

Title IX and Sexual Misconduct Climate Survey Results

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November 2018

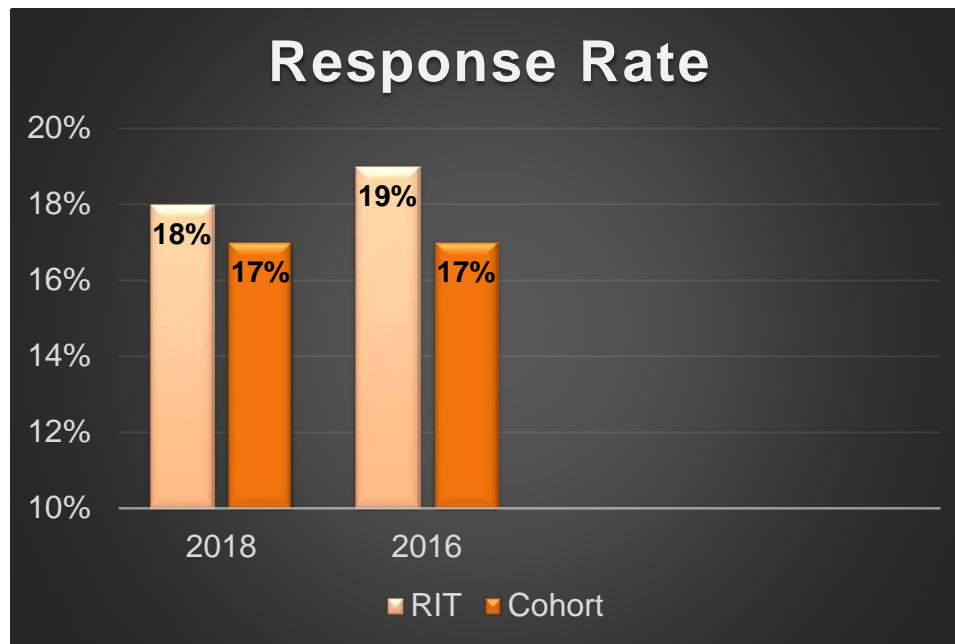
Climate Survey Background

- **Provides valuable feedback from the RIT community to better inform campus policy and programs**
 - Queried students about personal experiences with victimization, perpetration, bystander behavior, knowledge of resources, training, and perceptions of the campus climate
 - Sent to 15,023 undergraduate and graduate students
 - Received 2,650 partial and complete responses (18%)
- **Fulfills legal requirements of New York Education Law, Article 129**

About the Spring 2018 Cohort

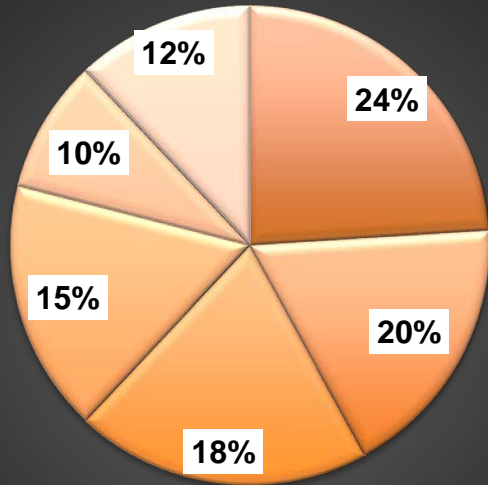
- **Institutions in the U.S. and Canada participated in the spring 2018 cohort.**
- **Surveys were generally open for three weeks between January and May 2018.**
- **Average response rate across all cohort institutions ranged from 2% to 44%.**

