

Spring 2024: An assessment of the prevalence of nonconsensual sexual contact on the Champlain College campus and student perceptions of campus climate, College responsiveness, and bystander behaviors

Champlain Culture of Consent Survey Results

Prepared by Donna Swartout, Danelle Berube, and Ellen Zeman (based on work by Michelle Miller)

Executive Summary

The Champlain Culture of Consent survey is conducted for multiple purposes including assessment of the prevalence of sexual violence on our campus and the campus climate around sexual violence in order to both understand our own setting and to develop appropriate educational programs for the campus.

In 2024, the survey was offered to campus-based students from February 19 through March 8, ending just before spring break. Students received an announcement letter by email from the Dean of Students on February 9. No incentives were offered. The survey has been administered five times to campus-based students in some form since spring 2016.

This year, as in previous years, all campus-based undergraduate students, both full- and part-time, in Burlington, Montreal, and Dublin, were invited to participate (n=1657). Of those, 336 (20.3%) students clicked through to the survey (compared to 550 in spring 2022); 321 (19.4%) completed some portion of the survey (compared to 432 in spring 2022); and 300 completed questions beyond the demographic items, resulting in a response rate of 18.1% (compared to 335 or 20.2% in spring 2022). A representative proportion of respondents identified as women (with both 37% of the respondents and the invitees identifying as female cis- or transgender).

How extensive is nonconsensual sexual contact¹? What do we know about those incidents?

The following is based on the number of students who responded to items on the survey (n = 321).

1. Nonconsensual sexual contact by physical force or threat: **10.0%** (32 incidents/321 respondents)
2. Nonconsensual sexual contact while incapacitated: **3.4%** (11 incidents/321 respondents, some respondents overlapping with #1)
3. Overall estimate of likelihood of nonconsensual sexual contact: **13.4%** (43 incidents indicated by 36 unique students on the survey out of 321 respondents)
4. Additionally, **9.0%** (29 attempts for 321 respondents) indicated attempted, but unsuccessful, sexual contact by force or threat of force
5. A total of 72 “nonconsensual sexual acts or attempts” were indicated by 46 unique students (**14.3%** of 321 respondents).

Students who identify as women or gender queer/gender non-binary are more likely to experience incidents of nonconsensual sexual contact than would be expected by their representation among our survey respondents. LGQ+² and Bisexual or Pansexual students are also more likely to experience nonconsensual contact.

The majority of incidents (87.5%) involved individuals known to the student prior to the incident. Twelve respondents indicated incidents that involved Champlain students, and *none* indicated the involvement of a Champlain faculty or staff member. Where the gender of the offender was indicated, 77% were reported to be men (cis or trans). Of the 43 incidents reported, 53% were reported by women (cis and trans), 21% were reported by men (cis and trans), and 26% were reported by students identifying as genderqueer/non-binary or “not otherwise specified.”

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

² LGQ+ = Lesbian, gay, questioning

While a majority (88%) of those Champlain students who provided details about an incident of nonconsensual sexual violence (n=32) told someone about the incident, only two (6%) students said they had used the College’s formal procedures for reporting. Only five of those 32 students said they spoke to a counselor or residential life or student life staff member. The nine respondents who didn’t tell anyone selected 87 reasons for not doing so.

While students commonly said they would know where to go to get help in a case of sexual assault (79%), a much smaller percentage (62%) were confident that they know how to use Champlain’s formal reporting procedures, and only a minority expressed confidence that formal procedures would be administered fairly (43% of all students, but 61% of cis-male students).

How do these results compare to 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2022?

Participation in the survey rebounded slightly from the lower rates seen in 2018. The number of incidents reported on the survey declined, and the likelihood of an incident of nonconsensual sexual contact (NSC) also decreased, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Comparison of 2016 through 2024 survey results

	2016	2017	2018	2022	2024
Invited population	2114	2136	2115	1658	1657
Number of survey respondents	351	790	501	550	336
Number of survey takers	280	699	362	335	321
Participation rate (attempted/completed)	16.6% / 13.2%	37.0% / 32.7%	23.7% / 17.0%	33.2% / 20.2%	20.3% / 18.1%
Total number of NSC incidents indicated	30	151	86	60	43
Overall estimate of likelihood of NSC	10.8%	Raw Rate: 21.6% *Adjusted Rate: 18.0%	Raw Rate: 23.8% *Adjusted Rate: 17.8%	Raw Rate: 18.5% *Adjusted Rate: 15.6%	13.4
Total number of NSC unsuccessful attempts	3	109	74	54	29
Proportion of NSC unsuccessful attempts	1.1%	15.6%	20.4%	16.2%	9.0%

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

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

Only about a fifth of respondents (22%) believe that sexual violence is *not* a problem on the Champlain campus. This is an improved result from 2022 (16%) but less positive than the 2018 result (27%).

When asked how they expected the College would respond to a report of sexual assault, 67% of respondents agreed that the College would take the report seriously (much improved from 48% in 2022 but still lower than 77% in 2018) and 86% thought that the College would protect the confidentiality of the case (compared to 85% in 2018 and 61% in 2022).

Students were less likely to agree that the College would address institutional factors that may have led to the assault (47%, up from 33% in 2022, down from 59% in 2018) or take action against an offender found to violate policy (52%, up from 35% in 2022, down from 68% in 2018). Bi-/Pan-sexual/Other and LGQ+ students were less positive than their peers about institutional and peer response to incidents of sexual misconduct, as were survivors of sexual assault. Men were far more positive about institutional responses. Race/ethnicity and student class level had negligible impact on these ratings.

Students were generally less confident that their peers would engage in a range of bystander behaviors than they were in their own behaviors. They believed that peers were likely to report repeat offenders, be willing to serve as a witness in a sexual assault case and confront other students who make inappropriate gestures or comments. Only about a third of respondents believed that other Champlain students would allow personal loyalties (34%) or fear of punishment (37%) to affect their reporting of sexual assaults.

Analysis Details

Survey Methodology, Response and Demographics

The Champlain College survey was based on the methodology and questions in the toolkit provided by the federal government's [*Not Alone: Together against Sexual Assault*](#) initiative (April 2014), which grew out of the White House Task Force to Protect Students From Sexual Assault, established in January 2014. Most questions contained in the survey come directly from research-based recommendations; some modifications were made to better reflect the culture of the Champlain community. Several questions asked in the spring 2017 administration of the survey were eliminated in subsequent administrations.

The survey was administered via the Qualtrics survey platform between February 19 and March 8, 2024. Students received an invitation directly from Qualtrics that contained a direct link to the survey, preceded by an email announcement from Susan Waryck, Dean of Students in Student Affairs. Three reminders were sent to students; unlike previous years, this year there was no offer of incentives to participants.

