



Report on Campus Climate and Sexual Violence at Maryland Colleges and Universities Volume 2

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**Report on Campus Climate and Sexual Violence at
Maryland Colleges and Universities**

Volume 2

Table of Contents

COMMUNITY COLLEGES	1
Allegany College of Maryland.....	2
Anne Arundel Community College	4
Baltimore City Community College	7
Carroll Community College.....	10
Community College of Baltimore County.....	14
Cecil College.....	19
Chesapeake College	21
College of Southern Maryland.....	24
Frederick Community College.....	29
Garrett College.....	32
Hagerstown Community College.....	34
Harford Community College	37
Howard Community College	40
Montgomery College	43
Prince George’s Community College	46
Wor-Wic Community College	49
PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES	52
Bowie State University	53
Coppin State University	57
Frostburg State University	58
Salisbury University.....	63
Towson University	66
University of Baltimore	69
University of Maryland, Baltimore.....	72
University of Maryland, Baltimore County	75
University of Maryland, College Park	79
University of Maryland Eastern Shore	83
University of Maryland University College	84
Morgan State University	88
St. Mary’s College of Maryland	91

STATE-AIDED INDEPENDENT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES	94
Capitol Technology University.....	95
Goucher College.....	98
Hood College.....	102
Johns Hopkins University.....	105
Loyola University Maryland.....	108
McDaniel College.....	111
Maryland Institute College of Art.....	114
Mount St. Mary's University.....	117
Notre Dame of Maryland University.....	120
St. John's College.....	123
Stevenson University.....	126
Washington Adventist University.....	129
Washington College.....	137
OTHER PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	140
Binah Institute of Advanced Judaic Studies for Women.....	141
Brightwood College.....	142
Lincoln College of Technology.....	148
Maryland University of Integrative Health.....	149
Ner Israel Rabbinical College.....	152
St. Mary's Seminary and University.....	153
Women's Institute of Torah Seminary.....	156
Yeshiva College of the Nation's Capital.....	158
Appendix: Clery Annual Security Report.....	159

COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Allegany College of Maryland

Survey Administration

Allegany College of Maryland is a rural community college, serving approximately 3,200 credit students, the majority of which are commuters. The institution selected 1,202 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 2/13/2018 through 2/28/2018, 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 64.5% responded to all questions and 35.5% of respondents stopped answering question after completion of "Section 1: Respondent Information". The adjusted response rate for the remainder of the survey was 5.0%. The previous survey administration in 2016 had an adjusted response rate of 7.6%.

	Load (Full Time)	Year (2 nd Year)	Living (Commuter)	Gender (Female)	Ethnicity (Hispanic)	Race (White)
Target Pop.	65.6%	58.5%	83.9%	60.8%	*	73.9%
Respondents	81.7%	33.3%	82.8%	71.2%	*	86.4%

Comparisons to Prior Survey Administration - Statistical Significance

Unfortunately, when comparing previous administration results to the current administration the majority of comparisons are *not* statistically significant. Statistical tests were run, t-tests for Likert scale questions (Q4 – Q8) and Yates chi-squared test for questions measuring proportions (Q9 – Q10), to determine if the difference in means and proportions from one year to the next was statistically significant. While the vast majority of the means for questions increased from the previous administration to the current administration, the increases are deemed not statistically significant, this is largely the result of the smaller response rate compared to previous administration.

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, fair treatment, perception of safety on campus, how concerned faculty and administrators are about the students' welfare, and feelings of closeness to others. For the majority of the statements, at least 70.0% of the respondents either Agreed or Strongly Agreed. However, only 46.7% of students stated they Agree or Strongly Agree with the statements concerning feeling close to people on campus, and feeling like part of the college. While the college would like to see a higher level of agreement with those statements, this is expected from a commuter school, where students may have fewer interactions and less time to interact with their peers when compared to a traditional four year college with a substantial on-campus residence population.

Another set of questions asked students to rate how likely a certain type of reaction from their peers would be if a report of sexual assault was made by the student. 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. Half of the respondents said that it is Likely or Highly Likely that friends of the accused could retaliate while at the same time, 66.7% believe that the college is Likely or Highly Likely to take action to address retaliation.

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. Also, 75% or more stated that the college was Likely or Highly Likely to work on addressing factors which could have led to the assault and that the college would handle the report fairly.

One of the most important questions on the survey gauges a student's knowledge on what to do if a student or friend was sexually assaulted, students marked three statements on a five point scale between Strongly Disagree and Strongly Agree. 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." Only 41.7% marked Agree or Strongly Agree with "I understand what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual assault at the college." There does not appear to be any skew towards particular demographic groups for those that marked "Strongly Disagree" or "Disagree" for the three statements above, signifying that any subgroup is just as likely as the other to not fully understand reporting procedures.

Students were also asked if they had received information, 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. When separating those factors individually, 50.0% said they had received communication on Title IX protections against sexual assault.

Institutional Steps

Several changes and enhancements have been made since the 2016 survey was administered. Regarding personnel, the Student Life Director was added to the Title IX Team to lead student education/prevention programming, and another Title IX investigator was added to the Team; budget dollars have been allocated for annual ATIXA training for the entire Title IX Team in addition to free training opportunities. Regarding additional student presentations, the Title IX Coordinator addressed several Connections classes in FY17 and FY18 as well as all New Student Orientations throughout Summer 2017 which may explain the significant (42.9%) improvement in students' concerns that kept them from reporting sexual misconduct. Over the next cycle (2018-2020), even more emphasis will be placed on student education via mandatory new student orientation, increasing small group/class presentations, programs/events, and faculty/staff refreshers. Such efforts will also better inform students about getting help and reporting.

Anne Arundel Community College

INTRODUCTION

Anne Arundel Community College is committed to ensuring a safe, healthy, and nondiscriminatory environment for its students. In compliance with Maryland HB 571, the College administered its Bi-Annual Institutional Sexual Assault and Campus Climate Survey, a web-based survey designed to explore the sexual assault climate on campus. The following narrative report provides results for the spring 2018 administration of the Model Survey Instrument—Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey. First, there is an overview of the selected instrument, followed by a description of survey participants, administration procedures, and participant perceptions of safety and institutional readiness to address issues of sexual violence. Action steps for future practice are offered.

SURVEY ADMINISTRATION

The College used the Maryland Higher Education Commission (MHEC) Model Survey Instrument—Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey—to investigate students’ perceptions on safety. The instrument was developed with the input of a 12-member workgroup representing all segments of higher education in Maryland. With the workgroup’s expertise in Title IX, student affairs, and survey administration, the instrument is presumed reliable and valid. The College tasked a special committee with oversight of modification and administration of the survey. To best align with AACC’s campus structure and student population, the committee excluded items concerning graduate student status, residential housing, and Greek Affairs, from the instrument.

To ensure consistency with federal and state guidelines for the survey, and to maximize the scope of potential participation, the College Committee recommended that survey participants be: (1) 18 years of age or older; and (2) enrolled in at least one credit course in Spring 2018, but not concurrently enrolled in high school. On February 5, 2018, using the College’s Survey Monkey software, the College invited, via campus-issued student email addresses, 10,654 students to participate in a web-based survey. The College sent a reminder on February 22, 2018, and the survey was closed March 1, 2018. At the close of the survey, 352 students had completed some or all of the survey, yielding a response rate of 3.3%. No incentives were offered.

The majority (64.7%) of respondents identified as female, while 32.2% of respondents identified as male, representing slightly higher percentages than the overall institutional percentages where female and male students represent 59% and 41%, respectively. The majority of survey participants identified as White (78.4%), followed by Black or African American (12.7%). These percentages differ from College percentages where 58% of students identify as White (58%) and nearly 17% of students identify as Black. Survey participant ages ranged between 18 and over 60, with the majority of participants reporting they were between the ages of 18-21 (45.6%), followed by the ages of 22-29 (19.7%). The mean age of students for the college is 25 years.

PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY AND GENERAL CAMPUS CLIMATE

In general, respondents indicated they felt safe and perceived a generally positive campus climate. More than four in five respondents (83.9%) agreed or strongly agreed to the statement “I feel safe on this campus”. In addition, the majority (57.9%) agreed or strongly agreed to the statement: “The college responds rapidly in difficult situations” and the majority (59.0%) agreed

or strongly agreed to the statement, “College officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner. Most respondents (82.8%) agreed or strongly agreed with the statement: “The faculty, staff, and administrators at this school treat students fairly.” Respondents also indicated agreement or strong agreement to the following statements: “Faculty, staff, and administrators respect what students on this campus think” (82.4%); “I feel valued in the classroom/learning environment” (84.6%); “I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare” (78.0%); and, “I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare” (65.1%). Most students agreed or strongly agreed with the statement: “I feel like I am a part of this college” (58.2%). These perceptions are consistent with the 2016 Institutional Sexual Assault and Campus Climate Survey.

PERCEPTIONS OF INSTITUTION’S READINESS AND ABILITY TO ADDRESS ISSUES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Participants were asked to describe how the college might handle it if a student reported an incident of sexual assault. Due to a survey instrument error, responses to this question were inconclusive, and thus not included in the final analysis. Respondents were asked to address the likelihood they address incidents of sexual violence on campus in the future, if given the opportunity. Due to a survey instrument error, responses to this question were inconclusive, thus not included in the final analysis.

Participants were asked about their knowledge and understanding of sexual assault and reporting measures. The majority (69.1%) of participants responded “yes” to the question, “Before coming to college, had you received any information or education (that did not come from the college) about sexual assault? Likewise, the majority of respondents indicated “yes” to questions: Since coming to the college, have you received written or verbal information from anyone at the college about the definition of sexual assault (76.3%) and how to help prevent sexual assault (65.4%). Less than half of respondents indicated “yes” to the question: Since coming to the college, have you received written or verbal information from anyone at the college about how to report a sexual assault (47.2%); where to go to get help if someone you know is sexually assaulted (49.1%); and Title IX protections against sexual assault (41.5%). In terms of getting help on campus for reports of sexual assault, less than half of participants indicated agreement or strong agreement to the following statements: “If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go get help on campus” (47.9%); and, “I understand what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual assault at the college” (36.6%). Students’ perceptions of the institution’s readiness and ability to address issues of sexual violence are largely consistent with those from the 2016 Institutional Sexual Assault and Campus Climate Survey.

INSTITUTIONAL STEPS

In sum, the findings suggest that AACC students generally feel safe and perceive a positive campus climate at AACC. Respondents feel that the College would act appropriately and with all safeguards, should a report of sexual assault or sexual violence be filed. Despite these overwhelmingly positive results, the data still reveal opportunities for the College to enhance programs and initiatives designed to promote a safe, healthy, and non-discriminatory learning environment, as well as further explore its readiness and ability to address issues of sexual assault and sexual violence. For example, 52.5% of participants responded as neutral, neither agreeing nor disagreeing, or disagreed with the statement, “I feel close to people on this campus.” Also, 38.8% of all participants responded as neutral, neither agreeing nor disagreeing,

or disagreed with the statement, “The college responds rapidly in difficult situations.” Similarly, 36.6% of participants responded as neutral, neither agreeing nor disagreeing, to the statement “College officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner”. Given the scope of sexual assault and violence on college campuses, nationally, the results and limitations of the 2018 AACC Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey, and the general underreporting of violence against women on college campuses, there remains a sense of urgency for AACC to enhance its initiatives to address sexual assault and sexual violence on campus.

After the last survey cycle, the College continued to engage in a multi-tiered approach to address sexual violence on campus. Specifically, the College added a mandatory New Student Orientation program which provides information and resources for sexual violence education, prevention and response to incoming direct entry students (those transitioning to college directly from high school). In addition, AACC has partnered with campus library administrators and faculty to establish a special collection of books and reference periodicals focused on relationship and sexual violence prevention and education, as well as integrated prevention education into the curriculum. Lastly, the College has enhanced its bystander education programming, including the addition of Step Up!--a bystander intervention workshop routinely offered to faculty, staff and students; and One Love Escalation--an interactive workshop offered as a 40 minute film followed by a 50 min dialogue for all faculty, staff and students. This program is mandatory for all student athletes. The College has also increased its partnerships with local and state sexual assault and domestic violence coalitions as a resource for training and technical assistance, including the Anne Arundel County Sexual Assault Response Team (SART), a multidisciplinary team comprised of leaders from key organizations in the County whose role is to assist sexual assault victims through advocacy, counseling, forensic medical exams, investigation, and prosecution and the Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault (MCASA), a federally-recognized entity whose mission is to help prevent sexual assault, advocate for accessible, compassionate care for survivors of sexual violence, and hold offenders accountable.

Action Steps for Future Practice

Although AACC currently engages many efforts to build awareness, and prevent and respond to sexual violence on campus, the results of this survey suggest that response is not coordinated in such a way that will maximize impact. In the future, AACC seeks to implement the *Relationship and Sexual Violence Prevention, Intervention, and Postvention project (RSVPIP)*, designed to reduce acts of sexual violence on campus, increase prosocial intervening behaviors and attitudes, and support survivors of sexual violence. RSVPIP has the following objectives: (1) Create a coordinated community response team, including organizations external to AACC and relevant departments within the College; (2) Establish a mandatory prevention and education program on sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking for all incoming students (defined as first time and/or transfer, and degree seeking); (3) Train all members of the AACC campus law enforcement to respond effectively to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking; (4) Establish a campus disciplinary board model to respond effectively to reports of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking; and (5) Train all participants in the disciplinary process, including members of campus disciplinary boards and investigators.

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) in Appendix B. The fall 2017 survey items remained the same as those in the spring 2016 survey. Both the 2016 and 2017 surveys were administered via SurveyMonkey with 40 respondents in spring 2016 and 90 respondents in fall 2017. A link to the fall 2017 survey was posted via Canvas, the College's learning management system, and the survey was open for two weeks in December 2017. Respondents were offered the opportunity to participate in a drawing to win a \$50 Amazon gift card. The 125% increase in respondents is believed to be attributed to increased awareness of the survey via Canvas and the incentive of the gift card. Although this increase in respondents is significantly higher than the last survey, it only represents 2.1% of the total population of 4,141 students who had access and could have taken the survey. The results in this report reflect the student responses only, except where indicated. Of the respondents, 27.9% were male and 61.5% were female. 54.9% were African American and 15.6% were White. 19.7% choose not to identify with a race.

In terms of the characteristics of the students, distributions were similar in terms of race and attendance status (full-time vs. part-time). The majority of the fall 2017 respondents fell into two age categories: 25.0% are 40 - 59 years of age and 23.9% are 20 - 24 years of age. Notable changes in the distributions of the respondents' characteristics include the following. Although the respondent population is a relatively small, it is representative of the campus population.

- Higher proportion of students who take classes at night (from 17.5% to 28.4%)
- Slightly higher proportion of female students (from 77.5% to 82.0%)
- Slightly higher proportion of students 40 years of age and over (from 25% to 29.5%)

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

The overall feeling by students is that our campus environment is safe and conducive to learning.

- A noteworthy improvement was the increase from 75.0% to 89.8% of student respondents indicating their agreement with the statement "BCCC employees are genuinely concerned about the welfare of students."
- The proportion indicating that they feel safe on campus remained stable at 81.5%.
- The proportion indicating agreement that BCCC employees respect what students think increased from 72.2% to 86.5%.
- The proportion who indicated agreement that students feel welcome on campus increased from 77.8% to 84.5%.
- 86.4% of respondents agreed that BCCC employees treat them fairly, and increase from 72.2%.
- The proportion who agreed that College officials would handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner increased from 80.0% to 83.8%

While there was an increase in the proportion of respondents that indicated agreement with the statement, “I understand what happens when I report a claim of sexual assault at the College,” the 63.5% reflected in the results remains low. Additionally, the proportion of respondents indicating agreement with the statement, “The College is prepared to handle a crisis,” remained low at 59.7% and the proportion who agreed that Public Safety Officers are present on campus fell slightly from 85.7% to 83.3%.

BCCC also surveyed faculty and staff and the proportion who indicated agreement with the item related to College’s ability to issue a timely warning of a crisis or incident, increased from 87.5% to 94.2%. Agreement that College officials would handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner increased from 69.8% to 76.5%. The College is pleased with the progress reflected; however, efforts are ongoing to continue to improve the campus climate.

It is encouraging to see substantial increases in the proportions of student respondents who indicated they received information about all items noted in the survey.

- Definition of sexual assault (30.0% to 54.4%)
- How to report sexual assault (25.0% to 43.3%)
- How to help prevent sexual assault (25.0% to 45.6%)
- Where to go for help if someone you know is sexually assaulted (22.5% to 44.4%)
- Title IX protections against sexual assault (20.0% to 54.4%)

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

BCCC has made strides in several areas as reflected by increases in the proportions of respondents who indicated agree/strongly agree with the following statements.

- “If a colleague or I were sexually assaulted, I know who to contact on campus for help.” (52.5% to 74.7%)
- “I understand that victims or witnesses can report sexual misconduct by sending a confidential email to the College’s Title IX Coordinator.” (67.5% to 84.9%)
- “I am certain that the College would issue a timely warning of a crisis or incident to students.” (67.5% to 83.8%)
- “I understand what happens when I report a claim of sexual assault at the College.” (50.0% to 63.5%)
- “The College would issue a timely warning of a crisis or incident to students.” (76.7% to 81.3%)
- “The College would make sure that local law enforcement agencies were contacted for crimes occurring on campus.” (88.5% to 90.1%)
- “The College would take the report seriously.” (89.3% to 91.6%)
- “If requested by the victim, the College would report the incident to local law enforcement officials.” (92.9% to 91.3%)
- “The College would provide the victim with referrals to appropriate counseling, mental health or other agencies.” (82.1% to 88.0%)
- “The College would protect the confidentiality of the victim.” (88.5% to 88.3%)

While there was an increase in the proportion of respondents that indicated agreement with the statement, “I understand what happens when I report a claim of sexual assault at the College,” the 64% reflected in the results remains below the Colleges goal. Additionally, the proportion of respondents indicating agreement with the statement, “The College is prepared to handle a crisis,” remained low at 60%.

Institutional Steps

The Office of Judicial Affairs and Title IX has implemented the “Title IX One Classroom at a Time” campaign. During the faculty training sessions held each semester, information is shared about the campaign and faculty members schedule times for their classes to receive the presentation. The presentation is conducted in all of the College’s Preparation for Academic Achievement (PRE100) sections. During New Student Orientation for all first-time and incoming transfer students, a presentation is conducted about campus sexual misconduct and Title IX. The presentation includes myths around rape culture, warning signs of domestic violence, how to help a friend who has been affected by sexual assault or relationship violence, and other issues related to sexual and dating violence.

Prevention, education, and training are the foundation of the College’s efforts to create a climate that is safe and supportive for all. The Title IX Coordinator and Title IX Investigators are well-trained and committed to ensuring that responses to incidents follow the law, Office for Civil Rights’ guidance, and BCCC’s policies. The Investigators are strategically designated throughout College in Human Resources, Athletics, Continuing Education, Academics, and Public Safety. As Title IX requires, the College will promptly and equitably respond to reports of prohibited conduct to eliminate the harassment, prevent its recurrence, and remedy its effects on any individual, group, or the community.

Every orientation for new employees includes presentations related to sexual misconduct and sexual harassment. Employees are provided with the tools to be prepared for what to do if a student reports an incident and guidance about appropriate interactions with students. The College’s professional development calendar contains training sessions, workshops and presentations some of which are facilitated through BCCC’s subject matter experts on campus as well by some external experts. Additionally, there are a variety of educational sessions customized to meet the needs of specific groups, such as student athletes and frontline departments such as the College’s Student Success Center, academic departments, and members of the campus Public Safety Office.

Finally, the results of the survey and climate data will be shared with the campus community. The Office of Judicial Affairs and Title IX will produce an end-of-year report that will include the survey results. The intended audience will be students, faculty, staff, and the Board of Trustees. In general, the College has made a good deal of progress. At BCCC, there is a definite commitment to serving our students in safe climate that facilitates learning and goal attainment.

**Carroll Community College
Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey
May 31, 2018**

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, 2018.

1) Survey Administration

- The college created a survey instrument modified from the one used in 2016.
- Survey responses were solicited from all enrolled credit-seeking students ages 18 and older.
- The survey was conducted electronically March–May, 2018 with a link in an email invitation to the above population of students. There were 2,661 students in the population, with 123 responses for a response rate of 4.6% (although not every respondent answered every question, thus there are some discrepancies in the total responses provided below).
- Students were emailed more than once to encourage responses, and instructors were reminded to encourage their students to respond. The survey was available through an email link as well as posted on announcement page of Blackboard.
- The respondent population was a bit more female and younger than overall student body, but their racial categories are distributed similarly as shown in Tables 1 through 3 below.

Table 1. Gender	N	Surv. %	Pop. %
Male	24	19.5	40.5
Female	92	74.8	59.5
Transgender male	*	0.8	0
Transgender	*	0.0	0
Other	*	2.4	0
Prefer not to say	*	2.4	0
Total	123	100.0	100.0

Table 2. Age	N	Surv. %	Pop. %
18-24	94	76.4	70.8
25-29	12	9.8	11.5
30-39	8	6.5	10.0
40-59	*	4.1	6.9
60 and over	*	0.8	0.8
Prefer not to	*	2.4	0
Total	123	100.0	100.0

* Less than 10 individuals responding

Table 3. Ethnicity/Race	N	Surv. %	Pop. %
Hispanic	*	1.6	4.9
White Non-Hispanic	101	82.1	81.3
Black Non-Hispanic	*	0.8	6.1
Asian Non-Hispanic	*	0.8	2.6
American Indian/Alaskan Native Non-	*	0.0	0.2
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Non-	*	0.0	0.1
Multiple Race Non-Hispanic	16	13.0	2.3
'Prefer not to say' or unknown	*	1.6	2.5
Total	123	100.0	100.0

2) Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

- The general safety of the campus is strong, with 88.4% of respondents indicating that they Agree or Strongly Agree to the statement, “I feel safe on campus.”
- Compared to the 2016 survey administration, the results on the perceptions of safety are similar across years, as shown in Tables 4 and 5.

Table 4. I feel safe on campus.

	2018		2016	
	N	%	N	%
Strongly Disagree	*	0.0	*	1.2
Disagree	*	1.7	*	0.8
Neutral	12	9.9	23	9.4
Agree	53	43.8	103	42.2
Strongly Agree	54	44.6	113	46.3
Total	121	100.0	244	100.0

Table 5. Carroll does enough to protect the safety of students.

	2018		2016	
	N	%	N	%
Strongly Disagree	*	0.0	*	0.0
Disagree	12	10.0	15	0.0
Neutral	29	24.2	52	21.4
Agree	60	50.0	102	42.0
Strongly Agree	19	15.8	74	30.5
Total	120	100.0	243	100.0

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

- Carroll added several survey items to the 2018 instrument on training and education as shown in Table 7, about a third to half of respondents indicated that they had received information relating to sexual violence.
- Table 8 indicates that the majority of respondents feel that their peers are likely to be supportive
- Table 9 shows that students are a bit uncertain about where to gain help on campus
- Compared to 2016, this year’s survey results show that students feel about the same regarding how supporting the college would be to students who report sexual assault.

Table 7. Since coming to Carroll, have you received written or verbal information from anyone at the college about the following?

	N	%
The definition of sexual assault	54	41.2
How to report a sexual assault	32	24.4
Where to go to get help if someone you know is sexually assaulted	29	22.1
Title IX protections against sexual assault	43	32.8
How to help prevent sexual assault	49	37.4

Table 8. Support from fellow students.

	a. Most students at Carroll making a report of sexual assault would be believed.		b. Most students at Carroll would support the person who made the report.	
	N	%	N	%
Very Unlikely	*	0.8	*	0.0
Unlikely	*	2.5	*	2.5
Neutral	22	18.5	28	23.5
Likely	62	52.1	55	46.2
Very Likely	31	26.1	33	27.7
Total	119	100	119	100

Table 9. Administrators responsible for investigating misconduct.

	a. If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to get help on campus.		b. I understand what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual assault at Carroll.		c. If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to make a report of sexual assault.	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Strongly Disagree	9	7.6	15	12.7	11	9.4
Disagree	30	25.4	34	28.8	33	28.2
Neutral	21	17.8	23	19.5	24	20.5
Agree	33	28.0	31	26.3	27	23.1
Strongly Agree	25	21.2	15	12.7	22	18.8
Total	118	100	118	100	117	100

Table 10. Institutional Support

	a. Carroll would take the report seriously.		b. Carroll would do its best to maintain the privacy of the individual making the report.		c. Carroll would take steps to protect the safety of the individual making the report.		d. Carroll would support the individual making the report.	
	2018 %	2016 %	2018 %	2016 %	2018 %	2016 %	2018 %	2016 %
Very Unlikely	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
Unlikely	3.3	0.8	1.7	2.0	1.7	0.8	1.7	1.6
Neutral	11.7	6.6	7.5	10.2	9.2	8.2	11.7	13.6
Likely	39.2	38.5	40.8	39.8	37.5	39.5	40.0	36.6
Very Likely	45.8	53.3	50.0	47.5	51.7	51.0	46.7	47.7

4) Institutional Steps

- Since the last survey cycle, the college has: trained on-campus confidential resources; appointed six trained investigators and two trained coordinators; identified a non-gender

restroom; allowed student access to two lactation rooms on campus; streamlined the process to provide safety and risk information to students in science labs who may be pregnant; formed a Title IX Committee consisting of coordinators, investigators, confidential resources and students; posted Title IX information, how to report and resources in all classrooms.

- From the last survey results the college has: conducted Zero Shades of Gray program on consent (173 students attended); mandatory Title IX training of student employees; training information for adjunct credit and non-credit faculty; and implemented a chosen name policy.
- The college expects to implement a few changes based on these survey results, including: more visible and frequent information to students about where to gain help on campus, how to report and how to help others; changing online training to shorter courses that can be used in classroom teaching; increase student participation in online training; improved web page information; training of faculty, staff and students on use of preferred pronouns.

Community College of Baltimore County

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 Tuesday, May 1, 2018. After more than five weeks of surveying, we concluded with an overall response rate of 4% (n=199).

Survey Administration

Sample

For our survey, the college began by inviting all first-time students to participate. After two weeks, we then targeted all students taking Health 101- Introduction to Health and Wellness as our sample population to increase our response rate. The Health 101 population is approximately 5.0% of CCBC enrollment, has similar demographics to CCBC's total percentage of gender, has similar demographics to CCBC's total percentage of race/ethnicity, has similar demographics to CCBC's total percentage of age, has similar demographics to CCBC's total percentage of campus location, and has similar demographics to CCBC's total percentage of student status. Overall, it was statistically representative of the student body.

In terms of a targeted population, the college chose this population for two reasons: Students in this class would be exposed to topics being discussed in the survey and Health 101 is a required course that is taken by a wide cross-section of our student population.

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 March 26, 2018, an email was sent to all first-time students at CCBC, inviting them to participate in the survey (see Appendix B). With slightly more than three weeks remaining, on April 9, 2018, the Dean of Wellness, Education, Business, and Social Science sent a memo to all instructors of Health 101 as well as to all program chairs outlining the need for participation and asking for faculty support in getting students to participate (see Appendix C).

Students enrolled in Health 101 received a personal invitation to participate in the survey via their CCBC account.

Throughout the course of the survey, the Dean of Wellness, Education, Business, and Social Science continued to send reminder notifications to Health 101 faculty to make in-class announcements to explain the importance of and increase the participation in the survey.

Results

Demographics

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

Full-time (12 or more credits) (respondents – 31.2%; 62) (student body – 10.9%), Part-time (11 or fewer credits) (respondents – 64.8%; 129) (student body – 89.1%)

Which campus/location do you consider your primary location?

Catonsville (39.7%; 79), Dundalk (12.1%; 24), Essex (40.7%; 81), Owings Mills (*), Online (*)

- Students are not tracked by “primary” campus as students often take classes at multiple locations.

What is your current gender identity?

Male (respondents – 25.1%; 50) (student body – 42.0%), Female (respondents 65.8%; 131) (student body – 58.0%), Prefer not to say (*) - not asked in admissions, Other. (Please specify) (*)- Not asked in admissions.

What is your age?

18-24 (respondents – 43.2%; 86) (student body – 26%), 25-29 (10.1%; 20) (student body – 19.0%), 30-39 (respondents – 21.6%; 43) (student body – 18.0%), 40-59 (17.1%; 34) (student body – 22.0%), 60 and over (*) (student body – 15.0%), Prefer not to say (*)

- 1.5% of student population is under the age of 18 which were excluded from participating in the survey.

What is your ethnicity (as you define it)?

Hispanic or Latino/a (*), Not Hispanic or Latino/a (76.4%; 152) Not asked in admissions/ Prefer not to say (respondents – 14.6%; 29).

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

Asian (*) (student body *), Black or African American (respondents – 29.1%; 58) (student body – 33.0%), White (respondents 49.2%; 98) (student body – 45.0%), Prefer not to say (14.6%; 29)

- *Student body includes 2.0% “multi-racial, and 8.0% “other/unknown”

*- 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- 71.3% (2016-73.0%)
- I feel like I am a part of CCBC- 71.3% (2016-82.0%)
- I am happy to be at CCBC- 83.9% (2016-88.0%)
- The faculty, staff, and administrators at CCBC treat students fairly- 83.9% (2016-87.0%)
- I feel safe at CCBC- 85.0% (2016-92.0%)

If a crisis happened on campus, CCBC:

- Would handle it well- 83.4% (2016-84.0%)
- Respond rapidly in difficult situations- 83.4% (2016-87.0%)
- Officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner- 86.9%. (2016-87.0%)
- Does enough to protect the safety of students- 78.4% (2016-83.0%)

Most of the responses remain statistically similar in 2018 as they did in 2016. The sample population in 2018 was much more similar to the average population served (older, more part-time, etc.). The slight decrease in some of the responses informs us that the College needs to increase its awareness and educational campaign to reach a broader audience, especially targeting part-time students.

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

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

It is important to note that since our last survey in 2016, participation in the 2018 survey has shown an increase in part-time students as well as a decline 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, our numbers are slightly lower across the board. This tells us that we need to increase the ways we engage with our part-time student population on issues around Title IX. In the fall of 2018, the college will convene a committee to study this issue and make recommendations moving forward.

What actions have you taken as a result of the 2016 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, Men’s groups).
- Joined a coalition with other intuitions of higher education and worked to secure a grant from the Office of Violence Against Women.
- Campus-wide sexual misconduct prevention materials.
- Electronic materials developed for all students, faculty, and staff.
- Developed and distributed brochures for victims, referred students, and faculty on an annual basis.

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

We are very pleased with our overall survey results. There are two areas we found as outliers and are working on 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- 78.9%. In the next academic year, we will 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 for reporting.
- If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to make a report at CCBC- 56.7%. In the next academic year, we plan to increase the advertising to students on the multiple ways to report sexual assault/misconduct.

Institutional Steps

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

- Targeted programming offered to special populations (Athletics, Men’s groups).
- Joined a coalition with other intuitions of higher education and worked to secure a grant from 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.
- Programs aimed at bystander education.
- Campus-wide sexual misconduct prevention materials.
- Electronic materials developed for all students, faculty, and staff.
- Developed and distributed brochures for victims, referred students, and faculty on an annual basis.

Cecil College
SEXUAL MISCONDUCT CLIMATE SURVEY
SPRING 2018 – RESULTS BRIEF

Survey Administration

The survey was created by Dan Stoicescu, Director of Institutional Research using Survey Monkey. The survey was distributed to all spring 2018 registered credit students via email, with 2 follow-up email reminders. An invitation to complete the survey was also sent 4 times via the Student Life bi-weekly activities announcements. 30 students completed the survey, out of 1939 enrolled spring 2018 credit students. The overall response rate was 1.5%

Respondents were very similar to the general population. 83% female (total female population is 64%), 63% were 18-24 years old (total 18-24 year old campus population is 64%) and over 80% were white (total campus population of white students is 75%).

There were no additional costs, other than personnel resources, incurred in developing and administering the climate survey. There were no changes made to the survey administration. It is clear that publicity about the survey in 2020 must be more aggressive than 2018.

Perceptions of Campus Safety and General Climate

Over 75% feel valued/respected in the classroom, by faculty, staff and administrators. This is the same number who reported feeling valued/respected in 2016.

56% that administrators are concerned about their welfare and 72% feel that faculty are concerned about their welfare.

47% feel close to people on the campus; an almost equal number (88 vs. 86) are neutral or agree that they feel a part of the College. Over 75% are happy to be at Cecil and report that faculty, staff and administrators treat students fairly.

These numbers have not changed significantly (more than 2%) since the 2016 survey.

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.
- If a crisis happened on campus, the college would handle it well. 87%
- The college responds rapidly in difficult situations.
- College officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner.
- The college does enough to protect the safety of students.

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.
- 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 (for example, the police).

- The college would take steps to protect the safety of the individual making the report.
- The college would support the individual making the report.
- The college would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault and sexual violence. 87%
- The college would handle the report fairly.

A slight majority of students would believe and support another student reporting a sexual assault; however over 25% thought there might be retaliatory action against the person making the report.

Over 70% would report harassment or information about a sexual assault and over 90% would confront a peer about rumors of forced sex or hooking up with someone who is incapacitated. 90% would accompany a friend to report an assault.

Over 56% know where on campus to get help if they are assaulted and know where to go to make a report. However, only 33% understand the campus process when a student reports sexual assault. A majority report receiving information from the College about sexual assault policies and the basics of Title IX.