Survey Window: February 12 to March 4



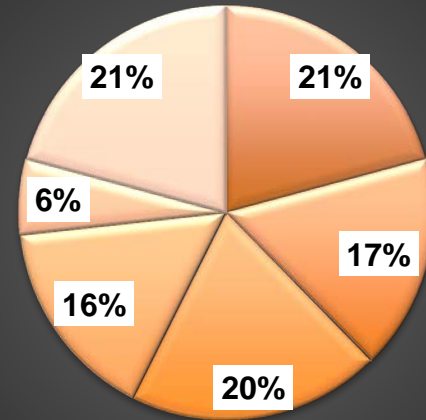
Respondent Demographics

Class Standing-RIT



- 1st year
- 2nd Year
- 3rd Year
- 4th Year
- 5th Year (or higher)
- Graduate

Class Standing-Cohort



- 1st year
- 2nd Year
- 3rd Year
- 4th Year
- 5th Year (or higher)
- Graduate

Respondent Demographics

Gender Identity

Cohort

- Men 34%
- Women 65%
- Genderqueer/Gender Non conforming-1%
- Transgender <1%

RIT

- Men 52%
- Women 44%
- Genderqueer/Gender non conforming 2%
- Transgender 1%

Sexual Orientation

Cohort

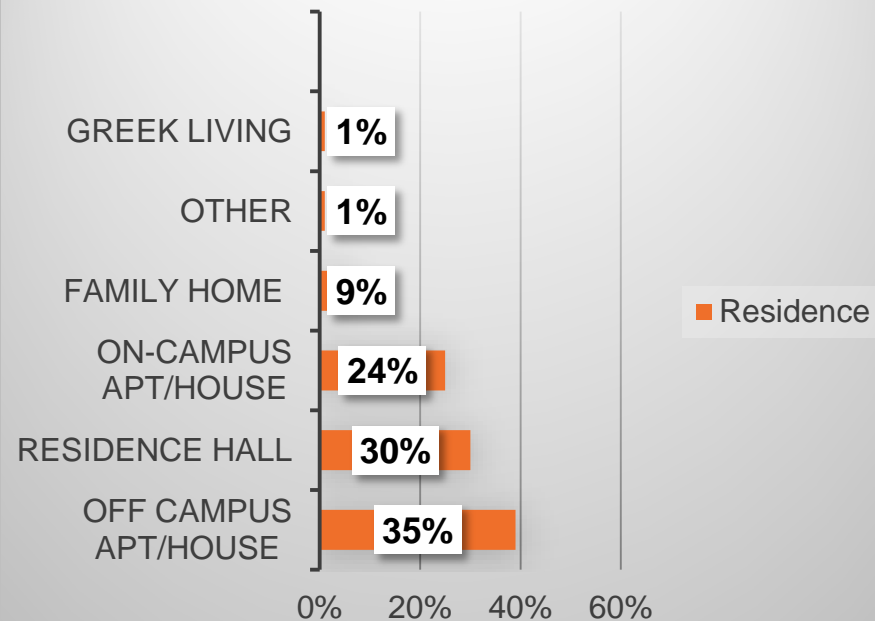
Heterosexual	83%
LGBAQ	17%

RIT

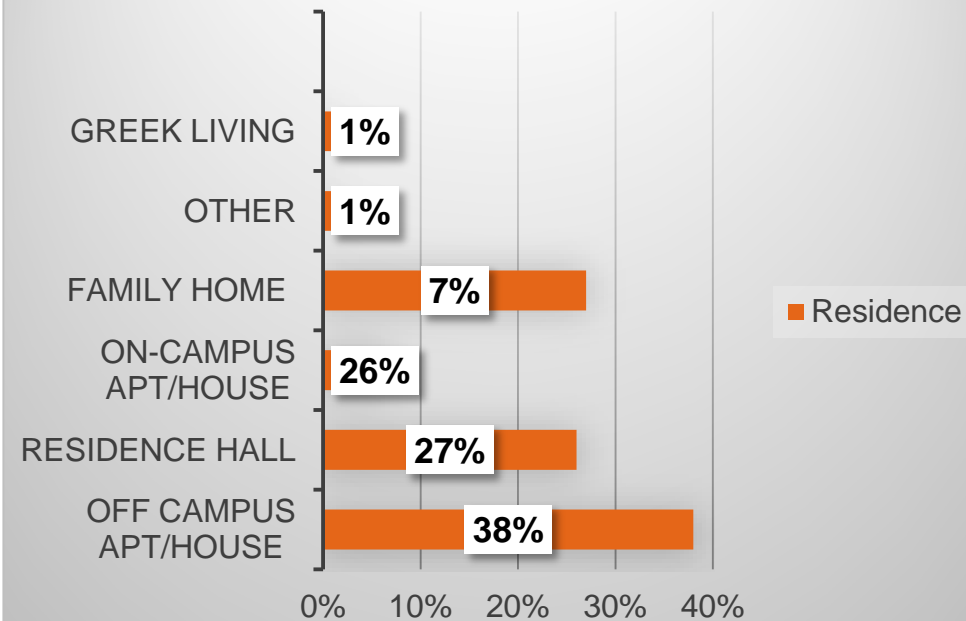
Heterosexual	76%
LGBAQ	23%

Respondent Demographics

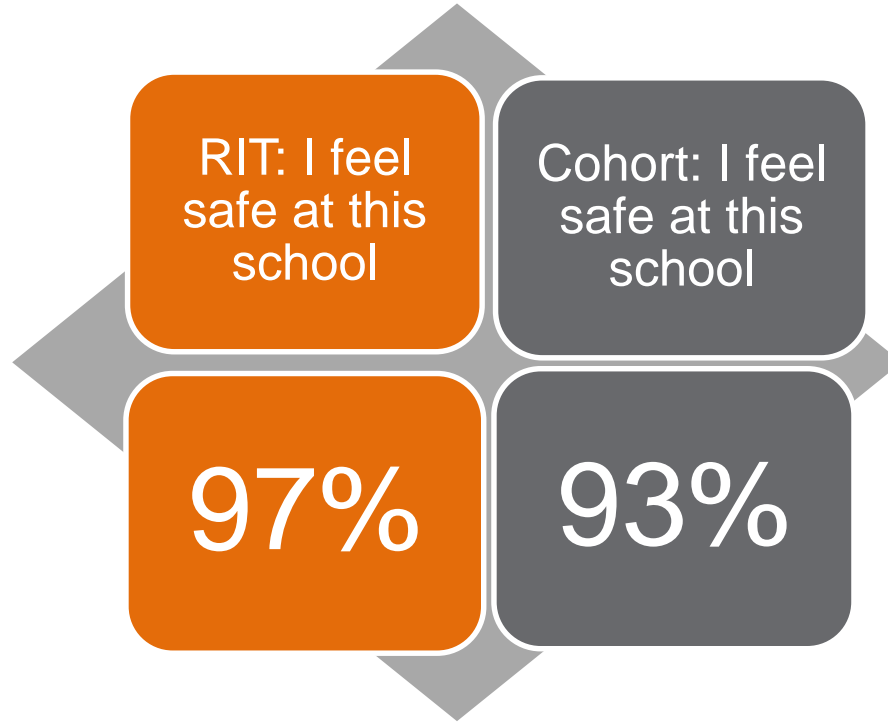
Place of Residence-RIT



Place of Residence-Cohort

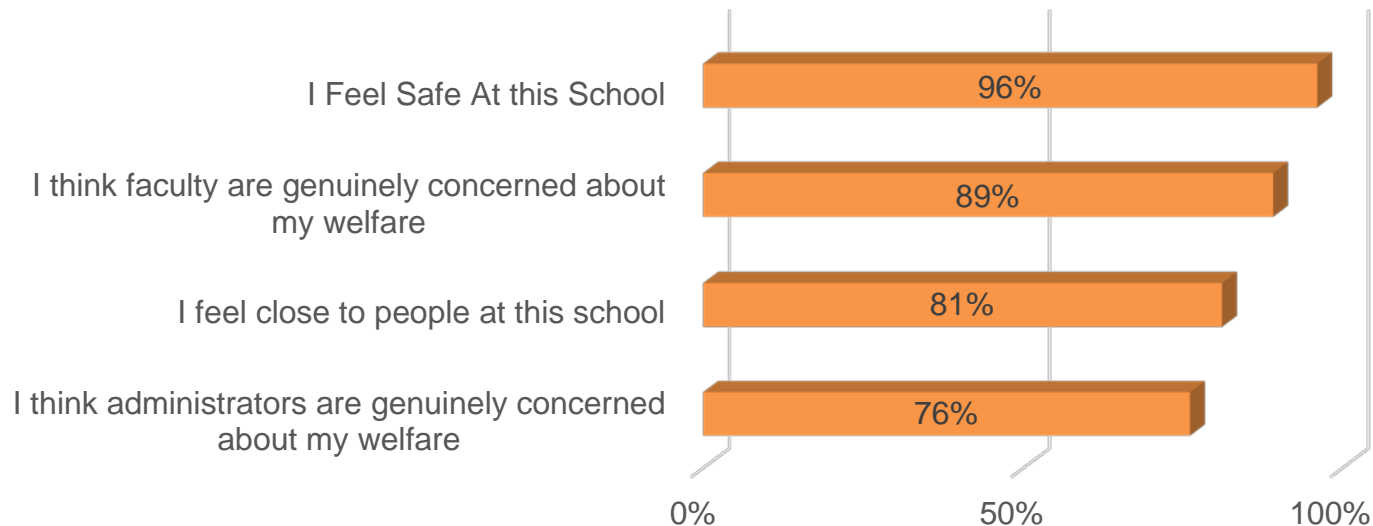