All campus-based (traditional), degree seeking undergraduate students, both full- and part-time in Burlington, Montreal, and Dublin were invited to participate (n=1657), with the following response:

- 336 students clicked through the email to the survey introduction page (20.3%)
- 321 answered at least one question (19.4%) including 21 who answered ONLY demographic questions
- 300 students completed all or most of the survey (18.1% of invitations)

Survey respondents are over-representative of students who are first-year students (42% of respondents versus 29% of invitees). Otherwise, the respondents to this survey were largely representative of the campus-based student body. Surprisingly, women (including trans-women) respondents (36.8%) were representative of the invited population (37.1). (It is common for women to be overrepresented among survey respondents.) Residential students were accurately represented among the respondents (83%, versus 81% of the invitees); division representation was representative as well, with CCM students being only slightly overrepresented. Students identifying as Asian (7% of respondents versus 4% of invited) or White (83% of respondents versus 75% of invited) were slightly overrepresented among the respondents, with the "unknown" category slightly underrepresented.

The responses to all items on the survey were analyzed for frequency and disaggregated by demographic characteristics including gender, sexual orientation, and diverse identity. Additionally, we identified the 36 unique students (11.2%) who reported an incident of nonconsensual sexual contact as “survivors” for the purpose of analyzing the data along this characteristic. (See the Appendix B.)

Sexual Violence

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

How extensive is nonconsensual sexual contact?

The following is based on the number of students who responded to questions on the survey (n = 321).

1. Nonconsensual sexual contact by physical force or threat: 10.0% (32 incidents/321 respondents)
2. Nonconsensual sexual contact while incapacitated: 3.4% (11 incidents/321 respondents, some overlapping with #1)
3. Overall estimate of likelihood of nonconsensual sexual contact: 13.4% (43 incidents indicated on the survey, 321 students)
4. Additionally, 9.0% (29 of 321 students) indicated attempted, but unsuccessful, sexual contact by force or threat of force
5. A total of 72 “nonconsensual sexual acts or attempts” were indicated by 46 unique students (14.3% of the respondents).

In addition to analyzing reports of NSC incidents, we also asked students if they thought sexual violence was a problem on the Champlain campus and if they thought they could personally do something about it. Only 22% of students who responded to this item (254) believe that sexual violence is *not* a problem here, while more than 40% believe it is a problem and 23% are neutral in their opinion. Students who identify as cis-male or heterosexual were more likely to respond that sexual violence is not a problem on campus (33% for both groups).

Students responded slightly more positively to the question asking students if they believe they can do something about sexual violence on campus: 35% believe they can, 30% believe they cannot, and 35% are neutral.

Who are the students who are reporting nonconsensual sexual contact?

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

- 9% of NSC occurred among students of color (compared to 16% of survey respondents)
- 53% of NSC occurred among woman-identifying students (compared to 37% of survey respondents), and 40% occurred among TGQN-identifying students (30% of survey respondents)
- 84% of NSC occurred among students living Champlain residence halls (compared to 83% of survey respondents)

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

- 21% of NSC occurred in students reporting heterosexual orientations (compared to 35% of survey respondents).
 - 47% occurred in students reporting Bi-/Pan-/Demi-sexual orientations (compared to 37% of respondents).
 - Students reporting an LGQ+ sexual orientation also reported rates of NSC above their proportion of survey respondents (23% and 17% respectively).

Who is involved in nonconsensual sexual contact incidents?

The majority (88%) of incidents (among the 32 responding to this question) involved individuals that responding students knew prior to the incident; only 12% involved strangers. Of the known individuals, 44% were friends, acquaintances or ex-romantic partners. Of the remaining 21%, current romantic partners were more commonly involved than casual or first dates, a reversal from 2022 results.

More than a third (38%) of the indicated incidents (12 of the 32 who provided follow-up detail) involved Champlain College students as the alleged offender. No incidents involved a Champlain faculty or staff member. The majority (77%) of alleged offenders for whom a gender was identified were men (cis or trans).

What role did drugs and alcohol play in the incidents?

Less than a third (28%) of the 32 students who provided details about a nonconsensual sexual contact incident indicated that substance use played a role in the incident, while 72% of the incidents did not involve alcohol or drugs. For the nine incidents in which substances were involved, in eight both the offender and the victim had used drugs or alcohol; in one incident only the victim used drugs or alcohol.

Who do students talk to about incidents?

The majority (68%) of Champlain students who provided these details about an incident of nonconsensual sexual violence (31) told someone about the incident; however, 32% told no one. Most (18) of the 21 students who told someone about an incident talked to a roommate or other close friend, three told a romantic partner, six told a parent or guardian or other family member and three told a Champlain College counselor. Two told a non-confidential Champlain resource. A summary of responses is listed in Table 2.

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

Response Category	Response Detail	Number of responses
Close friend or roommate		18
Romantic Partner		3
Parent, guardian, or other family member		6
No one		11
Champlain College counselor		3
Non-confidential Champlain Resource		2
	Student Life staff	1
	Residential Life staff member	1
	Faculty or staff member	0
	Campus Public Safety	0
External to the College	Police, counselor, program staff member	1

Note: Students may select more than one answer and report on more than one incident. These 46 responses reflect information reported by 31 individuals.

Of the 31 students who answered the survey question related to reporting an NSC incident only two said they used the College’s procedures to report the incident; this is much lower than in 2022 (7 of 60) but higher than reported in 2018 (2 of 66). None of the students indicating an NSC incident occurring while incapacitated used the College’s reporting procedures.

Why didn’t students tell anyone?

Eleven of 32 students providing this detail about their NSC incident(s) said they didn’t tell anyone about the incident and provided a total of 56 reasons why. Anywhere from one to twelve reasons were given by an individual student (students could provide details on both types of NSC incidents), suggesting that the decision not to talk to anyone is complex. The most common reasons were (in descending order): I wanted to forget it happened (6); I was ashamed or embarrassed and wanted to keep it private (6); I was afraid I wouldn’t be believed (5); I didn’t want others to worry about me (5); It wasn’t serious enough to do anything about (5); I didn’t think others would understand (4); I thought I would be blamed for what happened (4); I thought nothing would be done (4). See a summary of responses in Table 3.

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

Question	Percent of Responses	Number of Responses
I wanted to forget it happened.	11%	6
I was ashamed/embarrassed and wanted to keep it private.	11%	6
I was afraid I wouldn't be believed.	9%	5
I didn't want others to worry about me.	9%	5
It wasn't serious enough to do anything about.	9%	5
I didn't think others would understand.	7%	4
I thought I would be blamed for what happened.	7%	4
I thought nothing would be done.	7%	4
I thought people would try to tell me what to do.	5%	3
I was afraid of retaliation from the person who did it or others.	5%	3
It would feel like an admission of failure.	4%	2
I didn't have time to deal with it due to academics, work, etc.	4%	2
Other (please specify)	4%	2
I didn't want the person who did it to get in trouble.	4%	2
I didn't know the reporting procedure on campus.	4%	2
I feared I or someone else would be punished for infractions or violations.	2%	1

Note: Students may select more than one answer and report on more than one incident. These 56 responses reflect information reported by 31 individuals.

