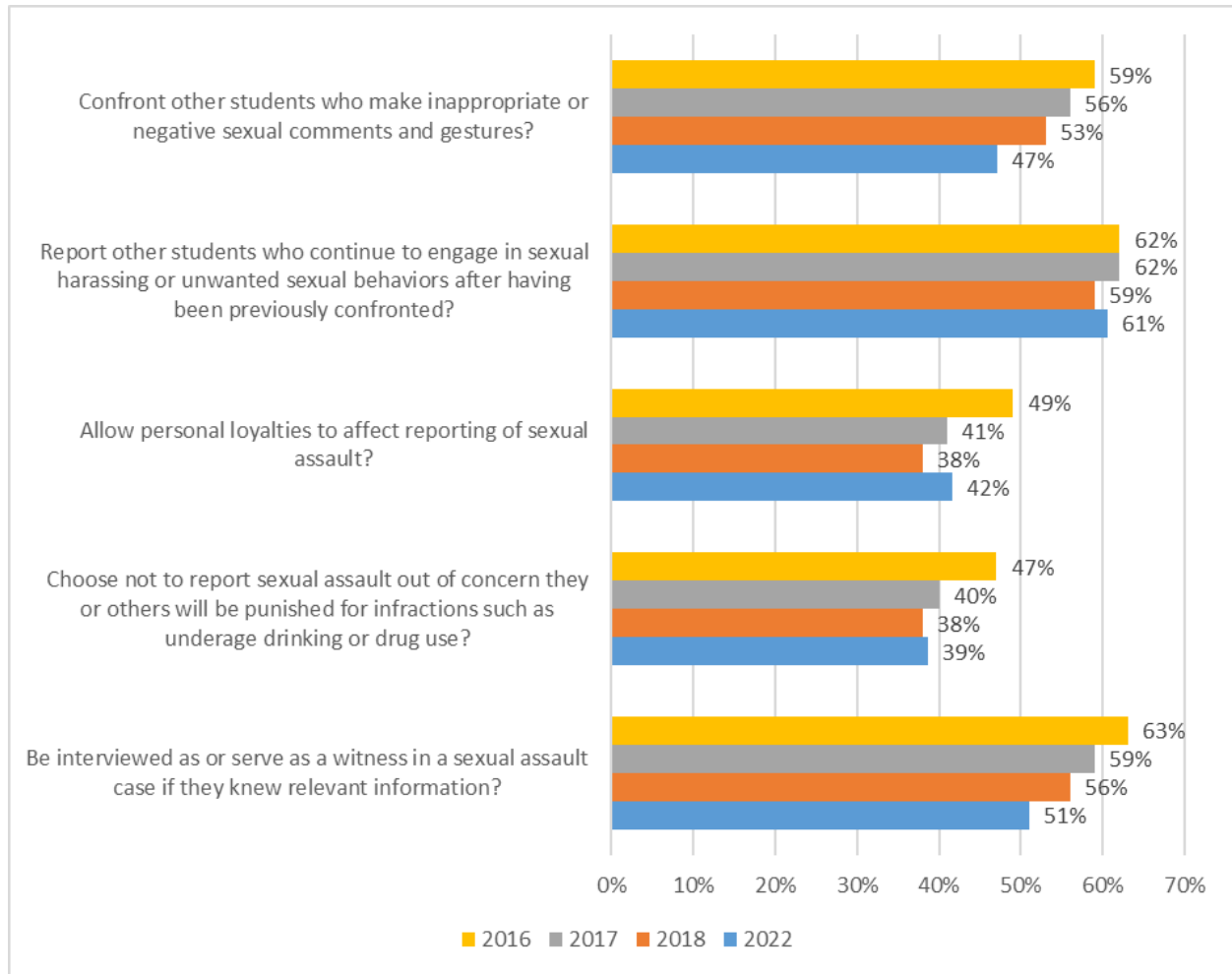


Perception of Likely Responses from Champlain Student Body

In most areas, respondents believe that other members of the Champlain student body would be far less likely to respond to incidents of sexual harassment and violence than they themselves would. Of particular interest is the gap between students who say that they themselves would report a friend who committed a sexual assault (95%) and the belief by 42% of respondents that other Champlain students would be likely to let personal loyalties or the fear of being punished for other infractions affect their

willingness to report. We see a declining trend in several student’s confidence that their peers would be supporting them. See Appendix 2 for the average scores for each question with demographic breakdowns by race/ethnicity, gender, sexual identity and survivorship.