General Campus Climate



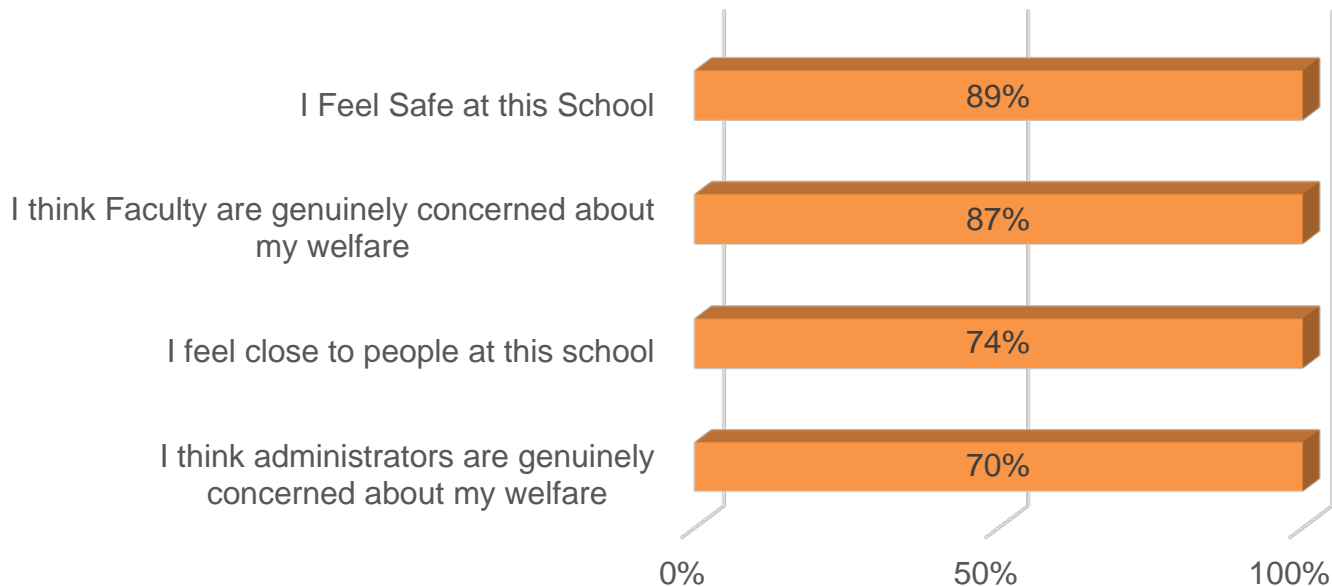
Perception of Climate - RIT

RIT Respondents



Perception of Climate – Cohort

Cohort Respondents



Students who considered leaving school:

RIT:

19%

of respondents seriously considered leaving RIT.

- Respondents most commonly considered leaving because they struggled with mental health challenges or didn't feel close to anyone at this school.

