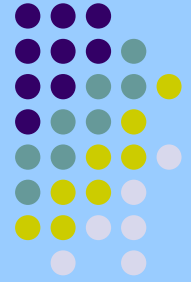


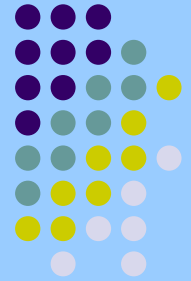
Campus Climate Student Survey on Sexual Violence Prevention



CSUN – Spring 2015

Presented by
Jerald Schutte, PhD
Principal Investigator

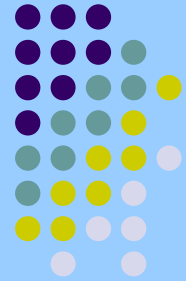
Definitions



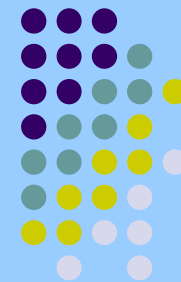
“Sexual assault” and “sexual violence” refer to a range of behaviors that are unwanted by the recipient and include remarks about physical appearance, persistent sexual advances that are undesired by the recipient, threats of force to get someone to engage in sexual behavior, as well as unwanted touching and unwanted oral, anal or vaginal penetration or attempted penetration. These behaviors could be initiated by someone known or unknown to the recipient, including someone they are in a relationship with.