Chart 6. Percent believing that other Champlain students are “moderately or very likely” to behave in a particular way. NOTE: We would like the percentages for “Personal loyalties...” and “No report b/c...coinciding infractions” to be low.



Differences in Campus Climate & Bystander Response for Key Student Characteristics

This section of the report summarizes the responses to the survey by the following student characteristics: 1) race/ethnicity, 2) gender identity, 3) sexual orientation, 4) status as a NSC survivor, and 5) a combination of age and number of semesters at Champlain. Detailed visual and numerical summaries of this data are found in Appendix B at the end of this document.

Race/ethnicity, gender identity, sexual orientation and survivorship status

- Students were asked questions related to both race and ethnicity (Hispanic or non-Hispanic) and were grouped as either white (83%), students of color (17%), or prefer not to respond/unknown (0%).
- Students were asked about gender identity with five possible responses, plus “Not otherwise specified.” Responses were grouped as either man-identifying (39%), woman-identifying (43%), or LTGBQN⁵ (17%).
- Students were asked about sexual orientation with six possible responses, plus “Not otherwise specified.” Responses were grouped as heterosexual (44%), Bi-/Pan-/Demi-sexual (32%), Asexual (7%) or LGBTQ+⁶ (11%).
- Survivorship status is coded for respondents (n=59) reporting that they have had a nonconsensual sexual incident during their time at Champlain College through either the use of force or while incapacitated (attempted incidents are not included).

When responding to questions about campus climate-related general safety issues (timeliness, fairness, and sufficiency of response to crises), students identifying as men and as heterosexual presented more positive views. Students with Bi-/Pan-/Demi-sexual or LGQ+ sexual orientations, or who were survivors consistently responded less positively. Responses in 2022 are less positive than they were in 2018 across all groups. Refer to Appendix B-1 for specifics.

When specifically asked about the College’s likely response to reported incidents of sexual assault, students identifying as men, heterosexual or asexual were more positive in their views while survivors of sexual assault and students with TGQN gender orientations or Bi-/Pan-/Demi-sexual orientations were least positive. Student views have become far less positive since 2018 in most areas for all groups within the survey population. Refer to Appendix B-2 for specifics.

On the five questions about perceptions of Champlain College peer behaviors no one group stands out as being consistently more or less positive than others, but there are a few pockets of difference. In 2018 students reporting an LGQ+ sexual orientation were more likely to say they would report a habitual harasser than other students; however, in 2022 male, white or hetero students are most likely to report. Students who were man-identifying or heterosexual are more likely to believe that sexual violence is not a problem at Champlain and, survivors (and TGQN students) are most likely to believe that it is. Refer to Appendix B-3 for specifics.

Students identifying as women, survivors, or Bi-/Pan-/Demi-sexual are more likely to report that they would engage in many of the bystander behaviors than their man-identifying counterparts, particularly when it comes to challenging friends or family regarding sexist jokes. Interestingly when students are asked to rate their own confidence that they could take particular actions to combat/prevent sexual misconduct, the differences seen among the groups are smaller. Refer to Appendices B-4 and B-5 for specifics.

⁵ TGQN = Transgender man, transgender woman, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning, or other

⁶ LGBQA+ = Lesbian, gay, questioning, or other sexual orientations

Summary

As we interpret these survey results, we need to remind ourselves that the response rate for the survey was 20% (compared to 17% in 2018 and 33% in the 2017 administration) of the on-campus undergraduate population and so should not be considered representative. The 2015 Association of American Universities' (AAU) study⁷ on sexual assault and misconduct showed that institutions with higher response rates on the survey also had higher reported rates of sexual assault—a phenomenon that holds true when comparing Champlain's 2016 survey (13% response rate, 10.8% estimated likelihood of nonconsensual sexual contact) to its 2017 results (32.7% response rate, 18.0% estimated likelihood of nonconsensual sexual contact), and to these 2022 results (20.2% response rate, 15.6% estimated likelihood of nonconsensual sexual contact), but not necessarily to its 2018 results (17.0% response rate, 17.8% estimated likelihood of nonconsensual sexual contact).