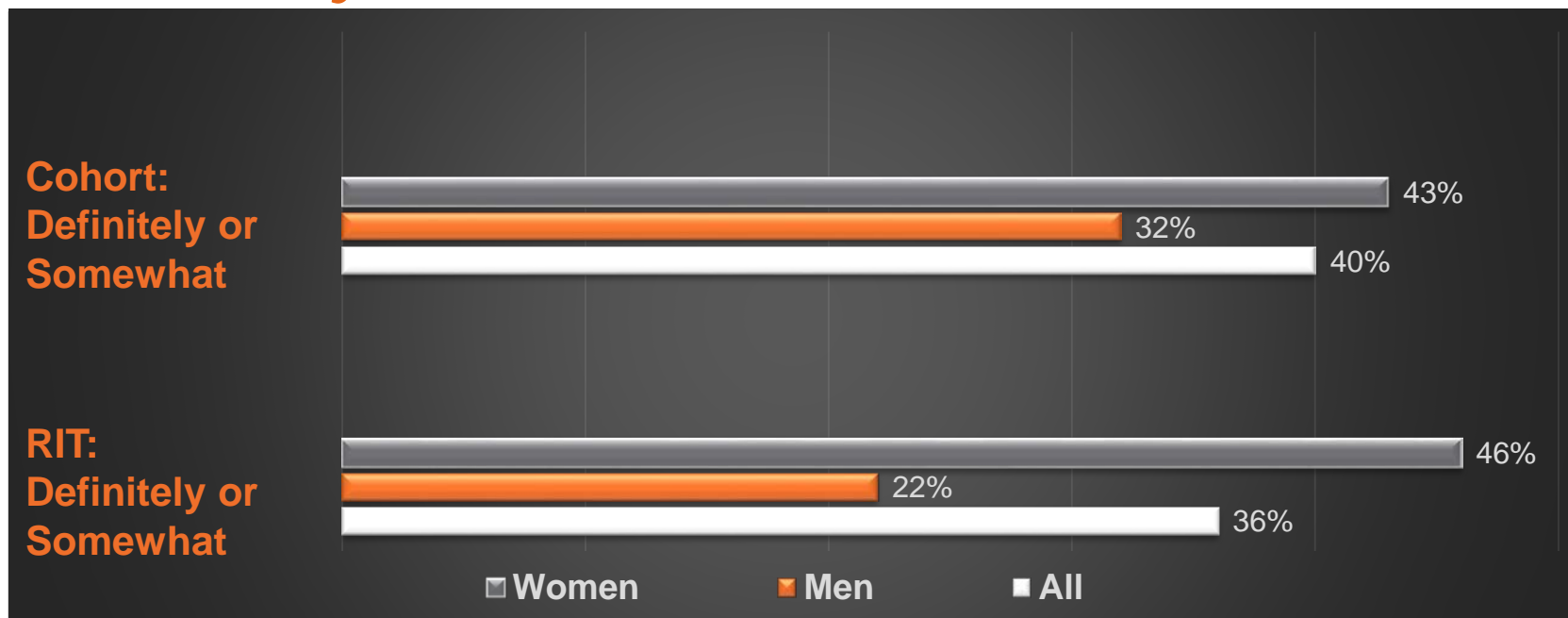
Cohort:

22%

of respondents seriously considered leaving their school.

- Respondents most commonly considered leaving because they wanted to transfer.

Students were asked, “*Is sexual misconduct a problem at your school?*”



RIT Students who experienced Sexual Misconduct since Fall 2017

Sexual Misconduct means anything from unwanted kissing or touching to nonconsensual sexual acts

9%

of respondents experienced at least one incident of sexual misconduct since the beginning of the school year

Cohort Students who experienced Sexual Misconduct since Fall 2017

Sexual Misconduct means anything from unwanted kissing or touching to nonconsensual sexual acts