How are students supporting one another?

Students were asked if a Champlain friend or acquaintance had told them about an incident of sexual assault or if they had observed one (or an incident that might have led to sexual assault) themselves. Of the students who responded to this question, 38% indicated they had been told by someone else that they were a survivor of sexual assault; of these students more than three-quarters (79%) said more than

one friend had told them this. Most of these students (89%) said they either knew or believed that their friend who confided wanted emotional support from them. About 50% of these students said their friend wanted them to keep the information confidential and 26% were seeking advice, resources, or specific help. (See Table 4.)

Table 4. Assistance sought by friend informing of sexual assault

Assistance Sought	Number of students
Emotional support	78
Keep it confidential	43
Advice	22
Other (please specify)	8
Help to file a report	8
Information about resources	4

Note: Students may select more than one answer and report on more than one incident. These 163 responses reflect information reported by 89 individuals.

Slightly more than a quarter of respondents, about 27%, indicated having observed a situation involving the College or its students that they believe was, or could have led to, a sexual assault. When asked how they responded to the situation, the most common response was, “asked the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help.” Just three of the students said they did not take action because they did not feel it was safe for them to do so. These 65 students said they took between one and six different actions from the list below (Table 5), for a total of 104, with the median number being two.

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

Action	Number of students taking this action
Asked the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help.	28
Created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation.	15
Confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation.	14
Stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation.	10
Told someone in a position of authority about the situation.	10
Took another action	9
Asked other(s) to step in and diffuse the situation.	9
Considered intervening in the situation, but I could not safely take any action.	6
Decided not to take action.	3

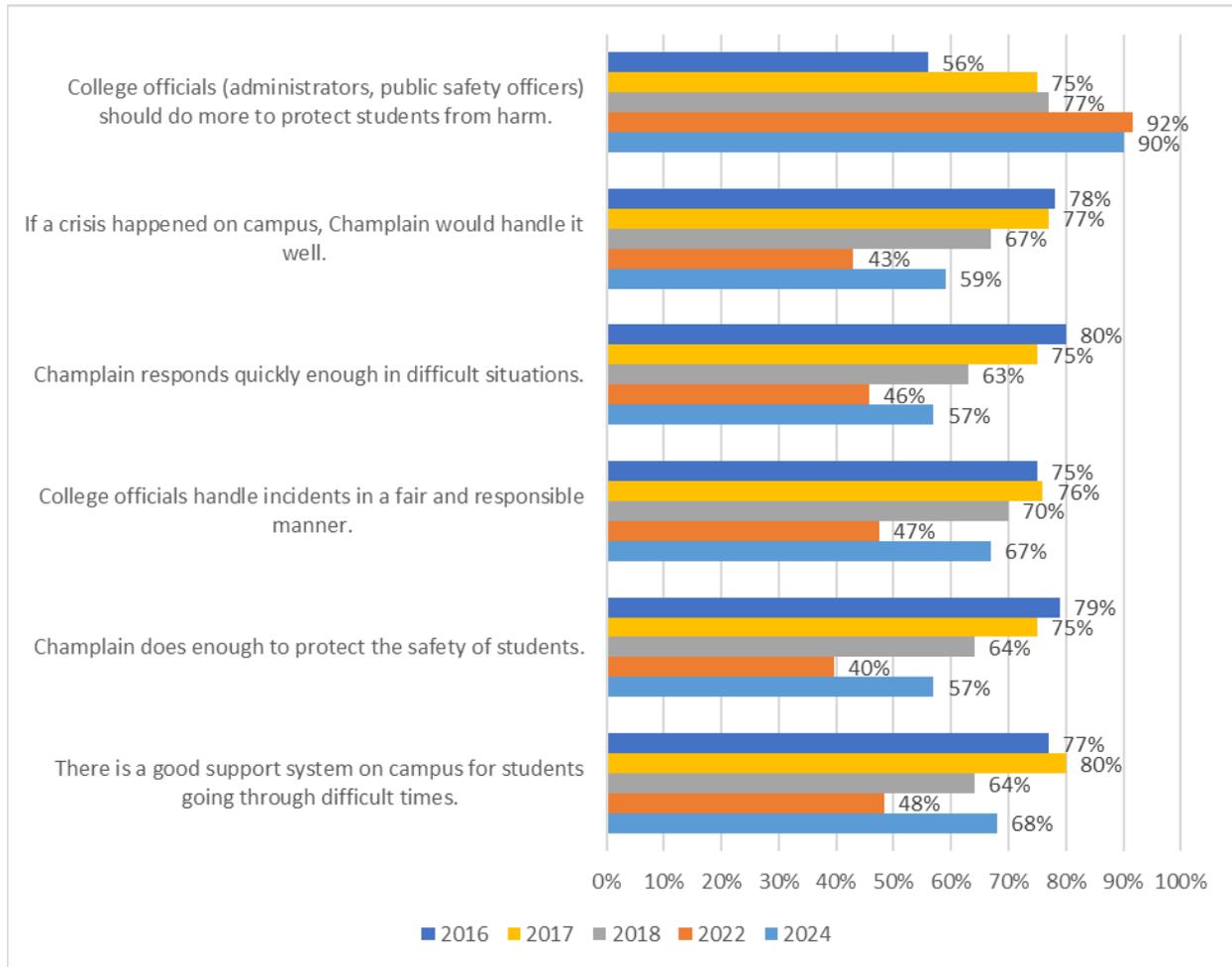
Note: Students may select more than one answer and report on more than one incident. These 104 responses reflect information reported by 65 individuals.

Perceptions of Leadership, Policies, and Reporting

The survey asked two different sets of questions about how students perceive the College would respond to situations related to sexual assault. The first set addresses general safety, while the second

focuses more on sexual assault. Overall, only 59% of the respondents held a positive perception about the College’s response in handling a crisis, higher than in 2022, but lower than the previous years’ rates of 67% to 78% (Chart 1, second item). The percentage of students who feel that college officials should do more to protect students remains high at 90%. Cis-women, LGQ+, and especially survivors of sexual assault conveyed less confidence in the campus climate. See Appendix B-1 for the average scores for each question with demographic breakdowns by diverse identity, gender, sexual identity and survivorship. On a separate but related item, not shown on Chart 1, only 43% of students had confidence that “Champlain College administers the formal procedures to address complaints of sexual assault fairly” (improved from 29% in 2022 but slightly lower than 47% in 2018).