The often cited⁸ rate of sexual assault on College campuses is 20%, even as we know that the crime of sexual assault is under-reported nationally. Champlain's estimated rate of 15.6%⁹ exceeds that of the AAU study's reported incidence of 11.7% for all students and 14.1% for undergraduates. There was wide variability among individual schools' rates (13-30%), with that of private institutions being 25.3%. If we assumed that the rate indicated on this survey is accurate (15.6%), that would mean that 259 students within our survey population of 1658 would, at some point in their college career, experience at least one nonconsensual sexual contact¹⁰. This is a rough assumption given this is not a representative sample.

We can also clearly see where there is work to be done to positively impact the student experience. Participating students feel quite confident in their ability to intervene in some circumstances that might lead to sexual violence (checking in with friends who appear drunk at a party and confronting friend that appear to be taking advantage of someone else who has been drinking). They feel less confident that they would, or would be able to, respond to situations like checking in with a stranger or taking action when a woman is surrounded by men and looking uncomfortable. This gives us an opportunity for education designed to help our students deal with the situations they find more challenging. This survey again illustrated a phenomenon often seen in social norms: students are more confident in their own likelihood of responding to potentially harmful situations than they are in what their peers might do.

⁷ Cantor, D., Fisher, B., Chibnall, S., Townsend, R., Hyunshik, L., Bruce, C., and Thomas, G., (2015). Report on the AAU Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct. Rockville, MD: Westat. Accessed 3/14/2015.

https://www.aau.edu/uploadedFiles/AAU_Publications/AAU_Reports/Sexual_Assault_Campus_Survey/Report%20on%20the%20AAU%20Campus%20Climate%20Survey%20on%20Sexual%20Assault%20and%20Sexual%20Misconduct.pdf

⁸ Krebs, C.P., Lindquist, C.H., Warner, T.D., Fisher, B.S., & Martin, S.L. (2007). The Campus Sexual Assault (CSA) Study. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice.; Krebs, C.P., Lindquist, C.H., Warner, T.D., Fisher, B.S., & Martin, S.L. (2009). College Women's Experiences with Physically Forced, Alcohol- or Other Drug-Enabled, and Drug-Facilitated Sexual Assault Before and Since Entering College. *Journal of American College Health*, 57(6), 639-647.

⁹ adjusted to account for the disproportionate response by students identifying as women

¹⁰ Including those that happen over summer/holiday breaks

Conclusions drawn from the 2022 results include:

- Students living Champlain residence halls are less likely than those living off campus to have experienced NSC. To further explain that is because more of the respondents (70% live in the residence halls). Only 12% of the students living on campus reported an NSC compared to about 25% living off campus.
- Students reporting heterosexual orientations are less likely to have experienced NSC, whereas students reporting Bi-/Pan-/Demi-or LGQ+ sexual orientation are more likely
- Students are less confident in the College's ability to handle sexual misconduct well, less confident that their peers will act in bystander situations, and more confident that they, themselves, will act.
- We continue to see differences between the man-identifying, heterosexual groups and the other gender identities and sexual orientations.

Next Steps and Communication

- The Vice President of Student Affairs, and the Title IX Team will outline a plan of communication to share findings with the College community (students, faculty and staff).
- Developing training needed based on the results of this survey for students; for example enhancing education regarding the College's amnesty (Good Samaritan) policy.