6 students reported experiencing unwanted sexual violence or contact (including kissing, touching, harassment or stalking) since coming to Cecil with 2 of these incidents reported occurring on campus. Three of these students reported the incident to someone on campus and rated the response poor. No one sought assistance from outside of the College. The subsequent response numbers don't match the initial reports, however the quality of the help received on campus (Q41) ranged from poor to very good.

Institutional action items

While Cecil has taken major steps in improving our policies and awareness, it is clear that we need 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.

We have an MOU with our local rape crisis center and host a staff member on campus weekly. In the coming year, that person (who is a recent Cecil College graduate) will be working closely with our staff to involve student in bystander intervention training and other advocacy and awareness programming. We are seeking best practices from "like sized" small community colleges as we consider programs to implement at Cecil College

The extreme low response rate to this survey is indicative of the need for greater social media presence as well as the need to aggressively engage students in awareness and training opportunities. We continue to solicit student feedback and input about programming and other methods of connecting with students about sexual assault and bystander intervention. We have seen a reduction in participation in our extra-curricular programs across most of our student activities (excluding Athletics) this academic year.

Chesapeake College

2018 Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey Findings

Survey Administration and Response

Chesapeake College's second 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 February 2018. The questionnaire was the same one that was customized in 2016 to reflect the College's uniqueness from a sample provided by the Maryland Higher Education Commission. The analysis comparing the 2016 and 2018 survey responses found no significant differences for any questions.

The invitation to participate was emailed to 1,552 students age 18 and over enrolled in spring 2018 credit classes. Two reminder emails were sent to encourage participation. A notice was also placed on the online student portal. Some 177 persons responded for an 11.4% response rate. The first question in the survey asked the student's age and two individuals who reported that they were under 18 (obviously responding to the portal invitation) were thanked but not allowed to continue. This approach allowed the College to administer the survey without needing to seek parental consent for minors' participation.

The respondents' characteristics do differ from the College's student body, however, the magnitude of the disparities are not vast. In general, the survey completers compared to all students age 18+ tended to be more female (77.7% vs. 65.7%), attending full-time (53.1% vs. 24.6%), , and taking classes at the main campus at Wye Mills (64.2% vs. 48.3%) but fewer online only (2.2% vs. 19.5%).

College Safety and General Campus Climate

Chesapeake College students overwhelmingly feel safe on campus; 81.4% of respondents agree with the statement while only 3.8% disagree. Yet, students taking all their classes online felt less safe than those taking face-to-face classes. Additionally, 60.7% don't think sexual assault/violence is a problem compared to 6.5% who do. Interestingly, students in their first or second year at the college are more likely to agree, while students with more experience mostly are undecided. The question relating to the need for students to think about sexual assault/violence garnered murkier answers: 42.5% feel there is not the need; 31.6% are uncertain or neutral, and 24.9% feel there is a need. Finally, a majority of students perceive that Chesapeake College does enough to protect the safety of its students: 54.1% of survey respondents agree, 9.4% disagree, and 36.5% have no opinion.

Students perceive the campus climate to be positive as based on five questions. "I am treated fairly at Chesapeake College by faculty, staff, and administrators" (86.9%) followed by "I feel valued in the classroom/learning environment" amassed the largest agreement (83.2%). Furthermore, 80.0% of respondents think that the faculty are genuinely concerned about their welfare and 73.2% feel like part of the College. Some 61.0% of the respondents think administrators are genuinely concerned about their welfare while 33.1% have no opinion either

way. Disagreement with all the five statements was minimal, generally below, typically substantially, the share having no opinion.

College Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Assault and Sexual Violence

Students appreciate their responsibilities to prevent sexual assault/violence. Some 55.0% of respondents disagreed that "Doing something about sexual assault/violence is solely the job of the College." This was more true of students age 25+ of which 75.4% agreed while younger, more traditional age students generally had no opinion. Additionally, 43.5% disagreed with the statement "I don't think there is much I can do about sexual assault/violence at Chesapeake College" while 32.8% had no opinion.

Students are aware of some information related to sexual assault/violence or discrimination, but clearly not all. Some 52.5 % of respondents are aware that the College has a Gender-Based Misconduct Policy (now called the Title IX Policy) that addresses sexual and gender-based harassment and misconduct. Much smaller shares (ranging from 8.2% and 24.2%) recall having received written or verbal information from the College on a variety of related topics.

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. Yet, depending on the specific question addressed, the proportion of students without an opinion ranged from 20.1% for "Chesapeake College would take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report," to 51.3% for "Chesapeake College officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner." Interestingly, for the latter question, most of the unknowns were offered by part-time students, while full-timers tended to agree with the statement. For every question in the sequence, the respondents having no opinion greatly outnumbered those with negative perceptions.

Chesapeake College Response and Actions

Based on the results of the 2016 survey and ongoing concern for safety and well-being, the College completed a number of associated initiatives primarily focused on communication. The impacts of those activities cannot be determined; however, students continue to view the College to be safe; do not think sexual assault/violence is a problem on campus, and feel that the college would handle such an incident appropriately. Those activities included:

- Shared the findings and received recommendations for follow-up actions with students, faculty, staff, administrators and the Board of Trustees.
- Prepared a short information statement for faculty to use at the beginning of each semester to explain the Title IX Policy notice and why it is included on each syllabus.
- Established a dedicated page on the College's website and online portal that provides education and prevention materials for Title IX.
- Developed Safe Zones that create a network of faculty, staff, and students supporting people of all sexual orientations, gender identities and gender expression.
- Conducted training on dating and relationship violence through the One Love Foundation that aims to end relationship abuse by educating, empowering, and activating students.

- Worked with For All Seasons to provide two sessions: Bystander Intervention Training for students and employees focusing on how to proactively help someone in a potentially difficult situation instead of passively allowing a stranger or friend be harmed and a Sexual Assault presentation covering basic information regarding sexual assault awareness.
- Implemented mandatory Sexual Harassment and Title IX training and follow-up testing for all new employees; links were also made available on an adjunct faculty orientation webpage.
- Implemented mandatory Civilian Response to Active Shooter Events (CRASE) training for all employees and offered it to adjunct faculty.
- Added reflective lettering “Public Safety” to all patrol vehicles; also added a former police car and bicycles to the fleet.

Discussions of the 2018 survey results were held with a number of groups – a college-wide committee, faculty and staff assemblies, Student Government Association, and College Council. These sessions resulted in a number of recommended actions to provide more communication and training to students about the issues of sexual assault/violence and to engage in the proactive initiatives below to promote student safety and security.

- Identify and incorporate comprehensive strategies for improving communication via presentations and materials to students in general and for providing more information on safety and sexual assault practices in specific. Include electronic media such as the college website and the Canvas learning management system.
- Utilize personal relationships between faculty and staff and students to disseminate information about issues related to safety, sexual assault/violence, and access to resources via class announcements, course curricula, or faculty advising sessions.
- Identify, incorporate, and promote electronic means (e.g., mobile phone app) to support ongoing safety and security initiatives.
- Identify and incorporate safety training as appropriate geared for a variety of stakeholder groups.
- Make additional modifications to Public Safety vehicles to better distinguish them, thereby increasing visibility and instilling a greater feeling of security.
- Promote the College's practice of providing escort service to his/her car to anyone who felt “unsafe.”

College of Southern Maryland

College of Southern Maryland (CSM) is working to combat sexual assault on campus. In fiscal year 2018, CSM administered its second 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 2018, the College of Southern Maryland invited 961 first-time, full-time students from fall 2017 and spring 2018 who were 18 years or older to complete a Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey. The office of Planning, Institutional Effectiveness, and Research administered the survey in April. Students were invited via email to participate in the online survey and informed that by completing the survey, they would have the opportunity to be entered into a drawing for one \$100 gift card.

A total of 237 students completed the survey representing 24.6% of the population – completed at least 50% of the survey and had their responses included in the findings, compared to 17.7% of the population in the 2016 survey. 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. The age, gender, and race/ethnicity proportion of survey respondents were similar to the first-time full-time student population with the exception of gender, females were overrepresented and males were underrepresented. Table 1 illustrates the profile of survey respondents.

Table 1 Survey Respondent Profile

	Fiscal Year 2018 First-Time Full-Time Students	2018 Survey Respondents
Age		
	18-24	96.3%
	25-29	1.9%
	30-39	0.9%
	40-59	0.7%
	60 and over	0.1%
Gender		
	Female	47.2%
	Male	52.8%
Race/Ethnicity		
	American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.5%
	Asian	2.9%
	Black or African American	28.1%
	Hispanic or Latino	7.2%
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.3%
	White	51.2%
	Two or more races	7.8%
	Ethnicity Unknown	0.8%
	Non-resident Alien	1.1%
	<i>N</i>	
	961	237

The confidential survey assessed the occurrence and characteristics of incidents of sexual assault and misconduct. It also evaluated the overall campus climate with respect to perceptions of risk, knowledge of resources available to victims, and perceived reactions to an incident of sexual assault or misconduct.

Campus Climate (Questions 3 – 4, 7, 11 – 18)

The majority of survey respondents have a positive perception of the campus climate. In particular, participants felt safe at CSM and believed faculty, staff and administrators care about students' safety, opinions, and treated them fairly. About seven out of ten students believed faculty and administrators were concerned about their welfare, compared to six out of ten participants in 2016. More than two-thirds of students, 68.2%, felt a strong sense of community at the college, up from 61.2% in 2016. More than one-half students believed that college officials could handle emergencies well, similar to 2016 results. Almost two-thirds of participants, 59.5% believed CSM officials handle incidences in a fair and responsible manner, up from 50.0% in 2016. While less than one-half of students, 45.6%, said that CSM responds rapidly in difficult situations, up from 38.6% in the last administration.

The majority of students felt they had a role to play in addressing sexual assault or sexual violence and indicated that they would get involved in efforts to combat the problem. Most students, 83.9% and 94.7%, would intervene when someone was about to take advantage of a drunk or unconscious person, respectively, which is a 5% increase from 2016. The majority of participants, 89.5%, would confront a friend who had allegedly sexually assaulted someone, results were similar in the last survey administration. More than three quarters of students, 83.2%, reported they would tell campus authorities about a sexual assault case, up from 80.0% in 2016. Nearly all participants, 96.0%, would accompany a friend to the police department to report a rape, an increase of 6.0% from the last survey administration.

Perception of the College's response to sexual assault (*Questions 5 - 6*)

Most respondents, 89.0%, believed CSM would take a report of sexual assault or sexual misconduct seriously, up from 83.3% in 2016. Four out of five students felt the College would handle the report fairly, down from 84.2% in the last survey administration. Eighty percent of respondents believed CSM would take actions to address allegations, similar to findings in 2016. The majority of participants also believed CSM would take steps to protect the safety and privacy of the individual making the report. Two-thirds of students would support the person making the report, up from 54.5% in 2016. Almost one-third of participants believed the person making the report may face retaliation from the alleged offender compared to 26.8% in the last survey administration.

Knowledge of Policies, Procedures and Resources (*Questions 8 – 10*)

When asked where they learned about sexual assault, more than three-fourths of students said they received information about sexual assault before coming to CSM, while more than one-fourth of students, 27.5%, obtained information about how to prevent sexual assault since coming to CSM. An opportunity exists to further educate students about possible courses of action, one-fourth of participants reported receiving written or verbal information regarding how to report a sexual assault, up from 17.2% in 2016. One in five students knew where to get help for a sexual assault, up from 12.8% in the last survey administration. Less than one-fifth of participants, 17.0%, had received materials on Title IX protections against sexual assault, up from 11.2% in 2016. Although few students had not received sexual assault literature, almost one-half, 47.4%, knew where to go for help at CSM, while 41.3% understood the process of reporting a claim of sexual assault at CSM. In the last survey administration, a little more than one-third of students knew where to go for help, while, 48.6% understood the process of reporting a claim of sexual assault.

Sexual Assault / Sexual Violence

Three percent of students had experienced unwanted sexual violence or sexual contact, compared to 3.8% in 2016. Of those who experience sexual assault or sexual violence, the incident took place on-campus, during a campus sponsored event, and off-campus and 57.1% told someone about the incident, in 2016 only 25.0% of respondents told someone about the incident. Respondents did not report the sexual assault or sexual misconduct to a CSM employee nor an external resource center/person.

Use of Findings and Next Steps

Students' awareness of services and resources, and particularly those that are related to issues of sexual assault and related misconduct has increased compared to results obtained from the 2016 survey. Student safety is the highest priority for everyone at CSM. The College is committed to providing support to students who have been victims of sexual assault or sexual violence. The College took a number of actions to enhance the climate after the 2016 survey results. Sexual violence prevention and awareness programs were integrated into new student orientation and the first year experience course. Programming advanced our efforts to promote bystander intervention, and sexual violence and sexual misconduct. Counselors were trained in bystander intervention training. Additional programming included: educating students on healthy, unhealthy relationship behaviors and identifying signs of relationship violence, affirmative consent, and alcohol awareness. In addition to the programming, recent efforts have included information tables with sexual violence topics (e.g., drinking while on a date, date rape prevention, etc.). CSM is also a member of the Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault and "It's on Us", a national campaign working towards ending sexual assault on campus.

CSM will continue to focus on a number of high impact areas and practices to enhance sexual violence or sexual assault awareness, including increasing the number of students who:

- understand their rights if they experience sexual misconduct at CSM;
- understand the roles and responsibilities of the Title IX coordinator;
- receive training;
- are knowledgeable about formal reporting procedures;
- understand the concept of affirmative consent and CSM's policy on sexual misconduct;
- are familiar with on-campus and off-campus resources; and
- take online safety training through SafeColleges

Additionally, the Title IX Coordinator will collaborate closely with partners in the Marketing Department to develop a communications plan to inform students of campus policies, filing incident reports, and resources available on campus and within the community. Specific college policies related to sexual misconduct will be intentionally promoted through various methods and include incentives to encourage student participation.

In addition to student outreach, faculty and staff are also vital to the success of Title IX sexual assault outreach, programming, and education efforts. Training and education for employees begins at new employee orientation and is a required training for continued employment. In fall 2018, employees will receive ongoing training via SafeColleges and education to provide timely response and assistance to students who have reported instances of sexual misconduct.

Finally, CSM is committed to creating and maintaining a community in which everyone – students, faculty, and staff can study and work in a safe environment free from all forms of sexual violence. The findings from the survey will continue to be used to inform the development and enhancement of sexual violence prevention and response efforts, including education, interventions, policies, and practices.

College of Southern Maryland administered the survey with the surveymonkey; cost incurred was \$4,000.

Frederick Community College Survey Administration

A taskforce consisting of the Executive Director of Planning and Institutional Research, the Research Analyst, the Title IX Coordinator, and the Director of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion convened to update and edit the Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey, previously deployed in spring 2016. After review by the President and the Senior Leadership Team, no changes were made to the survey administration process. In order to focus on the main objectives of measuring the perceptions of the level of safety and the general climate related to sexual assault and misconduct, the perceptions of the College readiness and ability to address issues of sexual violence, as well as increasing student awareness of how Title IX is applied, the survey was reduced from forty-three to thirty-one questions for clarity. The survey was deployed on 3/5/2018 and closed 4/22/2018.

For the administration of the 2017-2018 Title IX Survey, the Office of Planning, Assessment and Institutional Research utilized Premier Team SurveyMonkey software, a platform in use by the department since 2014. Using PeopleSoft queries listing all students attending the spring 2018 semester, the data sets generated were filtered to exclude any student under 18 years of age. Due to the sensitive nature of the survey questions, the instrument was distributed electronically.

Survey invitations were issued to 5,043 students via their myFCC and secondary email addresses, if available. In order to capture respondents who did not regularly access email, an additional link to the survey, including a disqualification question to exclude those who had completed the survey via invitation, was also created. Responses were received from 260 students, which was five percent of all students surveyed.

In order to encourage responses, an announcement was posted to the College Blackboard landing page for the duration of the survey project. In addition, the survey was promoted in the News Blast, a newsletter sent to all students from the FCC Center for Student Engagement, and on the College Facebook and Twitter feeds. Using SurveyMonkey's email distribution reminder function, notices were sent to non-responding and non-completing recipients. After assessing the response rate, the Special Assistant to the President for Institutional Effectiveness extended the surveying period by one week and "last call" prompts were disseminated via Blackboard, News Blast, the College social media platforms, and SurveyMonkey.

The demographically identified respondent population mirrored that of the general campus population with white students accounting for approximately two-thirds. Females comprise 57% of the student population; however, they submitted 67% of the surveys. Ages of campus population vs. respondents varied greatly except for the 18-21 (46% campus, 47% survey) and 30-39 age ranges (both populations, 10%).

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

Question five of this year's survey had four prompts that assessed safety and the general climate in relation to how FCC handles incidents of sexual misconduct. For the first prompt, "*If I need to report sexual misconduct at FCC, I know a faculty or staff member who could help me,*" 78% of the students responded that they strongly agreed or agreed, 8% responded that they were neutral, and 3% disagreed. Twelve percent 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 misconduct at FCC,” 69% of the students responded that they strongly agreed or agreed, 6% responded that they were neutral, and 0% disagreed. Twenty 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 misconduct is the responsibility of the entire College community,*” 92% of the students responded that they strongly agreed or agreed, 4% responded that they were neutral, and 2% disagreed. Only 2% 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,*” 79% of the students responded that they strongly agreed or agreed, 12% responded that they were neutral, and 1% disagreed. Only 7% of the students responded that they “Did not know/were uncertain/had no basis to judge.” Results for the same four prompts in the last cycle of the survey conducted in 2016 were aggregated in the report and 36% of the students responded positively, 19.6 % expressed disapproval, 15.4% of students were neutral, and 29% responded that they “Did not know/were uncertain/had no basis to judge.” The aggregated results for this year were 78% of the students responded positively, 2% expressed disapproval, 6% of students were neutral, and 15% responded that they “Did not know/were uncertain/had no basis to judge.” The College is encouraged by these results.

We were also encouraged by the student response to the question, “*Are you aware that FCC has a Title IX Sexual Misconduct Policy and Procedures which addresses sexual and gender-based misconduct?*” For the last cycle of the survey in 2016, 62.1% of students reported that they were uncertain or were not aware of the policy and procedures, and 37.9% reported that they were aware of the policy and procedures. This year, only 10% reported that they were not aware of the policy and procedures, and 90% reported that they were aware of the policy and procedures. We consider this to be progress on our efforts to inform students of our policy and procedures. We were also encouraged by the response to the question, “*Are FCC procedures for reporting and addressing sexual misconduct easy to find?*” For the last cycle of the survey in 2016, 76% of the students responded that they had never looked for them, 16.4% reported that they were easy to find, and seven point five percent reported that they were not easy to find. This year, 60% of the students responded that they had never looked for them, 40% reported that they were easy to find, and 0% reported that they were not easy to find.

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

Question six of the survey this year had four prompts related to the readiness and ability of the College to address issues of sexual violence. For the first prompt, “*FCC considers any report of sexual misconduct a serious matter,*” 80% of the students responded positively, 1% expressed disapproval, 3% of students were neutral, and 13% responded that they “Did not know/were uncertain/had no basis to judge.” The second prompt, “*FCC protects the safety and well-being of everyone involved in the Title IX process,*” 76% of the students responded positively, 1% expressed disapproval, 8% of students were neutral, and 16% 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,*” 74% of the students responded positively, 2% expressed disapproval, 5% of students were neutral, and 20% 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 misconduct,” 77% of the students responded positively, two percent expressed disapproval, 5% of students were neutral, and 20% responded that they “Did not know/were uncertain/had no basis to judge.”

We are encouraged by these results and by the comparison of the aggregate results. The aggregate results for the same prompts for the last cycle of the survey in 2016 were, 36.9% of the students responded positively, 19.6% expressed disapproval, 15.4% of students were neutral, and 28.1% responded that they “Did not know/were uncertain/had no basis to judge.” The aggregate for this year is, 77% of the students responded positively, two percent expressed disapproval, 6% of students were neutral, and 15% responded that they “Did not know/were uncertain/had no basis to judge.”

Institutional Steps

It is evident that the actions articulated in the report from last cycle of the survey in 2016 have had a positive effect on our students’ perceptions related to sexual assault and misconduct. In addition to the seven recommendations put forward in the previous report from 2016, over 800 people (500 first year high school graduates and 300 parents) were exposed to a comprehensive overview of the Title IX Policy and Procedures by the College Title IX Coordinator during the FY 2018 New Student and Parent Convocation.

Goals for next year:

- Continue to focus on new students and parents
- Continue to promote Safe Colleges online training during the year
- Continue the inclusion of fall and spring focused events on Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention, Title IX, and Wellness workshops to be offered:
 - Bystander Intervention Training
 - Domestic Abuse Support
 - Special focus on Veterans
 - Identifying and Avoiding High Risk Behaviors
 - Understanding Sexual Orientation
 - Inclusive Language involving Sexual Identity
- Wellness Fairs offered each semester including community organizations with relevant support and information offering:
 - Education
 - Advocacy
 - Empowerment
 - Social Change
- Continue to support the Director of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion to offer more student focused discussions and sessions on issues of Sexual Assault, Bullying, Harassment, and Gender Equity
- Continue to be present 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

Survey Administration

Garrett College administered the Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey via Survey Monkey (<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/ClimateSurveyGC>). The same survey tool that was utilized for the 2016 submission was used in 2017 to gather more data to assist in the development of more programs related to sexual assault and identify areas of improvement. Before the 2018 survey administration, the College added an additional section on experiences that was recommended by MHEC. Additionally, the College added the contact information for the campus Title IX Coordinator and campus resources at the end of the survey so that respondents have the information readily available. Shelley Menear, Coordinator of Safety, Security and Compliance, sent an email to all College students on April 9, 2018 explaining the purpose of the survey and requesting their participation; she sent a follow-up email on April 16, 2018. To combat low response turnout from prior survey administration and encourage participation, an incentive was offered.

Of the approximately 578 undergraduate students enrolled for the spring 2018 semester, we received 18 responses as of the close of the survey, April 27, 2018, which corresponds to a response rate of 3.1% (down 53% from 2016). Although we have 93 African American students (16.1% of the undergraduates), only two (1%) responded to the survey. Of the 463 white undergraduate students, 13 students (2.8%) completed the survey. Sixty-four percent of the respondents were female students. Only three residential students completed the survey. Due to the administration of several spring surveys including CCSSE (Community College Survey of Student Engagement) and CAS (College Alcohol Survey), the overall respondent population is low even though we provided incentives to encourage students to respond. The fact that many students do not respond to their Garrett College email is also a factor. The small respondent pool makes it difficult to interpret the survey findings and understand the students concerns. It is therefore difficult 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.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

Concerning safety on the campus and the general campus climate, 66.7% of the respondents feel safe at Garrett College (an increase of 3% from 2016 and 4% from 2017). The percentage of respondents who were neutral was 25% (a decrease of approximately 11% from 2016). Regarding the general campus climate, 61% of students feel campus faculty, staff, and administrators treat them fairly; however, this is a 13% decrease from the 2016 submission. When asked if they feel a part of the College, 44% of respondents strongly agreed (a decrease of 1% from 2017 and 17% from 2016). From the data, we can deduce that feelings of safety on campus have increased slightly; however, overall campus climate has decreased. Given the small proportion of responses in comparison to the overall number of enrolled students, again we struggle with determining accurate perceptions.

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 73% (7% lower than 2016) 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. Five of the respondents had no basis to judge how

Garrett College would handle an incident of sexual assault or misconduct. Respondents felt Garrett would take reports seriously and do its best to maintain confidentiality. Out of the 18 respondents, two students appeared to have concerns about how Garrett College would handle an incident and protect a person's privacy.

In examining perceptions around training and education, over 72% of the respondents confirmed written or verbal information from Garrett College regarding the definition of sexual assault/misconduct and relationship violence. Of the respondents, 6.25% (1 student) said they did not know Garrett College had an Anti-Harassment and Discrimination policy, and 18.75% (3 students) were unsure. These percentages should be higher since the Student Handbook and College Catalog explicitly describes this policy and other related policies and receive notification at the beginning of each semester. Students are also required (effective Fall 2017) to complete an online primary prevention program called *'Not Anymore'*, which provides valuable information regarding Title IX Policy, sexual misconduct, and bystander intervention. Seventy-four students completed the *'Not Anymore'* program during the 2016-17 school year while 212 completed during the 2017-18 school year. Participation in this program for this school year was good, and the College is looking for methods to increase participation among students. Many of these students commented that the program was informative and provided a greater understanding of the topics. In addition, the comments the College receives from the students who complete this program provide a better understanding of perceptions and what students are looking for in regard to training and education around sexual violence.

Institutional Steps

As a result of the 2016 submission data, Garrett College has increased its prevention education and awareness programming and activities and continually works to meet the needs of the students. 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 (an increase from twice per month from the 2016 submission) during the school year offering education and activities, as well as private counseling services. Other updates since the 2016 submission in partnership with the Dove Center include a first performance of the Vagina Monologues in February 2018, annually conducting "Escalation" training for athletes and residential students, and holding "Consent Revolution" in recognition of SAAM (yearly beginning Spring 2017).

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, we may 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 2018 submission and the "Not Anymore" training to incorporate the following topics into programs: family members who abuse; clarification of reporting mechanism; dating violence; impact of trauma; self-defense tactics; 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: 2018

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 15, 2016 (first day of summer session) through May 12, 2018 (commencement), Hagerstown Community College (HCC) received no reports of any incidences related to sexual assault or other sexual misconduct.

In February 2018, HCC sent via Target X to all registered full-time and part-time credit students aged 18 and older (3,352) a link to the Sexual Assault and Misconduct Campus Climate Survey in SurveyMonkey. 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 SurveyMonkey 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. Consistent with the 2016 survey administration, a reminder email was sent via TargetX one week later.

There were 324 students who clicked on the link, and of those, 74.4 percent (241) completed the survey. There was a significant increase in survey responses compared to 2016's survey.

	2016 Survey	2018 Survey
FT and PT Students	3,435	3,352
Interacted with Survey	172	324
Survey Responses	121	241
Overall Response Rate	3.5%	7.2%
Response Rate of Those That Interacted	70.3%	74.4%

Of those respondents, 55.0 percent were full-time students, 61.6 percent were aged 18 to 24, 74.4 percent were female, and 89.6 percent were white. This is reflective of the composition of the HCC student body and consistent with the 2016 survey, with the exception that full-time students account for less than half of the student population.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

According to responses, 94.2 percent feel welcome on campus, 90.4 percent feel safe, and 93.3 percent feel that HCC employees are genuinely concerned about the welfare of students. These responses are consistent with the 2016 survey.

However, there was a decline amongst the survey respondents in terms of HCC police officers' presence on campus: 72.2 percent of those responding strongly agree/agree the officers are present on campus, down from 89.8 percent in 2016.

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, 93.6 percent felt the college would report the incident to local law enforcement officials (compared to 96.6% in 2016), 92.4 percent felt that the report would be taken seriously (compared to 93.3% in 2016), and 90.2 percent feel that HCC will make appropriate referrals to counseling or mental health agencies.

In terms of questions related to reporting/contacting campus officials for help, responses were somewhat consistent with 2016's survey and indicate that HCC needs to improve information sharing with students. Almost half of the respondents (49.6 percent) indicated they strongly agreed/agreed that they know who to contact on campus for help, while 44.3 percent know what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual assault on campus. This correlates with the low number of responses (105 or 45.9 percent) related to whether students received written or verbal information from college personnel regarding sexual assault, its prevention, where to seek help, and Title IX protections.

Institutional Steps

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 made college officials more aware of the greater need for information sharing and awareness training related to sexual assault and relationship violence. The college is committed to reviewing efforts from 2016-2018 to 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, 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. New initiatives include sharing Title IX Sexual Misconduct information in a new 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), more 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 in the coming year will include more signage across campus more 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.

Particular focus in the year ahead will be made on ensuring more students are aware of resources and knowing what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual misconduct. A detailed, cross-campus review of the Campus Climate Survey results will take place prior to the start of the new academic year.

Harford Community College

Introduction and Methodology

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 2018. The survey used was the same as that used in 2016: a modified version of the Maryland Higher Education Commission Model Survey instrument. The College decided in 2016 not to include *Section Three: Experiences* as it did not want respondents to think that their responses to the survey would amount to reporting of an assault or other crime when, in fact, anonymity in taking the survey was assured.

The Harford Community College Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey was administered using an online survey tool to all enrolled credit students age 18 and older during the month of February, 2018. The survey was delivered via email to all students, with several email reminders sent throughout the month. A link to the survey was also posted on the students' online portal. The total survey population was 4,830 students; 506 responses were received for a response rate of 10.5%; the overall response rate in 2016 was 19.5%. As in 2016, female respondents were overrepresented in the responding population, with 75.5% female respondents versus 58% of the credit student population. Similarly, full-time students were overrepresented, with 53.7% full-time respondents versus 33.2% of the full-time credit student population. As in the prior administration, the majority of respondents live at home with parents or guardian—85.1% in 2018 and 86.2% in 2016. 69.6% of the total respondents were aged 18-24. This report reflects the responses of this 18-24-year-old target population.

Campus Safety and Climate

Respondents feel safe, included, and cared for on the HCC campus. 85.8% agreed or strongly agreed with the statement “I feel safe on this campus” (Q4). This is down slightly from the 2016 level of 88.9%. Three-quarters of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement “[t]he College does enough to protect the safety of students” (Q5). This is a slight increase over the 2016 level of 72.7%. Students continue to believe that HCC employees are concerned about their welfare (Q4) with 72.6% respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing. An overwhelming majority of respondents, 91.4%, agree or strongly agree that “instructors and other HCC employees treat students fairly” (Q4). This comports with the 2016 level of 92.5% for the same question. Most respondents also feel that they are valued in the classroom/learning environment (94.5%) and that instructors and employees respect what students think (92.7%, both Q4).

Reporting and Response

The majority of survey respondents report that they would be likely to tell campus authorities about a sexual assault (88.9%), an increase over the 2016 level of 85.8%. In addition, about three-quarters of respondents stated that they would call police or campus authorities if they witnessed someone bothering someone else (76.5%) and that they would not support a friend who forced someone else to have sex (75.2%, Q8). Nearly all respondents would intervene on behalf of someone who was incapacitated (94.4%) or would go with a friend to authorities if the friend reported having been assaulted (95.2%, Q8). These affirmative responses on Q8 are nearly all higher than those in 2016. While most of the slight increases in overall survey

response is not statistically significant, the increases in affirmative responses to 3 of the 4 parts of question 8 *are* significant. This may indicate truly increased confidence in campus authorities' ability to appropriately handle a report and increase in understanding on the part of students.

Survey respondents report that the campus would handle a crisis well (71.3%); that it responds rapidly (63%); and that it does enough to protect the safety of students (74.4%, Q5).

Additionally, while the 2018 affirmative response is slightly lower than in 2016, the majority of respondents believe the College would take any report of sexual assault or violence seriously (84.4%, Q6). Over 80% of respondents also believe the College would maintain privacy; would forward as appropriate to investigators such as local police; would protect the safety of and support the individual making the report; and would address factors that may have led to the assault or violence (Q6). Nearly 80%—79.2%—of respondents believe HCC would handle the report fairly (Q6). In all cases for question 6, the response of “unsure” increased over the 2016 survey results. This may point to a need for the College to enhance its efforts toward continuing prevention education for students.

Action Steps

Survey respondents generally feel safe on campus and have high confidence in campus authorities to handle sexual assault reports capably, promptly, and correctly. There are opportunities for the College to enhance its programs and initiatives designed to promote a safe environment. For example, the increased responses of “Unsure” on Question 6 points to a need for ongoing, iterative education for its students. In addition, nearly 21% of respondents report that it is likely or very likely that a student making a report would be labeled in a negative way, and 28.2% of respondents report that it is likely or very likely that the alleged offender or friends of the offender would try to retaliate against the person making the report (Q7). These numbers are much higher than the College would like to see, and again, point to the need for ongoing education.

The College aspires to have its students feel that *all* HCC employees are concerned about their welfare, so the response of only 72.6% who agree or strongly agree with the statement “I think other [non-faculty] HCC employees are genuinely concerned about my welfare” (Q4) needs further attention. Additionally, as 19 students disagreed with the statement “I feel like I am part of this college,” the College needs to continue working on assuring that all students feel connected, engaged, and informed. As the College embarks upon a period of reflection, redirection, and reorganization under the auspices of Achieving the Dream and a new Strategic Plan, a greater understanding of how to bring more College resources to bear on these issues will be included.

Last, the College plans to pursue several new initiatives starting with the 2018-19 academic year which are designed to enhance victim assistance and sexual assault prevention and education programming. First, the College applied for a Department of Justice-Office of Violence Against Women grant for funds to support a program coordinator whose foci will include (a) enhancing partnerships with local law enforcement and community agencies who assist victims of sexual assault and domestic violence, (b) assist sexual assault victims and ensure they receive the necessary campus and community resources, and (c) contribute towards enhancing sexual assault prevention and education on campus. The College will receive word in late August whether the grant application is approved.

The College is also setting aside funds (a) to create a peer education program – utilizing trained students to help staff conduct peer to peer programming, and (b) to purchase an online education program, Everfi, which provides modules on bystander intervention, sexual assault, and domestic violence issues. This is seen as another means to reach students through programming besides face-to-face instruction. All new initiatives will be evaluated for quality of instruction and in what ways knowledge among students is increased.

**Howard Community College
Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey Report - May 31, 2018
Survey Administration**

Dr. Hetherington, 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 12, 2018, the president emailed the 5,587 students attending HCC during the spring semester who were between the ages of 18-24 years old. This is 60.1% of the spring semester student body. The message contained the link to the web survey form. Over the next three weeks, Dr. Hetherington made two further email appeals for participation. This is the same process and survey as used in 2016.