Survey Summary

Five Key Points

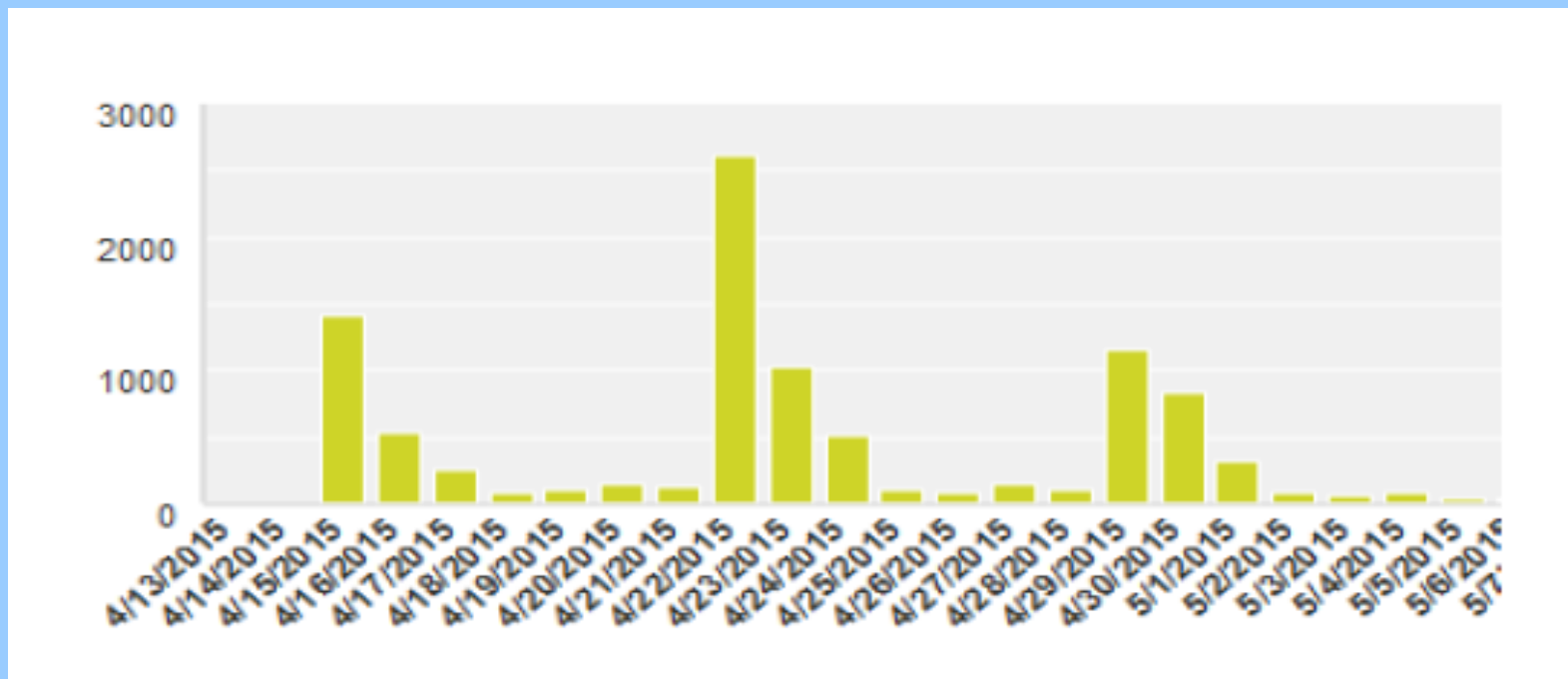


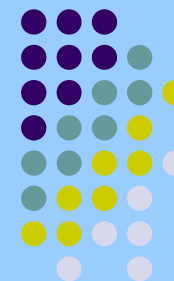
1. Methodology – This was a Census Survey; data collected spring 2015; Pop = 36,000; 28% response; overall 3% margin of error.
2. Attitudes and Knowledge – On average 83% feel valued, happy and safe and at CSUN; but only 26% received sexual violence prevention information from CSUN or know where to go for help
3. Incidence and Reporting – 11% experienced sexual violence prior to CSUN; compared to 6% since CSUN; 78% non-CSUN; 89% off-campus; 61% have discussed it, but only 5% filed report
4. Bystander Intervention – Despite 87% saying they would help only 11% witnessed sexual violence situations and only 51% intervened
5. Other Institutions - Comparatively, CSUN has a higher % satisfaction with campus and lower incidence of sexual violence



1. Methodology – Response Rate

The data collection occurred between April 15th and May 6th 2015 with a total response of 9,957 students (28%). Online surveys in general are helped by request letters (max of three) but have a 10 hour half life. Ours were done each week during the term of the data collection.



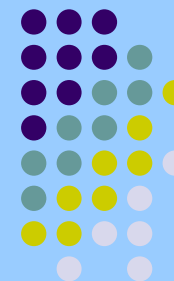


1. Methodology - Generalizability

Year in School – Slightly more juniors and slightly less graduate students responded, but the freshman percentage, that literature says is modally the most likely age of occurrence of sexual violence, in college, was nearly perfectly represented and overall error is much lower than the generally accepted 3%

What is your class standing as of the beginning of this semester?

Answer Options	Population Count	Population in Percent	Sample Count	Sample in Percent	Difference in Percent
Freshman	5749	15.3%	1413	15.1%	0.2%
Sophomor	5032	13.4%	1482	15.8%	2.4%
Junior	9216	24.5%	2630	28.1%	3.6%
Senior	12125	32.2%	2853	30.5%	1.7%
Graduate	5546	14.7%	984	10.5%	4.2%
Totals	37668	100.0%	9362	24.9%	2.4%
skipped question			595		

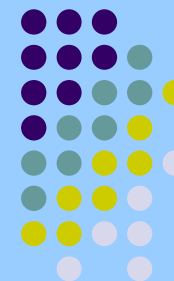


1. Methodology - Generalizability

Major – Somewhat more Social and Behavioral Science majors responded, likely due to the subject matter, but the average error across colleges is lower than the generally accepted 3%; and within most colleges, considerably lower.

Within what college is your major?