APPENDIX A

	2016	2017	2018	2022
CAMPUS CLIMATE: GENERAL SAFETY				
There is a good support system on campus for students going through difficult times.	3	3.1	2.7	2.4
Champlain does enough to protect the safety of students.	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.2
College officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner.	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.4
Champlain responds quickly enough in difficult situations.	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.3
If a crisis happened on campus, Champlain would handle it well.	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.3
College officials (administrators, public safety officers) should do more to protect students from harm.	2.6	2.9	3	3.4
CAMPUS CLIMATE: RESPONSE TO SEXUAL ASSAULT				
The educational achievement/career of the person making the report would be protected.		3.2	3.1	2.7
The College would take steps to protect the person making the report from retaliation.	3	3.1	2.9	2.3
The College would take action against the offender if a policy violation occurred.	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.1
The College would take appropriate action to address institutional factors that may have led to the sexual assault.	3	2.9	2.7	2.0
The College would support the person making the report.	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.4
The College would take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report.	3.2	3.2	3	2.3
The College would forward the report outside the campus to criminal investigators.	3	2.9	2.8	2.2
The College would keep knowledge of the report limited to those who need to know in order for the College to respond properly.	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.0
The College would take the report seriously.	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.5
BYSTANDER RESPONSE				
Report a friend that committed a sexual assault.		3.4	3.5	3.7
Confront a friend who is hooking up with someone who was passed out.		3.8	3.8	3.8
Refuse to participate in activities where appearances are ranked/rated.		3.1	3.2	3.4
Confront a friend who plans to give someone alcohol to get sex.		3.7	3.8	3.8
Express my concern if a family member makes a sexist joke.		2.7	2.7	3.0
Challenge a friend who made a sexist joke.		2.8	2.8	3.1
Say something to my friend who is taking a drunk person back to their room at a party.		3.4	3.5	3.6
Check in with my friend who looks drunk when they go to a room with someone else at a party.		3.4	3.6	3.6
Stop sexual activity when asked to, even if I am already sexually aroused.		3.8	3.9	3.9

CONFIDENCE TO ACT				
Call for help (i.e. call 911) if I hear someone in my dorm yelling for help			3.1	3.1
Get help and resources for a friend who tells me they have been sexually assaulted or raped.			3.4	3.5
Ask a stranger who looks very upset at a party if they are OK or need help.			3.0	3.0
Ask a friend if they need to be walked home from a party.			3.6	3.7
Do something if I see a woman surrounded by a group of men at a party who looks very uncomfortable.			3.3	3.3
Tell an RA or other campus authority about information I have that might help in a sexual assault case even if pressured by my peers to stay silent.			3.3	3.4
Speak up to someone who is making excuses for having sex with someone who is unable to give full consent.			3.5	3.6
CHAMPLAIN STUDENT BODY				
Confront other students who make inappropriate or negative sexual comments and gestures?	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.5
Report other students who continue to engage in sexual harassing or unwanted sexual behaviors after having been previously confronted?	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault?	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Choose not to report sexual assault out of concern they or others will be punished for infractions such as underage drinking or drug use?	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
Be interviewed as or serve as a witness in a sexual assault case if they knew relevant information?	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
CHAMPLAIN EDUCATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS				
I have confidence that Champlain College administers the formal procedures to address complaints of sexual assault fairly.	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.6
I understand Champlain College's formal procedures to address complaints of sexual assault.	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.1
If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I would know where to go to get help.	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.7

o

APPENDIX B-1

Compares 2022 results to 2018 results. See color coding key below.

Perceptions of the College's CLIMATE RE: GENERAL SAFETY

	Overall	Race/Ethnicity		Gender Identity			Sexual Orientation				Survivor Status
		White	SOC	Woman	Man	TGQN	Hetero	/Pan-/Der	Asexual	LGQ+	Survivors
Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements.	n=357	n=294	n=61	n=155	n=132	n=69	n=144	n=121	n=25	n=64	n=59
College officials (administrators, public safety officers) should do more to protect students from harm. NOTE: a high percentage of agreement is undesirable	92%	91%	93%	93%	86%	100%	88%	95%	92%	93%	93%
If a crisis happened on campus, Champlain would handle it well.	43%	41%	55%	40%	52%	40%	52%	35%	56%	30%	29%
Champlain responds quickly enough in difficult situations.	46%	45%	49%	42%	57%	42%	55%	37%	64%	33%	30%
College officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner.	47%	47%	49%	42%	57%	32%	54%	43%	64%	31%	29%
Champlain does enough to protect the safety of students.	39%	39%	48%	31%	57%	26%	50%	30%	48%	26%	22%
There is a good support system on campus for students going through difficult times.	48%	48%	51%	43%	59%	41%	57%	44%	60%	29%	34%

Percent of students responding agree/strongly agree on a 4-point scale.

KEY: Green shading is a positive/desireable response, Orange-gold shading is a negative/undesireable response.