After three appeals, 254 students responded; 1 person was not over 18. This report is based on the 253 valid respondents; 2.7% of the spring population and 5% of the sample selected for the survey. Therefore, we have established a 95% confidence level with a confidence interval of +/-6%. The respondent pool contained students representative (gender, race, ethnicity) of the overall sample and spring student composition although a slightly higher percent of females answered and more students chose not to identify their race.

	Respondents	18-24 Year Olds in Spring Semester	All Spring Semester Students
Gender			
Male	29.8%	46.3%	39.9%
Female	67.3%	47.7%	53.2%
Transgender/Unknown	2.9%	6.4%	6.9%
Racial/Ethnic Group			
American Indian/Native American	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
Asian	15.3%	14.6%	14.1%
Black/African American	17.7%	26.5%	31.0%
Hispanic/Latino	15.5%	13.3%	10.9%
Native Hawaiian/Other/Pacific-Islander	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%
White	48.8%	35.4%	35.5%
2 or more races	7.7%	6.3%	5.0%
Unknown	9.4%	3.3%	4.3%

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. 78.5% of the respondents chose agreed or strongly agreed when asked if they felt safe on this campus. 76.9% said “I am happy to be at this college”. 81% strongly agreed or agreed that faculty, staff, and administrators respect what students on this campus think. 79.9% of the respondents agreed or strongly agreed that they feel valued in the classroom/learning environment and that the faculty, staff, and administrators at this school treat students fairly. 73.5% reported that faculty are genuinely concerned about their welfare and 59% thought administrators are genuinely concerned about

their welfare. Since many of these students are fairly new to campus, it was not surprising that only 36.8% felt “close to people on this campus” and 26% disagreed or strongly disagreed. These results are comparable to those in the 2016 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.	4.9%	27.3%	67.8%
The college responds rapidly in difficult situations.	3.9%	35.6%	60.5%
College officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner.	2.5%	31.4%	66.2%
The college does enough to protect the safety of students.	5.9%	22.9%	71.2%
Question 7			
The college would take the report seriously.	4.1%	17.0%	79.0%
The college would do its best to maintain the privacy of the individual making the report.	1.8%	13.5%	84.8%
If requested by the individual, the college would forward the report to criminal investigators (for example, the police).	3.5%	18.1%	78.4%
The college would take steps to protect the safety of the individual making the report.	3.5%	21.1%	75.4%
The college would support the individual making the report.	1.8%	21.8%	76.5%
The college would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault and sexual violence.	6.4%	20.5%	73.1%
The college would handle the report fairly.	3.5%	24.6%	71.9%

As in 2016, the students were confident that the college would be highly responsive.

Institutional Steps

Based upon the 2016 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 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, 73.1% of the respondents reported that they had already received information or education about sexual assault. 93% 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: the definition of sexual assault (69.9%), how to report a sexual assault (43.4%), where to go to get help if someone you know has been sexually assaulted (37.2%), Title IX protections against sexual assault (70.8%), and how to help prevent sexual assault (41.6%).

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.	33.9%	14.6%	51.5%
b. I understand what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual assault at the college.	35.3%	22.4%	42.4%
c. If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to make a report of sexual assault.	35.7%	19.3%	45.0%

Although most students knew where to get help and where to make a report and 42.4% understood what happened when a report is made to the college, there is room for improvement in this area since a 33.9% of the students did not. Hence the college will continue its sexual misconduct information and training campaigns.

Montgomery College

Survey Administration

Montgomery College (MC) revised its 2016 instrument based on the MHEC model survey and institutional priorities. A subcommittee of the Title IX Advisory Committee, in consultation with the Office of Institutional Research and Effectiveness, revised its 2016 survey to condense prevalence questions, expand bystander behavior questions, and reduce demographic questions.

The survey was administered using the same online survey software used in 2016 and was open February 1- 28, 2018. Invitations to participate in the survey were sent by email to all 20,973 credit-bearing students. A survey event was also held on each campus, and pizza vouchers were provided as incentives for participation.

In addition, academic department chairs identified forty course sections in which to administer the survey. MC faculty were also encouraged to promote student participation and received regular emails about the climate survey throughout its administration period.

MC Credit Student Census vs. Respondent Census

	MC Pop. Size Spring 2018 (%)	Survey Pop. Size Spring 2018 (%)
Race/Ethnicity		
Black/Afr.	5732 (28.1%)	268 (22.6%)
Hispanic	5115 (25.1%)	257 (21.6)
White	4893 (24.0%)	281 (23.7%)
Asian	2376 (11.7%)	128 (10.8%)
Unknown	2148 (10.5%)	146 (20.1)
Multi-race	609 (2.9%)	98 (7.8%)
Native Am/Pacific Is.	100 (.5%)	15 (1.3%)
Gender		
Female	11,319 (53.9%)	688 (57.9%)
Male	9654 (46.0%)	405 (34.1%)
Other	n/a	95 (7.9%)
Age Range		
18 to 24	13,463 (64.1%)	866 (74.2%)
25 and over	6881 (32.8%)	280 (23.9%)
17 and under	629 (2.9%)	21* (1.7%)
Total	20,973	1188

*Students were not eligible to participate in survey. The survey response rate was 1188(5.6%).

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

The number and wording of questions relating to climate and safety perception differed in 2016 and 2018, so a direct comparison cannot be made in some specific areas. However, most students in 2018 (mean 81.4%) and 2016 (mean 65.1%) agreed they feel safe and respected on campus. When participants were asked how much they agree with the statement, “I feel safe on this campus” we saw a considerable improvement from 62.5% (2016) to 82.8% (2018).

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

When assessing MC’s Training and Readiness, in 2018, Q8 (and 2016, Q5) 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 Q8 (2018) to Q5 (2016) Responses	2018 Responses (%)	2016 Responses (%)	% Change
Student Code of Conduct	556 (57.9%)	1071 (55.6%)	2.3
How to report an incident of sexual misconduct	324 (33.7%)	431 (22.4%)	11.3
Where to go to get help if someone you know experiences sexual misconduct	280 (29.1%)	421 (21.8%)	7.3
The definitions of types of sexual assault	270 (28.1%)	441 (22.9%)	5.2
Title IX protections against sexual misconduct	259 (27.0%)	459 (23.8%)	3.2
How to help prevent sexual misconduct	242 (25.2%)	414 (21.5%)	3.7
None of the above	268 (27.9%)	582 (30.2%)	-2.3

The results suggest a much larger percentage of students in 2018 know how to report an incident of sexual misconduct than in 2016. Also, more students know where to go for help in the event of sexual misconduct. Slightly more respondents can define the various types of sexual misconduct. The results on all the others show slight increases.

In addition, when assessing support for persons reporting assault, Q2 in 2016 and Q9 in 2018 provide a comparison:

Comparison of Q9 (2018) to Q2 (2016) Responses*	2018 Responses (%)	2016 Responses (%)	% Change
If a friend or I experienced sexual misconduct, I know where to go to get help on campus.	524 (54.8%)	1000 (51.6%)	3.2
I understand what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual misconduct at Montgomery College.	430 (45.0%)	883 (45.4%)	-0.5
I would know where to go to make a report of sexual misconduct.	497 (52.2%)	896 (46.3%)	!E4 Is Not In Table

*Combined Agree and Strongly Agree

There were increases in the first and third items while the scores on the second remained virtually flat.

The 2018 survey measures student perception of their willingness to seek assistance from MC Offices and local community resources. Students reported a 54.9% likelihood that they would seek assistance from MC’s Title IX Office. The 2016 survey does not provide a direct comparison, however it indicates awareness of the Title IX office was only 35.2%. The 2018 data indicates that students have greater awareness and likelihood of seeking assistance from the MC Title IX office, which is our primary office responsible for investigating misconduct.

Institutional Steps

While respondents in 2016 indicated MC would be responsive to any reports of sexual violence, the results also showed students lacked information and education about sexual misconduct and the process for reporting and handling sexual misconduct cases. Therefore, MC developed and disseminated educational resources such as *A Resource Guide on Sexual Misconduct: Campus Policies, Procedures, and Victim Services*, and Title IX resource cards that provide instructions for reporting and seeking support services. As a result, the 2018 survey shows a larger percentage of students have received information regarding sexual misconduct and know how to report sexual misconduct.

MC also responded to the 2016 survey with a number of activities, services, and programs targeting sexual violence. We piloted consent workshops on all three campuses, hosted presentations on sexual violence and healthy masculinity, and implemented a bystander intervention program, adapted from Prevention Innovations Research Center Bringing in the Bystander (BITB) Program. Forty-seven faculty and staff have been trained as facilitators, offering 90-minute trainings as part of classroom instruction and delivering it to all athletes, student leaders, and students participating in clubs. This program has shown positive results; on a scale of 1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree, after receiving the training students are more likely to agree that if they or a friend experienced sexual misconduct, that they know where to go to get help on campus (pre-test mean 3.3/post-test mean 4.4); that they know where to go to make a report of sexual misconduct (pre-test mean 2.8/post-test mean 4.5); and that they can be effective bystanders who change the course of action without direct confrontation (pre-test mean 2.8/post-test mean 4.5). Additionally, MC introduced a bystander social marketing campaign, “*Know Your Power.*” Posters were put up in selected areas on campuses, and the 2018 survey results indicate slightly more than a majority of respondents, 51.3%, identified having seen posters about sexual misconduct as the primary means of learning about sexual misconduct.

In Fall 2016, MC joined NASPA’s Culture of Respect Initiative: *Ending Campus Sexual Violence*, a campus mobilization program that guides institutional stakeholders through a step-by-step program to improve their efforts to prevent and respond to campus sexual violence. In response to a comprehensive evaluation of policies, practices and services, as well as recommendations from Culture of Respect, MC tasked working groups with making evidence-based strategic improvements on institutional responses to and prevention of sexual violence. Subgroups will continue working through Fall 2018, at which point MC will complete the original evaluation survey once again to measure progress. At the conclusion of the two-year project period, we anticipate there will be measurable improvements in policies, training, services and prevention education efforts.

In light of the 2018 survey results and work being done in the Culture of Respect, MC will most likely take the following actions:

- Sustain and expand upon MC’s Bystander Intervention Program into classroom and extracurricular activities.

Expand information and educational resources through integration with MC’s New Student Orientation program.

Prince George's Community College
Campus Climate Survey 2018
Part 1: Survey Administration

The target population for this survey was students who were 18 years or older and taking credit courses for Fall 2017 and Spring 2018. A total of 13,784 students met this criterion and received a 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 to anyone who did not respond initially. In total, 537 students responded to the survey (432 complete and 105 partial) resulting in a 3.9% response rate. A contributing factor to the low response rate was due to the surveys going into student's junk mail folder instead of their inbox. 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. To encourage participation, students who completed the survey were entered into a raffle to win one of four \$50 gift cards from Target. Since the last administration of the survey, we expanded our pool of students to include all students over the age of 18, added questions that are more applicable to our student population, and removed outdated questions that were no longer applicable.

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.

Respondent population comparison to the general student population

Similar to the college student population as a whole (62.3%), a larger proportion of the survey respondents were females (77.3%). While the majority of the college student population (71.0%) are Black or African American, 65.0% of the survey respondents fell into that category. Asian (6.2%), Hispanic (17.1%), and White (6.0%) survey completers were overrepresented in comparison to all students at the institution (Asian – 4.0%, Hispanic – 12.0%, White – 4.0%). The respondent population also had more representation from full-time students (49.3% full-time vs. 44.1% part-time) than the general population at the college which is predominately part-time (27.0% full-time vs. 73.0% part-time).

Part 2: Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

This year the students were not specifically asked about the general campus climate, but the survey captured their experiences on campus regarding inappropriate behaviors on campus (e.g. making sexist jokes, being sent offensive sexual materials, etc.). Participants were 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).

Incidents/Experiences on Campus

- Sexist remarks or jokes in your presence.

- Inappropriate comments about your or somebody else's body or appearance in your presence.
- Crude sexual things to you, or tried to get you to talk about sexual matters when you didn't want to.
- E-mailed, texted, or used social media to send offensive sexual jokes, stories, or pictures to you.
- Bribing with some sort of reward if you agreed to engage in a romantic relationship with that person.

The survey results for each question were calculated based on the number of participants who provided at least one answer. The results indicated that across those behaviors, 80.3% of respondents have never experienced sexist remarks (N=427), 74.5% never experienced inappropriate comments about their or somebody else's body or appearance (N=427), 89.4% were never a subject to crude sexual remarks (N=424), 93.2% had never been emailed or texted offensive sexual jokes, stories, or picture (N=427), and 96.7% were never bribed to engage in a romantic relationship (N=425). Compared to the previous administration of this survey, a greater percentage of respondents reported having never experienced each of these types of incidents or behaviors on campus in 2018 (67.0%; N=427) than in 2016 (55.5%; N=364).

Other Experiences on Campus

Another survey question asked if the student experienced any unwanted sexual violence or unwanted sexual contact on campus such as kissing, touching, harassment, stalking, etc. A total of 425 students answered this question. A total of 93.0% indicated they had not experienced any unwanted sexual violence or unwanted sexual contact, 2.8% indicated they preferred not to answer, and 4.2% (18 students) indicated they have had such experiences. Of those who had such experiences, 8 reported no prior relationship with the person committing the offense. Of the 18 respondents, 3 indicated they reported the incident and the colleges' process helped a little. When asked about campus safety (N=425) in the event of a crisis, 49.1% of the survey respondents *agree* or *strongly agreed* that the college does provide appropriate safety and protection for students. Another 41.4% were undecided.

Part 3: 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:

- The definition of sexual assault
- How to report a sexual assault
- 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
- How to intervene if they were a bystander

The survey results for each question were calculated based on the number of participants who provided at least one answer. Of those who answered this question (N=516), 61.4 % indicated they had not received any information about any of the topics listed above. The remaining 38.6% indicated they did receive information on at least one of these topics. The most common way respondents indicated they received sexual misconduct information or training was at their new student orientation. Of the respondents that indicated they received sexual misconduct training or

information on various topics, 76.2% - 94.6% indicated that those trainings or information were *useful* or *very useful*. In addition to the education and training, participants were asked to rate the institution's preparedness to handle sexual misconduct cases. The questions referred to students' perceptions of the colleges' actions, such as *would the college take the report seriously* to *whether the college would take action to address the factors that may have led to the sexual assault or sexual violence*. The majority of students (64.4%-76.2%) indicated that it was *likely* or *very likely* that the institution would handle a sexual assault or misconduct case appropriately based on the questions they were asked. While perceptions remain the same regarding these statements around how the college would respond, more students (21.2% to 30.4%) reported that they were not sure if the institution would act appropriately compared to the 2016 Climate Survey results which were 16.8% to 21.2%.

Students were also asked their perceptions of how the college would respond in the event of a crisis on campus. Of those who responded (N=425), 56.3% *agree or strongly agree* that the college will handle it well, 42.3% *agree or strongly agree* that the college would respond rapidly, and 48.0% *agree or strongly agree* that college officials will handle the incidents in a fair and responsible manner. Many respondents neither agreed nor disagreed with these questions (35.2%-49.3%).

Part 4: Institutional Steps

It is clear that continued effort is needed to bring awareness of resources and elevate a sense of safety concerning crisis situations. Since our last survey cycle in 2016 various improvements have been implemented to include being awarded a joint partnership with the Prince George's County Family Justice Center. This partnership allowed our institution to hire a Trauma Therapist/Victim Advocate. Having a fully staffed Wellness Center has afforded the institution the opportunity to host two sexual assault pop up events this semester. During the sexual assault pop up event, the Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards hosted a table with information on Title IX to include an information video, the Violence Prevention Center, and Campus Safety. These events were hosted on February 14th and April 11, 2018. Additionally, the Office of Student Conduct and the Violence Prevention Center have start conducted presentations at the Student Governance Association Board meetings and the Student Town Hall meetings each semester. The results of this survey confirm the need for the institution to continue to provide college-wide awareness of the support services the college provides related to these topics. Based on interest and participation, the monthly sexual assault pop-ups will continue. Lastly, discussions to create a short orientation video to introduce new students to the support services Prince George's Community College have available related to these topics have begun.

Wor-Wic Community College

Survey Administration

In November 2017, students enrolled in the college's Fundamentals of College Study course (SDV 100) were invited to respond to the Wor-Wic Community College Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey. The survey participants were between the ages of 18 to 24 years old. The Fundamentals of College Study course is designed to introduce students to information and habits to facilitate academic success at the college level. The college requires all new students who are attending college for the first time to take the course in the first term of enrollment.

Students in 21 sections of SDV 100 were surveyed regarding their perceptions related to safety and sexual assault. Paper surveys were administered in the classroom and students younger than 18 years old were asked not to participate. Of the 558 students between 18 to 24 years old taking the course, 259 responded, resulting in a 46.4 percent response rate. The 259 respondents represented 15.8 percent of all students 18 to 24 years old (1,641) enrolled in the fall of 2017. Race and gender breakdowns 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 percent confidence level and a 5.6 percent margin of error.

The survey results and institutional actions to be taken in response to these results are organized into three areas based on the guidance provided in the Institutional Guidelines for the Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey provided by MHEC:

- Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate
- Perception of Institution's Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence
- Institutional Steps

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, those who agreed or strongly agreed:

255 students (98.5%)	agreed that employees respect what students think
253 students (97.7%)	agreed that they feel welcome on campus
250 students (96.9%)	agreed that employees treat students fairly
250 students (96.5%)	agreed that they feel safe on campus
246 students (95.3%)	agreed that public safety officers are present on campus
241 students (93.1%)	agreed that 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, and they almost unanimously agreed that employees respect

what students think, that they are made to feel welcome on campus, and that employees treat students fairly.

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.

The following survey questions provided the most relevant information regarding perceptions of the institution’s readiness and ability to address issues of sexual violence:

- The college is prepared to handle a crisis
- The college would issue a timely warning of a crisis or incident to students
- The college would provide the victim with referrals to appropriate counseling, mental health or other agencies

Of the respondents, those who agreed or strongly agreed:

220 students (98.2%)	agreed the college would make sure that local law enforcement agencies were contacted for crimes occurring on campus
204 students (97.1%)	agreed the college would issue a timely warning of a crisis or incident to students
205 students (96.2%)	agreed college officials would handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner
197 students (92.9%)	agreed 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, those who agreed or strongly agreed:

256 students (98.8%)	agreed the college would take the report seriously
256 students (98.8%)	agreed the college would report the incident to local law enforcement officials, if requested by the victim
251 students (96.9%)	agreed the college would provide the victim with referrals to appropriate counseling, mental health or other agencies
248 students (95.8%)	agreed 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, those who agreed or strongly agreed:

223 students (88.8%)	agreed that victims or witnesses can report crimes by sending a confidential text message to the college's public safety department
206 students (80.5%)	agreed they understood what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual assault at the college
200 students (78.1%)	agreed that if they or a friend were assaulted, they would know who to contact

The results seem to indicate that Wor-Wic students who are 18-24 years old have a very positive perception of the college's ability to respond to a crisis, give timely notification and to contact local law enforcement officials. They also have confidence in the college to handle a report of sexual assault, and to ensure that the victim's confidentiality is protected. However, a lower percentage of students know what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual assault at the college, and who to contact if they or someone they know are assaulted.

Results have improved in those areas that were weakest during the last survey. The percentage of students that have knowledge about whether victims can report crimes confidentially and understand what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual assault have increased since the last report.

Institutional Steps

While perceptions of campus climate are very positive and students have confidence in the college to properly respond to cases of sexual assault, more work is needed to ensure that students understand who to contact and the nature of the process in incidents of sexual assault.

In the last reporting cycle, additional emphasis in the Fundamentals of College Study (SDV 100) course was placed on both who to contact and what happens after a sexual assault is reported. In our Student Engagement area, campus activities were added to bring awareness to sexual violence including a full week of "Break the Silence" activities. At all student activities surrounding this issue, contact information and the process for how to report sexual assault were communicated.

In the coming year, we will continue to strengthen our awareness and educational activities surrounding sexual assault. With new legislation requiring modification to our Title IX and sexual assault hearing processes, we will be doing more awareness activities and communication to make sure that students understand how our processes work. In addition, turnover in our Counseling area and the hiring of a new Counselor will bring new energy to our awareness efforts.

PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Bowie State University

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

This report was prepared 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 survey was conducted before the March 1, 2018 deadline, and the results are shared below in accordance with MHEC reporting guidelines.

Survey Administration

Bowie State University's (BSU) Office of Equity Compliance (OEC) in conjunction with the Office of Planning, Analysis and Accountability (OPAA) reviewed the MHEC Guidelines, developed a survey plan, administered the survey, analyzed the results and prepared recommendations for action. After reviewing the Guidelines provided by MHEC and discussing various survey administration approaches, it was decided to administer the survey in a multi-modal distribution to maximize the reach. The majority of respondents completed the instrument online. However, a paper version of the survey was created for administration at locations where an online administration was not feasible. A graduate student in OEC entered the responses from the paper version in the online instrument. The survey was developed using the MHEC Model Survey Instrument as a template by a committee consisting of representatives from Residence Life, Student Affairs, Athletics, International Student Services, and the Wellness Center.

The survey yielded 538 responses with 465 online responses and 73 paper responses (which were manually entered into the online instrument by the OEC graduate student). The responses represent 15.4% of the student population (UG=8.1%; Grad=14.3%) enrolled as of the spring 2018 term census date. Respondents are representative of the population (gender, race/ethnicity, enrollment status). This was a substantial change from the 2016 cycle which was a paper survey administered in the classroom, and therefore a representative sample of participants at the course-level only. To improve both the likelihood of participation and the variety of respondents this survey cycle, a stratified random sample of spring 2018 enrolled students was drawn and was representative of freshmen, sophomores, juniors, seniors, and graduate students. The survey was sent electronically to 2,069 enrolled students. Additionally, the survey was administered in paper form at several events. These events included, but were not limited to, resident assistant staff meetings, residence hall meetings, and sporting events. The survey was open from February 7 – February 28, 2018. OPAA sent multiple electronic reminders of the survey's availability, and request for participation.

The survey findings described in this report examine all responses and compared 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.

Safety on Campus and General Campus Climate

Question 43f, "I feel safe on this campus," was selected as the indicator for students' perception of overall campus safety. Of the respondents, 83.8% agreed or strongly agreed that they felt safe on BSU's campus. Only 12.1% disagreed with this statement. This was significantly higher than the last administration in which 68% of respondents felt safe on campus. When examining gender or types of residential housing, there was no statistical difference in responses. There was a significant difference from respondents who expressed having experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past. Those students expressed a lower level of safety on campus, 64.1% agreed or strongly agreed they felt safe on BSU's campus and 21.6% disagreed with the statement.

Approximately seventy-nine percent (78.5%) of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that they feel a part of the University community, and 5% of respondents strongly disagreed. Again, a significant difference exists for respondents who reported a sexual incident, with 68.6% agree or strongly agree regarding their feeling safe on campus.

Seventy-seven percent of students agreed or strongly agreed that the University cares more about its students than its reputation, 23% disagree. Those students who reported a sexual incident with 47.6% agree or strongly agree with the statement and 32% disagree and 20.4% strongly disagree.

Institutional Readiness and Responsiveness

Questions 44a – 44e addressed respondents' perception of how BSU would respond to crises and incidents. Eighty-three (83.2%) percent of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that the campus has a plan in place. There were not significant differences in the responses based on gender or residential status. Those who had experienced unwanted sexual contact since coming to BSU expressed higher levels of disagreement (29.8%).

Nearly 84% (83.5%) of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that the University would follow its plan in a crisis situation. There were not significant differences in the responses based on gender or residential status. Respondents who had experienced unwanted sexual contact since coming to BSU expressed higher levels of disagreement (31.1%) and lower levels of agreement (68.8%).

Nearly three quarters (73%) of respondents strongly agreed or agreed the University would respond rapidly to difficult situations. There were not significant differences in the responses based on gender or residential status. By contrast, respondents who had experienced unwanted sexual contact since coming to BSU had a higher percentage of disagreement in the University's rapid response (48.8%) and lower levels of agreement with this statement (35.7%).

Fifty-six (55.5%) percent of respondents agreed that University officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner, while 14% 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 (27.4%) and lower levels of agreement (47.9%).

Fifty-two (51.8%) percent agreed the University does enough to protect the safety of respondents, 19% disagreed. There were not significant differences in the responses based on gender or type of housing with agreement. However, respondents who had experienced

unwanted sexual contact (42.9%), those who lived on campus (31.5%), and females (27.2%) when compared to all respondents, expressed higher levels of disagreement. Those who had experienced unwanted sexual contact since coming to BSU expressed higher levels of disagreement (27.4%) and lower levels of agreement (47.9%).

Over eighty percent (81.1%) 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; what happens when a report is filed at the University; and where to go to make a report of sexual assault (Q9). The percentage disagreeing with all of the statements among those reporting unwanted sexual contact was consistently higher. Nearly 55% (54.8%) of respondents had heard of the Office of Equity Compliance/Title IX Coordinator (Q10). Positively, the level of awareness of OEC is up significantly from the 2016 survey administration.

Institutional Steps

In 2014, the BSU Office of EEO expanded to include the programming and investigations related to Title IX, and was renamed the Office of Equity Compliance (OEC). OEC works with all members of the University community to design and implement programs that will increase diversity and ensure equal opportunity for students, employees, and applicants for employment or admission.

BSU continues to proactively educate students, faculty, and staff on sexual assault and sexual misconduct prevention, through live training, annual in-person training for Freshman Seminar classes, sponsoring special events, and improving its written materials. To further these efforts, in summer 2016, the University deployed mandatory online interactive training through the vendor -Workplace Answers/Campus Answers. This mandatory training for students, faculty, and staff includes information on Title IX, prevention of all forms of sexual misconduct, including, but not limited to, sexual assault, dating violence, and information on the BSU complaint process, bystander intervention, consent, and links to BSU policies. BSU will continue to bring awareness to the University community through events during Sexual Assault Awareness Month (April), Domestic Violence Month (October), Campus Conversations, Take Back the Night, Clothesline Project, and Consent Workshops.

In January 2018, OEC selected and trained five (5) administrators as Respondent Advisors. The goal is to provide a University resource to support students and faculty who may have to navigate the Title IX investigation process as respondents to a complaint as an extension of the parity we strive for in our investigation process. OEC also launched its social media accounts utilizing both Facebook and Twitter in order to connect with students, faculty, and staff. The social media sites served as our primary method of promoting the April 25, 2018 presentation, “#MeToo, Now What? Sexual Misconduct Reporting 101”, a first of its kind panel discussion on the process for reporting sexual assault. For this effort, OEC partnered with several public resources including a victim advocacy organization, legal services, law enforcement, domestic violence and sexual assault examination trained nurse, and a prosecutor to provide our community with the information they need to feel empowered to report internally and externally their experience with sexual misconduct.

BSU also continues its partnerships with organizations such as Black Women's Blueprint and Men Can Stop Rape, will also continue to utilize Prince George's Hospital Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Center for crisis counseling and victim advocacy.

Coppin State University

No submission.

Frostburg State University

Campus Climate Survey – 2018

Survey Administration and Response Rate

Frostburg State University (the “University” or “FSU”) administered the Campus Climate Survey, named *FSU Student Safety & Experience Survey* from April 2, 2018 until May 5, 2018 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, through its student interns, conducted outreach at the Lane University Center, the central hub of the Frostburg State University campus which plays a pivotal role in student life at Frostburg State. The student interns personally encouraged students to complete the survey. As an incentive to completing the survey, FSU offered 25, \$20 FSU Dining Gift Cards and 10, \$50 Bookstore Gift Cards.

FSU Institutional Research and Development Department analyzed the survey results.

The total direct cost for marketing and incentives for the University’s campus climate survey was \$1000. There are also 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.

Demographic Information

The total undergraduate student population for Academic Year (AY) 2017-2018 was 5073 (2413 male and 2660 female). Survey links were emailed to all 5073 undergraduate students. 528 students completed the campus climate survey, for an overall response rate of 10.4%. Of the students responding to the survey, 61.0% identified as female and 33.8% identified as male; 53.8% identified as White, 28.5% as Black/African American, 3.7% identified as Hispanic or Latino, and 7.4% identified as multi-racial. The demographic characteristics of the sample of undergraduate students who completed the 2018 survey were approximately similar to the demographic profile of the undergraduate population in spring 2018, with a few notable exceptions. Racially/ethnically, the sample closely resembles the population, with approximately 54% of survey respondents and approximately 52% of the population identifying as non-minority. Primary differences between sample and population were in gender identity, where approximately 61% of survey respondents and 52% of the undergraduate population identify as female. 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. One other notable difference between sample and population is the relative underrepresentation of undergraduate students aged 24 years or

older, with approximately 20% of the population being of this group and only 11% of the respondent sample. This difference is likely a function of the relatively large number of part-time adult students who take classes online in programs such as Nursing. Finally, on- versus off-campus residence status was not collected on the 2018 survey so no comparison can be made. For the spring 2018 term, approximately 28% of undergraduate students lived in one FSU's 10 open residence halls.

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, 80.5% reported they feel valued as an individual at the university (Question "Q"2); 84% feel "proud to be a student at FSU" (Q4). 78.1% 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, 96.7% of students agreed with the statement, "I feel safe on campus when I am on campus *during the day*" (Q5), and 83.1% agreed they felt safe on campus *in the evening* (Q6). 80.7% of the students agreed with the statement, "University Police are genuinely concerned about my well-being" (Q 18), and 79.4% agreed with the statement, "University Police are doing all that they can to protect students from harm" (Q16). 82.2% 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. 80.1 % of students agreed that faculty are genuinely concerned about their well-being (Q22) and 81.6% believe faculty "are doing all they can to protect students from harm" (Q20). 70.8% agreed with the statement, "I would reach out to faculty if I felt unsafe in any way (Q23). Further, 79.1% of the students agreed that" faculty treat students fairly" (Q21).

Similarly, 77.3% of the students agreed that "FSU Staff and Administrators are doing all they can to protect students from harm" (Q24). 78.3% agreed that "FSU Staff and Administrators treat students fairly" (Q25.) 67% agreed that they would reach out to FSU Staff and Administrators if they "felt unsafe in any way" (Q27).

The survey results show 60.7% of students believe FSU students "trust one another" (Q13) and 68.5% of FSU students respect one another" (Q14).

In comparing the 2018 administration of the survey to the 2016 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 2018 (80.4% positive) as they did in 2016 (82.2% 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 2018 were on average approximately the same as 2016 (77.6% positive in 2018 vs. 78.8% positive in 2016). Additionally, this pattern held across the same items as related to student perceptions of

University police, with 79.5% positive in 2018 versus 80.1% positive in 2016. However, for FSU faculty, student respondents' perceptions of these same items decreased noticeably from 2016 (87.1% positive) to 2018 (80.3%). Importantly however there were significant increases from 2016 to 2018 in how safe students felt on campus (90.0% positive in 2018 vs. 82.6% positive in 2016) and the extent to which FSU students trust and respect one another (64.7% positive in 2018 vs. 53.5% positive in 2016).

Perceptions of Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Violence

88.3% of the students surveyed believe the University takes the issues of sexual violence and sexual assault seriously (Q90-91). 85.2% believe the University takes issues of relationship violence seriously (Q89). 86.7% believe the University takes issues of physical harassment seriously (Q86), and 67.5% believe the University takes issues of verbal harassment seriously (Q85).

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 (Q 9-10, 16, 18, 27).

In comparison to the 2016 survey in which 84.9% of students believed the University took the issues of sexual violence and sexual assault seriously, the 2018 survey had an increase of 3.4% for a total of 88.3% of the students surveyed, while the percentage of students who responded in the 2016 and 2018 to the question whether the University takes seriously the issue of relationship violence was the same, 85%. Further, as noted above, there were significant increases from 2016 to 2018 in how safe students felt on campus (90.0% positive in 2018 vs. 82.6% positive in 2016). 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 well-being, the results from 2018 were on average approximately the same as the 2016 survey (77.6% positive in 2018 vs. 78.8% positive in 2016).

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. Since the previous survey report in 2016, 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 include *Thinking About It* and *Relating, and Dating, and Communicating*. The online program *Thinking About It* educates students on topics of gender-based harassment and violence. It is required for all incoming students. *Relating, and Dating, and Communicating* is a workshop that incoming students are required to attend. 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 2017, the University offered the workshop 18 times over an 8- day time period.

The University, in response to the NCAA policy instituted in August 2017 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, for the 2017-2018 academic year, all full-time University employees and contractual faculty were required to complete the training program *Intersections*. 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 *Gender-Based Harassment and Violence 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

being considered for annual training for all employees is *Bridges: Taking Action* training/education program from EverFi

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.

Salisbury University

Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey Overview

Survey Administration

Salisbury University conducted a Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey in March 2018. The survey was submitted to all 8,212 students (full- and part-time, degree- and non-degree seeking) enrolled at the time of administration, regardless of where they were based. The questionnaire was largely based on model instruments made available by the federal government in the “Climate Surveys: Useful Tools to Help Colleges and Universities in Their Efforts to Reduce and Prevent Sexual Assault” publication, and the Maryland Higher Education Commission (MHEC). The survey was enhanced by adding Q22: *What sex were you assigned at birth, on your original birth certificate?* Also, the language of Q23 and Q24 (See instrument) was enriched to better capture a more extensive range of sexual and gender identities. To safeguard subject confidentiality/anonymity, the survey was sent out by the Office of University Analysis, Reporting, and Assessment (UARA), who are experts in handling confidential student information and are the only individuals with access to the password-protected survey platform, as well as manually deactivating the option to record IP addresses of subjects through this questionnaire. The online survey was electronically submitted on March 9, 2018, using the UARA's "Survey Monkey" account and had a field period of four weeks, ending on April 5, 2018. Regular reminders were sent out on March 15, March 22, and March 29.