Answer Options	Population Count	Population in Percent	Sample Count	Sample in Percent	Difference in Percent
I have not declared a major	1937	5.1%	368	4.0%	1.1%
Arts, Media and Communication	4826	12.8%	1245	13.5%	0.7%
Business	6050	16.1%	1366	14.8%	1.3%
Education	1727	4.6%	415	4.5%	0.1%
Engineering and Computer Science	4338	11.5%	901	9.7%	1.8%
Health and Human Development	6745	17.9%	1497	16.2%	1.7%
Humanities	1902	5.0%	442	4.8%	0.2%
Science and Math	2744	7.3%	714	7.7%	0.4%
Social and Behavioral Sciences	6262	16.6%	2125	23.0%	6.4%
Tseng College	1137	3.0%	174	1.9%	1.1%
Totals	37668	100.0%	9247	24.5%	2.0%
Skipped question			710		

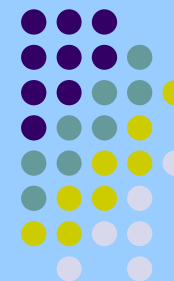


1. Methodology - Generalizability

Race/Ethnicity: While there were slightly more Asian/Pacific Rim students, overall the margin of error was less than 1% and for African American and Hispanic, there was no error.

What is your racial / ethnic identity?

Answer Options	Population Count	Population Percent	Response Count	Sample Percent	Percent Difference
Native American Indian	75	0.2%	35	0.4%	0.2%
Asian / Pacific Rim	4445	12%	1271	14%	2%
Black / African American	2260	6%	556	6%	0%
White / Hispanic	15067	40%	3682	40%	0%
White / Non-Hispanic	9794	26%	2270	25%	1%
Other	6027	16%	1359	15%	1%
Totals	37668	100.0%	9173	24.4%	0.75%
skipped question			784		



1. Methodology - Generalizability

By Sex: Census week population data shows a 55%/45% female/male ratio, yet our sample yielded closer to 62%/38%, or an over 6% margin of error. This is likely to have occurred for two reasons: 1) females more often respond to voluntary student surveys; and 2) the subject matter of sexual violence is more likely a female, than a male, concern. Nevertheless, across all nine demographic variables, we average less than an 3% error and thus have generalizable data.

What is your current gender identity?

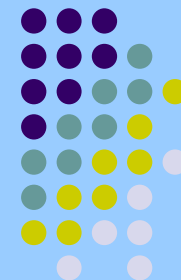
Answer Options	Population Count	Population in Percent	Sample Count	Sample in Percent	Difference in Percent
Female	20849	55.3%	5653	61.5%	6.2%
Male	16819	44.7%	3509	38.2%	6.5%
Totals	37668	100.0%	9162	24.3%	6.3%
Skipped question			795		



2. Attitudes and Knowledge

Climate: First, looking at the total percentages, students generally feel valued, feel faculty are interested in them, are happy with the university and feel safe on campus. However, significantly fewer feel connected or close to people at CSUN. Moreover, while there is little difference between females and males on these issues, transgender students feel significantly less valued, less happy and less safe than either males or females, yet curiously feel somewhat more connected.

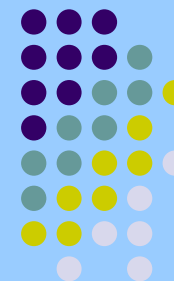
Climate - Satisfaction Questions													
	Valued		Connected		Interest		Close		Happy		Safe		Total
	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	
Gender													
Female	82%	9%	61%	28%	79%	13%	57%	31%	86%	7%	82%	9%	5,633
Male	81%	10%	62%	27%	78%	14%	62%	28%	84%	8%	86%	6%	3,496
Transgender	62%	23%	67%	22%	68%	18%	51%	37%	77%	19%	61%	27%	33
Total	82%	9%	61%	28%	79%	13%	59%	30%	85%	7%	83%	8%	9,162



2. Attitudes and Knowledge

Information: Ironically, while an average of 56% of students had received information about sexual violence prevention prior to coming to CSUN, only an average of 26% indicated they have seen or done anything (a 13-variable composite) related to sexual violence information since coming here. On this topic, there was no significant difference among gender categories.

