

## **SVA Campus Climate for Sexual Misconduct Survey**

SVA advertised the Campus Climate for Sexual Misconduct Survey (Campus Climate Survey) to all students, and sent every student an emailed invitation to complete the survey starting on April 11, 2017. The survey was voluntary, and all responses to the survey were anonymous.

### **Participation Rates**

- 353 students participated in the survey, comprising a nine percent response rate.

### **Participant Profiles**

- 85 percent (301 student respondents) were undergraduates.
- 63 percent (223 student respondents) were US citizens or permanent residents. 37 percent (130 student respondents) were from a country outside of the US.
- 70 percent (249 student respondents) identified as female, 19 percent (68 student respondents) identified as male, 8 percent (30 student respondents) identified with non-binary gender identities.

### **Areas of Inquiry Covered by this Report**

- The Title IX Coordinator's role;
- Campus policies and procedures addressing sexual assault;
- How and where to report sexual violence;
- The prevalence of sexual misconduct on and off-campus during the last year;
- Whether sexual misconduct was reported to the College and/or police;
- Affirmative Consent

### **Reported Sexual Misconduct**

The Campus Climate Survey asked students whether they experienced sexual misconduct in their time at SVA. 17.5% (62 student respondents) indicated that they had experienced sexual misconduct. Of those who reported experiencing sexual misconduct in their time at SVA, the following types of misconduct were reported:

#### **Type of Misconduct**

Sex-based discrimination	48% (30 respondents)
Sexual or sex-based harassment	48% (30 respondents)
Sexual Assault	35% (22 respondents)
Stalking	22% (14 respondents)

Dating or Domestic Violence 18% (11 respondents)

**Reasons Students Did Not Report**

Of the survey respondents who said they experienced sexual misconduct, 23% indicated that they made a report to SVA. Of those who chose not to report, the following are the reasons they provided:

I did not think it was serious enough to report	49% (24 respondents)
I did not think anything would be done	31% (15 respondents)
Felt embarrassed, or that it would be too emotionally difficult	27% (13 respondents)
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school	27% (13 respondents)
Did not know where to go or who to tell	24% (12 respondents)
I did not want the person to get into trouble	18% (9 respondents)
I feared negative social consequences	18% (9 respondents)
I did not think anyone would believe me	16% (8 respondents)
I feared it would not be kept confidential	16% (8 respondents)
I was worried about retaliation from other students	12% (6 respondents)
Incident did not occur while attending school	8% (4 respondents)

**Knowledge of Reporting and Support Options**

The Survey asked students to indicate their knowledge of which campus employees are trained to receive complaints of sexual misconduct. 47% (165 student respondents) answered this question. Nearly 80% of those respondents indicated their awareness of the role of the Title IX Coordinator. The full list of responses is included below.

Title IX Coordinator	79% (131 respondents)
RAs	75% (124 respondents)
Security Officers	65% (107 respondents)
Administrative Staff Members	56% (92 respondents)
Professors/Faculty Members	46% (76 respondents)

**Knowledge of Policies**

59% (208 student respondents) answered the question asking if they were aware of the definition of affirmative consent. Of that group, 95 percent (199 student respondents) indicated that they are aware of the definition of affirmative consent.

55% (196 student respondents) answered the question asking if they were aware that they would not be disciplined for drug or alcohol use when reporting sexual misconduct, or participating as a witness to an investigation. Of that group, 77 percent (151 student respondents) indicated awareness of this policy.