Change from 2018 to 2022							
Key	>=15% decline	10-14% decline	5-9% decline	-4% to +4%	5-9% improv	10-14% improv	>= 15% improv

Appendix B-2

Compares 2022 results to 2018 results. See color coding key below.

Perceptions of the College's likely response to a REPORT OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

	Overall	Race/Ethnicity		Gender Identity			Sexual Orientation				Survivor Status
		White	SOC	Woman	Man	TGQN	Hetero	/Pan-/Der	Asexual	LGQ+	Survivors
Demographics	n=362	n=297	n=62	n=157	n=133	n=71	n=146	n=123	n=25	n=64	n=59
The College would take the report seriously.	48%	48%	48%	43%	62%	35%	58%	39%	56%	38%	42%
The College would keep knowledge of the report limited to those who need to know in order for the College to respond properly.	73%	74%	69%	71%	78%	69%	80%	67%	84%	63%	64%
The College would forward the report outside the campus to criminal investigators.	37%	37%	39%	29%	47%	35%	43%	33%	44%	28%	25%
The College would take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report.	44%	45%	42%	36%	58%	36%	50%	38%	56%	36%	31%
The College would support the person making the report.	43%	44%	42%	38%	57%	31%	50%	38%	48%	29%	34%
The College would take appropriate action to address institutional factors that may have led to the sexual assault.	33%	33%	32%	25%	48%	21%	43%	25%	40%	20%	20%
The College would take action against the offender if a policy violation occurred.	35%	34%	42%	28%	52%	21%	42%	27%	44%	28%	17%
The College would take steps to protect the person making the report from any form of retaliation.	43%	41%	52%	37%	56%	31%	50%	37%	60%	28%	29%
The educational achievement/career of the person making the report would be protected.	61%	63%	58%	59%	69%	54%	66%	61%	68%	48%	63%

Percent of students responding moderately/very likely on a 4-point scale.

KEY: Green shading is a positive/desireable response, Orange-gold shading is a negative/undesireable response.

Change from 2018 to 2022							
Key	>=15%	10-14%	5-9%	-4% to	5-9%	10-14%	>= 15%
	decline	decline	decline	+4%	improv	improv	improv

Appendix B-3

Compares 2022 results to 2018 results. See color coding key below.

Perceptions of sexual violence on Champlain campus and the likely RESPONSE OF THE CHAMPLAIN STUDENT BODY to specific situations

	Overall	Race/Ethnicity		Gender Identity			Sexual Orientation				Survivor Status
		White	SOC	Woman	Man	TGQN	Hetero	/Pan-/Der	Asexual	LGQ+	Survivors
Demographics	n=343	n=281	n=60	n=150	n=126	n=66	n=139	n=114	n=24	n=62	n=59
I don't think sexual violence is a problem on this campus. <i>NOTE: a low percentage of agreement is desirable</i>	16%	16%	17%	9%	29%	8%	23%	9%	23%	11%	7%
I don't think there is much I can do about sexual violence on campus. <i>NOTE: a low percentage of agreement is desirable</i>	26%	26%	27%	23%	27%	30%	22%	24%	33%	36%	31%
Based on behavior you have observed, how likely are Champlain students to:											
Allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault? <i>NOTE: a low percentage of agreement is desirable</i>	41%	42%	38%	40%	38%	52%	31%	52%	44%	42%	49%
Choose not to report sexual assault out of concern they or others will be punished for infractions such as underage drinking or drug use? <i>NOTE: a low percentage of agreement is desirable</i>	39%	37%	45%	43%	27%	51%	30%	50%	30%	40%	57%
Confront other students who make inappropriate or negative sexual comments and gestures?	47%	49%	38%	45%	55%	38%	49%	44%	35%	50%	42%
Report other students who continue to engage in sexual harassing or unwanted sexual behaviors after having been previously confronted?	60%	62%	53%	53%	73%	55%	68%	57%	52%	52%	51%
Be interviewed as or serve as a witness in a sexual assault case if they knew relevant information?	51%	50%	54%	48%	55%	52%	52%	52%	44%	50%	46%

First two items: Percent of students responding *somewhat or very much true* on a 5-point scale.

KEY: Green shading is a positive/desirable response, Orange-gold shading is a negative/undesirable response.