Received information on Sexual Violence Prevention					
Gender	Before CSUN		At CSUN		Total
	Yes	No	Yes	No	N
Female	56%	35%	27%	73%	5633
Male	55%	37%	24%	76%	3496
Transgender	55%	40%	26%	74%	33
Total	56%	36%	26%	74%	9,162



2. Attitudes and Knowledge

Resources: Not only is exposure to information since attending CSUN lower, knowledge of certain resources available on campus is also limited. While students know about police, counseling and health services, significantly fewer know about Strength United, Title IX coordinator's office, office of student conduct or the sexual violence prevention committee.

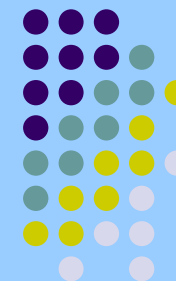
Awareness of Resources Available on Campus	Very Aware	Somewhat Aware	Not at all Aware	Total N
SVP Committee	8%	38%	54%	8234
CSUN Office of Student Conduct	14%	47%	39%	8205
CSUN Title IX Coordinator (E & D)	11%	39%	50%	8175
Strength United	14%	35%	51%	8217
CSUN Police Services	51%	40%	9%	8215
CSUN Counseling Services	49%	40%	11%	8199
CSUN Student Health Services	56%	36%	8%	8191



3. Incidence and Reporting

Victims: While 10% of respondents answering the gender question said they experienced sexual violence prior to coming to CSUN, as might be expected, females were four times more likely to have had such experience. And while it appears 2013-14 is significantly lower, rising in 2014-15, that later number is a composite of three questions that may not be mutually exclusive. Hence, 2014-15 is likely much closer to 2013-14 percentages than indicated. However, treat the 2014-15 percentage as an outside number, still nowhere near the 20% number used by the media and found at many other institutions.

	Experienced Sexual Violence						Total N
	Before CSUN		2013-14 CSUN		2014-15 CSUN		
Gender	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Female	14%	75%	3.3%	86%	5.0%	88%	5633
Male	3.5%	86%	1.0%	89%	1.4%	89%	3496
Transgender	15%	75%	15%	73%	7%	83%	33
Total	10%	79%	2.5%	87%	3.6%	88%	9,162

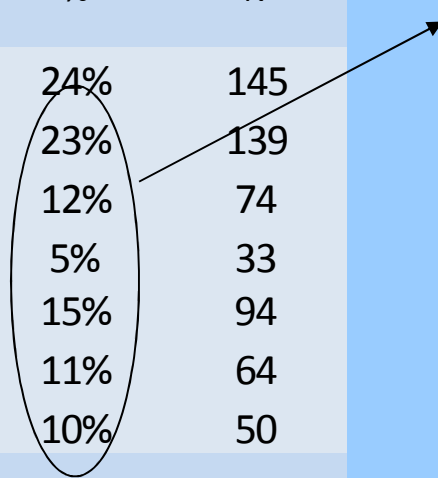


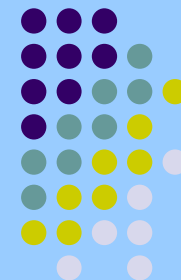
3. Incidence and Reporting

Perpetrators: Interesting, only about one-fourth of the occurrences (24%) involved strangers, the rest were by people the victim knew (23% by friends, 15% by casual acquaintances, 12% by family members, 11% by ex-partners and 5% by current partners).

Whom did the unwanted contact involve?	%	N
Stranger	24%	145
Friend	23%	139
Family member	12%	74
Current romantic Partner	5%	33
Casual Acquaintance	15%	94
Ex-romantic Partner	11%	64
Other	10%	50
Total	100%	599

76%

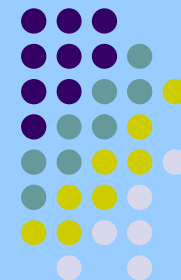




3. Incidence and Reporting

Affiliation: Moreover, only 18% of the occurrences involved students from CSUN. Another 4% involved employees, faculty or staff. The overwhelming majority of perpetrators were not affiliated with the campus.