Of the 7,381 undergraduate students surveyed, 801 responded to the survey, which represents 10.9% of this particular population. This is an increase from 2016 where 4.9% of undergraduate students surveyed responded. With regards to graduate students, 831 received the survey, with a total of 55 (6.6% of graduate students) responding. This is an increase from 2016 where 4.2% responded.

The overall direct cost associated with survey administration was \$2000. This cost estimate is based on the distribution of pre-purchased prize incentives to 16 randomly selected survey respondents. The use of Survey Monkey, for which the University already subscribes, would have otherwise cost an additional \$300. Additionally, indirect costs include over 100 personnel hours: an estimated 80 hours related to survey planning, Institutional Review Board (IRB) proposal development, administrative coordination and reporting within the Office of Institutional Equity and an estimated 30 hours related to survey administration and analysis of results within UARA.

Campus Safety and the General Campus Climate

The majority of respondents indicated that they perceive our campus to be safe, and that the University does enough to protect the safety of students. In Q7i, 78.4% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, “I feel safe on this campus.” In Q8d, 61.6% agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, “[t]he University does enough to protect the safety of students.” Q7 provides additional insight regarding the general campus climate. Most responses were positive, with a majority of respondents agreeing/strongly agreeing with the following

statements: “I feel valued in the classroom/learning environment” (83.0%), “I am happy to be at this University” (79.0%), “Faculty, staff, and administrators respect what students on this campus think” (79.5%), “I think faculty is genuinely concerned about my welfare” (75.5%), “The faculty, staff, and administrators at SU treat students fairly” (73.9%), “I feel like I am part of this University” (71.2%), “I feel close to people on this campus” (64.2%), and “I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare” (63.2%). It is worth noting that all of the campus safety and general campus climate responses noted above are higher than the responses received in 2016.

Institutional Response

Q8 advances our understanding of the perceptions of the University’s response to a crisis and other incidents. Most responses were positive, with a majority of respondents agreeing/strongly agreeing with the following statements: “If a crisis happened on campus, the University would handle it well” (60.3%), “The University responds rapidly in difficult situations” (54.2%), “The University does enough to protect the safety of students” (61.6%), and “University officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner” (58.0%).

Q9 explores the respondents’ perceptions of how the University might handle a reported allegation of sexual assault and sexual violence. Again, most responses were positive, with most respondents agreeing/strongly agreeing with the following statements: “If requested by the individual, the University would forward the report to criminal investigators (for example, the police)” (87.6%), “The University would take the report seriously” (82.0%), “The University would do its best to maintain the privacy of the individual making the report” (85.0%), “The University would take steps to protect the safety of the individual making the report” (80.1%), “The University would handle the report fairly” (74.4%), “The University would support the individual making the report” (75.4%), and “The University would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault and sexual violence” (70.7%). It is worth noting that the responses as to perceptions of how the University might handle a reported allegation of sexual assault and sexual violence all increased from the recorded responses in the 2016 survey.

Regarding their knowledge of University procedures, the majority of students (62.8%) indicated in Q12 they agreed that “If a friend or [themselves] were sexually assaulted, [they] know where to go to get help on campus,” while only 42.2% 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, 50.9% 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.” While there is room for improvement in the above knowledge of University procedures, the responses were all improved from the 2016 survey. In Q14, respondents were asked whether they had received written (i.e., brochures, emails) or verbal information (presentations, training) from anyone at the University about different sexual assault topics. A majority of respondents indicated that they have received information on “the definition of sexual assault” (78.6%), “how to help prevent sexual assault” (71.5%), and “where to go get help if someone you know is sexually assaulted” (62.6%), while only 52.8% of respondents indicated having received information on “Title IX protections against sexual assault,” and 58.6%

indicated having received information on “how to report a sexual assault.” These are all near or above the 2016 survey results.

Conclusions and Action Steps

The survey provided the University leadership with invaluable information that will allow us to tailor our campus response, intervention and prevention efforts to meet the needs of our campus community. We were particularly pleased to learn that the campus climate, the University’s response to crises, and how the University might handle reports of sexual assault and sexual violence are generally regarded as positive. We take pride that our students appear willing to take an active role in building a safe campus community, with 95.6% of respondents indicating that they are likely/very likely to “Go with a friend to the police department if the friend said she or he was raped,” 95.2% of respondents likely/very likely to “Confront a friend who was hooking up with someone who is passed out,” and 88.0% likely/very likely to “Confront a friend if [they] heard rumors that they forced someone to have sex.”

Despite the positive feedback, there are opportunities for improvement. In Q15, approximately 23.4% of respondents, or almost 1 in 4, indicated having experienced some form of unwanted sexual violence or unwanted sexual contact. While this statistic has dropped slightly since 2016 (25%), this still calls for increased focus on prevention strategies. Among those respondents who told at least one faculty or staff member about an incident of unwanted sexual violence or unwanted sexual contact, 52.2% rated the quality of the help provided as good/very good. Given the fact that, as indicated in Q21, a very small fraction of students sought help from a resource outside the University, it is imperative that we continue to provide quality resources and services to students within our campus.

The University takes sexual misconduct prevention, awareness, and response very seriously. In addition to carefully following Title IX reporting mandates, since the 2016 survey we have: instituted campus-wide “You Are Not Alone” sexual assault reporting awareness campaign; developed and published University website “Report a Concern” button; created sexual assault resources brochure and map; co-sponsored Sexual Assault Awareness Week programs campus-wide; participated in University Sexual Health Fair; implemented sexual assault case management system (Advocate); developed and conducted multiple targeted sexual assault awareness trainings throughout the year/campus-wide; supported the Athletics Dept. and served as lead organizer of NCAA-mandated sexual assault awareness training for athletics staff, coaches and student athletes; finalized MOU with Life Crisis Center-a local 24/hour resource for victims of sexual assault and violence; hired an additional full-time sexual assault investigator; participated in ongoing Sexual Assault Response Team training; 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, the University plans on continuing to develop programs, staff and student 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. The University is in the early stages of allocating campus spaces to provide resources to traditionally underrepresented identities who are disproportionately affected by sexual assault.

Towson University
Climate Survey Report (per Maryland State Law – HB 571)
June 1, 2018

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 2018 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 February 9, 2016 through February 28, 2018. Participants were sent one invitation and four reminder emails. TU offered each participant a chance to win one of ten \$50 gift cards to the University Bookstore. Of the 4,000 students selected, 543 responded to the survey, a response rate of 13.5%. This represents a 12% increase over the 2016 response rate.

Compared to the selected sample, respondents were more likely to be female (74.7% of respondents versus 59% of the sample and 60% of the general population on campus) and more likely to be white (66.5% 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 2016.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

General Campus Climate: Overall, the majority of students responded favorably (with approval, support, or a positive reflection on the University’s administration) is on measures relating to general campus climate. More than three-quarters of respondents reported feeling valued in the classroom/learning environment (79.6%). This is an increase since the last cycle in which 74% reported that they felt valued.

Similarly, 79.3% of students reported that they are respected by faculty, staff, and administrators, which is also an increase from 2016 in which 73.6% reported feeling respected. Over half (58.2%) reported feeling they are a part of the university, which is a slight increase since the prior cycle (57.1%). Two-thirds (69.7%) indicated students are treated fairly by faculty, staff, and administrators, and 75.5% said they are happy to be at Towson University. Approximately two-thirds (66.4%, an increase from 64.1%) said they think faculty are genuinely concerned about their welfare, while only 52.6% (an increase from 49.1%) 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, 79.1% of respondents agreed that they feel safe on campus (an increase from 74.3%). Conversely, only 4.1% of respondents indicated that they do not feel safe on campus. Similarly, 63.1% of respondents agreed the university does enough to protect student safety (an increase from 60.5%). Additionally, 72.8% agreed that the university would handle a crisis, 64.1% reported that they believe the university responds to crisis rapidly (a substantial increase from 55.4%), and

63.3% said university officials would handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner (compared to 58.3%). (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 (75.3%, an increase from 69.2%), how to report (72%, an increase from 64.9%), where to get help (65.6, an increase from 60.3%), and how to prevent sexual assault (66.7%, an increase from 58.7%), through the university's current educational efforts. There was a significant increase in respondents reporting receiving information through their orientation program (70.7% compared to 54% in 2016).

Students appear to be retaining the information provided in their training better than in the past. For instance, 60.9% of respondents stated that they would know where to seek help for sexual assault on campus, which is an increase from 49.2%. Similarly, 43.2% said they understood what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual assault to the university (an increase from 36.9%), and only 24.7% (versus 34.7% in 2016) said they did not know where to go to report an incident. (Survey questions 15, 16, 32-41).

Administrators Responsible for Investigating Misconduct: More than three-quarters (81.5%) of respondents said that they believe the university will take a report of sexual violence or assault seriously. Students reported a similar belief in 2016 (80.5%). Moreover, 86.4% (compared to 83.8% in 2016) 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 80.4% in 2016 to 78.7% this cycle. If requested by the individual, 84.5% (compared to 85.2%) of respondents stated the university would forward the report to investigators. Slightly less respondents (71.4%, compared to 70.0% in 2016) indicated the university would handle the report fairly. (Survey questions 17-23, 41).

Support for Reporters: Nearly three quarters of respondents (74.2%, an increase from 72.2%) indicated that that the university would support a reporter of sexual assault. Regarding students' treatment of someone making a report, only 57.4% of respondents said it was unlikely that most students would label a reporter a liar (a slight improvement from 51.7%), while 11.5% said that it was likely that a reporter would be labeled a liar, which is slight improvement from 2016 when 17.2% thought it was likely a reporter would be labeled a liar. Two-thirds of respondents said that it is likely that most students would support the person making the report (an increase from 60.5%), but only 4.5% of respondents found it unlikely that the university would support the person reporting. Furthermore, 30.9% of respondents said that it is likely that the alleged offender would try to get back at the person reporting, while only 26.1% 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 Steps

As noted above, in nearly every category there has been an increase in awareness about Title IX standards, policies, and procedures observed at TU. This demonstrates increased student confidence in the University's ability to properly handle matters involving sexual misconduct. TU believes this increased awareness is due in part to the restructuring of the Title IX Office as well as the creation of a Sexual Violence Prevention Educator. That staff member is responsible for educating students on matters surrounding sexual misconduct.

Since 2016, all orientation programs have been revised to ensure new and transfer students receive accurate, accessible, and appropriate information about the Towson University Sexual Misconduct Policy, reporting and response resources, as well as how to be a bystander and support a friend.

In addition to formalizing and improving the information provided to incoming students, there has been an increase in in-person trainings, events, and environmental interventions to prevent sexual violence throughout the academic year. Sexual Assault Peer Educators, a group of current students trained and managed through Student Health Services, provide in-person interactive trainings on topics such as bystander intervention, healthy relationships, consent as a component of sexual health, and supporting survivors. Due to an increase in staff dedicated to sexual violence prevention, TU can provide a higher quantity and quality of events and educational resources to promote consent, healthy relationships, and bystander intervention. The University is also implementing an initiative to educate and empower men on campus to assist in efforts to prevent sexual misconduct.

All incoming students are required to complete online Title IX training. If they do not do so, TU places a hold on their account, preventing them from registering for classes the following semester until they satisfy the training requirement.

Additionally, TU plans to continue providing information and training to faculty and staff in order to ensure the University responds to allegations of sexual misconduct in an informed, appropriate, and compliant way. The Office of Inclusion and Institutional Equity works with each University department to provide in-person Title IX training.

Finally, 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.

University of Baltimore

The University of Baltimore (UB) 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 17 and December 11, 2017. The last survey was done in spring 2016. Email invitations were sent to all students who were at least 18 years of age and who were enrolled in both the fall semester of 2016 and the fall semester of 2017. 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 one week after the initial invitation and the day before the survey closed to encourage participation from those students who had not yet responded. Student participants that completed the survey received Barnes and Noble Bookstore coupons. This is the second survey on this topic administered at UB. All percentages rounded to the nearest whole number.

Response

Of the 5,565 students invited to participate, 617 completed the survey. Twenty-three (23) students opted-out of the survey directly from the email invitation. The response rate was 11.5% including those opting out. Not all students elected to answer all the questions, and partial responses are included. Percentages reported exclude missing responses. Caution should be used in generalizing these findings to the student population at UB 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.

Demographics

The comparison of respondent demographics can be done for those who completed the survey, since the demographics were at the end of the survey. In general, the respondents were similar to the population of students at the university in terms of college, The Merrick School of Business is slightly underreported (27.0% of respondents compared to 33.0% of the population). College of Public Affairs is slightly over reported (31.0% of respondents compared to 28.0% of population) as is the College of Arts and Sciences (31.0% of responses compared to 26.0% of population). The Law School's response rate was very close to its representation in the UB student population (11% of responses compared to 12% of population).

While the university collects gender data as a "male/female/unknown" variable, the survey allowed students to select the category that represented their gender identity. While males comprise 39.0% of the student population, they accounted for only 30.0% of the respondents. Conversely, female students accounted for 66.0% of the respondents, while only comprising 58.0% of the student population at UB. As compared to their proportion in the student population, undergraduate and graduate and law students reported in proportions very close to student population proportions. Respondents tended to be older than average. Students under 30 are somewhat underreported. Most respondents indicated that they were not of Hispanic or Latino origin (93.0%); a small number (5.0%) self-identified as Hispanic or Latino, and a handful preferred not to say (2.0%).

Respondents were about evenly split between those who described themselves as Black or African American (34.0%) as those who described themselves as White or Caucasian (36.0%).

The additional categories were American Indian or Alaskan Native (1.0%), or Asian (5.0%). Six percent (6.0%) indicated they would prefer not to say.

Perception of Safety

Safety of the Campus

The students who responded to the survey were generally knowledgeable about how to contact various campus resources relating to instances of sexual misconduct. Over half of respondents indicated they were aware of when and how to contact UB Police Department (64.0%) and the UB Counseling Center (52.0%). The survey also asked about two UB Police Department safety programs, the Secure Escort Program and the LiveSafe Smartphone app. Since the last survey, students have become more knowledgeable about these programs. The Secure Escort Program was familiar to 56.0% of respondents (compared to 50% in 2016); and the LiveSafe app was also familiar to 56.0% of respondents (compared to 43% in 2016). This increase in familiarity with the Secure Escort and the LiveSafe app are likely the result of changes made from the last survey cycle. UB increased advertising and outreach of these programs based on the last survey's goals.

General Campus Climate

The survey asked if students had personally experienced sexual misconduct since coming to UB (though this could include instances that were not related to the UB campus environment). Most students reported not having experienced any form of sexual misconduct (71.0%), though 6.0% responded that they had. Three percent (3.0%) said they would prefer not to say but 20.0% did not answer the question. Of the small percentage (6%) that responded by saying yes, thirty-four percent (34.0%) of those individuals indicated the misconduct was on campus while 55.0% said it was off-campus. Students continue to have positive reactions to how UB would handle reports of sexual misconduct (percentages are of those selecting "likely" or "very likely"). On par with the last survey, students said: UB would take reports of sexual misconduct seriously (79.0% in 2017 compared to 79.5% in 2016); UB would maintain privacy (81.0% in 2017 compared to 80% in 2016); and UB would take steps to protect the safety of reporters of sexual misconduct (80% in both surveys). Slightly decreasing from last survey, students said that UB would forward the report for criminal investigation if asked (80% in 2017 compared to 82.3% in 2016) and that UB would address factors that lead to the misconduct (74% in 2017 compared to 75.6% in 2016). Overall, students perceive UB 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 UB to a person reporting misconduct. A majority thought it was "unlikely" or "very unlikely" that the reporter of misconduct would be labeled a troublemaker (62.0%) or that students would have a hard time supporting the reporter (66.0%). Though, they were less certain about retribution from friends of the alleged offender(s), with 3.0% selecting that it was unlikely or very unlikely that this would happen, 26.0% neutral, and 22.0% reporting that it would be either likely or very likely (19.0% said they did not know).

Generally, students are 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 (63.0% said agree or strongly agree in 2017 compared to 57.1% in 2016). Students also understood what happens when reporting sexual assault (51.0% agree or strongly agree compared to 53.7% in 2016). Students also increased their knowledge of

where to go to make a report if they or a friend were sexually assaulted (62.0% agree or strongly agree in 2017 compared to 59.2% in 2016). This outcome possibly results from UB's increased education and awareness programming since the last survey, including bathroom placards, and dispersed brochures and small reminder items for students (whistles, lip balm, etc.) with specific printed information – new methods to reach and educate students since the 2016 survey.

Readiness and Ability to Address Sexual Assault and Violence

Training and Education

The survey addressed perceptions about training and education. Over three-quarters of students reported having received information or education about sexual misconduct before they came to UB (78.0%). Since coming to UB, most respondents reported that they have received written or verbal information about various aspects of sexual misconduct. There was a decline 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 (46.0% in 2017 compared to 64.2% in 2016) and how to prevent assault (55.0% in 2017 compared to 73.7% in 2016). 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 assault (91.0% in 2017 compared to 95.9% in 2016); where to get help (92.0% in 2017 compared to 95% in 2016); and how to help prevent assault (98.0% in 2017 compared to 95.9% in 2016). While it appears that respondents reported receiving less written or verbal information, their familiarity with the substance of the information remains high. This outcome may be attributed to UB's increased online and electronic outreach to students, as well as campus posted educational information, programming, and customized printed giveaway items.

Support for Persons Reporting Sexual Assault/Misconduct

As discussed under the general campus climate, the survey explored student perceptions of the support available at UB. These responses show a very positive feeling about the following: that UB would take positive actions in response to reports of sexual misconduct; that there would be positive reactions of others in response to someone who reported sexual misconduct at UB; and that the student respondents themselves would take positive actions in the future to prevent misconduct or help another person who has experienced sexual misconduct.

Administrators Responsible for Investigating Sexual Misconduct

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 328 students making one or more selections): UB Title IX Coordinator (77.0%); any UB staff member (63.0%); regular faculty (57.0%); and adjunct faculty (41.0%).

What actions will the institution most likely take on the basis of these results?

The University of Baltimore will pursue the following actions on the basis of its survey results: 1) to increase the percentage of incoming students with knowledge of how to report and get help, UB will seek to upgrade its materials and student online Title IX training course content to provide students with fresh, new course content suitable for a more mature student audience; 2) update its policy to reflect recent changes to campus contact individuals and changes to Maryland law; and 3) develop various methods to increase the next survey's participation rate.

University of Maryland, Baltimore

Survey Administration

The University of Maryland, Baltimore (UMB) administered the Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey (The Survey) to all students via email. The foundation for the survey was provided by and administered with assistance from EAB (<https://www.eab.com/about-us>). UMB's Title IX office worked with UMB Student Affairs to customize the survey which examined diversity issues in addition to sexual assault and other sexual misconduct. The survey was made available to all students from February 7, 2018 until February 28, 2018 and announced through the primary student e-newsletter. Students were reminded via email that the survey was available and that there was an incentive for completing the survey.

A total of 1,476 students out of 6,703 completed at least part of the survey. Respondent demographics were as follows¹: With respect to gender, 77.6% were women, 21.3% were men, .1% were transgender, .6% were genderqueer/gender nonconforming and .3% identified as other. With an enrollment that is 73% female, women were slightly overrepresented in the survey data. In regard to race, 45.5% of survey participants identified themselves as white, 15.4% were black, 13.5% were Asian, 6.8% were mixed or other race, 4.5% were Hispanic and 14.4% did not disclose their race. UMB data indicates that of enrolled students 43% are identified as minority and 18% African American. Given the potential for respondents who do not identify as “African American” to identify as ‘Black’ it does appear that African American students were underrepresented in the survey responses. However, given a 43% minority student enrollment estimate, the fact that only 45.5% of participants were white indicates that minorities overall were likely overrepresented, perhaps because of a supplemental focus on campus diversity.

Survey respondents came from across UMB’s seven (7) professional schools. 26.1% of respondents who indicated their school were from the School of Social Work, 21.9% from the School of Nursing, 20.7% from the School of Medicine, 9.5% from the Graduate School, 7.5% from the School of Dentistry, 7.2% from the School of Law and 7% from the School of Pharmacy. Social work and nursing students were overrepresented while medical and law students were underrepresented in all other categories representation was closely aligned with the student body.

Safety and General Campus Climate

The Survey included questions related to how students feel at school. 86% of respondents either strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, “I feel safe at school” while 14% either disagreed or strongly disagreed. 15.6% indicated that they considered leaving within the last academic year because they didn’t feel safe at school. Assuming that the narrative located by UMB's current Title IX Coordinator is the last most recent final report submitted to MHEC, it appears that these perceptions are relatively consistent with information obtained from UMB's previous survey.

¹ Within each category, percentages reflect the percentage out of those respondents who answered that specific question.

Institutional Readiness

Respondents to the survey were asked, “Since the beginning of the current school year (Fall 2017), have you received information or training at your school in any of the following areas? Understanding the definition of sexual violence, reporting an incident of sexual violence, your school's procedures for investigating an incident of sexual violence, sexual violence resources, sexual violence prevention strategies (e.g., asking for consent, responsible alcohol use), bystander intervention skills.” Of those who responded to this question, 17.9% stated they did not receive any information or training, 63.2% indicated that they had received information or training, and 18.9% could not recall.

Of those who indicated that they had received education or training on the definition of sexual violence, 82.2% indicated that it was either useful or very useful, 17.4% stated it was not very useful or not at all useful, and .4% noted that it was not covered. Of those who indicated that they had received education or training on their school's procedures for investigating an incident of sexual violence, 84.1% indicated that it was either useful or very useful, 14.2% stated it was not very useful or not at all useful, and 1.6% noted that it was not covered. Of those who indicated that they had received education or training on sexual violence prevention strategies, 77.1% indicated that it was either useful or very useful, 21.4% stated it was not very useful or not at all useful, and 1.4% noted that it was not covered. Of those who indicated that they had received education or training on reporting an incident of sexual violence, 86.1% indicated that it was either useful or very useful, 13.3% stated it was not very useful or not at all useful, and .6% noted that it was not covered. Of those who indicated that they had received education or training on sexual violence resources, 82.3% indicated that it was either useful or very useful, 16.7% stated it was not very useful or not at all useful, and 1% noted that it was not covered.

The Survey asked respondents if they received sexual violence information or training as part of different initiatives on campus, allowing for multiple responses. Of those who responded to this question, 58.1% received information or training as part of their new student orientation, 1.2% information or training as part of residence life programs, 10.3% information or training as part of class presentations or projects, 11.3% information or training as part of campus-wide events, and 5.1% information or training as part of student leadership training. 18.8% could not recall how they received sexual violence information or training. 95% indicated that they received sexual violence information or training as part of other initiative.

The Survey asked if it was easy to find people on campus who understand the respondent. 70.7% agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, “It is easy to find people on campus who understand me”, while 29.3% disagreed to strongly disagreed. Respondents were also asked a variety of questions related to their level of agreement with several statements. When asked if they agree that the university would take steps to protect the person making the report from retaliation in the event that someone reported an incident of sexual violence to a campus authority, 89.3% strongly agreed or agreed, 6.4% disagreed or strongly disagreed and 14.3% were unsure.

The instrument used to assess campus climate in 2018 is different from past instruments and data from the 2016 climate survey was not adequately preserved. As a result, comparative data is limited. However, the 2016 summary report indicates that at the time 89% of surveyed students

“indicated that they [did] not know if UMB responds effectively to reports of sexual harassment and other sex-based discrimination.” Given the number of respondents in the present surveying cycle who indicate exposure to training and awareness initiatives, one could surmise that perceptions are changing.

Action Steps: In Progress and Future Plans

UMB is currently taking steps to further improve student perceptions related to the usefulness of training, likelihood of reporting, and trust in the university’s readiness to take steps to protect a reporter from retaliation. A new Title IX Coordinator joined the institution a little over a year ago and in recent months a new case management system was employed. Furthermore, UMB is in the process of procuring a highly engaging, customizable and adaptable primary prevention and education program. To accompany mass training efforts through this online offering, the Title IX office will increase expectations that training on sexual assault and other forms of sexual misconduct are consistently incorporated into new student orientations for all seven professional schools and also into each curriculum as possible. Additionally, case management and data collection updates have been implemented in association with the development of this report.

A new case management system, EthicsPoint by Navex, will permit more reliable and accessible data for purposes of continual improvement and attention to patterns in incidents and reporting. EthicsPoint functions as a reporting tool for responsible employees, anonymous reporters and even those not affiliated with the school. The system also serves to track campus response and the various other data points sought for reporting purposes, including the next MHEC report.

It is anticipated that “Not Anymore” by Student Success will assist the campus in engaging community members at a more meaningful level as it relates to the topic of sexual violence generally, as well increasing access to useful information on bystander intervention, risk reduction, reporting options and campus response. Students, faculty, staff, and affiliates will finally be receiving the same general information in an effort to build a common language around these important topics across campus. This program is responsive to suggestions students made during the 2016 survey cycle.

Lastly, UMB’s Title IX program plans to explore the possibility of a less centralized administration of resources and services in the coming years. Likely steps include identifying and training Deputy Title IX Coordinators at each of the professional schools to assure a known resource within each academic community. Also, the program is considering ways to integrate the new primary prevention program and related secondary education tools into curricular and extracurricular activities and to develop a student-based outreach initiative.

Additional Resources:

- Annual Disclosure: <https://www.umaryland.edu/media/umb/public-safety/2017-Annual-Clery-Report.pdf>
- Title IX: <http://www.umaryland.edu/titleix/>

University of Maryland, Baltimore County
 Institutional Report for the March 2018 Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey

Survey Administration

UMBC utilized the survey instrument developed by MHEC for the March 2016 survey cycle. However, for the March 2018 survey cycle, the University used the survey instrument developed by the Educational Advisory Board (EAB). EAB was selected as the most appropriate vendor for this survey administration. The survey was administered as a population survey and distributed via email, to 13,075 enrolled, undergraduate, graduate, and continuing education students (over the age of 18). The rate of response was 13% with a total of 1,743 survey respondents. Of the total survey respondents, 1,080 were full completers and 662 were partial completers. Below is a comparison table of the survey respondents versus the UMBC general population:

<i>UMBC March 2018 Survey Respondents vs. General Population</i>		
	<i>Survey Respondents</i>	<i>General Population</i>
Race/Ethnicity	Percentage	Percentage
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.1	0
Asian	25.6	19
Black/African-American	15.7	17
Latino	8.0	7
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.2	0
White	42.8	41
Other	2.2	3
Two or More Races	5.5	4
Gender Identity		
Woman	56.2	46
Man	41.0	54
Classification		
Undergraduate	77.5	81
Graduate	17.3	19

The University engaged in coordinated efforts to inform students about the survey through survey awareness signage posted in residential areas and across campus, multi-media messaging, student groups promoting the survey on social media, and partnering with academic departments to encourage student participation. As incentives for completing the survey, the Office of Human Relations offered the following:

- a. The first 150 participants were eligible to receive \$5.00 Retriever Dollars on their UMBC Campus Card.
- b. The First 300 participants were entered into a drawing to win a pair of PowerBeats Wireless Headphones or an Amazon Echo Dot.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

UMBC students overwhelmingly report feeling safe on campus and perceive the general campus climate as positive, as based on the following: 97% of the survey respondents either strongly agreed or agreed feeling safe on campus; 71% of the survey respondents indicated that they either strongly agreed or agreed feeling close to people at school; 81% either strongly agreed or agreed that they think faculty are genuinely concerned about their welfare; and 68% either strongly agreed or agreed that they think the administrators are genuinely concerned about their welfare. Further, 72.4% of the survey respondents indicated that they either strongly agreed or agreed that they would feel comfortable reporting a sexual assault to campus law enforcement.

The survey respondents from the March 2016 survey administration were not a representative sample of the total University student population, thus it is difficult to draw any comparisons from the March 2016 responses with the March 2018 responses for this report. However, in comparison from the March 2016 survey administration, the survey respondents reported the following: 87.4% agreed at some level with the statement “I feel safe on campus;” 83.75% agreed at some level with the statement “Faculty, staff, and administrators respect what students on this campus think;” 70.25% agreed at some level with the statement “I feel like I am part of this university;” 63.21% agreed or strongly agreed with the statement “I feel valued in the classroom/learning environment;” and 65.47% agreed or strongly agreed with the statement “I am happy to be at this university.”

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

50.3% of the survey respondents reported receiving information or training related to sexual violence. Of the survey respondents that reported receiving training related to sexual violence, 40% received training at New Student Orientation and 34% reported receiving training at two or more programs. Of the survey respondents that reported receiving training related to sexual violence: 88.5% believed that the training was very useful or useful in increasing knowledge about the definition of sexual violence; 87% believed that the training was either very useful or useful in increasing knowledge about reporting an incident of sexual violence; and 79% believed the training was very useful or useful in increasing knowledge about the school’s procedures for investigating an incident of sexual violence. In comparison, from the March 2016 survey administration, 88% of the survey respondents reported receiving written, or verbal/on-line information about the definition of sexual assault and 53% reported receiving written, or verbal/on-line information about where to get help if someone they knew was sexually assaulted.

81.1% of the survey respondents either strongly agreed or agreed that the school would take the report seriously if someone reported an incident of sexual violence to a campus authority. 73.9%

of survey respondents either strongly agreed or agreed that the school would take steps to protect the person making the report from retaliation. In comparison, from the March 2016 administration of the survey, 76% of the survey respondents believed it was likely that the university would take the report of sexual violence and/or sexual assault seriously.

81.37% of the survey respondents either strongly agreed or agreed that they were confident that the school would administer the formal procedures to fairly address reports of sexual violence. In comparison, from the 2016 administration of the survey, 62% of the survey respondents believed it was likely that the university would handle the report of sexual violence and/or sexual assault fairly.

Institutional Steps

Since the last survey cycle in March 2016, UMBC has implemented several new activities, services, and programs. Beginning in August 2016, the University created the Title IX Resources Team, which is a group of volunteer faculty and staff who are available to assist students if they need additional information about supports and resources, the Sexual Misconduct Policy, and/or the University's process for addressing issues under the Sexual Misconduct Policy. Further, the University's Human Relations/Title IX office engaged in face-to-face discussions with first year and transfer students, during each of the Summer 2017 and Winter 2017 orientation sessions.

For the 2018 orientation cycle, the Human Relations/Title IX office will partner with the University Police and Student Judicial Programs to engage in interactive and engaging, Q&A sessions, with first year and transfer students during orientation. Further, the University is conducting a review of the content related to issues of sexual violence, which is presented to students during Welcome Week, and coordinating with campus partners to integrate the Human Relations Office/Title IX Office in more visible ways during the week of activities.

Based on the results of the March 2018 survey, the following questions have provided relevant information and have been identified as targeted areas for improvement as we move forward: 37.5% of the survey respondents either strongly disagreed or disagreed that they understood the University's formal procedures to address complaints of sexual violence; 31.5% of the survey respondents reported that they had not received information or training at school related to understanding the definition of sexual violence, reporting an incident of sexual violence, school's procedures for investigating an incident of sexual violence, and sexual violence resources; and 31.5% of the survey respondents indicated that they either strongly disagreed or disagreed that they thought administrators were genuinely concerned about their welfare.

Over the next two-year reporting cycle, UMBC will work on a number of initiatives focused on making meaningful and impactful improvements, to address the above target areas:

- UMBC administration will engage in concentrated and strategic communications with the campus community, including creating a Title IX report to share the findings of this and future surveys with the campus community
- Collaborate closely with student groups to develop marketing materials outlining the University's formal procedures and where to report incidents of sexual violence

- Partner with student groups and faculty to encourage faculty to utilize sample syllabus language which explains their role as Responsible Employees
- Develop a more streamlined, but robust, Human Relations/Title IX office website
- Create a more detailed flow chart of the Sexual Misconduct Procedures
- Partner with student groups and organizations to develop engaging and interactive training for students related to all facets of sexual violence awareness and prevention

University of Maryland, College Park

Survey Administration

What survey instrument was used in the 2017-2018 cycle? How was it developed or obtained?

UMCP utilized the Student Environment and Experiences Survey (SEES) for the 2017-2018 cycle. This instrument was developed by the Title IX officer in conjunction with the Office of Planning and Evaluation at the University of Maryland School of Public Health. The assessment is comprised of standard measures (i.e., the Alcohol and Sexual Consent Scale), items from other campus climate surveys and measures developed specifically for UMCP.

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

In February 2018, a random sample of 10,000 full-time undergraduate students between the ages of 18 and 25 were selected by the registrar's office to receive a personalized email invitation to complete the online survey containing a unique link. A total of eight emails were sent to students; however, 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 four-week interval in the spring semester of 2018.

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 20-minute survey was administered online via Qualtrics. A total of 3,597 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 36.2% (3,597/9,932).

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 materials consisted of a flyer that was posted around campus and an advertisement that ran in the student-run newspaper around the time the survey launched. The Student Government Association (SGA) also promoted SEES on their Facebook page.

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. Demographic representativeness of the survey sample		
	Sample	All Full-Time Undergraduates (based on 2017 CDS)
Male	40.2%	53.0%
Female	58.9%	47.0%
Hispanic	9.5%	9.6%
Asian	23.2%	16.9%
Black/African American	12.9%	12.5%
White	49.3%	50.1%

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

Questions on sexual harassment, stalking and relationship violence (SEES Questions 44,45, &46) were added. A question about disability status was added (SEES Question 5) and the Alcohol and Consent scale was added (SEES Question 38). Some questions about substance use were removed and questions about knowledge of resources was moved to capture general knowledge, not just that of those directly impacted by sexual assault.