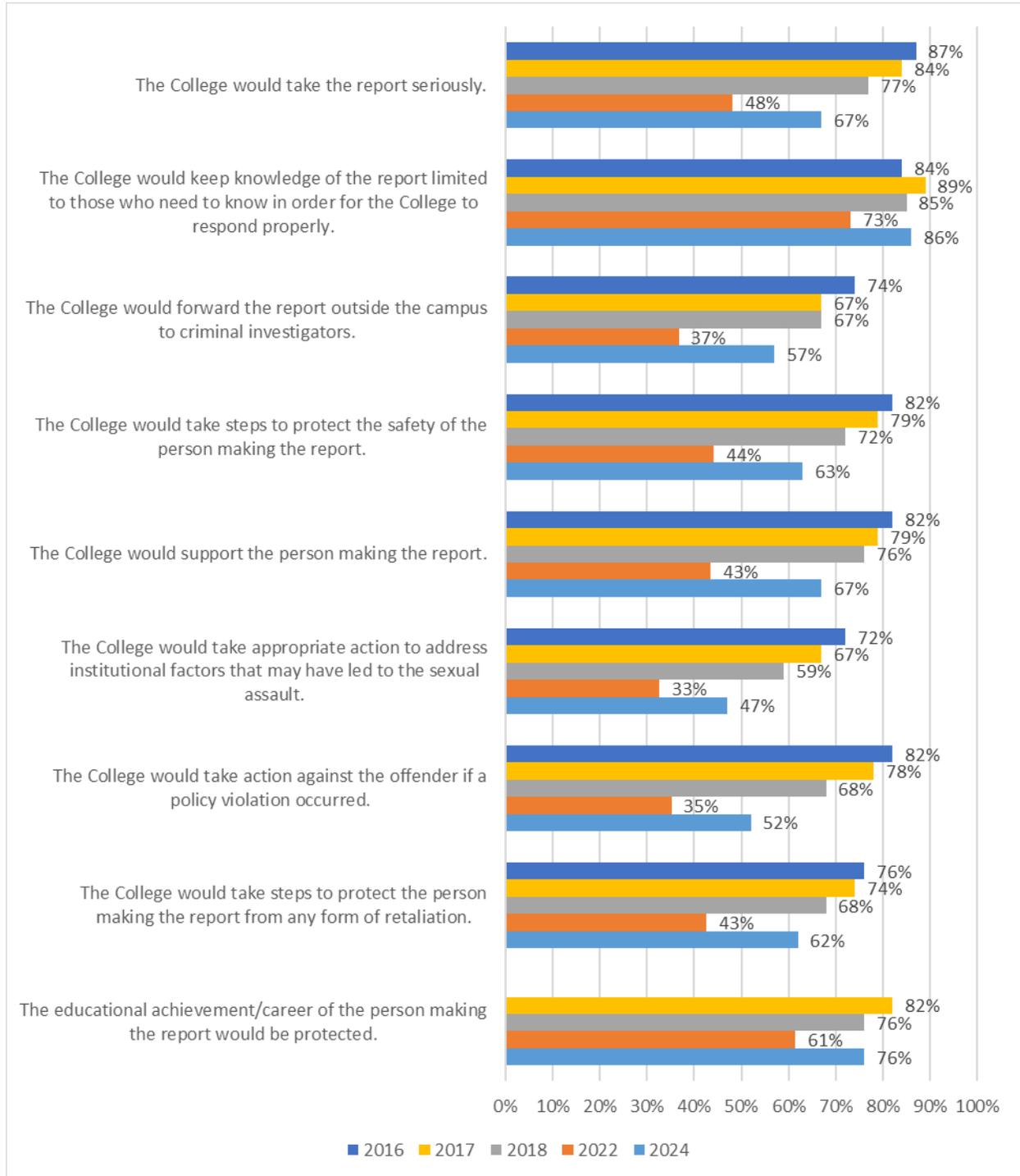
Chart 1. Percent agreement with statements about campus climate related to general campus safety



Students’ confidence in the college’s administrative systems, policies and offices to respond appropriately to reports of sexual assault decreased slightly over the 2016, 2017 and 2018 administrations of this survey and dropped dramatically in 2022 for all areas; student confidence rebounded in 2024 (Chart 2), but for most items did not return to 2018 levels. Cis-women and survivors are notably less confident than their peers in the college’s institutional response. See Appendix B-2 for

the average scores for each question with demographic breakdowns by diverse identity, gender, sexual identity and survivorship.

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

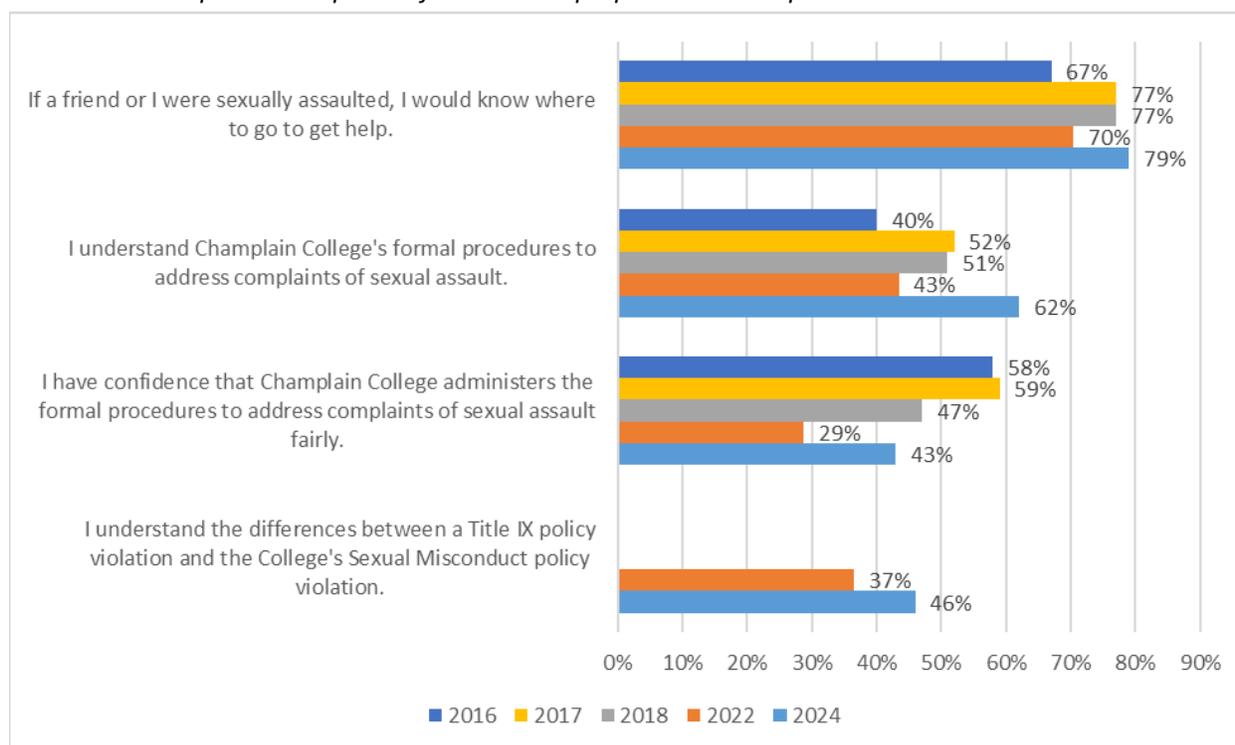


Education about Sexual Assault

The majority of students (81%) reported receiving information about *policies and procedures* regarding sexual assault from Champlain College, as well as from their high school (59%) and from family (42%), higher to last year's results. A similar pattern is seen regarding education related to *prevention* of sexual assault: from Champlain College (67%), high school (56%) and their family (35%). The information provided by Champlain College was rated moderately useful or higher by 78% of the 298 students responding to this question, up from 62% in 2022 and 67% in 2018 and similar to 81% in 2017.