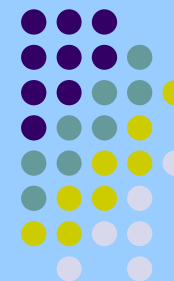
What affiliation was the perpetrator?	%	N
CSUN Student	18%	114
CSUN Employee/Faculty/Staff	4%	23
Non-CSUN persons	78%	462
Total	100%	599



3. Incidence and Reporting

Location: Contrary to media portrayal, only 11% of those that reported being involved in sexual violence incidences, said they occurred on campus. The balance, or 89%, occurred elsewhere including off campus apartments (20%), off-campus parties (21%) and parents' homes (16%).

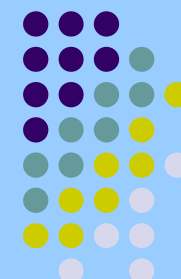
Where did this incident occur	%	N
On Campus (Residence Hall)	5%	29
On-Campus (Greek House)	2%	14
On-campus (Apartment)	4%	21
Off-campus (Apartment)	20%	115
Off-campus (Parents Home)	16%	92
Off-campus (Party)	21%	121
Other	31%	177
Total		569



3. Incidence and Reporting

Reporting: Of the students answering the question with whom they discussed the incidence, only 61% said they talked about the incidence at all and only half of those discussed it within 24-hrs. Fully 21% waited more than one year. The most prevalent answers for whom they talked with were: a close friend (64%), parents (32%), a romantic partner (27%), other family members (25%) and a roommate (23%). Only 6% spoke with a campus counselor and only 5% to campus police.

Whom did you speak with?	%
Close Friend	64%
Parents	32%
Romatic Partners	27%
Other Family Members	25%
Roomates	23%
Campus Counselors	6%
Campus Police	5%

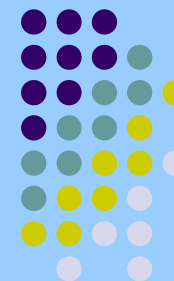


3. Incidence and Reporting

Survey Numbers vs. Clearly Reporting Resolved: Using the 2013 IR student headcount numbers and the responses from this survey (i.e. 38,310 students x 2.5% 2013 incidence x 22% involving a CSUN affiliated other x 61% discussing x 5% of those reporting to campus police), one would predict a total of 6.5 reported incidences of sexual violence. Based on actual data (see below for 2013 Cleary Report from CSUN), seven (7) incidences were reported

Criminal Offenses and Crime Statistics/ Liquor, Drug, Weapons Arrest and Judicial Referrals Statistics

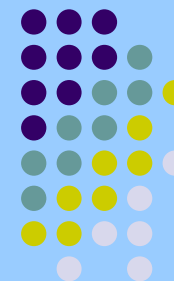
2013	On Campus *	Residence Community	Public Property	Non-Campus Property
	2013	2013	2013	2013
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Rape	1	1	0	0
Sodomy	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault w/ object	0	0	0	0
Fondling	6	2	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0



3. Incidence and Reporting

Why They Didn't Report: 39% of those experiencing sexual violence didn't discuss it. The predominant reasons were that they felt ashamed/embarrassed or thought it a private matter (57%); or they wanted to forget it happened (56%)

Why They Didn't Report (Top 10)	Percent
Ashamed or embarrassed	57%
It's a private matter/Do it on my own	57%
Wanted to forget it happened	56%
I though I would be blamed for it	38%
Didn't think it was serious enough	35%
Didn't want others to worry about me	33%
Fear of not being believed	31%
Didn't think others would understand	30%
Didn't think others thought it serious	30%
Had other things I needed to focus on	29%

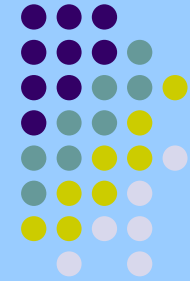


3. Incidence and Reporting

As an Aside: Although not a causal argument, it is interesting to note that those students who have experienced sexual violence are significantly more likely (20% more likely) to be sexually active and to be social drinkers than those who have not experienced sexual violence.