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 questions about the quality of their relationships with one another, administrators and faculty; overall most students indicated the quality of these relationships were positive. (SEES Question 13)

More than half of students perceive that UMD would respond well to a crisis (50.2%) and/or rapidly in a difficult situation (57.1%), and that UMD handles incidents in a fair and responsible manner (58.5%). 21.8% to 29.4% of the students did not have an opinion (undecided). Similarly, 54.6% of students indicated UMD does enough to protect the safety of students, and 66.2% indicated UMPD takes student crime reports seriously, while 22.4% to 22.7% were undecided. (SEES Question 14)

Safety of Campus

Students were asked about safe practices as part of their life at UMD. 80.6% of students indicated they lock room doors while 38.4% indicated they open locked doors for unknown persons. 83.2% indicated they walk in lighted areas. 71.4% of students indicated they would attend and/or leave parties with their friends (rather than alone), 72.8% would walk a friend home to make sure they got home safely if they drank too much. 47.5% of the students

indicated they would ask someone they didn't know if they needed to be walked home if they were too intoxicated, and 50.6% reported they discussed boundaries for physical intimacy. Only 25.5% of the students indicated they would talk with a counselor about a personal problem, but 53.4% indicated the situation as not arisen. (SEES Question 16)

How have these perceptions changed since the last survey administration?

Generally, none of the results changed appreciably since 2016. However from 2016 to 2018, in response to whether UMD would respond well to a crisis (SEES Question 14a), there was a 17% decrease; in 2016, 60.8% indicated UMD would respond well in a crisis while in 2018 only 50.2% indicated UMD would respond well to a crisis. This is likely the result of the murder that occurred on UMD's campus in May 2017 and the resulting media attention

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

Students were asked questions about their exposure to information about sexual assault and their involvement with sexual assault education. 21.5% of students had attended a bystander intervention presentation in a UNIV 100 course and 20.3% attended a bystander workshop outside of UNIV 100. 14.2 % indicated they attended a sexual assault awareness event. 68.3% indicated they have seen posters about sexual assault; 30.0% indicated they have heard administrators address sexual assault and 23.2% indicated they visited a UMD website about sexual assault . (SEES Question 47)

Support for persons reporting sexual assault and other sexual misconduct

The vast majority of students, 82.2% said that, in the future, they would provide campus resource information to a friend who was sexually assaulted (SEES Question 51g). Nearly two-thirds of students (61.3%) said they were likely to seek help from the Title IX office in the future if they or a friend experienced sexual assault, with similar proportions likely to seek help from the counseling center (60.4%) and campus police (62.3%). About half would seek help from the campus health center (52.0%) or CARE to Stop Violence office (48.5%), but only a minority thought they would seek help from the other campus resources we asked about, such as the Office of Student Conduct, Legal Aid Office, Residence Life staff, Chaplains, and others (range 8.2% to 35.8%; SEES Question 36).

The administrators responsible for investigating misconduct

Nearly two-thirds of students (65.1%) identified the Title IX office as being responsible for investigating reports of sexual assault, and a similar proportion said the university police department conducts such investigations (64.3%). One in four students (26.5%) did not know which administrators conduct these investigations (SEES Question 34). About half of students (52.9%) believe that UMD administrators are likely to conduct a fair, prompt, and impartial investigation whenever a student reports a sexual assault, and 57.9% said administrators would

handle such a report fairly (SEES Question 15). However, only 39.4% said university police respond effectively to sexual assault (SEES Question 14).
How have these perceptions changed since the last survey administration?

Generally, none of the results changed appreciably since 2016.

Institutional Steps

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

UMD implemented in person bystander intervention training in UNIV 100 courses; 21.5% indicated they attended one of these courses and 20.3% indicated they attended a bystander intervention presentation but not in a UNIV 100 course (SEES Question 47).

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

See below.

What actions will the institution most likely take on the basis of the survey results? General awareness about sexual misconduct and knowledge of available resources needs to increase. UMD recently adopted specific recommendations from the Sexual Assault Prevention Task Force that will increase training efforts throughout the duration of a student's experience at UMD and the SEES is being leveraged to capture outcome data to inform prevention programming for each year and for special populations. In addition, a Prevention Manager has been hired to coordinate the University's prevention efforts.

University of Maryland Eastern Shore

No submission.

University of Maryland University College Spring 2018 Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault

Survey Administration

In compliance with state requirements, the University of Maryland University College (UMUC) administered a survey to UMUC students to assess campus climate with regard to sexual assault. This survey was designed, administered and analyzed by the Accreditation, Compliance and Reporting office at UMUC in collaboration with the Office of Diversity and Equity. UMUC utilized the Model Survey provided by MHEC as its survey instrument; however, it revised several of the questions based on the unique nature of UMUC's instructional model and interactions with students, primarily online with hybrid course offerings stateside and internationally, and non-traditional, adult student population. A random sample of 10,000 students enrolled at UMUC during the Fall 2017, Spring 2017, and Summer 2017 semesters were selected to participate in the survey. The sample selected was broadly representative of the demographics of UMUC's student population, based on race and gender, for both undergraduate and graduate students globally. The average age of our undergraduate student population is 32. The average age of our graduate student population is 36.

UMUC had a 4.9% rate of response among the random sample of students selected in the last survey cycle. To encourage a greater response from the previous reporting cycle, students who were selected to participate received a pre-notification email invitation from UMUC's Provost that informed them of the objectives of the survey; asked for their participation; and identified when they should expect to receive the survey instrument. On December 1, 2017, an invitation from the Provost that included a link to the survey was emailed to the selected students. The survey was available online, via Survey Monkey, between December 1, 2017 and December 15, 2017. Of the 10,000 students who were invited to participate, 368 students completed the survey, resulting in a response rate of 3.98%. The racial demographic of respondents were 40.11% White and 33.52% African American. 49.15% of respondents identified themselves as male and 48.58% as female. These demographics are comparable to UMUC's overall student population (39.4% White; 28.6% African American; 46.4% Female).

The response rate is lower than that of many other UMUC surveys. UMUC surveys usually 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 assault is not relevant to their presence within UMUC's environment because they participate in classes online. The comments also indicate a greater need for UMUC to promote its policies and procedures. It is noted however, that 76.63% of the respondents acknowledged receiving written or verbal information about sexual assault from UMUC. 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 both in UMUC's online environment and when taking in person classes at UMUC. Close to Ninety three percent (92.77%) of respondents indicated they either *Agree* or *Strongly Agree* that they feel safe in UMUC's online environment. Eighty-eight percent of respondents (88.22%) indicated that they either *Agree* or *Strongly Agree* that they feel safe taking classes at UMUC. Responses are similar across male and female respondents. These results are consistent with our 2016 administration of this survey. In 2016, ninety percent (90%) of respondents indicated that they either *Agree* or *Strongly Agree* that they feel safe in UMUC's online environment. Eighty-eight percent of respondents (87.9%) indicated that they either *Agree* or *Strongly Agree* that they feel safe taking classes at UMUC. The change in students' perceptions of safety from 2016 to 2018 is insignificant but the trend is moving in a positive direction.

Perceptions of Institutional Readiness and Ability to Respond to Issues of Sexual Assault

Training and Education

Students were asked whether they had received written or verbal information from anyone at UMUC about issues related to sexual assault.

- Three quarters (71.74%) indicated they had received information regarding the definition of sexual assault (compared to 74.9% in 2016);
- 76.63% indicated they had received information about how to report a sexual assault (compared to 72.4% in 2016);
- 70.75% indicated receiving information regarding where to go if someone the respondent knows is sexually assaulted (compared to 62.4% in 2016);
- 58.70% indicated receiving information on Title IX protections against sexual assault (compared to 53% in 2016); and
- 58.70% indicated receiving information on how to help prevent sexual assault (compared to 62.4% in 2016).

Support for Persons Reporting Sexual Assault

Students were asked their perceptions of how UMUC would handle a reported incident of sexual assault or violence.

- More than two thirds (70.16%) of respondents indicated that UMUC would do its best to maintain the privacy of the individual making the report (compared to 75.0% in 2016);
- 71.74% reported that UMUC would forward the report to criminal investigators if requested (compared to 74.6% in 2016);
- 74.8% said that they believed UMUC would take steps to protect the safety of the individual making the report (compared to 74.8% in 2016);
- A majority (70.72%) indicated they believe UMUC would support the individual making the report (compared to 70.7% in 2016);
- 70.36% indicated that UMUC would take action to address factors that may have led to the assault or violence (compared to 73.8% in 2016); and
- 67.31% indicated that UMUC would respond to the report in a timely, fair and impartial manner (compared to 71.0% in 2016).

Administrators Responsible for Investigating Misconduct

Students were also asked questions to determine their level of knowledge regarding reporting of assault at UMUC.

- A majority of respondents (74.80%) indicated confidence in UMUC's ability to handle a crisis properly (compared to 77.1% in 2016);
- 60.39% indicated they believe that UMUC responds rapidly in difficult situations (compared to 62.9% in 2016);
- 62.33% said that UMUC officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner (compared to 65.2% in 2016);
- 65.28% responded that UMUC does enough to protect the safety of students (compared to 66.2% in 2016);
- A little less than two-thirds (64.749%) indicated they know where to go to get help if they or a fellow student were sexually assaulted or were the target of sexual violence (compared to 65.9% in 2016);
- 52.47% indicated they understand what happens if a student reports an incident of sexual assault or sexual violence at UMUC (compared to 57.6% in 2016); and
- About half of the respondents (50.41%) indicated they *Agree* or *Strongly Agree* with the statement 'If a fellow student or I were sexually assaulted or the target of sexual violence, I know where at UMUC to submit a report.' (Compared to 52.5% in 2016).

Institutional Response to the Survey Results

Responses to the first question on the survey, "Since attending UMUC, have you received written or verbal information (presentations, training, brochures, and emails) from anyone at UMUC about the following?" indicate that 70.65% of respondents received information about where to get help, and 76.63% of respondents know how to report a sexual assault.

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 368 completed surveys, 34 (9.24%) provided meaningful comments (i.e. other than "N/A" or "no"). Content analysis of the responses identified two important themes:

1. Of the students who provided comments, 41.18% indicated that they believe the survey is not applicable to online students.

"I only took online courses through UMUC. I've never attended a university function, visited a university campus, or interacted with university students or staff in person. I don't feel as this survey pertains to me in any significant way."

2. Of the students who provided comments, approximately 50% of students indicated they appreciated the opportunity to participate in the survey and/or offered suggestion about how we can improve our communication efforts as it pertains to UMUC sexual assault policies and resources.

“Newsletter on this issue must be sent to students frequently.”

“Make the material on how to prevent and report sexual harassment or abuse present and available in every class. Maybe do a quiz in every class like academic integrity.”

Institutional Steps

Taken together, the survey results and responses to the open-ended question indicate that UMUC still needs to do more to improve the effectiveness of efforts to educate the student community about sexual misconduct. Since the previous administration of this survey, we have created a new Equity Office for our overseas locations and hired a new investigator/trainer for our Asia Division. UMUC’s overseas divisions offer more face to face classes than we do stateside and we have determined that it is more likely that we would receive a report of sexual assault on campus from those locations. As such, our Overseas Equity Office has engaged with the local communities around our locations in sexual assault awareness trainings. We have also intensified the training (both virtual and in person) of our faculty (stateside and overseas) so they are more cognizant of their reporting obligations and have the ability to identify student disclosures that would prompt a report to the Title IX office.

Lastly, the result of this administration of the survey appear to show that students are more receptive to receiving information about sexual misconduct than they were when we previously conducted this survey. We have engaged with the relevant UMUC stakeholders and we will be launching a new campaign designed 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. UMUC will also continue to work across student-facing units and mediums to be sure that relevant information is accessible to students and delivered via the communication channels with which UMUC students are most familiar and engaged.

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- **Reference**

- Tourangeau, R., & Yan, T. (2007). Sensitive questions in surveys. *Psychological Bulletin*, (5), 859.

Morgan State University Survey Administration

The University began implementation of the 2017-2018 sexual assault campus climate survey in March 2018. The survey link was distributed to all students, to include undergraduate and graduate students. The survey completion period was extended through April 20, 2018 in an effort to increase participation. The University utilized the survey template provided by MHEC and added a few questions specific to the University. The survey was administered through Campus Labs and a link to the survey was distributed to all students via email. This distribution method was chosen because this survey is shorter than the instrument used during the last administration of the survey. The goal was to increase response rates from 2016. The email was sent by University Public Relations and an additional one was sent to all residential students by the Office of Residential Life and Housing. As an incentive to increase participation, students completing the survey were able to enter into a drawing to win an Amazon Fire tablet and a portable charger. In addition, the University engaged in various marketing efforts to promote the survey to include targeted efforts to solicit student participation through residence halls, student organizations, athletics, and utilizing social media, email, flyers and other faculty and students to encourage students to complete the survey.

Costs Incurred

The costs to the University were minimal for this implementation period. The University has a contract with Campus Labs and utilizing it for the survey administration at no additional cost to the University. The University expended \$124 for the incentive prizes. Campus Labs provided the raw survey data which was analyzed by existing University staff within the Office of Institutional Research and Office of Diversity and EEO at no additional cost to the University.

Survey Response Rate

A total of 357 students responded to the survey. This represents 4.8% of the total student population (7,309 students as of Spring 2018). Of those who completed the survey, 250 were undergraduate students (4.1% of total undergraduate student population) and 49 were graduate students (3.9% of total graduate student population).

Demographics of Survey Students

Female students comprised 65.8% of survey respondents while male students comprised 33.2%. Students who self-identified as transgender male or female comprised 0.49% of those who responded and students who self-identified as other comprised 0.49% of those who responded. As compared to the general student population, female students were over represented while male students were under represented among survey respondents as the campus is comprised of 54.3% female students and 45.6% male students. The majority of survey respondents (89.7%) were full-time students while 10.3% were part-time students. As compared to the overall student population, full-time students were over represented as the student population is comprised of 86.6% full-time students. 69.3% of survey respondents were age 18-24 while those 24 and older comprised 30.7% of respondents. As compared to the general student population, students 24

and under were over represented as the student population is comprised of 71% students 24 and under. Freshman comprised 25.6% of survey respondents, sophomores comprised 21.6% of respondents, juniors comprised 18.9%, seniors comprised 16.6% and graduate students comprised 15.3% of survey respondents. As compared to the general student population, freshmen were over represented while graduate students were under represented among survey respondents.

General Campus Climate and Safety

Survey questions 6 through 13 addressed student perceptions of the general campus climate. Overall, students expressed positive perceptions of the general campus climate. Students indicated they felt valued (71.6%); were happy to be at the University (74.9%); felt like a part of the University (63.1%); believed faculty, staff and administrators respected what students thought (67.6%); felt close to people at the University (61.3%); believed faculty were concerned about their welfare (60.5%); believed administrators were concerned about their welfare (60.5%); and thought faculty, staff and administrators treated students fairly (59.5%).

The majority of students who completed the survey perceive the campus to safe. Questions 14 through 18 were the most relevant to student perceptions of campus safety. Students generally expressed positive perceptions of campus safety as over half of students (range from 53.2% to 67.3%) indicated they agree or strongly agree with the following statements: 1) I feel safe on campus; 2) if a crisis happened on campus, the University would handle it well; 3) the University responds rapidly in difficult situations; 4) University officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner; and 5) the University does enough to protect the safety of students.

University's Readiness and Ability to Address Sexual Assault/Sexual Violence

Training and Education

Survey questions 34 through 38 addressed the University's sexual assault education and training efforts. A majority of students (72.4%) say they know where to go to get help regarding sexual assault and they know where to go to make a report of sexual assault (69.3%). Just over half of students (51.9%) stated they understood what happens when a report of sexual assault is made. Prior to coming to the University, 70.3% of students indicated they had received information or education about sexual assault. The majority of students indicated they had received written or verbal information since coming to the University relative to the definition of sexual assault (78.1%), how to define consent (77.1%), how to report a complaint (57.4%), where to go to get help if someone was sexually assaulted (54.6%), Title IX protections (65.0%), and the prevention of sexual assault (59.6%).

Support for Persons Reporting Sexual Assault and Other Misconduct

Survey questions 23 and 26 through 33 addressed this topic. Students generally noted there is support available for persons reporting sexual assault and other misconduct as 81.4% agree that it is either likely or very likely that the University would support the individual making a report. The majority of students (78.4%) indicated students would support the person making the report and would not label the person making the report a liar (66.0%). However, 67.9% indicated a

belief that the alleged offender or their associates would retaliate against the person making a report. In terms of bystander intervention, 81.3% of students indicated they would call police if they saw a group bothering someone in a parking lot or similar setting. Almost all students (93.9%) indicated they would confront a friend who was hooking up with someone who was passed out. The majority of students indicated they would confront a friend if they heard rumors that they forced someone to have sex (88.2%) and would tell campus authorities about information they might have about a sexual assault case (84.8%).

Administrators Responsible for Investigating Misconduct

Survey 19 through 25 were the most relevant regarding perceptions of administrators responsible for investigating misconduct reports. Students overwhelmingly indicated a positive perception (likely or very likely) about administrators responsible for investigating misconduct reports. The majority of students (80.9%) indicated administrators would take a report seriously. 78.5 % of students felt the University would handle the report fairly. The majority of students, 86.6% agreed that administrators would take steps to maintain the privacy of the individual making the report. The majority of students indicated administrators would forward a report to local law enforcement for criminal investigation (86.1%), and would take correction action to address factors that may have led to a sexual assault (79.8%).

Next Steps

Student perception of the general campus climate and safety has improved since the last survey administration in 2016. Almost one-third of students surveyed in 2016 indicated they neither agreed nor disagreed when asked about the safety of the campus. Positive perceptions were in the clear majority during this year's survey administration.

The survey results do indicate the need to expand upon the University's sexual misconduct training and education efforts. Consequently, the following actions will be considered:

- Establish and train peer educators to provide in person training opportunities for the general student body. The peer educators will assist with the development of a bystander intervention training module to be rolled out during the 2018-2019 academic year.
- The University will create a social media based education program to provide information to the campus community.
- The *Haven: Understanding Sexual Assault* online prevention training will be provided for all students.
- Mandatory sexual misconduct prevention training sessions will be provided for all faculty and staff during the 2018-2019 academic year.

St. Mary's College of Maryland Survey Administration

St. Mary's College of Maryland (the College) conducted its annual sexual misconduct campus climate survey from February 6 - March 12, 2018. The College used the same survey instrument, with modifications, that the Maryland Higher Education Commission work group had developed in 2015. The College has administered the same general survey instrument in 2016, 2017, and 2018, although the survey instrument has been modified each year.

The survey was administered through the CampusLabs 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. A total of 312 students responded for a response rate of 20.3%, down from a response rate of 28.1% in 2017. The College's Office of Institutional Research found evidence that some participants took the survey multiple times, which affects the integrity and validity of the survey results.

In order to bolster the response rate, the College sent multiple all-student emails, engaged in targeted outreach through student organizations and Athletics, posted flyers, and utilized social media messaging. Every twentieth person to complete the survey received a \$10 gift card for the campus coffee shop/book store and participants could also win one of three College blankets.

Overall, the 2018 survey participant population was representative of the general population on campus, although students who identified as white and students who identified as female were overrepresented. 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.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

In the 2018 survey, 69.5% of participants agreed or strongly agreed that they felt safe on campus (down from 77.5% in 2017), 20.2% were neutral (up from 14.5% in 2017), and 10.3% disagreed or strongly disagreed that they felt safe on campus (up from 8.0% in 2017). Regarding the general campus climate, 89.3% of participants felt valued in the classroom/leaving environment (up from 85.5% in 2017); 73.5% were happy to be at the College (down from 79.9% in 2017); 69.6% felt close to people on campus (down from 79.9% in 2017); and 68.5% felt like they were a part of the College (down from 79.4% in 2017).

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

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

The percentages listed below reflect the survey participants who indicated that the College would be likely or very likely to take the following actions if an individual reported an incident of sexual misconduct. As a point of comparison, the Report on the Association of American Universities Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct (the AAU Survey), found at https://www.aau.edu/sites/default/files/%40%20Files/Climate%20Survey/AAU_Campus_Climate_Survey_12_14_15.pdf, addressed similar questions in the spring 2015 climate survey implemented at 27 institutions of higher education.

The College's 2018 survey results, and the applicable AAU Survey results, regarding the likelihood of the College taking certain actions in light of a sexual misconduct report were as follows: do its best to maintain the privacy of the individual making the report (79.9%, down from 83.0% in 2017); forward the report to criminal investigators if requested by the individual (74.7%, down from 82.1% in 2017); take the report seriously (63.5%, down from 75.1% in 2017; in the AAU Survey, 63.3% thought the report would be taken seriously by campus officials); take steps to protect the safety of the individual making the report (61.0%, down from 70.1% in 2017); support the individual making the report (56.4%, down from 66.2% in 2017); handle the report fairly (48.8%, down from 62.0% in 2017; in the AAU Survey, 49.2% thought campus officials would conduct a fair investigation in the event of a report); and take action to address factors that may have led to sexual misconduct (46.2%, down from 56.3% in 2017; in the AAU Survey, 38.9% thought campus officials would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault or sexual misconduct on campus).

When analyzing this data, the College sought to better understand participants' positive, neutral, and negative responses to these questions. The College coded the responses on a scale from 1 ("very unlikely") through 3 ("neutral") to 5 ("very likely"), and calculated the average score for each question. The results were as follows regarding the likelihood of the College taking the following actions: do its best to maintain the privacy of the individual making the report (4.1); forward the report to criminal investigators if requested by the individual (3.9); take the report seriously (3.7); take steps to protect the safety of the individual making the report (3.6); support the individual making the report (3.5); handle the report fairly (3.3); and take action to address factors that may have led to sexual misconduct (3.2).

Knowledge of Campus Resources

Regarding participants' knowledge of resources, 81.5% knew where to go to get help on campus in case of sexual assault (down from 88.2% in 2017), 73.3% knew where to go to make a report of sexual misconduct (down from 82.4% in 2017), and 60.5% understood what happens when a student makes a sexual misconduct report to the College (down from 62.4% in 2017).

Training and Education since Coming to the College

Survey participants reported receiving written or verbal information from the College about the following topics since coming to the College: Title IX protections against sexual misconduct (93.1%, up from 87.6% in 2017); the definition of sexual misconduct (91.0%, down from 96.1% in 2017); how to help prevent sexual misconduct (87.1%, down from 89.6% in 2017); where to go to get help if someone you know experiences sexual misconduct (83.2%, down from 86.2% in 2017); and how to report sexual misconduct (80.6%, down from 86.8% in 2017). The survey also asked if participants had participated or attended a number of programs at the College, including Title IX orientation meetings (78.6%), online training (70.9%), bystander intervention training (58.6%), and Title IX meetings with teams, clubs, or organizations (49.6%).

Institutional Steps

The annual climate survey results have helped the College focus its efforts to continue building a safe, inclusive, and welcoming campus environment. Since the 2016 climate survey, the College has engaged in new initiatives and developed new resources, including the following:

Awareness and Education Initiatives

Since 2017, the College has hosted the One Love Foundation’s “Escalation Workshop,” which addresses relationship violence, for all student-athletes (over 300). The College developed a companion program, focusing on healthy relationships, which was introduced in 2018 and attended by about 300 student-athletes. In April 2017, the College began hosting the annual Fear 2 Freedom Celebration Event in partnership with community organizations. At this event, participants pledge to combat sexual violence and assemble aftercare kits for patients who receive sexual assault forensic exams.

In May 2017 the College applied for, and won, a grant from the Maryland Rape and Sexual Assault Prevention College Initiative, part of the Rape and Sexual Assault Prevention Program within the Center for Injury and Sexual Assault Prevention at the Maryland Department of Health. The College partnered with A Call To Men, a national violence prevention organization, to engage in multiple campus workshops attended by over 250 people.

In August 2017, the College developed a new student training program, “You are the Investigator,” to help students understand how Title IX reports are investigated and analyzed. The program, which was designed to address challenges identified in the 2017 campus climate survey, has garnered positive feedback from almost 100 attendees.

In fall 2017, the College revised its expectations for ongoing Title IX training. First-years, new transfers, and juniors had to fulfill the requirement – and approximately 95% did so – by either completing an online training module, which emphasized bystander intervention, empathy, and self-reflection; attending an in-person bystander intervention or “You Are the Investigator” session; or contacting the Title IX Coordinator to be excused due to personal concerns.

Resources

In summer 2016, the College introduced the “Reach Out” app: a free, convenient, and private smartphone resource guide which includes College-specific information about policies, resources, and community services. In January 2017, the College developed and distributed new resource posters entitled, “If You Experience Sexual Misconduct, We’re Here to Help.” In July 2017, the College developed resource cards to assist responsible employees when someone discloses an incident of sexual misconduct. The double-sided, perforated cards provide information and guidance to both the person making a report and the employee.

Conclusions and Next Steps

The 2018 survey data indicates that the College is doing well in the implementation of Title IX regulations and other state and federal requirements. However, challenges remain in addressing some students’ perceptions of the College’s efforts, including the fairness of the process, support offered to reporting students, and the general climate and sense of safety on campus. Fortunately, there are positive indicators that may guide the College’s efforts. Students and other community members continue to regularly report Title IX incidents to campus officials, indicating that the College is seen as a useful and effective resource. In addition, the College has increased its slate of programming to raise awareness and education about Title IX issues.

In response to the survey data, the College will organize focus groups in fall 2018 to learn more about student perceptions and ways to respond. The College will continue developing more training and educational opportunities to help students and other community members better understand their rights and responsibilities regarding sexual misconduct prevention and response.

STATE-AIDED INDEPENDENT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

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 2018. 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 2016 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. One respondent 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 939 students are on the university listservs. 149 individuals responded to the survey which is a response rate of 15.8%. Two respondents did not agree to participate in the survey and were sent to the resources page.

The survey respondents over represented:

- Undergraduate students: 67% of respondents were undergraduate compared to 54% of the total university population.
- Full-time students; 83.7% of respondents were full-time students compared to 62% of the total university population.
- Students in university housing; 47.0% of respondents were residents of university housing compared to 21.5% of the total university population.
- Students who identify as white; 58.4% of respondents identified as white compared to 48% of the total university population.

The survey respondents under represented:

- Male students: 74.7% of respondents were male compared to 80% 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 skewed more toward agree than strongly agree compared to 2016. The university has undergone major changes over the last year with a new president taking the helm and major expansion in academic program offerings. Such rapid change may be impacting student’s perceptions of the university.

Table 1 – Percentage of Undergraduate Students who agree or strongly agree

I feel valued in the classroom/learning environment.	77.0
Faculty, staff, and administrators respect what students on this campus think.	72.4
I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare.	72.4
I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare.	64.3
I am happy to be at this college.	73.5
The faculty, staff, and administrators at this school treat students fairly.	66.6

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. Town hall meetings held each Fall 2016, Spring 2017, and Fall 2017 semester contribute to the administration’s understanding of student’s perceptions of safety, while campus crime statistics inform the administration’s understanding of the safety risks.

Table 2– Percentage of Undergraduate Students who agree or strongly agree

If there was a crisis on campus the university would handle it well.	60.9
The university responds rapidly in difficult situations.	55.2
University handles incidents in a fair and responsible manner.	71.3
The university does enough to protect the safety of students.	75.8

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. At least 80% of students indicated that it was likely or very likely that: The university would take the report seriously (83.3%); The university would do its best to maintain the privacy of the person making the report (79.1%); If requested by the victim, the university would forward the report to criminal investigators (83.3%); The university would take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report (84.2%); The university would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault or sexual violence (83.34%); The university would handle the report fairly (77.1%).

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. Between 25% and 35% of the respondents responded neutral, while between 50% and 67% agreed or strongly agreed with the following statements: If a crisis happened on campus, the university would handle it well (30.9% neutral, 55.1% agree or strongly agree); The university responds rapidly in difficulty situations (34.1% neutral, 52.3% agree or strongly agree); University officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner (30.2% neutral, 61.9%

agree or strongly agree). Students were dissatisfied with the university's response during an extended power outage following a recent windstorm. The university chose to close and evacuate the residence halls as the building was without heat for more than 24 hours. In the future the new residence hall will have a generator providing the institution with additional options during extended power outages.

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. 70.8% of respondents indicated they knew "where to go to get help if someone you know is sexually assaulted" this is a 5% increase over the number who knew "where to go to get help..." in 2016. 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 87% 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 bystander and peer behavior which the university wishes to continue to foster through training and normative marketing.

Goucher College
Sexual Assault Survey Report 2018

Survey Administration

All 1,347 undergraduates were invited and encouraged to take the survey. It was administered online via Qualtrics under the supervision of Goucher's Senior Director for Institutional Effectiveness, Dr. Shuang Liu. The survey was developed by Professors Janet Shope and Richard Pringle, was a modified version of the instrument they used in 2016, and was approved by Goucher's Institutional Review Board. The survey was distributed March 12 as a link within an email message that explained the purpose and importance of the survey, and it closed on April 17. Students were sent periodic reminders and encouragement, and the survey was well-advertised via posters, announcements, and social media. By completing the survey students entered a raffle to win a \$50 gift card. Eight cards were awarded by random draw. A total of 592 students (43.9%) opened the survey and completed at least the first section on Demographics; 466 students (34.6%) completed the entire survey, and they are the bases of the participation percentages reported in this section.

The survey's sex/gender response options (Question 12) and race/ethnicity response options (Question 20) are different from the gender and race categories tracked by the college, making it difficult to precisely state participation rates by gender and race. Regarding gender, the college lists 68.0% of its undergraduates as female, and 32.0% as male, whereas the survey used seven gender response options. When shoehorning the survey's various gender category counts into a male/female binary, the participation rate estimates for females ranged between 38-41%, and for males ranged between 21-28%.

Determining participation rates by race/ethnicity categories is even more elusive. This is because the college and survey use different race/ethnicity categories and also because the survey allowed for multiple responses. For this report we have collapsed both schemes into five common categories: Black or African American, Asian, Hispanic/Latino, White, and Unknown/Other/Bi-Racial. The compositions at the College were, respectively: 15.1%, 4.8%, 9.4%, 61.2%, and 9.5%; and for those completing the survey: 9.1, 5.0%, 5.2%, 66.1%, and 14.5%. The sample seems to somewhat over-represents whites and somewhat under-represent Blacks/African Americans and Hispanics/Latinos. On the other hand, these results suggest the college may under-represent the category of bi/multi-racial. When given the chance to select multiple categories, many students do so without necessarily also selecting "bi-racial."

Overall participation declined from the 2016 survey, particularly among males. In 2016 45.0% of the enrolled undergraduates completed the survey, whereas in 2018 34.6% did so. In 2016 the lower end of the male participation estimate was 35.0% and dropped to 21.3% in 2018. We have no explanation for these declines since the advertising and administration procedures were nearly identical. Students may be experiencing survey fatigue, and males, in particular, may be becoming somewhat wary of this issue as the #MeToo! and related efforts gain traction.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

Question 26 used 4-point Likert scales to probe student agreement (strongly disagree to strongly agree) with 21 statements about campus climate. Placed on a common negative-to-positive axis, 81.2% had mean composite scores above the scale's midpoint (2.5), meaning that 81.2% rated the campus climate positively. Question 26.2 directly addressed perceived campus safety: "I feel safe on this campus;" 92.1% of those completing the survey agreed or strongly agreed with the

statement. The mean was 3.2. These values were slightly lower than the 2016 findings of 84.4% and 93.7% respectively.

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

The survey addressed students’ awareness of their own and their peers’ readiness, willingness, and ability to respond, as well as the institution’s. These issues are most directly addressed in Question 81, Questions 84.1-84.15, Question 98, Questions 99.1-99.3.

Q81 asked, yes or no, if students understand the difference in reporting an incident to the Title IX coordinator and filing a formal complaint with the college, and slightly more than half (53.3%) of the students who completed the survey said yes, they understood the difference, which is up considerably from the 2016 value (45.7%). Across nine Likert items gauging how likely the college would respond supportively to a report of sexual assault (Questions 84.1-8 and Question 84.10), from Very Unlikely to Very Likely, the Composite Score as well as individual items generally tracked closely with or showed modest improvement relative to the 2016 Survey (Table 1). For example, on the composite score 76.7% of the students in 2018 felt that the

Table 1. Percentage of Students Rating “Likely” or “Very Likely” the College would Respond Supportively

COMPOSITE SCORE and Selected Items from Question 84: Likelihood of College Responding Supportively	Percent/ Survey Year	
	2016	2018
COMPOSITE SCORE	73.7	76.7
Q84.1: Would take report seriously	79.6	79.2
Q84.3: Would assist complainant (survivor) making report to police if [desired]	78.4	82.4
Q84.4: Would take steps to protect person making the report	70.2	73.7
Q84.5: Would take corrective action to address factors that ... led to assault	58.3	58.3
Q84.6: Would take corrective action against accused if found responsible...	68.8	68.9
Q84.10: Would take steps to protect witnesses in investigation from retaliation	67.0	71.2

college would respond more supportively than not, compared to 73.7 who did so in 2016.

Regarding questions new to the 2018 survey: when asked on a 4-point scale *how trusting and comfortable they would be* (“Not at all” to “Very Much”) reporting a sexual assault to Goucher Public Safety (Question 113), 41.5% answered positively (“Somewhat” or “Very much”). When asked, using the same scale, *how likely they would report* a sexual assault to Public Safety (Question 114.1) or to Local Law Enforcement (Questions 114.2), 49.0% and 48.8% answered positively, respectively.