We also asked three questions to judge the impact of Champlain's educational programming in terms of how well-prepared students felt to respond to instances of sexual assault (Chart 3). Gains made in student confidence about their own knowledge in 2017 and 2018 returned to an increasing trend in 2024 after a drop in 2022. Starting in 2022 students were asked a new question: whether they understood the difference between a Title IX and a sexual misconduct violation; more students say they understand the difference in 2024 than in 2022.

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



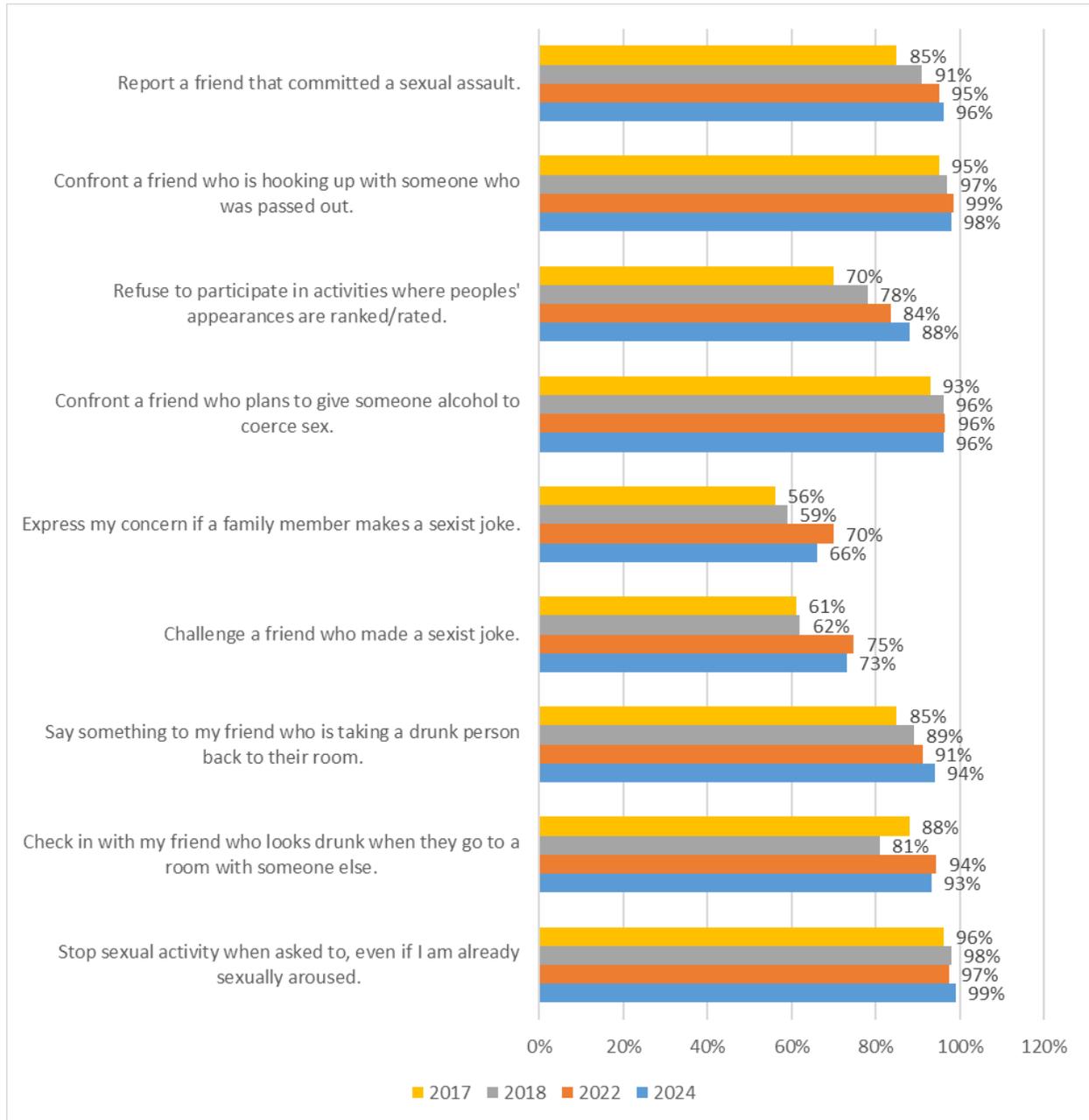
Bystander Response

Confidence in and Likelihood of Personal Behaviors

Students were asked two sets of questions about their own behaviors in situations that might be associated with or lead to sexual misconduct or sexual assault. The first questions were more focused on bystander behaviors associated with sexual assault and asked students how likely they were to engage in each behavior. Here we see differences in student response about different types of behaviors (Chart 4), with students reporting they are not likely to engage in behaviors more directly associated with sexual