7%

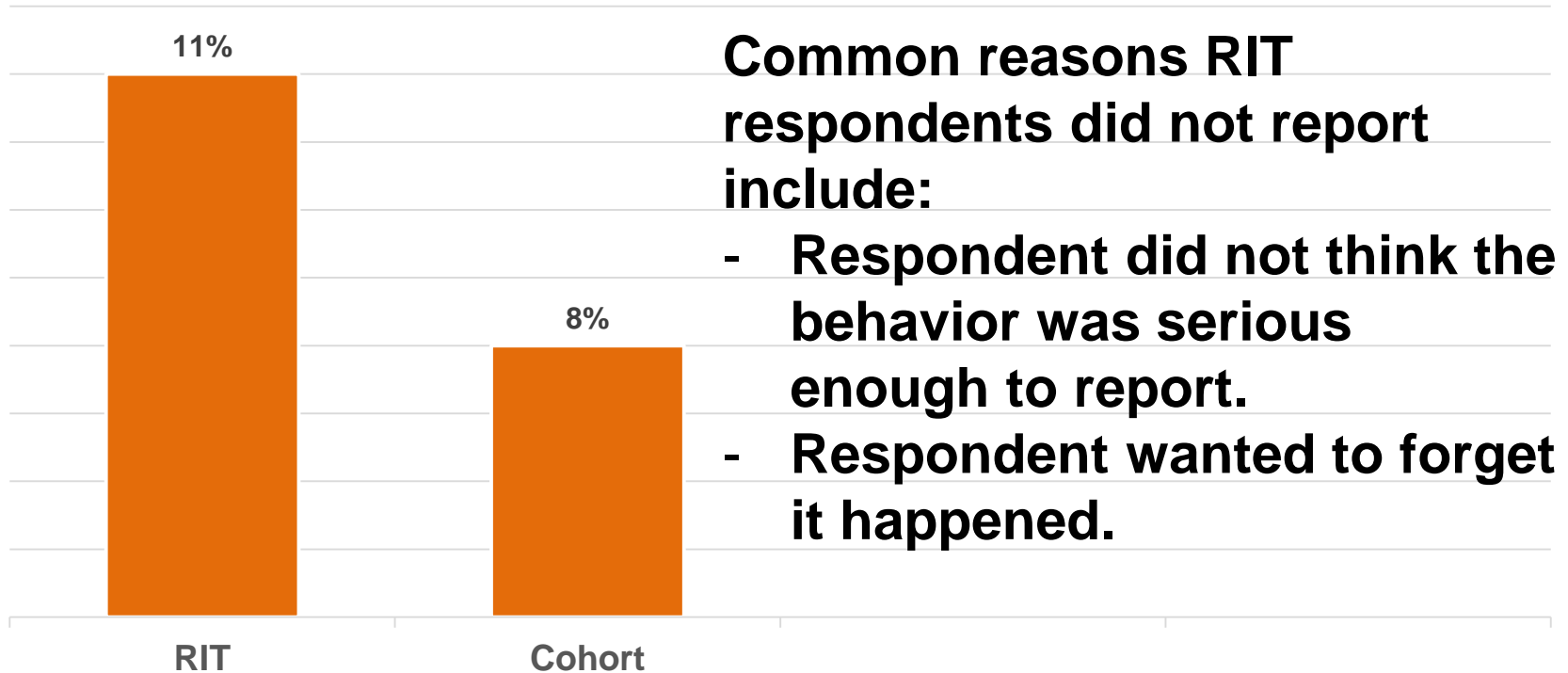
of respondents experienced at least one incident of sexual misconduct since the beginning of the school year

Factors related to incidents of sexual misconduct

Relationship to perpetrator	RIT	Cohort
Acquaintance or Peer	34%	35%
Friend	45%	29%
No prior relationship	18%	36%

Location of incident	RIT	Cohort
On-campus residence	46%	27%
Off-campus residence	38%	36%
Bar, night club, dance club	6%	15%

Of 155 respondents who indicate they experienced sexual violence, 11% used RIT's formal procedures to report the incident



Reporting of Incidents: Thoughts and concerns when deciding when to report

RIT

Didn't think it was serious enough to report

73%

Wanted to forget it happened.

43%

Wasn't clear that the offender intended to harm.

49%

0 50 100

Cohort

Didn't think it was serious enough to report

65%

Wanted to forget it happened.

44%

Wasn't clear that the offender intended to harm.

37%

0 50 100

Sexual Harassment

<i>Has anyone done the following to you since the beginning of the school year?</i>	RIT	Cohort
Made sexist remarks or jokes in your presence	54%	43%
Said crude, sexual things to you	22%	18%
Emailed, texted, or used social media to send offensive content	14%	11%
Seemed to be bribing you if you agreed to engage in a romantic or sexual relationship	6%	6%

Intimate Partner Violence

Of 799 RIT Respondents who reported being in a relationship during the school year

4%

experienced intimate partner violence

4% was also reported by the Cohort

Of 799 RIT Respondents who reported being in a relationship during the school year