Questions 84.11-84.12 gauged how likely *students* would respond supportively to a report of sexual assault: 91.3% thought it likely or very likely that students would support the person

making the report, and 84.9% thought it likely or very likely that students would serve as witnesses in a sexual assault case if they had relevant information. These were down slightly from 2016 where the comparable were 92.6 and 85.8%.

In 2018 80.3% of those completing the survey indicated having been trained in Goucher’s Sexual Misconduct Policies and Procedures (Question 98). That is up considerably from the 71.2% who did so in 2016. On questions new to the 2018 Survey, 75.6% agreed or strongly agreed they were familiar with the college’s policy of sexual misconduct (Question 116.1); and 72.5% agreed or strongly agreed they knew where to find the policy (Question 116.2). On related questions common to the 2016 and 2018 Surveys, students in 2018 were more positive in assessing their knowledge of and confidence in the Policy. See Table 2.

Table 2. Knowledge of and Confidence in Goucher’s Sexual misconduct Policy

Percentage of students agreeing or strongly agreeing with the following Survey items: Questions 99.1-3	Percent/ Survey Year	
	2016	2018
If a friend were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to get help	82.5	86.4
I understand Goucher’s formal procedures to address complaints of sexual assault	55.0	64.5
I have confidence that Goucher administers fairly the formal procedures to address complaints of sexual assault	63.8	68.5

Institutional Steps

As can be seen from the attached climate survey, there is a great deal of data to be analyzed which can provide the school with insight as to how to further improve the experience of students. While the 2018 survey findings show great promise with regard to perceived safety and campus climate, and also show notable improvements since 2016—particularly with respect to awareness, training, and knowledge of and confidence in policy—there is still much to be done. Despite multiple and overlapping educational interventions, a sizable minority of students still express a lack of knowledge of and confidence in College policies, and many students are wary of making reports. Most students indicate they would be uncomfortable making a report to Campus Security, for example.

Since the previous report Goucher College participated in the DOJ VAWA Grant application cycle of 2016 with the Baltimore College Town Consortium and was awarded the Grant. Those funds have been used to train Goucher college staff in support services for those who report sexual misconduct to the college. The Campus Grantee program provides a Coordinated Community Response Team (CCRT) framework for each campus to implement. Goucher College has implemented the CCRT and utilizes this group to engage in a cycle of analyzing findings like the metrics from reporting, and climate assessment and apply those measures to the work of the group. The CCRT has four sub-groups (Policy, Masculinities, Prevention, Law Enforcement), each of these sub-groups is tasked with understanding how the data can inform process and climate improvements for areas of sexual violence. In addition to the implementation of a CCRT, the DOJ Campus Grantee program has also challenged each campus to consider the range and effectiveness of victim services offered on campus. In the past academic year the Title IX office donated office space to TurnAround Rape Crisis Inc. as well as

Sexual Assault Legal Institute several times each month. While the utilization rate of these services was low, they will continue to be offered in the hope students will feel more comfortable seeking them out. A trauma centered yoga class was offered throughout the academic year as an additional support service for victims on campus. Additionally, the work of the DOJ Grant challenges campuses to better understand their underserved communities and work to offer services that are geared to their needs and lived experiences. On this front the Title IX office sponsored an 8 week program for students with accessibility and disability needs around healthy relationships and negotiating consent. The information from the climate assessment will allow for continued improvements in this area.

We have also added counseling personnel, added a Deputy Title IX Coordinator, and instituted myriad educational programs and training workshops. Coaches, faculty, administrators, and staff—all personnel, at every level—undergo formal training/education. Students and staff have organized various sorts of support groups and info-sessions and workshops, and, recently, students carefully researched and proposed restorative justice alternatives for handling certain kinds of sexual misconduct violations. The college will continue to study these issues; resources will be devoted to expanding our educational programming and improving prevention and responsiveness. Our campus climate assessments will continue to inform these and related decisions.

Hood College

Survey Administration

The Office of Institutional Research and Assessment administered the Higher Education Data Sharing (HEDS) Consortium's *Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey* to all enrolled undergraduate degree-seeking students eighteen years of age and older in spring 2018. An email invitation was sent to 1,023 undergraduate students from the Dean of Students requesting their participation in the online HEDS survey. The survey was available for response for three weeks beginning March 26. One hundred and seventy-four students, or 17% responded to the survey.

The percentages of respondents by full-time/part-time, class level, resident/commuter and age were representative of the population surveyed. A higher percentages of females (73.5%) responded; the heterosexual response rate was 74.7%; 59% of respondents were residential students while 62.6% of respondents identified as white.

Perceptions of Campus Safety and General Climate

Safety

Responses to questions regarding the perceived safety of the campus were generally positive with 78.2% indicating agree/strongly agree with this statement "I feel safe on this campus" while 9.8% did not agree or strongly disagreed with the statement. Only 64.4% responded 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." Fifty-one% of participants agree/strongly agree that they had confidence in campus officials for that question. "Campus officials respond quickly in difficult situations" received a 48.3% agree/strongly agree to that statement. The scores are lower than the last survey.

Climate

Statements on the general climate of the campus were also perceived positively. Students indicated that faculty, staff and administrators respect what they think by rating it 76.4% agree/strongly agree. Faculty were viewed as contributing to a positive and supportive campus environment by 86.2% of participants agree/strongly agree. Staff received 79.9% agree/strongly agree responses for contributing to a positive campus environment. The administration rating was 67.2% agree/strongly agree responses for this area. Students rated themselves as positive (71.3% agree/strongly agree) contributors to a supportive campus environment. These scores are higher than the previous survey.

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

Campus Response

All statements regarding how Hood College might handle the report of an incident of sexual assault also received positive responses although lower than the last survey:

- "The college would take the report seriously", 66.1% responded agree/agree strongly

- “The College would support and protect the person making the report, 64.9% responded agree/strongly agree
- “Campus officials would conduct a careful investigation in order to determine what happened”, 60.9% responded agree/strongly agree
- “Campus officials would take action against the offender(s)”, only received a 51.7% agree/strongly agree response
- Participants felt that students would support the person making the response as a 73.6% agree/strongly agree rating

Education

Although 85% of respondents indicated they had received information regarding what sexual assault is and how to recognize it, only 66.7% knew how to report an incident of sexual assault. Participants indicated that only 62.6% knew about Hood’s confidential resources and how to locate them on campus. Unfortunately, only 42% responded that they knew the procedures for investigating a sexual assault. There appears to be opportunities for improved education and communication. Further evidence is seen by 55.8% responding that they remembered most or almost of the information from the education on sexual assault awareness training. And 60.9% felt that the information was helpful or very helpful.

Support

Victims identified close friends, romantic partners, parents or guardians as the individuals that they told about the sexual assault. Some individuals told their roommates or RAs about the incident. A small number told a counselor and some did tell faculty, staff or an administrator from Hood. This responses indicate that we also need to provide more connection with the campus resources who can be of assistance, both confidential and mandatory reporters. A strong “Yes” response rate of 78.2% was received when asked about what actions individuals can take to prevent sexual assault such as bystander intervention. Although the respondents who were victims of sexual assault felt that bystanders did nothing to help (5 identified and 5 did not help); it also is noteworthy that 8 individuals identified situations that may be sexual assault and intervened, 6 other bystanders did not intervene because they did not feel safe, or felt uncomfortable or did not know what to do. This area provides the College with another area in which more impact can be made through education.

Institutional Steps

Hood changed to the HEDS survey so that we could receive peer benchmark data on how other campuses are perceived by students on addressing these important issues and to ensure that we are using best practices. Although, we have our individual campus results, we will not have the survey results for that assessment until this summer. Even though the survey results suggest that Hood College is a safe campus, it still 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 have been 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 not to misuse alcohol. Part 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 most of the learning opportunities. Some of the educational opportunities include: our RA’s introduced, “Let’s Taco Bout It” in which these students talked about healthy relationships, consent, and sexual assault; “Mental Health First Aid” Certification course for employees on how to respond to victims of sexual assault; “Octsoberfest” for students provided information on underage drinking and drinking responsibility; the “Cupcakes and Conversation” event in which Title IX committee members engaged students in conversations about consent and encouraged them to sign the “It’s On Us” pledge, a Healthy “U” Newsletter article on the November “Bystanders Week of Action” activities to encourage healthy relationships and how to engage as bystanders in situations in which sexual assault may occur, and a “Safe Sex Carnival” was geared toward having students learn about HIV, STD and consent. Dr. Joan Gillece of SAMSHA talked to faculty and staff about becoming a trauma-informed campus and employees completed online training on the Campus SaVE Act.

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 position, funded by the VAWA grant, who is currently developing a strategic plan that incorporates our internal campus resources and outside campus agencies in these coordinated efforts to educate students to prevent and respond to sexual assault.

Sexual assault and sexual misconduct behavioral issues have beginnings in many different societal and family problems. We need to ensure that our strategic plan involves 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. 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 ensure we are making appropriate progress to the stated goals in the VAWA grant strategic plan.

Johns Hopkins University

Johns Hopkins University administered its 2018 Anonymous Climate Survey on Sexual Misconduct during the spring semester 2018. While the university will issue its own comprehensive survey results report to the community in fall 2018, the following narrative responds to specific June 1, 2018 MHEC requirements.

Survey Administration

The 2018 Anonymous Climate Survey on Sexual Misconduct was an online survey hosted by Qualtrics. All full-time graduate and undergraduate students enrolled during the Spring 2018 term were invited by email to complete the survey. A comprehensive communications plan was developed and implemented to promote survey participation. Changes in survey implementation since the last survey was conducted included enhanced participation incentives (participants were offered the chance to enter their names to win Amazon gift cards), use of a new survey that was based upon the AAU Campus Climate instrument with institution-specific modifications, and administration and analysis of the survey by the Office of Institutional Research. The rate of response was 24% ($n = 3286$ students).

Students from all nine divisions were represented in the sample. Overall, women made up a greater proportion of respondents than the student population (61.6% versus 52.9%) as well as when broken down by undergraduate/graduate level (62.7% versus 50.4% of undergraduates; 60.8% versus 54.5% of graduates). These responses are consistent with the patterns of response from the previous survey. Additionally, students identifying with transgender or non-binary gender identities comprised 1.3% of the entire response sample ($n = 43$).

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

When asked how problematic sexual misconduct (including sexual assault) was at the university, 28% of undergraduates and 65.3% of graduate students responded with “A little” or “Not at all.” When stratified by gender identity and student level, the highest percentage responding with “Very” or “Extremely” were transgender/non-binary undergraduates (68.2%; $n = 15$ students). When asked how likely they thought they were to experience sexual misconduct (including assault) during their time at the university, 1.6% of men, 9% of women, and 14% of transgender/non-binary students responded with “Very” or “Extremely.” Rates were lower overall for graduate students (2.5% versus 11.7% for undergrads).

When asked about agreement with the statement, “I feel safe at this university,” 76.4% of all respondents indicated “Agree” or “Strongly Agree.” When stratified by student level and gender identity, similar patterns emerged with men reporting higher rates of agreement with feeling safe, followed by women, then by transgender/non-binary students. Undergraduate and graduate responses were similar except for transgender/non-binary students, where graduate students reported much stronger agreement with feeling safe than undergrads (75% vs. 40.9%).

Conducted in spring 2015, prior to current MHEC survey requirements, the previous survey posed very different types of climate questions. Thus, the university looks forward to directly comparing perceptions of safety and general campus climate learned from this survey with the results of its next survey during the next cycle.

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

Training and education

73.4% of students recalled their university orientation containing a training or information session regarding sexual misconduct. Among all respondents who recall participating in sexual misconduct training or information session during orientation, 70.9% found the session to be somewhat, very, or extremely useful.

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, 80.4% of all respondents said it would be very or extremely likely.

When asked how likely it would be that campus officials would protect the safety of the person making the report, 69.3% said it would be very or extremely likely.

The administrators responsible for investigating misconduct

62.6% of respondents believe it would be very or extremely likely that campus officials would conduct a fair investigation, and 67.2% believe it very or extremely likely that they would take action against the offender(s) if a determination was made that the University's sexual misconduct policy was violated.

Perception changes

While the prior survey asked very different types of perception questions, greater awareness of the Office of Institutional Equity and other resources could be an indicator of increased institutional ability to address these issues.

Institutional Steps

Compared to the last survey administration, students reported overall a greater awareness of the Office of Institutional Equity (62.5% versus 20.1%), Campus Safety and Security (83.4% versus 74%), the Counseling Center (75.3% versus 65.2%), and the Student Health and Wellness Center (78.4% versus 75.7%) as resources for matters related to sexual misconduct.

Johns Hopkins 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. Among other enhancements made since the last survey administration, Johns Hopkins University has:

- Increased membership on the Provost's Sexual Violence Advisory Committee (SVAC) to more broadly seek community input and advice to the Provost on matters relating to sexual violence prevention and education best practices;
- Increased Office of Institutional Equity (OIE) staffing and training, including the creation of a Deputy Title IX Coordinator position, the hiring of two additional Equity Compliance Investigators, the creation of two OIE case management/ support positions, and the implementation of additional training and community engagement for OIE staff. OIE leadership changes also include the hiring of Kimberly Hewitt, Vice Provost for Institutional Equity, and Joy Gaslevic, Assistant Vice Provost and Title IX Coordinator;
- Enhanced Counseling Center services and staff available to assist those impacted by sexual misconduct, and created a Clery Compliance Administrator position;
- Initiated communications outreach campaigns to better inform the community – through print materials, as well as social and digital media ads - of the Sexual Assault Helpline, OIE, and other confidential and non-confidential resources;

- Engaged in a university-wide training initiative for all faculty, staff and students including a new and improved online sexual misconduct training and in-person undergraduate orientation programming; and
- Updated and enhanced the University's Sexual Misconduct Policy & Procedures and the Sexual Assault & Prevention website (<http://www.sexualassault.jhu.edu>), for example, by enhancing the lists of confidential and non-confidential resources at the university and in the community available to assist individuals in connection with all sexual misconduct matters.

JHU will continue to work with 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 strive to become a leader in identifying best practices. This work will include continued evaluation of policies, procedures, practices, training and other efforts surrounding sexual misconduct. We will also focus on the following:

- Continue to improve awareness of and confidence in the policy, resources, and handling of sexual misconduct matters;
- Increase transparency as to the data surrounding the handling of sexual misconduct matters; and
- Evaluate additional resources needed to support prevention and education efforts, case handling, as well as student and employee support.

Loyola University Maryland
June 1, 2018

Question 1 - What survey instrument was used in the 2017-2018 cycle? How was it developed or obtained? Who received the survey and how did the institution select those participants? How did the institution conduct the survey? How it administered and what was the rate of response among those who could have responded? What steps were taken to encourage responses from the surveyed population? How does the respondent population compare to the general population on campus (e.g., race and ethnicity, gender, age, on-campus/off-campus residents)? What changes to the survey administration were made since the last survey cycle, if any?

The Campus Climate Survey was administered to all undergraduate students at Loyola University Maryland in the spring 2018 semester. The survey was developed by the Education Advisory Board (EAB) and was administered online over a three week period. E-mails were sent out weekly to remind students to take the survey. A total of 4,104 undergraduate students were invited to take the survey, and there were 1,180 undergraduate students who responded to the survey for an overall response rate of 28.8%. Of those who responded 65.4% were female (compared to 58% of the total female, undergraduate population) and 87.3% were white/Caucasian (compared to 77% of the total white/Caucasian, undergraduate population). The breakdown of the respondents by class years are as follow: 29.3% were first year students; 25.9% were sophomores; 21.9% were juniors; 21.6% were seniors; and 1.3% were fifth year or a graduate student. Of the respondents surveyed, 87.8% live on-campus in a residence hall or apartment style housing, and 12.1% live off-campus either with family or in an apartment. The cost to administer the survey was as follows: four Amazon Gift Cards in the amount of \$200 each were used as incentives, and the survey cost was \$3,000 for the development, administration, and analysis of the results by EAB.

Question 2 - How do respondents perceive the safety of the campus and the general campus climate? How have these perceptions changed since the last survey administration?

An overwhelming majority of respondents (93.6% for this year compared to 93.5% in 2016) perceived that the campus was safe. Further, 92.8% of the respondents agreed/strongly agreed with the statement “I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare” (compared to 93.6% in 2016). This year, 79.3% of the respondents, compared to 82.8% in 2016, agreed/strongly agreed with the statement “I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare.” Finally, 84.6% of respondents “feel close to people at this school” (compared to 85.0% in 2016).

Question 3 - 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; support for persons reporting sexual assault and other sexual misconduct; the administrators responsible for investigating misconduct. How have these perceptions changed since the last survey administration?

Overall, respondents had a positive perception of Loyola University Maryland's readiness and ability to address issues of sexual assault and sexual violence. This year, 84.1% (compared to 83.9% in 2016) of respondents agreed/strongly agreed with the statement "I am confident my school would administer the formal procedures to fairly address reports of sexual violence"; 84.8% (up from 82.4% in 2016) stated that "I know what confidential resources are available to me to report an incident of sexual violence"; and 85.3% (up 5% from 80.3% in 2016) agreed/strongly agreed that "If a friend or I experienced sexual violence, I would know where to go to get help."

Two areas that decreased from the 2016 administration of the Climate Survey included 81.5% (compared to 88.4% in 2016) of the respondents agreed/strongly agreed that if someone were to report an incident that "the school would take the report seriously" and 78.3% (compared to 80.6% in 2016) agreed/strongly agreed that "the school would take steps to protect the person making the report from retaliation." Our goal is to analyze these data points and determine a strategy to address these matters so that the numbers increase in these areas.

Question 4 - What have been the results of changes implemented since the last survey cycle? What activities, services, programs, or other results have arisen from what was learned from the survey results? What actions will the institution most likely take on the basis of the survey results?

Loyola University Maryland will continue to offer bystander intervention training based on the results of this survey. During the Fall 2017 semester, Loyola University Maryland offered the *Step Up!* bystander intervention program for all first year students. It is evident that the program was successful. Nearly all (93.0%) of first year respondents received sexual violence prevention and education and those who received this training stated that it was useful in increasing their knowledge. Further, 90.0% of the respondents (compared to 89.9% in 2016) have an increased knowledge in "the definition of sexual violence"; 88.9% (compared to 84.0% in 2016) have an increased knowledge in "reporting an incident of sexual violence;" and 87.5% (a slight decrease from 90.3% in 2016) have an increased knowledge of "bystander intervention" methods due to Loyola's bystander intervention trainings; and 88.5% of respondents compared to 90.5% of respondents in 2016 have an increased knowledge in "sexual violence prevention strategies (e.g. asking for consent, responsible alcohol use)." Based on this feedback, Loyola will continue to strengthen and grow our bystander intervention and sexual violence prevention programs for all students.

One area where Loyola University Maryland will continue to focus on during the next academic year is educating students on the University's formal process. While there was a 9.2% increase (65.7% in 2018 compared to 56.5% in 2016) in the number of respondents who agreed/strongly agreed that they "understand my school's formal procedures to address complaints of sexual violence," we recognize that there is more room for improvement. As a result, a focused marketing campaign by the Sexual Violence Prevention, Education and Response Coordinator, the Office of Student Conduct and the Title IX office, will be launched to increase awareness of the formal procedures regarding how to file complaints and the process to investigate and adjudicate sexual violence incidents under the Student Code of Conduct. In addition, this campaign will also stress the importance of these reports and the seriousness in which these

reports are handled and processed by the University. The campaign will also reiterate that retaliation in any form against either party or any witnesses will not be tolerated.

**McDaniel College
2018 Narrative Report**

Survey Administration

What survey instrument was used in the 2017-2018 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 demonstrate the effectiveness of processes and prevention strategies related to sexual misconduct.

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

The SART determined that the institution would survey all active undergraduate students. The Registrar's Office queried a list of students who had a status of "active" for the spring 2018 semester at the Westminster campus. This query identified 1,465 students to be surveyed.

How did you conduct your survey?

Selected respondents were invited to voluntarily complete the online survey via their school email address. The initial email was delivered on February 1, 2018.

How was it administered, what was the rate of response among those who could have responded? How does the respondent population compare to the general population on campus?

The survey was conducted February 1, 2018 through March 1, 2018. The college purchased the survey for \$500. The response rate was 27.8%. The respondents identified as 30.9% freshman/first year, 24% sophomore, 20.2% junior, 24.9% senior and 0% as graduate student/other. The student body demographics are 30% freshman/first year, 21% sophomore, 23% junior, and 26% senior.

What steps were taken to encourage responses from the population?

Respondents who completed the survey were given an incentive for a free drink at Casey's Corner costing a total of \$410.20. The survey was publicized at the annual consent event that occurred on February 26, 2018 and subsequent reminders were submitted via email to respondents who had not completed the survey.

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 male (30.1%), female (68.1%), and non-responsive (1.7%). The student body reports 48.7% male and 51.2% female. The respondents identified as white (72.8%) and as non-white (26.2%). To protect privacy, the categories of Hispanic, African American, Asian, Indian, Native Hawaiian, and Latino/a were combined to a larger category of non-white. The student body identifies as white (65%) and non-white (35%). The respondents identified as living in a dormitory or other campus housing (77.8%), fraternity or sorority house (1.5%), off-campus (18.8%) and 2.0% declined to answer. The student body identifies as 82% of students live on campus and 18% live off-campus or commute.

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

There were two changes made during this survey cycle. A newer standing committee, the SART was created in 2017, administered the survey and the incentive was reduced from two levels to one level without sacrificing the quantity of responses.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

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

In general, the respondents mostly agreed or strongly agreed that they feel safe on campus and that staff, faculty, and administrators are genuinely concerned about students’ welfare.

Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Faculty, staff, and administrators at McDaniel College are genuinely concerned about students’ welfare.	38.0%	50.1%	8.6%	3.0%	0.2%
Campus officials do a good job protecting students from harm.	26.2%	50.1%	13.8%	7.4%	1.5%
I feel safe on this campus.	30.9%	46.7%	16.3%	4.4%	1.7%

How have these perceptions changes since the last survey administration?

The perception of the safety of the campus and general climate has slightly improved or remained steady since the 2016 survey.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Faculty, staff, and administrators at McDaniel College are genuinely concerned about students’ welfare.	35%	49%	11%	4%	1%
Campus officials do a good job protecting students from harm.	26%	49%	21%	3%	1%
I feel safe on this campus.	28%	53%	13%	4%	2%

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

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

In 2018, respondents (86.2%) indicated that they are able to recognize incidents of sexual assault and 71.92% indicated that they knew how to report incidents to the college. Further, 63.7% remember most or all of education received about sexual assault. These results demonstrate significant growth as the 2016 survey shows that only 79.1% were able to recognize incidents of sexual assault, 59.2% knew how to report an incident to the college, and 55.1% were able to remember all or most of the education received.

Support for Persons Reporting Sexual Assault and Other Misconduct

In 2018, respondents (75.1%) reported that they “strongly agree” or “agree” that campus officials would support and protect the person making the report. In 2016, this question scored a 77.3% response.

The administrators responsible for investigating misconduct

Respondents indicated confidence remains that the incidents would be investigated and adjudicated. In 2018, 80.7% of the respondents “strongly agreed” or “agreed” that the reports would be taken seriously and 70.9% “strongly agreed” or “agreed” that a careful investigation would be conducted. In 2016, 83% of respondents “strongly agreed” or “agreed” that the reports would be taken seriously and more than 71% “strongly agreed” or “agreed” that a careful investigation would be conducted.

Institutional Steps

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

The most striking deficit on the 2016 survey related to the ability to recognize incidents of sexual misconduct and how to report complaints to the college. The college responded by increasing training opportunities for students, faculty and staff in general and staff who are involved in the adjudication of complaints. As noted previously, the 2018 survey realized an increase in the ability to recognize incidents of sexual assault as well as an awareness on where to report incidents because of the training opportunities. Additionally, the College was awarded a consortium grant by the Office on Violence Against Women and the U.S. Department of Justice in 2016. This grant has provided funding and support to implement improvements to our processes.

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

The grant awarded has provided the framework and support for the College to implement a three year strategic plan focused on addressing and eliminating instances of sexual misconduct. Some examples of projects include the purchase a new curriculum focusing on healthy masculinity for implementation in FY19, focus groups with students of color and the LGBTQ community, creation of a Coordinated Community Response Team that includes members of the campus community as well as members from Rape Crisis Intervention Services (RCIS) and the City of Westminster Police. Additionally, the SART has implemented process improvements in adjudicating complaints, attended five weeks of intense training, and formalized a partnership with RCIS to improve victim advocacy services.

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

The College will continue its work on the strategic plan focused on addressing and eliminating instances of sexual misconduct and provide further information to students on the investigation process.

Maryland Institute College of Art

Maryland Institute College of Art (MICA) launched the 2018 Climate Survey on February 28, 2018 and closed the instrument on March 28, 2018. The College's 1,989 undergraduate and graduate students received an email link to the anonymous survey, which was administered through Qualtrics. To encourage participation, MICA offered students who completed the survey the opportunity to claim a free coffee beverage by providing their name and email address on a separate form. 472 of the 1,989 students invited to participate in the survey did so, a participation rate of 24% of the student body.

With respect to the demographic profile of survey participants, all participants were required to be over age 18. Furthermore, the survey allowed students to describe their identity in categories not available in other institutional reports.

Gender		
	Participants	Gen. Pop
Female	44.70%	75.00%
Male	13.10%	25.00%
Cisgender	18.00%	N/A
Transgender	4.60%	N/A
Gender non-binary	7.71%	N/A
Agender	2.57%	N/A
Exploring Gender Identity	6.17%	N/A
Prefer Not To Say	2.06%	N/A
Identify with a gender not Listed	1.03%	N/A

Race/Ethnicity		
	Participants	Gen. Pop
White/Caucasian/European	56.7%	39.70%
Black/African/African-American	6.30%	6.70%
Latino/Hispanic	8.50%	3.10%
Asian/Asian-American/Southeast Asian	14.70%	11.00%
Pacific Islander/Pacific American	0.3%	N/A
Native American/Alaskan Native/Indigenous	1.30%	
Multiracial/Multiethnic	8.20%	11.10%
Prefer Not To Say	2.80%	
Race/Ethnicity Not Listed	1.30%	

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

In response to questions regarding the general campus climate, 77.6% of participants responded favorably. This is an increase of 2.2% from the 2016 average. In response to questions about perceptions of campus safety, 52.3% of participants responded favorably. This is a 4.4% increase from the average percentage of participants with a positive perception of campus safety.

General Campus Climate		
2016	2018	Difference
75.40%	77.60%	+2.20%

Average Favorable Percentage

Perceptions of Safety		
2016	2018	Difference
47.90%	52.30%	+4.40%

Average Favorable Percentage

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

Participants were asked to indicate their awareness of campus resources that provide support for sexual violence, and how the College would handle reports.

Awareness of Campus Resources related to sexual misconduct	2016	2018	Difference
Campus Safety	38.39%	91.07%	52.68%
Student Health Services	36.14%	92.84%	56.70%
Counseling Center	40.01%	91.67%	51.66%
Student Affairs	28.91%	70.74%	41.83%
Title IX	33.50%	85.97%	52.47%
Human Resources	23.05%	69.37%	46.32
Faculty Members or Instructors	N/A	88.36%	N/A
Residential Advisor	N/A	77.61%	N/A
Residential Coordinator	N/A	71.94%	N/A
How MICA would handle a student report of sexual misconduct	2016	2018	Difference
MICA would take the report seriously	67.85%	53.76%	-14.09%
MICA would maintain the privacy of the person making the report	68.73%	68.01%	-0.72%
MICA would do its best to honor the request of the person about how to go forward with the case	56.51%	47.84%	-8.67%
MICA would take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report	61.24%	53.51%	-7.73%
MICA would provide accommodations to support the person (e.g. academic, housing, safety)	48.22%	41.24%	-6.98%
MICA would take action to address factors that led to the sexual misconduct	51.63%	40.86%	-10.77%
MICA would handle the report fairly	54.73%	50.40%	-4.33%
Student Knowledge of Reporting Process and Procedures	2016	2018	Differenc

			e
If a friend or I experienced sexual misconduct, I know where to go to get help on campus	N/A	53.88%	N/A
I understand what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual misconduct at MICA	N/A	37.43%	N/A
I would know where to go to make a report of sexual misconduct	N/A	43.61%	N/A

These results indicate that while students are aware of resources and support offered to those who report sexual misconduct, they are not aware of the reporting and investigation process.

Institutional Steps

MICA has implemented and strengthened a number of activities and programs since the last survey cycle. Among these:

- Redefining the stalking policy and definition, in direct response to responses from the 2016 survey that showed stalking as a hidden, but real issue on our campus.
- Increased the quality and quantity of harassment training for employees, and increased the focus on issues related to gender identity as a result of 2016 survey responses.
- Expanded use of sexual assault/healthy relationship training modules for students prior to orientation to include the graduate population.
- Expanded consent training and education for students with active programming throughout the year.
- Improved sexual assault/harassment/gender discrimination training for student leaders.
- Developed a series of info-graphics to make 2016 survey responses easier to access and digest.
- Expanded Title IX Advisory Committee to include broader, more inclusive, membership thereby giving greater community access, input, and understanding into our process and procedures.
- Developed a resource poster describing resources for obtaining support and reporting sexual misconduct. The poster will be distributed to all students in the Fall and widely posted around campus.
- Hired a Director of Equity and Deputy Coordinator of Title IX, a new position whose incumbent manages the College's Title IX program and ensures the effectiveness and consistency of sexual misconduct investigations.

Based on a preliminary review of the current survey results, MICA will continue to educate and inform students, faculty and staff about its sexual misconduct policies and procedures. We are reviewing written policies and procedures to ensure that they are transparent and understandable. We also plan to strengthen training for Investigators in Summer 2018 and ongoing.

Mount St. Mary's University

2018 Title IX Survey Process and Respondent Information

The Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey (SACCS) was administered in March, 2018 to all undergraduate students on the Emmitsburg campus of the University (N=1561). The survey was distributed via. email in electronic format using Remark survey software. Each student was sent a link to the survey instrument in the initial mailing and in several reminders. Responses were received from 215 students resulting in a 13.8% response rate as compared to a 12.7% response rate in 2016.

Respondents were generally representative of the undergraduate student population in full and part time enrollment status. Slightly fewer first-year students responded to the survey than in the general population (29.3% vs. 30.1%), the percentage of sophomores who responded was nearly equal to that of the general population (21.4% vs. 21.3%), and fewer upper class students responded (45.1% vs. 48.1%). The survey respondents were disproportionately female (74.0% vs. 52.9%) and resident students (88.4% vs. 80.1%). Overall the percentage of students of color who responded was less than the campus demographics (27.4% vs. 35.6%).

Perception of Safety and Campus Climate

Most students who responded to the SACCS indicated they agreed or strongly agreed that they felt safe on the Mount's campus (76.7%). While student respondents generally feel safe on campus, students don't have confidence that a crisis on campus would be handled well. Less than a majority of the respondents agreed or strongly agreed that a crisis would be handled well (43.7%). When asked if the Mount responds rapidly in difficult situations, 43.3% agreed or strongly agreed; 46.1% of the student respondents agreed or strongly agreed that Mount officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner; and 45.1% agreed that the Mount does enough to protect the safety of students.

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 (85.1%); that faculty respected what students think (82.3%); that faculty were genuinely concerned about their welfare (74%); that faculty treated students fairly (73.5%); that they felt close to people on campus (76.4%); that they were happy to be at the Mount (76.7%); and that they felt a part of the Mount (74.9%).

Student respondents were also enthusiastic with regard to climate questions pertaining to administrators/staff. When asked if administrators and staff treat students fairly, 75.8% agreed or strongly agreed. When asked if administrators and staff respected what students think, 73.4% agreed or strongly agreed.

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

Specific to handling reports of sexual assault or sexual violence, 68.3% of the student respondents indicated the Mount was likely or very likely to take the report seriously and 72.6% felt it likely or very likely that the privacy of the individual making the report would be maintained. The majority of respondents (70.7%) indicated it likely or very 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 (71.2% likely or very likely).

In addition, most felt the University would support the individual making the report (65.6% likely or very 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 (63.3% likely or very likely) and that the University would handle the report fairly (60.0% likely or very likely).

A majority of students were likely or very likely (60.9%) to call the police or other authorities if they saw a group bothering someone in a parking lot or other similar setting (26.5% were unsure). Most students were likely or very likely to report information to campus authorities regarding a sexual assault case (75%).

A solid majority of students (91%) indicated they would confront a friend who was “hooking up” with someone who was passed out (4.7% were unsure). Fewer students (82.3%) would confront a friend with rumors they forced someone to have sex (12.1% were unsure). Most students were likely or very likely to go with a friend to the police department if the friend said she or he was raped (96.7%).

While most students agreed or strongly agreed that they knew where to get help on campus (63.3%), nearly a quarter of the respondents did not (22.3% disagreed or strongly disagreed) and another 14.4% were unsure. Most students (77.7%) 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 (79.5%); how to report a sexual assault (55.4%); where to go to get help if someone they knew was sexually assaulted (59.3%); Title IX protections against sexual assault (65.1%); and how to help prevent sexual assaults (73%).

Institutional Steps

The percentage of student respondents who experienced unwanted sexual violence since coming to the Mount has decreased by 8%. While those students who experienced incidents of unwanted sexual contact felt most comfortable telling a close friend (67.3%), 16.4% told faculty or staff affiliated with the University and a clear majority of those students indicated that the quality of the help provided by the Mount faculty or staff member was either good or excellent.