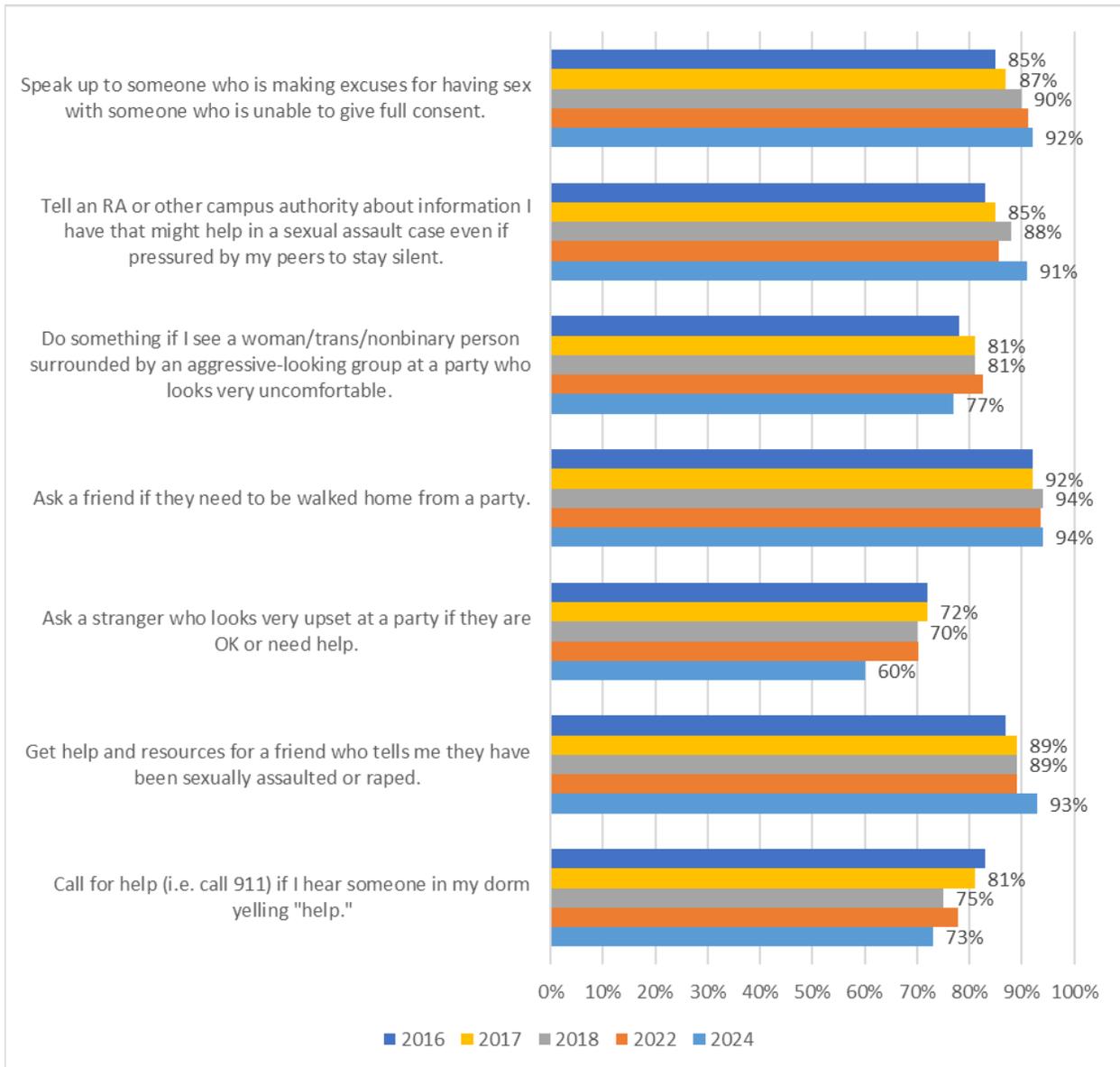
harassment/misconduct and are likely to respond to others’ risky behaviors. However, they are less likely to respond to peripheral behaviors, such as making a sexist joke. The 2016 comparison data is not included here because the survey items changed from a 5-point rating scale in 2016 to a 4-point scale in 2017 and beyond. Overall, students in 2022 and 2024 seem more confident in the likelihood that they themselves would make a positive bystander response than they have been in the past. Survivors and LGQ+ students responded with a higher likelihood than their peers of intervening in most of these situations. See Appendix B-4 for the average scores for each question with demographic breakdowns by diverse identity, gender, sexual identity and survivorship.

Chart 4. Students responding “more likely than not” and “very likely” regarding self-behaviors



A second set of questions asked students how confident they were that they could engage in a series of bystander responses to situations related to or possibly leading to sexual violence (Chart 5). Students reported an 80% or higher confidence level on all but two behaviors: “ask a stranger if they need help” and “call for help if I hear someone in my dorm yelling for help.” Student confidence has remained static or increased very slightly over time for most items, with the exception of their ability to “call for help...in my dorm.” See Appendix B-5 for the average scores for each question with demographic breakdowns by diverse identity, gender, sexual identity and survivorship.

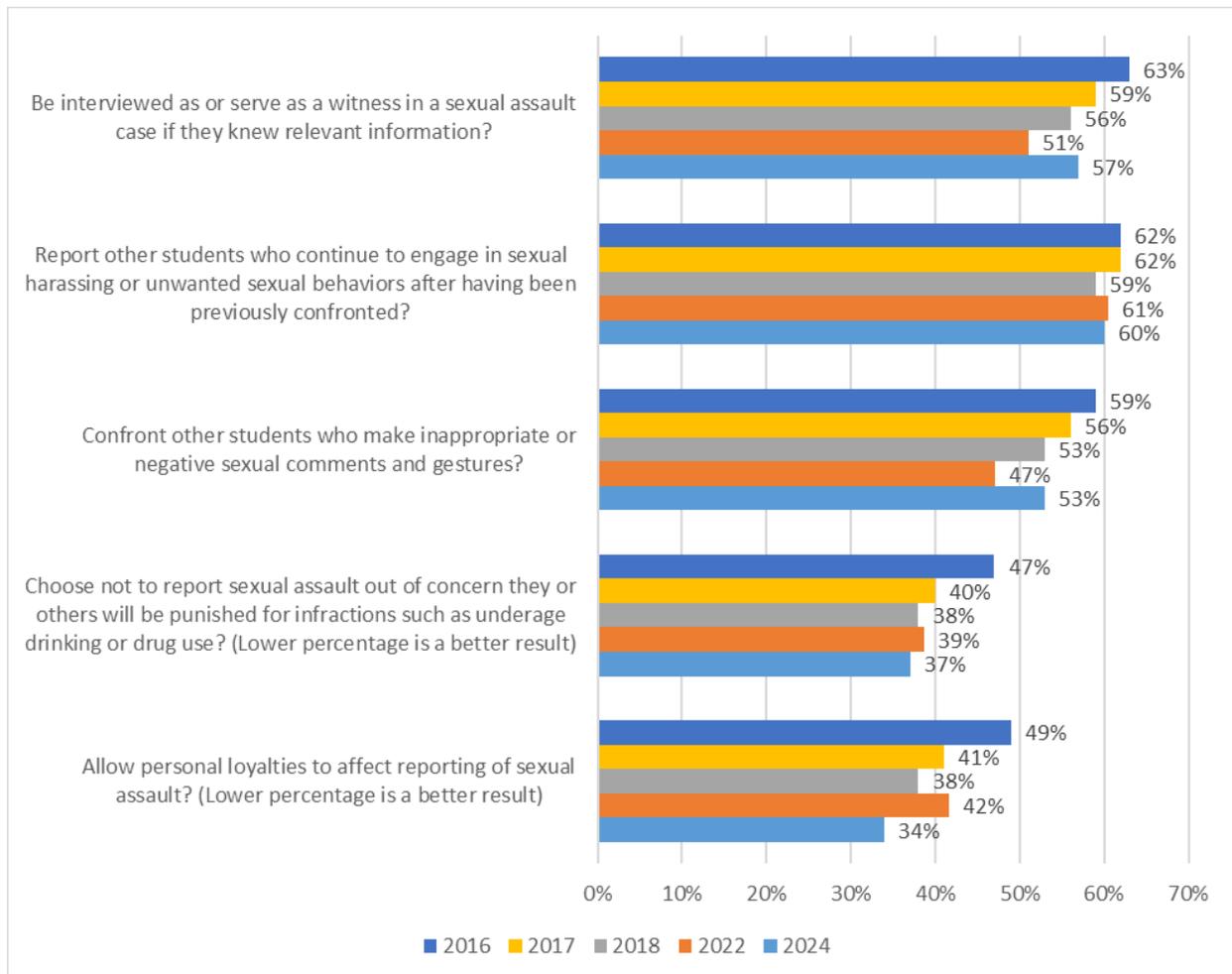
Chart 5. Student confidence in their ability to respond to situations associated with sexual violence. Percent “quite” or “totally confident.”