		Change from 2018 to 2022						
Key	>=15%	10-14%	5-9%	-4% to	5-9%	10-14%	>= 15%	
	decline	decline	decline	+4%	improv	improv	improv	

Appendix B-4

Compares 2022 results to 2018 results. See color coding key below.

Perceptions of students' PERSONAL BEHAVIORS

	Overall	Race/Ethnicity		Gender Identity			Sexual Orientation				Survivor Status
		White	SOC	Woman	Man	TGQN	Hetero	/Pan-/De	Asexual	LGQ+	Survivors
Please indicate how likely YOU are to engage in each of the following behaviors.	n=340	n=278	n=60	n=149	n=126	n=64	n=139	n=113	n=23	n=61	n=59
Stop sexual activity when asked to, even if I am already sexually aroused.	97%	98%	93%	98%	96%	99%	97%	98%	96%	97%	100%
Check in with my friend who looks drunk when they go to a room with someone else.	94%	95%	90%	96%	91%	99%	93%	97%	92%	93%	97%
Say something to my friend who is taking a drunk person back to their room.	91%	91%	92%	95%	83%	98%	87%	97%	92%	90%	93%
Challenge a friend who made a sexist joke.	75%	75%	73%	85%	57%	85%	63%	84%	88%	78%	76%
Express my concern if a family member makes a sexist joke.	70%	69%	74%	80%	56%	72%	64%	80%	79%	62%	73%
Confront a friend who plans to give someone alcohol to coerce sex.	97%	97%	95%	99%	93%	98%	95%	99%	100%	95%	97%
Refuse to participate in activities where peoples' appearances are ranked/rated.	84%	83%	87%	91%	69%	94%	79%	89%	96%	82%	81%
Confront a friend who is hooking up with someone who was passed out.	99%	99%	97%	99%	98%	98%	98%	99%	100%	98%	100%
Report a friend that committed a sexual assault.	95%	95%	95%	97%	91%	99%	92%	99%	96%	95%	97%

Percent of students responding *more likely than not or very likely* on a 4 point scale.

KEY: Green shading is a positive/desireable response, Orange-gold shading is a negative/undesireable response.

Change from 2018 to 2022							
Key	>=15% decline	10-14% decline	5-9% decline	-4% to +4%	5-9% improv	10-14% improv	>= 15% improv

Appendix B-5

Compares 2022 results to 2018 results. See color coding key below.

Perceptions of students' SELF-CONFIDENCE TO TAKE ACTION

	Overall	Race/Ethnicity		Gender Identity			Sexual Orientation				Survivor Status
		White	SOC	Woman	Man	TGQN	Hetero	/Pan-/Der	Asexual	LGQ+	Survivors
How confident are you that you could do the following?	n=331	n=272	n=59	n=145	n=122	n=66	n=135	n=111	n=24	n=60	n=59
Call for help (i.e. call 911) if I hear someone in my dorm yelling help.	78%	78%	75%	75%	80%	80%	81%	78%	54%	78%	81%
Get help and resources for a friend who tells me they have been sexually assaulted or raped.	89%	91%	81%	92%	90%	80%	87%	93%	92%	85%	97%
Ask a stranger who looks very upset at a party if they are OK or need help.	70%	72%	60%	73%	67%	69%	77%	74%	33%	62%	83%
Ask a friend if they need to be walked home from a party.	94%	94%	93%	97%	90%	94%	93%	92%	96%	98%	98%
Do something if I see a woman surrounded by a group of men at a party who looks very uncomfortable.	83%	83%	83%	87%	79%	80%	84%	80%	79%	85%	92%
Tell an RA or other campus authority about information I have that might help in a sexual assault case even if pressured by my peers to stay silent.	86%	86%	81%	86%	87%	82%	87%	88%	79%	80%	86%
Speak up to someone who is making excuses for having sex with someone who is unable to give full consent.	91%	92%	88%	91%	92%	91%	92%	90%	92%	92%	91%

Percent rating on 0-100% scale *Quite or Totally Confident* on a four-point scale

KEY: Green shading is a positive/desireable response, Orange-gold shading is a negative/undesireable response.

		Change from 2018 to 2022						
Key	>=15%	10-14%	5-9%	-4% to	5-9%	10-14%	>= 15%	
	decline	decline	decline	+4%	improv	improv	improv	