Since 2016, the University has enhanced its training efforts for all employees; in particular, the duty and obligation of responsible persons to notify the Title IX Coordinator of alleged violations of policy. The positive outcome of this effort has led to more reports by responsible persons which, in turn, has gotten critical support and reporting information to potential complainants than may have occurred otherwise.

The student orientation and education programs for sexual violence have also been enhanced which has led to an increased awareness (up by 9.5% since 2016) and student’s understanding of where to file a report should it become necessary to do so (up by 5%).

The University has also enhanced its education and training programs as mandated by the National Collegiate Athletic Association. This initiative called for in-person training for all coaching and athletic administrative and support staff members as well as every student-athlete. As a result of the survey, and in particular the responses indicating that generally, students did not understand what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual assault on campus, the University will undergo a comprehensive review of its current intake, investigative, and administrative functions to ensure that students are given more information about this process and what to expect as a participant.

Although the legislation passed during the 2018 legislative session that will result in significant changes to the sexual assault policies in higher education does not go into effect until 2019, Mount St. Mary's University will begin its analysis and review this summer.

Notre Dame of Maryland University Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Survey 2018 Report

Survey Administration

During the months of March and April, 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 only minor modifications from the previous survey iteration (e.g. two new questions). The method of survey administration was web-based via Qualtrics and was delivered via email to students during the second week of March for completion by April 29, 2018. Three email reminders were sent to all student’s NDMU email accounts throughout the survey period. 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 2018 semester, excluding fully online students via NDMU Online. In Spring 2018, that total number was 1,981. Of those students, 87% of the population was female, and 13% was male; 33% of population were undergraduate and 67% were graduate. Approximately 16% of the population resided on campus.

We had 76 students over the age of 18 complete the survey in full (4% overall response rate). Of the 76 respondents, 48 were undergraduate students (63% of the respondents; 7% response rate) and 27 were graduate students (36%; 2% response rate). 29 respondents identified as residing on campus (38%; 9% response rate). 70 of respondents identified as female (92%), and 6 identified as male (8%). A comparison of the student population to the respondents indicates that the respondents are more female, residential, and undergraduate than our total population (i.e. more likely to be in the Women’s College), and indicates our survey may not be capturing a complete picture of the campus climate.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

We were pleased to read that 88.15% of the respondents feel valued in the classroom/learning environment and 84% of student respondents believe faculty, staff and administrators respect what students on the NDMU campus think. Respondents also indicated that they agree that faculty (84%) and administrators (62%) are genuinely concerned about their welfare. 62% of respondents indicated that they feel part of the NDMU community.

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 since NDMU’s last report in 2016. 92% of respondents agreed that they would talk to a friend who was in an abusive relationship. 76% 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, 87% of respondents would call public safety if they saw an individual suspiciously following another student on campus, while 78% of would also be willing to call the local police if they saw a group bothering someone in the parking lot or similar setting. 86% of respondents would tell campus authorities about information related to sexual misconduct.

Overall, the perceptions of safety and general campus climate were positive and were largely unchanged from the prior survey administration.

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

Nearly all of the responses to questions regarding the universities ability to handle a reported incident of sexual misconduct were above 70%, indicating most student respondents feel the University would take the report seriously, would do its best to maintain confidentiality, would forward to the police if requested, and would take steps to protect the safety of the complainant. The percentage was slightly lower in confidence that the University would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual misconduct and would handle the report fairly (64% and 68% respectively, with approximately 20% neutral).

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. More than a third of respondents (36%) responded neutrally to the question regarding whether the alleged offender(s) or their friends would try to get back at the person making the report. An additional emphasis on education and enforcement of the retaliation policy may be a consideration moving forward.

In terms of educational outreach, the University has made great strides to improve in the dissemination of information regarding our policy and protections for reporting party and others. However, despite those efforts, only 55% of students indicated if they or a friend were sexually assaulted, they would know where to go to get help on campus. We also had 39% and 38% of students disagree that they understand what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual assault at NDMU and that they know where to go to make a report of sexual assault. 30% of students also indicated that they would not be comfortable reporting a sexual assault to campus public safety.

79% of respondents said they received the definition of sexual misconduct since coming to NDMU and 71% indicated they had received information regarding Title IX protections against sexual misconduct. An improvement from 2016, 54% of respondents indicated that they received information on how to help prevent sexual misconduct. However, less than 50% of student respondents continued to indicate they had received information on how to report sexual misconduct, and where to go for help if someone you know is sexually assaulted.

Approximately 9% of student respondents indicated they had experienced sexual violence or unwanted sexual behavior since starting at NDMU. All of those respondents who indicated they had experienced sexual misconduct told someone. Most told a friend or a faculty/staff member affiliated with NDMU. Of those who indicated they shared the experience with a faculty or staff affiliated with NDMU, all rated the quality of help they received as acceptable or better.

Overall, the perceptions of NDMU's readiness and ability to address issues of sexual misconduct were positive and were either largely unchanged or slightly improved from the prior survey administration.

Institutional Steps

In the next administration of our climate survey, we will ask the respondents which college they are a member of, (i.e. our traditional-aged Women's College, the College of Adult Undergraduate Studies (CAUS), or College of Graduate and Professional Studies/School of Pharmacy). This will help us get a better sense of whether or not the survey is a useful tool for understanding our large, non-residential adult student population. Given the overall low response rate, a high number of neutral

responses, and the disconnect between the student population and respondents, it is challenging to reach definitive conclusions in some areas of the survey. Additional consideration must be given to strategies to bolster survey response rates, especially amongst graduate students.

The University will continue to work on disseminating sexual misconduct/Title IX related information. It was clear from the results that students received information regarding our Title IX Policy and Procedures, but did not read through the materials to understand how to make a report or the process the University follows once we receive a report. In between the 2016 and 2018 surveys, NDMU redesigned its Title IX Policy and Procedures, developed a Policies, Reporting, & Resources Brochure, updated its Title IX website, and has implemented a number of trainings and other resources. Led by interested students, NDMU also conducted a night walk in 2017 to identify dark areas on campus and has installed several new light fixtures around campus. New traditional students are now subject to an online training (Safe Colleges), the One Love Foundation intimate partner violence training during orientation, and a bystander intervention training via NDMU100. Specialty groups such as Resident Assistants, Athletics, and the English Language Institute also receive additional trainings.

The University will also continue its efforts to better educate faculty and staff who may be in a position to receive an initial report. Our emphasis this past year was on mandatory reporting and making sure information was shared with Title IX Coordinator and Deputy Coordinators for investigation. New employees are subject to a number of trainings, including a mandatory online Title IX training, and a “Responsible Employee” training at faculty and staff orientation sessions.

Notre Dame also signed on a member of a Baltimore-based college and university consortium (“Bringing Respect and Advocacy for Violence-free Environments” (BRAVE)) applying a US Department of Justice (DOJ) Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) grant. The consortium received funding from 2017-2019 in order for area schools to receive technical assistance, develop consortium and institution specific strategic plans, implement awareness activities and specific trainings for consortium members. Additionally, NDMU has formed a University-wide Coordinated Community Response Team (CCRT) comprised of representatives from all across the University involved in Title IX. The CCRT’s mission statement reads as follows:

Embracing the vision of the School Sisters of Notre Dame to educate leaders to transform the world, the Coordinated Community Response Team (“CCRT”) engages broadly with and across the Notre Dame of Maryland University (“NDMU” or “the University”) community in an effort to create a campus environment free from sexual and gender based violence. Our purpose is to improve the University’s services and programs and create a culture of systematic change, informed by recognized best practices and survivor focused interventions.

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 others in our efforts in this area.

St. John's College Campus Climate Survey Report 2018

Survey Development

The Assistant Dean's office at St. John's College conducted their first campus-wide survey about campus safety and climate in compliance with MHEC's 2015 guidelines. In developing the 2016 version of the survey, college administration collaborated with students to write survey questions that would elicit honest and thorough answers about students' experiences. The version administered in 2018 used many of the same questions in order to directly compare how perceptions have changed, but it was also expanded to address more aspects of student life. The 2018 survey consisted of 53 multiple-choice questions grouped into eight different sections: Demographic Information, [Perceptions of] Incidents on Campus, [Perceptions of] Sexual Misconduct, Looking Out for Community Members, Impact of Social Media, Impact of Drugs and Alcohol, Resources on Campus [for preventing and reporting sexual misconduct], and Experiences [of Sexual Misconduct]. Each section also offered students the opportunity to provide additional comments. At the conclusion of the survey, every student received information on resources available both on- and off-campus.

Survey Administration and Participation

Because St. John's College is a small institution of 453 undergraduate students, all students were asked to complete the survey. Participation was voluntary and not incentivized, but consistent reminders from college staff and RA's were aimed to encourage students to participate. The survey was administered online through Google Forms, and students had from February 15 to March 5, 2018 to complete it. Despite eliminating the option to participate via a paper version of the survey (an option made available in 2016), participation remained virtually unchanged. There were 231 undergraduate students who completed the survey, meaning 51% of students participated (compared with 53.8% participation in 2016). Participation was higher among female than male students; 55.7% of all female undergraduates completed the survey compared with 40.7% of all male undergraduates. Of the survey respondents, 52.4% identified as female, 41.1% identified as male, and 6.5% either preferred not to share their gender identity or did not identify as male or female.

Perceptions of Safety and Campus Climate

The survey responses that provided the most relevant information regarding perceptions of campus safety were questions four through six, which were also posed in the 2016 survey. These questions asked students if they agreed with statements about whether the college would handle a crisis well (18.8% agreed compared with 41.4% in 2016), would respond rapidly to difficult situations (25.3% agreed compared with 41.4% in 2016), and does enough to protect the safety of students (27.1% agreed compared with 62.3% in 2016). Many students indicated in the comments that they answered "I'm not sure" because they did not have enough first-hand information about crisis situations on campus to have an opinion on how the college handles them. Although these numbers indicate that confidence in the college to handle crises has declined since 2016, many students mentioned in the comments that they feel comfortable speaking with college administration about their concerns. It is unclear to what extent the increased visibility of sexual misconduct in the media has affected student perceptions of campus safety.

This year, a section was added to ask students about their experiences using social media (questions 16-19), which provided relevant information about the safety and civility of online interactions within the student community. A majority of survey respondents use some form of social media (92%), and 32% have experienced some form of unwanted behavior over social media or text/calls, including physical threats, purposeful embarrassment, offensive name-calling, stalking/persistent unwanted calls or messages, pressure to send sexual images or messages, or sustained harassment. Furthermore, most respondents (65%) have learned about another current student's experience of sexual misconduct at the college through social media.

Another section was added that enquired about students' experiences with drugs and alcohol (questions 20-39), yielding relevant information about student health and behavior that affects the campus community as a whole. Of the respondents, 77.3% have been concerned about a fellow student's use of alcohol, and 59.4% have been concerned about a fellow student's use of illegal drugs. Some students mentioned in the comments that they were unaware that on-campus resources existed to help students quit drinking or using drugs, while other students mentioned that they had success using on-campus resources to quit drinking or using drugs.

Perceptions of Sexual Misconduct Prevention and Response

The survey yielded relevant responses regarding the college's ability to address sexual misconduct in the following questions: Sexual Misconduct (questions 8-11), Looking Out for Community Members (question 14), Resources on Campus (questions 40-42), and Experiences (questions 54, 56, 60-62).

Questions 8-11 addressed the students' perceptions of how the college administration would handle cases of sexual misconduct. 53.3% of respondents agreed the college would take a report of sexual misconduct seriously. 67.2% of respondents agreed the college would do its best to maintain the privacy of the person making the report. 34.5% of respondents agreed that the college would provide support to the person making the report. 26.6% of respondents agreed the college would respond to the report fairly. Compared to the 2016 survey responses, a smaller percentage of students agree that the college responds well to report of sexual misconduct.

Question 14 addressed bystander intervention preparedness. 59.8% of respondents agreed that if they encountered a situation (regarding sexual misconduct) that they felt definitely required intervention, they felt confident that they would know how to intervene.

Questions 40-42 assessed students' knowledge of on-campus resources for sexual misconduct. 70.3% of respondents agreed they would know where to get confidential help if they or a friend experienced sexual misconduct. 78.6% of respondents agreed that they would know where to make a report of sexual misconduct. 74.0% of respondents indicated they received information from the college on how to get help if they or someone they knew experience sexual misconduct. 70.1% of respondents indicated they received information from the college on how to prevent sexual misconduct. 81.4% of respondents indicated they received information from the college on how to report sexual misconduct. 77.5% of respondents indicated they received information from the college on the definition of sexual misconduct.

Questions 54, 56, and 60-62 ask about students' experiences of sexual misconduct on campus. 20.1% of respondents indicated that since coming to the college, someone has had sexual contact with them without their consent (compared to 12% of respondents in 2016). 91.7% of those students who experienced sexual contact without consent also indicated that the person was a fellow student at St. John's College. 28.3% of those students who experienced

sexual contact without consent sought counseling services as a result of the incident, and 83.3% told someone other than a counselor.

Action

St. John's College values in-person conversation, so we used the survey as a starting point for conversations with students about safety and sexual misconduct on campus. The survey results and these conversations revealed that although there is a generally positive and communicative relationship between students and administration, many students are still unclear on sexual misconduct policies and reporting practices, and students are less confident in the college to handle sexual misconduct well than they were two years ago. This may be partially a result of sexual misconduct increased cultural visibility compared to 2016 and the resulting focus on campus policies and procedures. Since administering the first campus climate survey in 2016, the college has revised sexual misconduct policies, increased prevention programs, and updated community-wide education regarding campus safety.

With the information received from the 2018 survey, the college plans to expand these efforts even more. For example, all students, faculty and staff will be required to complete *GetInclusive*, an online bystander intervention training. The college will also increase mandatory in-person bystander intervention training and is currently considering using Green Dot or StepUp. Considering that a third of survey respondents have experienced some form of unwanted contact through social media/texting/calling, the college will begin to specifically address online bullying, harassment, and stalking in mandatory prevention trainings and will redouble their efforts to make sure students know they can seek support from the student services and counseling offices for this behavior. Furthermore, the wide student concern about their peers' use of drugs and alcohol will encourage more training specifically aimed toward drug and alcohol use.

Stevenson University

2018 Survey Administration

Stevenson University administered the Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey beginning on February 13, 2018 and ending on March 6, 2018. Stevenson elected to use the model survey that was provided by the Maryland Higher Education Commission. The survey population was 2,739 degree-seeking traditional undergraduate students. Of this group, 2,651 were full-time students and 88 were part-time students. The survey was administered using Survey Monkey. Reminder emails were sent to the survey population on February 19, 2018 and on February 27, 2018.

Stevenson offered ten \$25 iTunes gift cards as an incentive for students to complete this survey for a total cost of \$250. 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 2016.

533 students, or 19.5% of the survey population, agreed to participate in this study. However, the response rate to individual questions was lower. For example, 525 students answered the question describing their current living situation. The response rate to this and other preliminary demographic type questions was approximately 19.2%. However, the response rate to the remainder of the questions was approximately 428 students, or 15.6%, of the survey population. Based on these varying response rates, Stevenson University believes that 15.6% is the more accurate response rate for this survey.

The respondent population compares favorably to the general population of the institution, though the response rate among female respondents (77%) was approximately 13% higher than the percentage of women on campus (64%). Finally, 94.6% of the respondents were in the 18-24 age group.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

General Campus Climate

The respondents perceive the general campus climate of Stevenson University to once again be positive. The below survey statements provided the most relevant information in this area.

1 = Strongly Disagree 2 = Disagree 3 = Neutral 4 = Agree 5 = Strongly Agree		
Statement	2018 Average	2016 Average
I feel valued in the classroom/learning environment	4.2	4.1
Faculty, staff, and administrators respect what students on this campus think	4.0	4.0
I am happy to be at this university	4.0	4.0

Campus Safety

Overall, based on their responses to statements focusing on their perception of the overall safety of the institution, the respondents perceive Stevenson University to be a safe institution. However, the average ratings on certain questions revealed decreased scores when compared to the 2016 administration. The below survey statements provided the most relevant information in this area.

1 = Strongly Disagree 2 = Disagree 3 = Neutral 4 = Agree 5 = Strongly Agree		
Statement	2018 Average	2016 Average
I feel safe on this campus	4.2	4.3
If a crisis happened on campus, the University would	3.8	4.0

handle it well		
The University does enough to protect the safety of students	3.9	4.0

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

Training and Education

More students reported receiving written or verbal information from someone at the University related to topics of sexual assault and Title IX as compared to the 2016 survey administration. For example, 62.3% of the respondents stated they have received information related to Title IX protections against sexual assault compared to 38.1% in 2016. Likewise, 63.6% of respondents indicated they received information on how to report a sexual assault compared to 55.5% in 2016. Finally, a relatively high percentage of students once again reported receiving information related to the definition of sexual assault (84.4% compared to 85.3% in 2016).

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, very few among this group cited “not knowing the reporting procedures” as their reason for not telling anyone. This finding is consistent with the results of the 2016 survey administration.

Support for Individuals Who Report Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct

The respondents felt it was likely that Stevenson would provide appropriate support to individuals who make a report of sexual assault and sexual misconduct to the University. The below survey statements provided the most relevant information in this area.

1 = Very Unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Neutral 4 = Likely 5 = Very Likely		
Statement	2018 Average	2016 Average
The University would take steps to protect the safety of the individual making the report	4.2	4.3
The University would support the individual making the report	4.1	4.2

Administrators Responsible for Investigating Misconduct

Students once again responded positively to statements related to how they believe Stevenson University would support individuals who make a report of sexual assault and sexual misconduct. The below survey statements provided the most relevant information in this area.

1 = Very Unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Neutral 4 = Likely 5 = Very Likely		
Statement	2018 Average	2016 Average
The University would take the report seriously	4.2	4.3
The University would handle the report fairly	4.1	4.2

Institutional Steps

Results of changes implemented since the last survey cycle

The information gleaned from the last survey in 2016 indicated that students wished for more education and training. The quantitative results from the current survey suggest that Stevenson is making progress in this area, though we acknowledge more needs to be done in this regard. In addition, Stevenson’s Title IX webpage has been enhanced since the last survey administration.

Activities, services, programs, or other results that have arisen from what was learned from the survey results

Since the 2016 survey administration, Stevenson University has taken a number of steps to educate students on issues related to sexual assault and sexual misconduct. For example, in the fall 2017 semester, Stevenson revised its sexual misconduct/Title IX webpage by adding more resources for students and parents and providing an online reporting option. In addition, a link to this Title IX page now appears at the bottom of every Stevenson University webpage. Stevenson has also invited speakers to campus and peer educators have provided educational tabling events. At the beginning of the fall 2016 and fall 2017 semesters, Stevenson inserted brochures outlining resources for victims of sexual assault inside all welcome packets that were distributed to residential students. In fall 2017, a pamphlet describing how to distinguish consent was also included in the welcome packet. Further, for the past two academic years, magnets listing important on-campus and off-campus phone numbers and resources have been placed on each refrigerator inside each on-campus suite/apartment. These same brochures and magnets were also distributed to commuter students who attended new student orientation. Lastly, brochures and magnets were distributed to employees prior the start of the fall 2017 semester.

During the fall 2017 semester, all employees were required to complete an online learning module that covered the following topics: preventing sexual violence, protecting children, and preventing discrimination and harassment. Throughout the 2017-2018 academic year, all student-athletes (548) completed these same training modules.

Finally, on September 30, 2016 Stevenson University and nine other area colleges and universities, were awarded a \$750,000 consortium grant from the U.S. Department of Justice to generate new strategies to prevent, respond to, investigate, and hold offenders accountable for sexual assault and dating violence, and strengthen trauma-informed victim services on campus and in the community. As a result of this grant, Stevenson administrators who are actively involved in the Title IX process have attended numerous trainings and webinars on sexual assault and related topics.

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

While progress has been made in the areas of training and education, Stevenson is aware that more is needed. Therefore, Stevenson will once again continue to review and increase our efforts in the areas of training and education especially beyond the students' first year. A continued emphasis will be on bystander intervention and ensuring that students are aware of the many resources that are available to them at Stevenson and in the community.

Washington Adventist University Campus Climate Survey Relative to Title IX and Sexual Misconduct

Survey Administration

The 2018 Campus Climate Survey was issued to all members of the WAU learning community. 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. Several follow up reminders were issued in the same manner, with additional general reminders in the Corporate Communications e-newsletter. This approach differed from the last survey cycle in which general email invitations and announcements were issued through Human Resources and Corporate Communications departments, to employees and students respectively. The survey remained opened for participation from November 1, 2017 to February 28, 2018. The response rate represents 13.6% of students (n = 128) and 15.6% of employees (n = 57). Survey demographics are most consistent with overall WAU demographics along the lines of race. The most significant participation variances appear along the lines of residential status and ethnicity, with a greater proportion of on campus students and a lesser percentage of “not Hispanic or Latino” participants responding (see 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 2016. 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 65.2% favorably. This is fairly consistent with the 2016 average of 65.7%. Undergraduates between the ages of 16 and 24 responded 47.6% favorably on average as compared to 54.3% in the last survey. See Table 1. Similarly, results were marginally less favorable on average in comparison to the last survey regarding perceptions of campus safety. Responses were an overall average of 50.2% favorable and 40.0% favorable among undergraduates between the ages of 16 and 24 (as compared to 53.1% and 46.5% in 2016 respectively). See Table 2. 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	Diff.
All	65.7%	65.2%	-0.6pp
UG, 16-24	54.3%	47.6%	-6.7pp

Average favorable percentage

Table 2

Perceptions of Safety			
	2016	2018	Diff.
All	53.1%	50.2%	-2.9pp
UG, 16-24	46.5%	40.0%	-6.5pp

Average favorable percentage

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

Participants responded consistently with results from 2016 along the factor of perceived institutional support for persons reporting sexual assault and other sexual misconduct. In both 2016 and 2018, 66.8% of participants responded favorably to related questions. Undergraduates age 16 to 25 responded less favorably this year with 49.6% responding favorably, down 6pp

from 2016. See Table 3. In terms of how participants perceive the readiness and ability of administrators responsible for investigating the misconduct, results overall were consistent year-on-year (2018: 74.3%; 2016: 74.8%). From the perspective of undergraduate respondents between the ages of 16 and 24, results show a decline from an average of 61.9% in 2016 to 54.2% in 2018. See Table 4. 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: Avg.			
	2016	2018	Diff.
All	66.8%	66.8%	-
UG, 16-24	55.6%	49.6%	-6.0pp

Average favorable percentage

Table 4

Perceptions of Admin Responsible: Avg			
	2016	2018	Diff.
All	74.8%	74.3%	-0.5pp
UG, 16-24	61.9%	54.2%	-7.8pp

Average favorable percentage

Out of 171 participants, 91.8% indicated that they have not experienced any unwanted sexual encounters since coming to WAU (Q43). Half of the 4.7% who did encounter such experiences reported telling someone about the incident (Q46). None indicated that they told a university employee.

Of the 166 responses received, results show that between 13.3% and 43.4% 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 (26.5%), Residence Hall Staff (13.3%), Student Handbook (32.5%), Faculty/Staff Handbook (43.4%), University Publications (19.9%), and University Website (27.7%). These results are consistent with 2016 results, with an average overall difference of +0.7pp. Out of the 27.1% of those indicating “other,” 4.4% stated that they have encountered no sources of information on topics of sexual assault and sexual violence. None of these were undergraduate students between the ages of 16-24. This is an improvement over 2016 results which showed 13.3% of those indicating “other” noting that they have encountered no sources of information on topics of sexual assault and sexual violence since coming to WAU. All but one of these individuals were undergraduates between the ages of 16-24. Thirty-eight percent (38.3%) 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). Out of undergraduates between the ages of 16-24, 22.2% confirmed that they have participated in other such activities.

Institutional Steps

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

Since the 2016 survey, the institution has increased the number of workshops and training sessions for university employees relative to Title IX. Moreover, we have strengthened the Title IX workshop for students during new student orientation.

Moreover, the university's policies on sexual harassment, discrimination and misconduct have been overhauled, updated and are now readily visible and accessible from the university's home page via a link located at the bottom of the page.

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

To date, there are no new activities, services or programs that have been implemented.

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

The institution plans to invest some resources in on-line training modules for students as well as develop printed and electronic resources to inform and educate students, faculty, staff and visitors on Title IX issues.

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 race. The most significant participation variances appear along the lines of residential status and ethnicity, with a greater proportion of on campus students and a lesser percentage of "not Hispanic or Latino" participants responding.

Demographic Comparison Table

Category	Students		Employees	
	Survey Ptps	WAU Overall	Survey Ptps	WAU Overall
Gender				
Male	29.0%	37.0%	39.6%	47.3%
Female	71.0%	63.0%	57.1%	52.7%
Ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino	17.9%	14.0%	9.0%	7.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	68.7%	86.0%	67.4%	93.0%
Prefer not to say	13.4%		23.6%	
Race				
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Asian	4.5%	9.0%	10.1%	11.8%
Black or African American	52.2%	50.0%	44.9%	50.0%
White	13.4%	13.0%	25.8%	29.3%
Two or more races	11.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other/Unknown	7.5%	12.0%	3.4%	1.6%
Prefer not to say	10.4%		13.5%	
Residential Status				
On Campus	37.8%	18.1%		
Off Campus	58.8%	81.9%		
Prefer not to say	3.4%			

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 2016 and 2018 administration of the survey.

Table 1.1

GENERAL CAMPUS CLIMATE		2016	2018	Diff.
6. I feel valued in the classroom/learning community.	All	77.9%	75.1%	-2.8pp
	UG, 16-24	73.9%	58.4%	-15.6pp
7. Faculty, staff, and administrators respect what students on this campus think.	All	68.4%	68.3%	-0.1pp
	UG, 16-24	54.3%	50.0%	-4.3pp
8. I think faculty are genuinely concerned about students' welfare.	All	72.5%	71.7%	-0.8pp
	UG, 16-24	67.3%	58.4%	-8.9pp
9. I think administrators are genuinely concerned about students' welfare.	All	63.1%	65.1%	2.0pp
	UG, 16-24	50.0%	47.2%	-2.8pp
10. I feel close to people on this campus.	All	50.6%	54.7%	4.1pp
	UG, 16-24	43.5%	44.5%	1.0pp
11. I feel like I am a part of this university.	All	67.8%	63.5%	-4.3pp
	UG, 16-24	60.9%	44.4%	-16.5pp
12. I am happy to be at this university.	All	60.7%	61.3%	0.6pp
	UG, 16-24	45.6%	30.5%	-15.1pp
13. The faculty, staff, and administrators at this school treat students fairly.	All	64.9%	61.7%	-3.2pp
	UG, 16-24	39.1%	47.2%	8.1pp

Table 1.2

General Campus Climate			
	2016	2018	Diff.
All	65.7%	65.2%	-0.6pp
UG, 16-24	54.3%	47.6%	-6.7pp

Average favorable percentage

Table 2.1

PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY ON CAMPUS		2016	2018	Diff.
14. I feel safe on this campus.	All	79.1%	74.9%	-4.2pp
	UG, 16-24	67.4%	61.1%	-6.3pp
15. If a crisis happened on campus, the university would handle it well.	All	44.5%	42.2%	-2.3pp
	UG, 16-24	34.8%	36.2%	1.4pp
16. The university responds rapidly in difficult situations.	All	45.7%	39.5%	-6.2pp
	UG, 16-24	41.3%	19.4%	-21.9pp
17. University officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner.	All	46.9%	45.9%	-1.0pp
	UG, 16-24	39.1%	41.7%	2.6pp
18. The university does enough to protect the safety of students and employees.	All	49.4%	48.7%	-0.7pp
	UG, 16-24	50.0%	41.6%	-8.4pp

Table 2.2

Perceptions of Safety			
	2016	2018	Diff.
All	53.1%	50.2%	-2.9pp
UG, 16-24	46.5%	40.0%	-6.5pp

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 ages 16-24 results show the following:

- Q6. I feel valued in the classroom/learning community. (-15pp)
- Q11. I feel like I am a part of this university. (-16.5pp)
- Q12. I am happy to be at this university. (-15.1pp)
- Q16. The university responds rapidly in difficult situations. (-21.9pp)

Table 3.1

SUPPORT FOR PERSONS REPORTING		2016	2018	Diff.
19. The university would take the report of sexual assault or sexual violence seriously.	All	85.00%	83.30%	-1.7pp
	UG, 16-24	80.50%	63.90%	-16.9pp
20. The university would do its best to maintain the privacy of the individual making the report.	All	76.20%	79.80%	3.6pp
	UG, 16-24	65.20%	66.60%	1.4pp
21. If requested by the individual, the university would forward the report to criminal investigators (for example, the police).	All	80.70%	79.70%	-1.0pp
	UG, 16-24	73.90%	63.80%	-10.1pp
22. The university would take steps to protect the safety of the individual making the report.	All	75.20%	77.80%	2.6pp
	UG, 16-24	65.20%	61.10%	-4.1pp
25. Most students or employees at this university would label the person making the report a liar.	All	62.40%	58.20%	-4.2pp
	UG, 16-24	41.30%	36.20%	-5.1pp
26. Most students or employees at this university would support the person who made the report.	All	61.50%	68.80%	7.3pp
	UG, 16-24	45.60%	50.00%	4.4pp
27. The alleged offender(s) or their friends would try to get back at the person making the report.	All	26.70%	20.20%	-6.5pp
	UG, 16-24	17.40%	5.60%	-11.8pp

Table 3.2

Support for Persons Reporting			
	2016	2018	Diff.
All	66.8%	66.8%	-
UG, 16-24	55.6%	49.6%	-6.0pp

Average favorable percentage

Table 4.1

PERCEPTIONS OF ADMINISTRATORS RESPONSIBLE		2016	2018	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%	1.0pp
	UG, 16-24	63.00%	66.60%	3.6pp
24. The university would handle the report fairly.	All	73.30%	71.30%	-2.0pp
	UG, 16-24	60.80%	41.70%	-19.1pp

Table 4.2

Perceptions of Admin Responsible			
	2016	2018	Diff.
All	74.8%	74.3%	-0.5pp
UG, 16-24	61.9%	54.2%	-7.8pp

Average favorable percentage

Areas for specific consideration are those in which results indicate a difference of 10pp or more. Across all participant results there were no such differences, however among undergraduate students ages 16-24 results show the following:

- Q19. The university would take the report of sexual assault or sexual violence seriously. (-16.9pp)
- Q21. If requested by the individual, the university would forward the report to criminal investigators (for example, the police). (-10.1pp)
- Q27. The alleged offender(s) or their friends would try to get back at the person making the report. (-11.8pp)
- Q24. The university would handle the report fairly. (-19.1pp)

Washington College Administration of Survey

In March 2018, the Campus Climate survey was sent to 500 undergraduate students who were randomly sampled from the full undergraduate population. The survey was administered using Qualtrics survey software. No additional operating costs were incurred by the institution in the development or administration of the survey. A link to the survey was sent to students' college email accounts along with a description of the survey and an invitation to participate from the Associate Vice President for Student Affairs/Title IX Coordinator. An incentive drawing for several small prizes was used to encourage participation. Two follow-up emails were sent over the four weeks that the survey was open. Of the 500 students who were invited to participate, 190 responded for a response rate of 38%. The respondent population is a close representation of the general population. Female students responded at higher rates than males as 69% of respondents were female which is similarly compared to 58% in the general population. In the respondent population, 26.6% reported being varsity athletes, compared to 25% in the general population. In the respondent population 18.6% reported living off campus compared to 13% in the general population.

Perceptions of Safety and Campus Climate

Students reported an overall positive experience at Washington College in regards to their perception of safety and the campus climate around sexual assault. Students reported that they feel valued in the classroom (89.19% of students agreed or strongly agreed) and that the faculty, staff, and administrators respect what they think (87.13% of students agreed or strongly agreed). Both areas are reported slightly lower as compared with the survey results of 2016. Other high-scoring items included: students reporting they feel safe on campus (80% agree or strongly agree); students reporting that they are happy to be at this college (77.84% agree or strongly agree); and students reporting they feel like they are a part of the college (75.14% agree or strongly agree).

Overall, Washington College students reported that they believe the college handles crisis effectively and in a fair manner, with rapid response. When asked about if the campus would handle a crisis well, 60.87% reported that they agree or strongly agree, and 59.78% reported that they agree or strongly agree that the college responds rapidly in difficult situations. Additionally, 65.42% stated they agree or strongly agree that the College does enough to protect the students and 55.98% agreed or strongly agreed that the college would respond in a fair and responsible manner during a crisis.

Institutional Readiness and Ability Address Sexual Assault and Violence

Students' perceptions of Washington College's response to sexual assault are generally quite positive (80.23%). The percentages of students who report that they know how to report and who to report to are also good. The degree to which they are accessing additional education about sexual assault is mixed as well as their knowledge about additional campuses resources involved in responding to sexual assault reports.

Washington College students have a high level of confidence in the institution's readiness and ability to respond to reports of sexual violence. Key questions and the rates of responses of "agree" or "strongly agree" include questions concerning whether the College would take a report of sexual assault seriously (80.23%); the College would protect the safety of the individual making the report (80.79%); the College

would handle the report fairly (64.77%); the college would do its best to maintain the privacy of the reporting party (84.27%).

Student knowledge, participation and awareness about resources and education are also very good. The percentages of students who “agree” or “strongly agree” to various statements are as follows: If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to get help on campus (80.13%); If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to report sexual assault (73.86%). Additionally, 76.74% of respondents reported that they have seen posters about sexual assault since coming to campus; 47.09% indicated they had attended an event or program about bystander behavior in stopping sexual assault; and 81.40% had discussed the topic of sexual assault with a friend.