Perception of Likely Responses from Champlain Student Body

In most areas, respondents believe that other members of the Champlain student body would be far less likely to respond to incidents of sexual harassment and violence than they themselves would. Of particular interest is the gap between students who say that they themselves would report a friend who committed a sexual assault (96%) and the belief that other Champlain students would be likely to let personal loyalties (34%) or the fear of being punished for other infractions (39%) affect their willingness to report. For these two items, however, a lower percentage is desired, and the trend is in the direction we would like to see. We do, however, see a declining trend in the behaviors where we would like our students to have confidence that their peers would be supporting them. See Appendix B-3 for the average scores for each question with demographic breakdowns by diverse identity, gender, sexual identity and survivorship.

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



Differences in Campus Climate & Bystander Response for Key Student Characteristics

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

Diverse identity, gender identity, sexual orientation and survivorship status

- Students were asked questions related to both race and ethnicity (Hispanic or non-Hispanic) and were grouped as either diverse (16%), or non-diverse (84%).
- Students were asked about gender identity with five possible responses, plus “Not otherwise specified.” Responses were grouped as either man-identifying (39% including trans men), woman-identifying (37% including trans women), or TGQN⁴ (30% including trans men and women).
- Students were asked about sexual orientation with six possible responses, plus “Not otherwise specified.” Responses were grouped as heterosexual (35%), Bi-/Pan-sexual/Other (37%), Aromantic/Asexual (9%) or LGQ+⁵ (17%).
- Survivorship status is coded for respondents (n=36) indicating that they have had a nonconsensual sexual incident during their time at Champlain College through either the use of force or while incapacitated (attempted incidents are not included).

When responding to questions about campus climate-related general safety issues (timeliness, fairness, and sufficiency of response to crises), students identifying as men and as heterosexual presented more positive views. Cis women, students with LGQ+ sexual orientations, or those who were survivors consistently responded less positively. Across all groups responses in 2024 have rebounded from the large drop in 2018, but are not quite as positive as they were in 2018. Refer to Appendix B-1 for specifics.

When specifically asked about the College’s likely response to reported incidents of sexual assault, students identifying as men, heterosexual or asexual were more positive in their views while survivors of sexual assault and students with cis woman or TGQN gender orientations were least positive. Student views have rebounded from the lows in 2024, but remain less positive than in 2018 on most items for all groups within the survey population. Refer to Appendix B-2 for specifics.

On the five questions about perceptions of Champlain College peer behaviors no one group stands out as being consistently more or less positive than others, but there are a few pockets of difference. In 2018 students reporting an LGQ+ sexual orientation were much more likely than other students to say that their peers would report a habitual harasser; in 2022 more male, white or hetero students said that their peers would be likely to report; and in 2024 more male and more diverse students have confidence that their peers would report. Cis-male students are more likely to believe that sexual violence is not a problem at Champlain and, not surprisingly, survivors (as well as TGQN and Bi-/Pan-sexual students) are most likely to believe that it is. Refer to Appendix B-3 for specifics.

⁴ TGQN = Transgender man, transgender woman, Genderqueer, gender non-conforming, questioning, or other

⁵ LGBTQ+ = Lesbian, gay, questioning

Students identifying as women, survivors, or LGQ+ report that they are more likely to engage in positive bystander behaviors than their male- or heterosexual-identifying counterparts, particularly when it comes to challenging friends or family regarding sexist jokes. When students are asked to rate their own confidence that they could take particular actions to combat/prevent sexual misconduct, the differences seen among the groups are more particular. Male- or heterosexual-identifying students are more likely to call 911; survivors are more likely to ask a stranger if they are ok or intervene if they see someone appearing to be menaced by a group; cis-men are less likely to ask a friend if they need to be walked home from a party; diverse and LGQ+ students are less likely to tell an RA information about a sexual assault case. Refer to Appendices B-4 and B-5 for specifics.

Summary

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

APPENDIX A

Weighted average of ratings on a four- or five-point scale

	2016	2017	2018	2022	2024
CAMPUS CLIMATE: GENERAL SAFETY (four-point scale)					
There is a good support system on campus for students going through difficult times.	3	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.7
Champlain does enough to protect the safety of students.	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.5
College officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner.	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.7
Champlain responds quickly enough in difficult situations.	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.5
If a crisis happened on campus, Champlain would handle it well.	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.6
College officials (administrators, public safety officers) should do more to protect students from harm.	2.6	2.9	3	3.4	3.2
CAMPUS CLIMATE: RESPONSE TO SEXUAL ASSAULT (four-point scale)					
The educational achievement/career of the person making the report would be protected.		3.2	3.1	2.7	3.0
The College would take steps to protect the person making the report from retaliation.	3	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.6
The College would take action against the offender if a policy violation occurred.	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.1	2.6
The College would take appropriate action to address institutional factors that may have led to the sexual assault.	3	2.9	2.7	2.0	2.4
The College would support the person making the report.	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.4	2.9
The College would take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report.	3.2	3.2	3	2.3	2.8
The College would forward the report outside the campus to criminal investigators.	3	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.6
The College would keep knowledge of the report limited to those who need to know in order for the College to respond properly.	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.3
The College would take the report seriously.	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.9
BYSTANDER RESPONSE (Self, four-point scale)					
Report a friend that committed a sexual assault.		3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7
Confront a friend who is hooking up with someone who was passed out.		3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
Refuse to participate in activities where appearances are ranked/rated.		3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4
Confront a friend who plans to give someone alcohol to get sex.		3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
Express my concern if a family member makes a sexist joke.		2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0
Challenge a friend who made a sexist joke.		2.8	2.8	3.1	3.1
Say something to my friend who is taking a drunk person back to their room at a party.		3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6
Check in with my friend who looks drunk when they go to a room with someone else at a party.		3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6