29%

experienced non-violent or harassing behavior from a partner

29% was reported by the Cohort

Stalking and Harassment

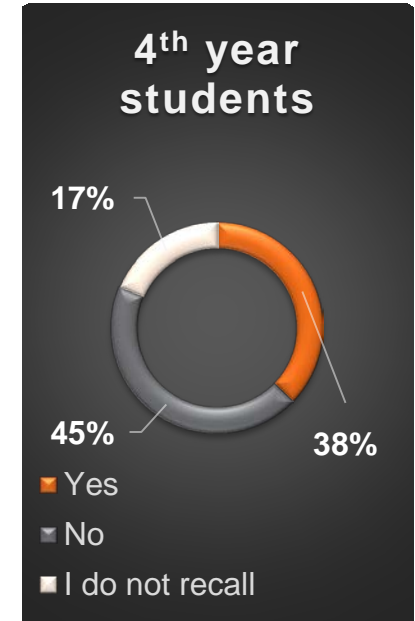
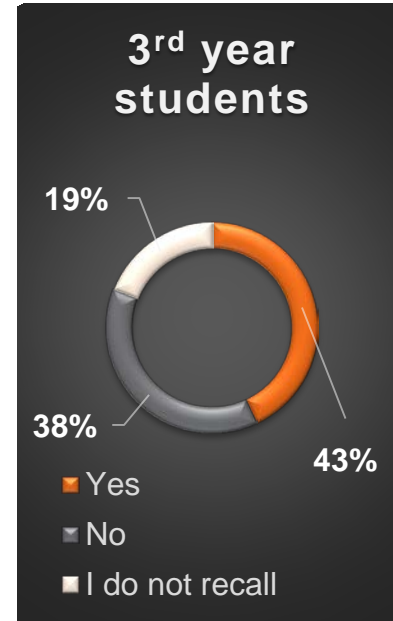
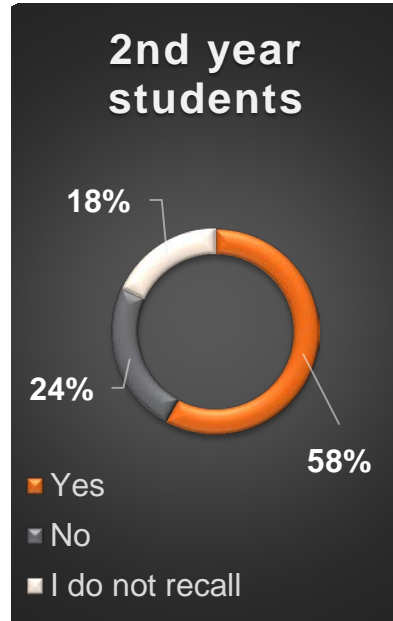
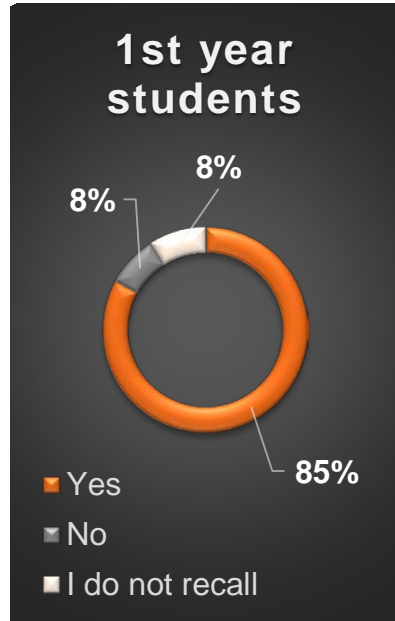
Students were asked if they felt frightened, concerned, angered, or annoyed by a variety of stalking and harassing behaviors.

22% of RIT
respondents
answered “YES”

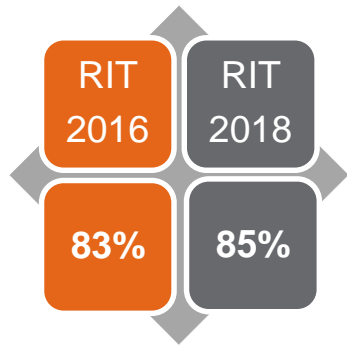
18% of Cohort
respondents
answered “YES”

- Respondents mostly received unwanted phone calls or messages
- The behavior was most often done by an acquaintance or peer
- Respondents most often told a roommate, friend, or classmate about the incident

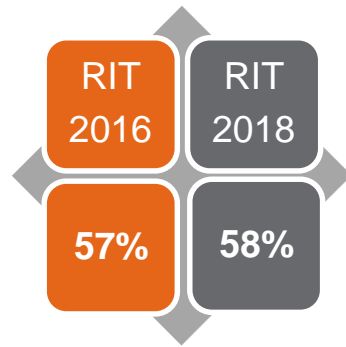
RIT students were asked if they received prevention training in the last year:



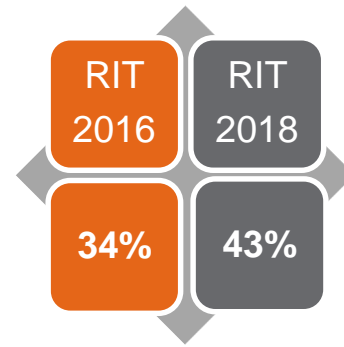
A comparison of 2016 and 2018-Student reports of receiving prevention training in the past year



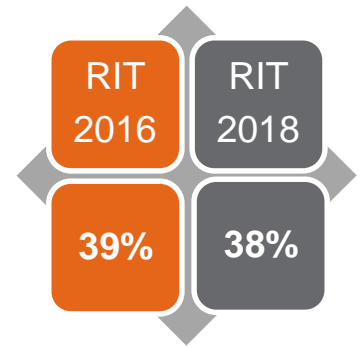
1st year



2nd year



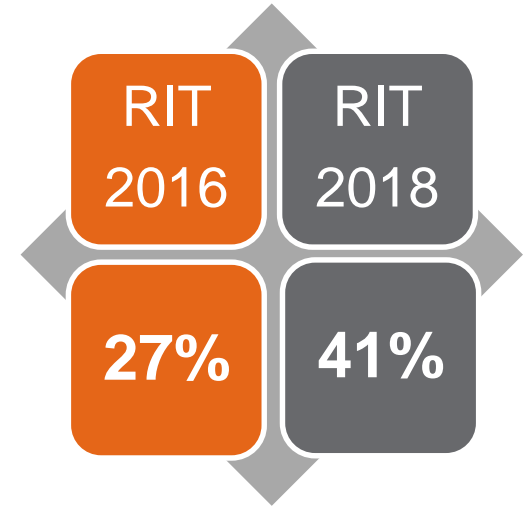
3rd year



4th year

Notable Findings

In the past two years, there was a dramatic increase in the percentage of Graduate Students who reported receiving prevention education the previous academic year.



RIT Specific Questions

- **Some respondents admitted they engaged in sexual contact with someone without their consent.**
 - *36 students or 1.8%* admitted they used coercion to engage in sexual activity.
 - *29 students or 1.4%* admitted they used criticism of the person's sexuality or got angry to engage in sexual activity.
 - *30 students or 1.5%* admitted they took advantage when someone was incapacitated by alcohol or other drugs so they could not stop what was happening.
- **254 students or 12.5% disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement, “I understand what affirmative consent means.”**

RIT Specific Questions

Students who agreed or strongly agreed with the following statements:

- *780 students or 38.4%:* “I am aware of who the Title IX Coordinator is on campus.”
- *1880 students or 92.5%:* “I am aware of my right to contact law enforcement to assist if I report an incident of sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking to RIT Public Safety or the Title IX Office, and that there are differences between law enforcement and campus processes.”
- *1616 students or 79.6%:* “I have heard about the affirmative consent definition and policy on campus.”
- *1775 students or 87.5%:* “I understand what affirmative consent means.”

Title IX Proactive Activities

Student Wellness Team

- Sexual violence and discrimination prevention

Keynectup

- Emergency contact cards

Title IX Coordinator

- Introduced at new student orientation events
- Introduces resources and reporting options

Investigation Process

- Demonstrates the process in sessions with students

Ongoing Action Items for TIX Office and Partners

Main Goal:

Increase awareness and training for students beyond the first year

- ✓ Increase awareness of programs targeting all students
- ✓ Create workshops and educational programming to address and involve relevant community members
- ✓ Tailor training to participants, acknowledging special needs and concerns of particular RIT communities
- ✓ Offer learning opportunities that are interactive with multiple points of contact reinforcing message of consent, risk mitigation, respect, and non-violence
- ✓ Promote active bystander campaign
- ✓ Increase Peer-to-peer programming

What you can do to help:

- **Encourage individuals to report sexual misconduct**
- **Report any sexual misconduct reported to you**
- **Incorporate reporting options and resources in syllabi**
- **Educate yourself on how to identify discriminatory or harassing behavior and intervene**
- **Continue to help build a culture of respect, consent, and non-violence**