As far as offices that offer resources, students were most aware of the Office of Public Safety with 93.03% being “aware,” “very aware,” or “extremely aware”, Counseling Services (92.45%), Health Services (91.86%), and the Title IX Coordinator (69.81%) were rated the highest. The Office of Student Affairs at 62.41% and the Office of Prevention Education and Advocacy (49.12%) were the next highest rated. The local rape crisis center was at 36.63%.

Action Steps

Based on the survey results, Washington College plans on taking the following action steps:

Target programming in Residence Halls and train Resident Assistants in what to look out for and response to survivors.

85.72% of students who reported unwanted sexual contact stated that it happened in a residence hall and only 16.86% stated that they attended a program in Residence Hall about sexual assault. Collaborating with the Office of Residence Life will be essential in providing education, resources, and support to Resident Assistants and students living in Residence Halls. During Resident Assistant training, the Director of Prevention Education and Advocacy as well as the Title IX Coordinator will provide training on recognizing a sexual assault the definition of affirmative consent, appropriate sexual assault response, bystander intervention training and opportunities for residence hall programming.

Improve the visibility of the Title IX Office/Coordinator and the Office of Prevention, Education and Advocacy.

Almost 70% of students stated that they were aware of the Title IX Coordinator/Office which is an increase since the previous survey and Washington College will continue to increase awareness and resources for sexual assault and sexual misconduct. During Summer Advising Days, New Student Orientation programming, and through strategic planning, Washington College will ensure that there is an introduction to the Title IX Coordinator/Assistant Coordinators as well as the Director of Prevention Education and Advocacy to provide descriptions for what the offices provide and what services are available. During other planned events, such as Domestic Violence Awareness Month, Consent Week, and Sexual Assault Awareness Month, the College will have information about the Title IX Office and the Office of Prevention, Education and Advocacy available. Additional take away resources will be created and provided as resources for the campus community.

The Office of Prevention Education and Advocacy will create partnership programs to ensure that students are trained/educated in bystander intervention, sexual assault response options and resources, and recognizing signs of healthy and unhealthy relationships.

Washington College is committed to providing our students with resources and training to become better adept at recognizing unhealthy situations and to become more active bystanders to protect each other. Partnership collaborations with athletic teams, Greek organizations, student clubs and organizations, and the residential living communities will be offered by the Director of Prevention Education and Advocacy/or the Title IX Coordinator to facilitate an all campus approach for community wellness.

Review all college materials, including student handbook, brochures, policies, and websites, to ensure that we are consistent and clear in both the intent and impact of the policies and to be clearer on the availability of resources on and off campus.

The top two reported reasons for not reporting a sexual assault was that the student wanted to forget that it happened to them and that they had other things they needed to focus on such as classes or school work (58.33%). The third reported reason why Washington College students reported why they didn't tell anyone about a sexual assault was that they didn't think what happened was serious enough to talk about it (50%). By providing updated documents and resources throughout the campus, we hope to assist students in providing the necessary resources that are easily accessible and in a manner in which they are ready to receive the information.

Perceptions about handling crisis situations, rapid response in difficult situations, responding in a fair a reasonable manner and doing enough to protect the students is lower than it was since the previous survey results from 2016. There seems to be less trust that the college is working to protect the students. While this may be as a result of the timing of the survey which coincided with a student suicide on campus, we have taken numerous steps to listen to and work with students about their perceptions on how the institution as a whole, and our students individually, can work to support each other in crisis situations.

OTHER PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Binah Institute of Advanced Judaic Studies for Women

No submission.

Brightwood College

Brightwood College, Baltimore

Survey Administration

What survey instrument was used in the 2017-2018 cycle? How was it developed or obtained? The school used the sample MHEC survey and sent it to students via Survey Monkey.

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

The survey was sent to all current students at the school.

How did the institution conduct the survey?

It was sent via Survey Monkey.

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 sent via Survey Monkey to 452 current students and 145 responded for a response rate of 32%

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

The Dean went to classrooms to request students to complete the survey. The survey also was re-sent to students to encourage participation.

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

There are comparable demographics of respondents versus general student population demographics.

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

None.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

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

Strong majority (77%) report feeling safe on campus and being treated fairly (75%). Further, 78% are happy to be at this college.

How have these perceptions changed since the last survey administration?

No real change of consequence noted.

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

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

The majority of respondents (57%) reported that information has been provided by the college on the definition of sexual assault and how to report/where to get help, plus how to help prevent sexual assault.

Support for persons reporting sexual assault and other sexual misconduct

The majority responded (average 78%) likely and very likely to each of the questions around if the college would take a report seriously and handle it fairly.

The administrators responsible for investigating misconduct - Elizabeth Young, Dean

How have these perceptions changed since the last survey administration?

No real change of consequence noted.

Institutional Steps

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

No changes have been needed since the survey in 2016.

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

No changes needed to be made from the 2018 survey. It simply caused us to be more attentive to sexual assault issues in the future.

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

The survey results were overall positive, but did reveal a lower understanding of the term Title IX and therefore provides an opportunity for the college to do additional communication with the students to strengthen the awareness of the college's policies around this important topic and the procedures in place to support the fairness and safety of the students. Actions to support this will include classroom visits from the Dean to talk with students about this information, where in the Catalog to locate the Title IX policies and emphasis on the Dean's role as Title IX Coordinator. These visits will be followed by email blasts to the students with the same message to reference in writing.

Brightwood College, Beltsville

Survey Administration

What survey instrument was used in the 2017-2018 cycle? How was it developed or obtained? The school used the sample MHEC survey and sent it students via Survey Monkey.

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

The survey was sent to all current students at the school.

How did the institution conduct the survey?

It was sent via Survey Monkey.

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 sent via Survey Monkey to 544 current students and 210 responded for a response rate of 39%

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

The Dean and Program Directors went to classrooms to request students to complete the survey.

The survey also was re-sent to students to encourage participation.

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

Generally speaking, the age and ethnicity of the sample of survey respondents mirrored the campus student population, however, a larger percentage of males (44% response rate vs 33% of population) and a smaller percentage of females (54% response rate vs 67% of population) responded to the survey versus the relative student population.

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

None.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

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

Seventy-two percent of respondents indicate that they “feel safe on this campus.” Seventy-three percent of respondents indicate that they are “happy to be at this college,” and seventy-six percent of respondents “feel valued in the classroom/learning environment.”

How have these perceptions changed since the last survey administration?

No real change of consequence noted.

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

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:

Roughly half of respondents indicated that they had received written or verbal information from the college about the definition of sexual assault (48%), how to report sexual assault (54%), where to get help if someone is sexually assaulted (57%), and how to help prevent sexual assault (52%).

Support for persons reporting sexual assault and other sexual misconduct:

Most respondents (81%) indicated that “the college would take the report seriously,” and 75% responded that “the college would handle the report fairly.”

The administrators responsible for investigating misconduct –

Dale Turner, Campus President

How have these perceptions changed since the last survey administration?

No real change of consequence noted.

Institutional Steps

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

No changes have been needed since the survey in 2016.

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

No changes needed to be made from the 2018 survey. It simply caused us to be more attentive to sexual assault issues in the future.

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

The survey results were generally positive (agree, strongly agree), but revealed an opportunity to improve the student's understanding of what Title IX is, what the college's policies are around this topic, and where to find additional information about it in the catalog. Additional actions to support this will include classroom visits by the Dean to talk with students about this information and these topics. Additional email messaging will be sent to students to reinforce awareness.

Brightwood College, Towson

Survey Administration

What survey instrument was used in the 2017-2018 cycle? How was it developed or obtained? The school used the sample MHEC survey and sent it to students via Survey Monkey.

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

The survey was sent to all current students at the school.

How did the institution conduct the survey?

It was sent via Survey Monkey.

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 sent via Survey Monkey to 105 current students and 221 responded for a response rate of 48%

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

The Dean went to classrooms to request students to complete the survey. The survey also was re-sent to students to encourage participation.

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

There are comparable demographics of respondents versus general student population demographics.

What changes to the survey administration were made since the last survey cycle, if any?
None.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

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

Strong majority (87%) report feeling safe on campus and being treated fairly (89%). Further, 89% are happy to be at this college.

How have these perceptions changed since the last survey administration?

No real change of consequence noted.

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

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

The majority of respondents (52%) reported that information has been provided by the college on the definition of sexual assault and how to report/where to get help, plus how to help prevent sexual assault.

Support for persons reporting sexual assault and other sexual misconduct

The majority responded (average 89%) likely and very likely to each of the questions around if the college would take a report seriously and handle it fairly.

The administrators responsible for investigating misconduct

Sheron Travers, Dean

How have these perceptions changed since the last survey administration?

No real change of consequence noted.

Institutional Steps

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

No changes have been needed since the survey in 2016.

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

No changes needed to be made from the 2018 survey. It simply caused us to be more attentive to sexual assault issues in the future.

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

The survey results were overall positive, but did reveal a lower understanding of two relevant topics – the college’s safety plan and the term Title IX. This insight provides an opportunity for the college to do additional communication with the students to strengthen the awareness of the college’s policies around these important topics and the procedures in place to support the safety of the campus and fairness for all students. Actions to support this will include classroom visits from the Dean to talk with students about the safety plan, where in the Catalog to locate the Title IX policies and emphasis on the Dean’s role as Title IX Coordinator. These visits will be followed by email blasts to the students with the same message to reference in writing.

Lincoln College of Technology

Survey Administration

Lincoln College of Technology (LCT) administered the Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey for the first time in May 2018. LCT is a commuter college with a population of approximately 95% males. The survey that was supplied by MHEC was adjusted slightly to correctly reflect the School's population and environment (being a commuter school, no students live on campus). The survey was administered on Survey Monkey sent to the entire student population via their school and personal email. There was an email sent to all students announcing the survey. 90% of the respondents were undergraduates. Although the male population in the school is 95%, 82% of the respondents were male and 18% female. All other respondent demographic information was consistent with the total population of the school.

Perception of Safety and General Campus Climate

Considering this is the first time the Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey has been administered at LCT the results cannot be compared to the past. The majority of the respondents perceive the safety and campus climate in a positive way. Over 65% of the respondents felt that the campus was safe and they saw the campus climate in a positive light.

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

The respondent's perception of the LCT's readiness and ability to address issues of sexual violence were again very positive. Over 85% of the respondent's felt that the school was ready and able to address any issues that arise. Again, this being the first time the survey was administered to the student's, there is no data to compare.

Institutional Steps

Overall the survey was positive reinforcement to the steps the school uses to train and address sexual assault topics. The results of this survey have resulted in a few actions that will be taken going forward. Although the school does quarterly fire/shelter in place/active shooter drills, the perception was that these drills were not done on a regular basis. The school will perform these drills for all shifts then publish those drills dates for students to see. Secondly, the respondents asked for the school's sexual harassment training to be done in smaller groups so student's will feel more comfortable asking questions. This will be practiced going forward by visiting class on a regular basis to do the training. The school also provides students with literature on topics included in this survey.

Maryland University of Integrative Health

Survey Respondents and Administration

Who Received the Survey

The Maryland University of Integrative Health Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey was administered to on-campus students. Because we only offer graduate level coursework, all students were graduate students.

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 10.8%; this is slightly higher (2.6%) than 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 or Hawaiian/Pacific Islander students chose to complete the survey.

Perceived Safety of the Campus and General Campus Climate

Respondents' Perceived Safety of the Campus

We asked multiple questions regarding safety on campus. One part of Q6 was the statement, "I feel safe on this campus." The survey results showed that 82.5% of students reported "strongly agree(ing)" or "agree(ing)" with this statement. Less than 10% (9.5%) reported neither agreeing nor disagreeing, and 7.9% were in the "disagree" or "strongly disagree" category.

Another question regarding safety was in Q7- "The University does enough to protect the safety of students." To this question, 52.4% of respondents either "agree(d)" or "strongly agree(d)" to that statement. Less students than above were in the "neither disagree nor agree" category, with 31.8% choosing that option. Just under 16% (15.9%) reported that they "disagree(d)" or "strongly disagree(d)" with the statement.

Perceived General Campus Climate

Multiple questions addressed the perceived campus climate. All questions were in Likert format, using the categories described in the safety section above. We asked questions specific to aspects of overall satisfaction with the school (Q6), and how accepted the students believe others

are regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity (Q12). Questions such as those mentioned below regarding the ability of the University to provide support and respond in a crisis or instance of sexual assault/violence, particularly Q9, could certainly also hint at the perceived campus climate.

Overall, students felt valued in the classroom (87.3%), felt that faculty, staff, and administrators respect what students think (77.8%), think that faculty are genuinely concerned about the welfare of the students (76.2%), and feel that faculty, staff, and administrators treat students fairly (68.3%). The majority of students are happy to be at the University (77.8%), or neutral (12.7%). Like those who were happy, most also feel close to people on campus (61.9%), and feel like they are a part of the University (66.1%), though many were neutral (20.9%).

The majority of students feel that students are accepted at the school, regardless of sexual orientation (85.7%), though 3.2% of students disagreed with this statement. Most students also felt that the school was accepting of everyone, regardless of gender identity (87.3%), with 3.2% disagreeing. For those that disagreed or strongly disagreed that students were accepted at the school regardless of gender identity or sexual orientation (both statements in Q12), it should be noted that in each case, two-thirds of these respondents identified as a gender identity or sexual orientation that was not straight or heterosexual.

Question 41 was an open comment box, and we received several comments. A couple of students reported about particular incidents.

Perceived Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Assault and Sexual Violence

How Respondents Perceive the University's Readiness and Ability to Address Issues of Sexual Assault and Sexual Violence: Training and Education, Support for Complainants, and Administrative Investigation/Response

We asked multiple questions in this area, including how students perceived the University would respond to a crisis situation or an incident (Q7), how students perceived the University would handle an incident of sexual assault or sexual violence (Q8), how people at the school would react to someone reporting an incident (Q9), how likely students would be to report things that they had been witness to relating to sexual assault/violence (Q10), and how well they understand the process of reporting sexual assault/violence and how likely they would be to utilize University resources (Q11). We asked students if they received any information or education about sexual assault prior to coming to the University (Q13), and also if they had received any written or verbal information from the University in several areas regarding sexual assault (Q14).

Most students remembered receiving information that we as a University had released regarding sexual assault, with almost all respondents (96.2%) remembering that they had received Title IX information. Given Title IX is covered in our online orientation, is distributed via email, on multiple webpages on our website, and we require Title IX training of all students, staff, and faculty, this is not surprising. Because the Title IX policy covers all of the material that was listed in the other parts of Q14, it did show us that while most remembered, not all of the students who remembered receiving Title IX training or documentation remembered the processes of how to report an assault, where to go for help, how to prevent an assault, or even the

definition of an assault. The confusion around where to go to report sexual assault, and understanding of the process was also apparent in students' responses to Q11. More than half knew what to do in the instance of sexual assault and understood how the process worked, but many more were unsure or expressed that they did not know what to do or what happens when they make a claim (those who were unsure in these questions ranged from 4.8-22.2%; those who did not understand the process ranged from 6.4-17.4%).

Institutional Next Steps

Next Steps

Additional education needs to be in place to make it clear to students how to report a claim and exactly what happens when they do report a claim. We need to determine the appropriate way to disseminate it effectively. Our comment box which was added two years ago as our last question (41) continues to give us insight into how some of our students perceive the culture at MUIH. These comments will be passed to our President and Provost, and will be discussed and considered, in addition to the measures already being put in place regarding diversity. We are moving forward with diversity training and awareness options offered by our current online education vendor. There is work to be done in educating our community, including faculty, about appropriate ways to respect and treat those who have a gender identity or sexual orientation that may not be the standard binary male/female heterosexual or even homosexual paradigm. Our Diversity and Inclusion Committee sponsored several workshops and training sessions this year directed at these issues, and it continues to make headway.

Costs

Costs Associated with the Survey

The main costs associated with the survey are as follows: \$585 for Platinum SurveyMonkey account to host the survey and the time of the Title IX Coordinator to put together the survey, attend MHEC meeting, and put together the survey results (\$1,560.44). This is a total of \$2,145.44.

Ner Israel Rabbinical College

Survey Administration

The survey instrument used for the 2017-18 cycle was the Model Survey Instrument provided by the MHEC Institutional Guidelines for the Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey Appendix B. The survey was available in the Financial Aid Office to students who wished to fill out the survey. This helped to ensure a random sampling, as any student coming to the financial aid office had the ability to fill out the survey. The response rate was low as many people are not interested in filling out additional surveys. We have an all-male student body of approximately 500. Our response rate was below 10% of the student body. There were no significant changes to the survey administration since the last cycle. There were no costs involved with this survey, other than printing costs.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

The respondents perceive that the campus is a generally safe place. We are located in Suburban Baltimore County and not very close to any main road and therefore have a relatively isolated campus. This aids in providing a safe campus for our students. These perceptions are consistent with the last survey administration. These perceptions are also consistent with our annual security report.

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

The respondents perceive that the institution is ready and does have the ability to address issues of sexual assault and sexual violence. Those surveyed felt there was adequate training and education provided by the institution, in addition to support for any persons reporting sexual assault and sexual misconduct. The institution also has administration available and designated to address these issues should they arise. Respondents also answered that the campus administration would respond properly and rapidly to an arising issue. These perceptions are consistent with the last survey administration.

Institutional Steps

The institution feels that based on these results we are going to continue our efforts in maintaining a safe and healthy atmosphere for student development. Much time and energy has been spent into creating this environment, and it is out hope that we should be able to maintain it.

St. Mary's Seminary and University

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY AND UNIVERSITY (SMSU)

2018 Survey Administration

The survey used in the 2017-2018 cycle was essentially the same as that which was used for the previous cycle. Both were developed in accordance with the survey questions that were included in the MHEC guidelines. SMSU includes two schools: the School of Theology (SOT) and St. Mary's Ecumenical Institute (E.I.). The School of Theology is comprised of only full-time male students who reside on campus. The Ecumenical Institute includes both male and female students, all of whom are commuters. SMSU elected to make the survey available to all current students in both schools. The survey was conducted via email. On March 1, 2018 an email, which included a link to the survey on Survey Monkey, was sent to all current students. SMSU made it clear to all students that participation in the survey was voluntary. The survey was administered anonymously, in that it was not given face-to-face. A reminder email was sent to E.I. students on March 14, 2018 and a verbal announcement was made to SOT students on March 15 in order to encourage participation. Access to the survey was closed on March 22, 2018. Other than the dates mentioned above, there were no substantive changes made to the survey administration since the last cycle.

The rate of response was twenty-eight (27.9) percent. There are currently 55 School of Theology students and 156 Ecumenical Institute students for a total student body of 211. The total number of responses received was fifty-nine (59).

Of those responding, approximately seventy-eight (78.3) percent were part time students, and seventeen (16.7) percent were full-time students. The remaining five (5) percent preferred not to say.

Of those responding, fifteen (15.5) percent were in their first year of enrollment and twenty-two (22.4) percent were in their second year of enrollment. Others preferred not to say or have been enrolled for more than 2 years.

Eighty-two (82.5) percent of respondents were off-campus commuters, while sixteen (15.8) percent lived in a residence hall. The others preferred not to say.

Regarding gender identity, of the 51 respondents who answered this question, twenty-seven (27) were male and twenty-four (24) were female.

As to race, of the fifty-one (51) students who responded to this question, thirty-eight (38) were White and six (6) were Black or African American. The remaining respondents were other races, of mixed race, or preferred not to say.

The ages of the respondents varied. Of the fifty-one (51) respondents, seven (7) were ages 18 to 29, twenty-six (26) were ages 30 to 59, seventeen (17) were age 60 and over and one (1) preferred not to say.

The respondent population compares to the general population as follows: 47.1% of those responding were female, whereas the percentage of females on campus is 43.1%. Also, 52.9% of respondents were male, and 56.9% of the student body is male. As to race, 74.5% of respondents were Caucasian and 62.6% of the general population is Caucasian. The percentage of respondents who are full-time (16.7%) or part-time (78.3) fairly consistently reflects the percentage of full-time (26.1%) or part-time (73.9%) students in the general population. Similarly, the percentage of respondents who are commuters (82.5%) or residents (15.8%) fairly consistently reflects the percentage of commuters (73.9%) or residents (26.1%) in the general population.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

Approximately seventy (70.2) percent of respondents strongly agree and (22.8) percent agree that they feel valued in the classroom/learning environment. Thus, ninety-three (93) percent, a vast majority agrees or strongly agrees. This is the same as the result in the last survey administration. Sixty-six (66.7) percent of the respondents strongly agree and twenty-four (24.5) percent agree that faculty, staff and administrators respect what students on this campus think. This is seven percentage points higher than the prior survey results.

Sixty-three (63.1) percent strongly agree and twenty-six (26.3) percent agree that the faculty, staff, and administrators at SMSU treat students fairly. This, too, is slightly higher than the prior survey results.

Regarding respondents' perception of the safety of the campus, approximately seventy-five (75.4) percent of respondents strongly agree and nineteen (19.3) percent agree that they feel safe on this campus. Thus, ninety-four (94.7) percent of respondents agree or strongly agree that they feel safe on the campus. Again, this is slightly higher than the prior survey results. Thus, the respondents have very positive perceptions of the safety of the campus and the general campus climate. These perceptions have either stayed the same or 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 address issues of sexual assault and sexual violence, forty-nine (49.0) percent of respondents strongly agree and thirty-four (33.9) percent, for a total of approximately 83 percent, agree that SMSU would handle it well if a crisis happened on campus.

Approximately forty-three (43.4) percent of respondents strongly agree and forty (39.6) percent of respondents agree that the institution does enough to protect the safety of students. Thus, approximately eighty-three (83) percent of respondents agree or strongly agree that SMSU does enough to protect the safety of students.

Regarding how the institution would handle the situation if an individual reported an incident of sexual assault or sexual violence, seventy-five (75.5) percent think it very likely and seventeen (16.9) percent of respondents think it likely that the institution would take the report seriously. Thus, ninety-two (92.4) percent of respondents think it likely or very likely that the report would be taken seriously.

Approximately sixty-eight (67.9) percent of respondents think it very likely and twenty-eight (28.3) percent think it likely that the institution would handle a report of sexual assault or sexual violence fairly. Thus, ninety-six (96.2) percent of respondents think it very likely or likely the report would be handled fairly by the institution. This is approximately five percentage points higher 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 all of 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 either improved or remained essentially the same since the last survey administration.

Institutional Steps

It should be noted that no respondent reported any incident of unwanted sexual contact or sexual violence since coming to SMSU, either on-campus or off-campus. This represents an improvement over the last survey cycle in which there was only one incident reported, and it was off campus.

In terms of future action that SMSU will take, this institution will continue to widely publicize the information which is listed at the end of the survey regarding who to contact for assistance in this area.

In addition, this institution continues to have a Memo of Understanding with the Baltimore City Police Department regarding sexual assault at Institutions of Higher Education. Similarly, this institution continues to have a Memo of Understanding with Turnaround, Inc., an assault crisis center of Baltimore and Baltimore County which provides assistance to victims of sexual assault. The SMSU Handbook was updated August 1, 2016 and provides in explicit detail the Sexual Misconduct Policy, the process for Reporting Sexual Misconduct and the Procedures for Addressing Reports of Sexual Misconduct.

Thus, there are currently processes in place to address any incidents of unwanted sexual assault or sexual violence that may occur with our students or staff.

Finally, in terms of staff training and preparedness to deal with sexual misconduct, the insurance risk management company (United Educators) for SMSU has required that all faculty (full-time and adjunct) and staff complete the Workplace Harassment Prevention Training program. This is currently in process.

St. Mary's Seminary & University will continue to assess our policies and procedures to determine if any changes are warranted which would 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

Women's Institute of Torah Seminary (WITS) Survey Administration

The survey administered was 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 2018 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 undergraduate institution for women, all the respondents were undergraduate women. All of the respondents were Orthodox Jewish women and all between the ages of 18-24, which is also consonant with the WITS student population. 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 administered, an administrator introduced it and made clear that the survey was optional and anonymous, and then left the room while the survey was administered. Since the Orthodox community to which these students belong typically keeps sexual matters private, an instructor trained in psychology was in the room to assist students if they had concerns and to be present in case a student found a question disturbing. The survey also contained contact information for an instructor who is also a mental health therapist, and who agreed to be available to speak to or counsel students after the survey. 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. An office aid returned to the classroom after ten minutes to retrieve the surveys. All of the surveys distributed were returned and completed, although not every question was answered by every student. Some students opted to skip some questions on the survey. Devoting class-time to the survey incentivized students to complete it and almost certainly contributed to the 100% response rate.

Perceptions of Safety and General Campus Climate

The responses to question 4 indicate that students overwhelmingly feel safe on campus. 100% of respondents strongly agreed, "I feel safe on this campus."

71.4% strongly agreed and 14.3% agreed they feel valued in the classroom/learning environment. 71.4% strongly agreed and 28.6% agreed (100% total) that: faculty, staff and administrators respect what students on this campus think; faculty are genuinely concerned about their welfare; the administrators are genuinely concerned about their welfare; they feel close to people on this campus; and the faculty, staff, and administrators at this school treat students fairly. 57.1% of students strongly agreed and 42.9% agreed (100% total) that they feel a part of this college. 85.7% strongly agreed and 14.3% agreed (100% total) they are happy to be at this college. 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 first time the institution has issued this survey, so there is no comparison to past surveys.

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. 42.9% strongly agreed and 28.6% agreed that the college responds rapidly in difficult situations and that college officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner. 85.7% strongly agreed and 14.3% 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.

Institution Steps

This is the first time WITS has participated in this survey.

In the past two years, WITS has taken steps to make the campus safer and to provide helpful information to students. WITS has quadrupled the number of security cameras in its school building, from four to 16. WITS has also upgraded the door locks from combination keypads to electronic locks. Each student has received a key fob for access to the school building. This is considerably more secure than the previous system as codes could be broken or shared outside the school community. While there were no incidents of violence or actual physical threats to students, the institution viewed this as a security risk and took steps to make the facility more secure. The fobs also ensure that students cannot gain access to the building at times when the building is officially closed and unsupervised. 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 also developed updated 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, only 28.6 percent of students indicated that they received this information. Additionally, 14.3 percent indicated that they had never received information or education about sexual assault before coming to college. Therefore, WITS will take steps to ensure this information is reaching students more effectively. These steps will include listing the safety and sexual assault policies on the website independently in a new section on policies which will be created for this purpose. In addition, the student handbook, a brief outline of the most important policies, will be updated to include information on safety, reporting crime, where to get help, and where to find the detailed versions of these policies. The student handbook is distributed to incoming students at the start of the semester.

Yeshiva College of the Nation's Capital

No submission.

Appendix: Clery Annual Security Report

During the 2015 legislative session, the General Assembly enacted HB 571 (Md. Education Article, Section §11-601), which put forth a number of requirements for all higher education institutions in the State of Maryland. These institutional requirements include providing the Maryland Higher Education Commission (MHEC) a copy of their most recent Clery Annual Security Report (ASR). Each institution provided a URL of its ASR to the Commission, and these links are provided in tables in the following pages.

The ASR is a requirement of the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act), first signed into law in 1990. The Clery Act applies to higher education institutions, both public and private, participating in Title IV financial assistance programs and is confined to campus crimes, which occur on campus, adjacent to campus, or off-campus when associated with the institution. The Clery Act was expanded in 2013 with the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). These most recent amendments to the Clery Act require institutions to disclose statistics, policies and programs related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking, among other changes.

An institution's ASR is released each October and contains the last three years of reported crimes occurring on campus. Institutions must also detail campus policies on crime prevention, reporting procedures, and victims' rights and protections.

Community Colleges

Institution	Link to Institution's Annual Security Report
Allegany College of Maryland	https://www.allegany.edu/Documents/Student%20Life/2017%20Annual%20Security%20Report%20(2016%20data).pdf
Anne Arundel Community College	https://www.aacc.edu/media/college/public-safety/PublicSafetyAndPoliceBookletSU17.pdf
Baltimore City Community College	BCCC Clery Report
Carroll Community College	https://www.carrollcc.edu/uploadedFiles/CarrollCCedu/Content/PDF/Documents/CarrollCommunityCollegeAnnualSecurityReport.pdf
Cecil College	https://www.cecil.edu/wp-content/uploads/campus-safety-and-security-report.pdf
Chesapeake College	https://www.chesapeake.edu/security
College of Southern Maryland	http://ready.csmd.edu/_doc/Annual-Security-Report-CSM-2016.pdf
Community College of Baltimore County	http://www.ccbcmd.edu/Campus-Life-and-Activities/Public-Safety/Crime-Awareness-and-Safety-Tips.aspx
Frederick Community College	https://www.frederick.edu/faculty-staff/college-security/annalsecurityreport.aspx
Garrett College	https://www.garrettcollege.edu/images/about/campus-safety/security-and-fire-safety-report/annual-security-and-fire-safety-report-2017.pdf
Hagerstown Community College	http://www.hagerstowncc.edu/about-hcc/campus-police/annual-security-report
Harford Community College	https://www.harford.edu/~media/PDF/public-safety/HCC_Annual_Security_Report_2017.ashx
Howard Community College	http://www.howardcc.edu/services-support/public-safety/reports-forms/documents/annual-report-security-sept-2017.pdf
Montgomery College	https://cms.montgomerycollege.edu/EDU/Plain2.aspx?id=102282
Prince George's Community College	http://www.pgcc.edu/uploadedFiles/Pages/Campus_Info/campus_police/Annual%20Security%20Report%202017%20%20Final%20PDF.pdf
Wor-Wic Community College	http://www.worwic.edu/AnnSecRpt.pdf

Public Four-Year Institutions

Institution	Link to Institution's Annual Security Report
Bowie State University	https://www.bowiestate.edu/files/resources/bowie-state-university-clery-act-statistics-years-.pdf
Coppin State University	https://www.coppin.edu/downloads/200382/
Frostburg State University	https://www.frostburg.edu/about-frostburg/Administrative-Offices/university-police/_files/pdfs/annual_security_fire_safety_report.pdf
Salisbury University	http://www.salisbury.edu/police/Documents/2017ANNUALS SECURITYREPORT.pdf
Towson University	https://www.towson.edu/publicsafety/documents/2016-clerytomain.pdf
University of Baltimore	http://www.ubalt.edu/about-ub/offices-and-services/university-police/annual-campus-security-report.cfm
University of Maryland, Baltimore	https://www.umaryland.edu/media/umb/public-safety/2017-Annual-Clery-Report.pdf
University of Maryland, Baltimore County	https://police.umbc.edu/clery-report-2015/
University of Maryland, College Park	http://www.umpd.umd.edu/stats/AnnualSecurityReport.pdf
University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	no submission
University of Maryland University College	http://www.umuc.edu/search-results.cfm?q=CLERY+REPORT#gsc.tab=0&gsc.q=CLERY%20REPORT&gsc.page=1
Morgan State University	https://www.morgan.edu/msupolice/cleryreport/
St. Mary's College of Maryland	http://www.smcm.edu/publicsafety/wp-content/uploads/sites/44/2014/06/2017-Annual-Security-and-Fre-Safety-Report.pdf

State-Aided Institutions

Institution	Link to Institution's Annual Security Report
Capitol Technology University	https://mycapitol.capttechu.edu/ICS/icsfs/2017_Annual_Security_Report_with_2016_Crime_Statis.pdf?target=64941f2a-b886-4ddf-aa8c-56e3039e31cc
Goucher College	https://www.goucher.edu/legal-counsel/documents/Annual-Security-Report.pdf
Hood College	http://www.hood.edu/uploadedFiles/Hood_College/Home/Campus_Life/Campus_Safety/report.pdf
Johns Hopkins University	http://security.jhu.edu/_template-assets/documents/annual_report.pdf
Loyola College of Maryland	https://www.loyola.edu/departement/public-safety/reporting/annual-security-report
Maryland Institute College of Art	https://www.mica.edu/Campus_and_Student_Life/Office_of_Student_Affairs/Sexual_Misconduct_Prevention_and_Response/Campus_Safety_Annual_Security_Report.html
McDaniel College	https://www.mcdaniel.edu/uploads/docs/CleryReport2017.pdf
Mount St. Mary's University	http://msmary.edu/student-life/public-safety/MSMU-ASFSSR-2016.pdf
Notre Dame of Maryland University	http://www.ndm.edu/sites/default/files/pdf/ndmu_annual_security_fire_safety_report_2017_final.pdf
St. John's College	https://www.sjc.edu/application/files/4515/2148/8172/Crime_Statistics_St_Johns_College_Annapolis.pdf
Stevenson University	www.stevenson.edu/clery
Washington Adventist University	https://www.wau.edu/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/2017-Clery-Act-9-29-17-Letter-to-the-university-community.pdf
Washington College	https://www.washcoll.edu/live/files/7559-annalsecurityandfiresafetyreport2017-pdf

Other Private Institutions

Institution	Link to Institution's Annual Security Report
Binah Institute of Advanced Judaic Studies	None provided
Brightwood College	https://documents.brightwood.edu/BC-Baltimore-Annual-Security-Report-2017b.pdf https://documents.brightwood.edu/BC-Beltsville-Annual-Security-Report-2017.pdf https://documents.brightwood.edu/BC-Towson-Annual-Security-Report-2017b.pdf
Lincoln College of Technology	https://www.lincolntech.edu/download/consumer/Columbia_HS_ASR.pdf
Maryland University of Integrative Health	http://muuh.edu/sites/default/files/documents/safety-security/2016_Security_Report.pdf
Ner Israel Rabbinical College	None provided
St. Mary's Seminary and University	http://www.stmarys.edu/about-st-marys/st-marys-safety-report/
Women's Institute of Torah Seminary	None provided
Yeshiva College of the Nation's Capital	None provided