Stop sexual activity when asked to, even if I am already sexually aroused.		3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9
	2016	2017	2018	2022	2024
CONFIDENCE TO ACT (Self, four-point scale)					
Call for help (i.e. call 911) if I hear someone in my dorm yelling for help			3.1	3.1	3.0
Get help and resources for a friend who tells me they have been sexually assaulted or raped.			3.4	3.5	3.6
Ask a stranger who looks very upset at a party if they are OK or need help.			3.0	3.0	2.8
Ask a friend if they need to be walked home from a party.			3.6	3.7	3.7
Do something if I see a woman/trans/nonbinary person surrounded by an aggressive-looking group at a party who looks very uncomfortable.			3.3	3.3	3.2
Tell an RA or other campus authority about information I have that might help in a sexual assault case even if pressured by my peers to stay silent.			3.3	3.4	3.4
Speak up to someone who is making excuses for having sex with someone who is unable to give full consent.			3.5	3.6	3.6
CHAMPLAIN STUDENT BODY (Peer, four-point scale)					
Confront other students who make inappropriate or negative sexual comments and gestures?	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5
Report other students who continue to engage in sexual harassing or unwanted sexual behaviors after having been previously confronted?	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
Allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault?	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
Choose not to report sexual assault out of concern they or others will be punished for infractions such as underage drinking or drug use?	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Be interviewed as or serve as a witness in a sexual assault case if they knew relevant information?	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7
CHAMPLAIN EDUCATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS (Five-point scale)					
I have confidence that Champlain College administers the formal procedures to address complaints of sexual assault fairly.	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.6	3.1
I understand Champlain College's formal procedures to address complaints of sexual assault.	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.6
If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I would know where to go to get help.	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.0

Appendix B-3

Compares 2024 results to 2022 results. See color coding key below.

Perceptions of sexual violence on Champlain campus and the likely RESPONSE OF CHAMPLAIN PEERS to specific situations (Other)

	Race/Ethnicity		Gender Identity		Sexual Orientation			Survivor Status	
	Overall	NonDiverse	CisWoman	CisMan	TGQN	Hetero	BI-/Pan-/Oth Asex/Arom		LGQ+
Demographics	n=250	n=215	n=87	n=91	n=72	n=113	n=119	n=61	n=36
I don't think sexual violence is a problem on this campus.	22%	22%	20%	33%	12%	33%	14%	19%	18%
I don't think there is much I can do about sexual violence on campus. NOTE: a low percentage of agreement is desirable	30%	31%	29%	33%	29%	33%	25%	30%	33%
Based on behavior you have observed, how likely are Champlain students to:									
Allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault? NOTE: a low percentage of agreement is desirable	34%	37%	40%	31%	32%	33%	31%	38%	39%
Choose not to report sexual assault out of concern they or others will be punished for infractions such as underage drinking or drug use? NOTE: a low percentage of agreement is desirable	37%	39%	46%	32%	34%	29%	43%	44%	43%
Confront other students who make inappropriate or negative sexual comments and gestures?	53%	50%	44%	66%	47%	60%	51%	45%	53%
Report other students who continue to engage in sexual harassing or unwanted sexual behaviors after having been previously confronted?	60%	59%	57%	68%	54%	64%	59%	50%	67%
Be interviewed as or serve as a witness in a sexual assault case if they knew relevant information?	57%	57%	54%	58%	61%	58%	55%	71%	67%

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

KEY: Green or blue shading is a positive/desirable trend, Orange or yellow shading is a negative/undesirable trend.

Key	Change from 2022 to 2024			
	>=15% decline	10-14% decline	5-9% decline	-4% to +4%
	>=15% decline	10-14% decline	5-9% decline	-4% to +4%
Items for which a low percentage is desirable	>=15% decline	10-14% decline	5-9% decline	-4% to +4%
	>=15% improv	10-14% improv	5-9% improv	>=15% increase

Appendix B-4

Compares 2024 results to 2022 results. See color coding key below.

Perceptions of students' PERSONAL BEHAVIORS (self)

	Race/Ethnicity		Gender Identity		Sexual Orientation			Survivor Status			
	Overall	NonDiverse	Diverse	CisWoman	CisMan	TGQN	Hetero		Bi-/Pan-/Oth	Asex/Arom	LGQ+
Please indicate how likely YOU are to engage in each of the following behaviors.	n=250	n=215	n=38	n=87	n=91	n=72	n=113	n=119	n=29	n=61	n=36
Stop sexual activity when asked to, even if I am already sexually aroused.	99%	99%	99%	100%	98%	100%	100%	99%	96%	100%	97%
Check in with my friend who looks drunk when they go to a room with someone else.	92%	97%	93%	98%	87%	96%	94%	91%	82%	100%	97%
Say something to my friend who is taking a drunk person back to their room.	94%	97%	93%	98%	89%	94%	96%	93%	91%	93%	97%
Challenge a friend who made a sexist joke.	73%	78%	73%	79%	66%	76%	67%	77%	57%	86%	85%
Express my concern if a family member makes a sexist joke.	66%	61%	67%	73%	60%	65%	62%	69%	57%	71%	71%
Confront a friend who plans to give someone alcohol to coerce sex.	96%	97%	96%	97%	96%	97%	99%	97%	87%	95%	97%
Refuse to participate in activities where peoples' appearances are ranked/rated.	88%	89%	88%	95%	81%	88%	88%	88%	78%	93%	92%
Confront a friend who is hooking up with someone who was passed out.	98%	97%	98%	98%	98%	97%	99%	98%	91%	98%	97%
Report a friend that committed a sexual assault.	96%	97%	96%	98%	93%	99%	99%	94%	96%	98%	94%

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

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

Key	Change from 2022 to 2024		
	>=15% decline	10-14% decline	5-9% decline
	-4% to +4%	5-9% improv	10-14% improv
	>= 15% improv		

Appendix B-5

Compares 2024 results to 2022 results. See color coding key below.

Perceptions of students' SELF-CONFIDENCE TO TAKE ACTION

	Overall		Race/Ethnicity		Gender Identity		Sexual Orientation			Survivor Status	
	n=250	73%	Diverse		CisWoman n=87	CisMan n=91	TGQN n=72	Hetero n=113	Bi-/Pan-/Oth Asex/Arom n=29		LGQ+ n=61
			NonDiverse n=215	Diverse n=38							
How confident are you that you could do the following?											
Call for help (i.e. call 911) if I hear someone in my dorm yelling help.		74%	72%		72%	82%	66%	78%	76%	71%	
Get help and resources for a friend who tells me they have been sexually assaulted or raped.	93%	93%	97%		95%	94%	90%	96%	96%	88%	
Ask a stranger who looks very upset at a party if they are OK or need help.	60%	62%	54%		63%	56%	61%	63%	63%	62%	
Ask a friend if they need to be walked home from a party.	94%	95%	90%		96%	71%	78%	93%	93%	98%	
Do something if I see a woman/trans/nonbinary person surrounded by an aggressive-looking group at a party who looks very uncomfortable.	77%	76%	85%		83%	71%	78%	74%	84%	76%	
Tell an RA or other campus authority about information I have that might help in a sexual assault case even if pressured by my peers to stay silent.	91%	92%	82%		91%	93%	87%	92%	93%	83%	
Speak up to someone who is making excuses for having sex with someone who is unable to give full consent.	92%	92%	92%		92%	93%	89%	93%	93%	91%	

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

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

Key	Change from 2022 to 2024			
	>=15% decline	10-14% decline	5-9% decline	5-9% improv
	>=15% decline	10-14% decline	-4% to +4%	5-9% improv
				>=15% improv