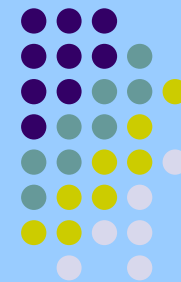
Experienced Assault	Sexually Active		Social Drinker		Total N
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Yes	76%	12%	75%	18%	550
No	62%	20%	63%	25%	7628

4. Bystander Intervention



Future Behavior: The vast majority of students would likely intervene in hypothetical future situations where potential sexual violence were to occur

Future Behavior as Bystander if Opportunity		
	Likely	Unlikely
Call Police if saw group of males bothering girl in parking lot	89%	7%
Confront male friend hooking up with someone passed out	87%	8%
Confront a female friend hooking up with someone passed out	85%	9%
Confront friend if you hear they forced sex on someone	83%	11%
Tell campus authorities about rumors of forced sex	82%	10%
Go with a female friend to the police if she was assaulted	93%	3%
Go with a male friend to the police if he was assaulted	92%	4%

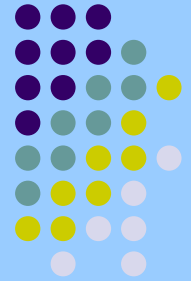


4. Bystander Intervention

Past Behavior: But in recounting past behavior only 59% actually intervened vs 89% who said they would, in the parking lot situation; and 35% who did intervene vs 85% who would, when a girl was hooking up with a drunk guy; and 48% who did intervene vs 86% who would, when a guy was hooking up with a drunk girl.

Actual Experience	Ever Experienced		Intervened	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Seen group of students bothering someone in a parking lot	3%	97%	59%	41%
Seen a girl taking a drunk guy back to her room	7%	93%	35%	65%
Seen a guy taking a drunk girl back to his room	11%	89%	48%	52%
Heard rumors that a friend forced someone to have sex	11%	89%	31%	69%
Seen a girl go to her room with a group of guys and hear yelling help	0.5%	99.5%	63%	37%
Heard rumors that a friend forced someone to have sex	11%	89%	70%	30%

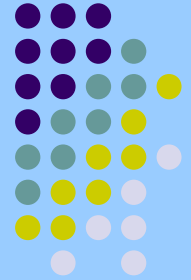
5. Comparison with Others



Other Institutions: Comparisons are difficult because of differing definitions of sexual violence and assault, but using the same questions as Rutgers, we have less than one-fourth the incidence of that college (3.6% vs 15%) all while using a more encompassing definition than any of the others.

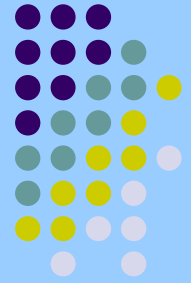
Comparative Institutions Percentage of respondents	Percent SV	Sample Size	Date of Survey
CDC	11%	16,507	F'11
Rutgers	15%	10,794	F'14
Kentucky	5%	21,500	S'15
Michigan	13%	3,500	S'15
Oregon	10%	1,000	F'14
CSUN	3.6%	9,957	S'15

Conclusions



- We have a survey that is methodologically sound enough to use in making statements about CSUN's student body.
- CSUN has students who consider themselves valued, happy and safe, but who have experienced much less exposure to information on sexual violence than is needed.
- CSUN has a relatively low incidence of sexual violence on campus, but because many victims do not discuss or file, there is great disparity between incidence and reporting.
- CSUN is fortunate to have both happier students and a lower incidence of sexual violence than most other universities in the country who have reported their findings.

Where To Go From Here



- Seek out and facilitate conversation with transgender students on issues of feeling valued, safe and connected to campus
- Intensify student exposure to lesser known resources (e.g. office of student conduct and Strength United)
- Facilitate better understanding of the definitions of sexual violence and what are risk factors (e.g. drinking, casual sex)
- Provide better communication of sexual violence issues through dialogue in and out of class and not rely on posters
- Promote dialogue as to the reasons for not reporting acts of sexual violence and recommendations for increasing reporting
- Train students in the rationale and techniques for initiating bystander intervention