

Evergreen Valley College:
Speak Up, Speak Out: Your Experience Matters:
Title IX Student Survey, 2022

The Title IX survey is administered to all students, aged 18 or older, every two years. The cross-district Title IX Committee, which included representatives from Student Affairs and Human Resources, created the survey instrument, and provided the incentives structure and incentives. The survey collected data from March 28, 2022 and May 26, 2022. The Office of Institutional Effectiveness & Student Success administered the surveys at the direction of the Committee and created this report. Where possible, identical questions from the 2020 Title IX survey are added for comparison. If committee members or others, would like to see additional data, please contact Amber Machamer, Executive Director Institutional Effectiveness and Educational Services at ann.machamer@sjeccd.edu.

Reponses: There were 1,246 responses district-wide with 34 not indicating a main college location totally to 1212 usable responses. Six-hundred and thirty-one (631) students selected Evergreen Valley College (EVC) as their main college (52% of all responses). There were 569 students who selected San Jose City College as their main campus and 12 students who indicated Milpitas as their main campus. The 631 responses from EVC students represent an 8.9% response rate, with 7,123 students enrolled at census in Spring 2022. For the data that follows, those indicating they were under the age of 18 have been filtered out of the reporting data set, leaving 595 usable responses for analysis.

Executive Summary

Survey respondents lean towards being traditionally college-aged students (57% were 18-24, q2), with 62% female (q3), 34% male (q3), and 73% heterosexual (q4). In 2020, 82% of respondents reported being heterosexual, pointing towards a larger share of students reporting being gay/lesbian and bisexual in 2022 than in 2020.

For the most part, students report the campus as a safe place (81% agree), where they feel valued (71%) and treated fairly (over 76% q5). Students feel that faculty are genuinely concerned about their well-being (67%, q6), with females, males being equally likely to feel this way.

The majority of students (70%-89%), feel the school is doing a good job with preventative measures (q7) and to a slightly lesser extent, doing a good job educating students about sexual assault (57%) and providing services to survivors (70%, q8). Females and males had roughly the same proportions agreeing with these statements.

Q9 Three percent (3%, n=15) of students reported being sexually harassed, 2% (n=8) reported being sexually assaulted, 4% (n=22) reported experienced dating violence, and 4% (n=19) reported stalking (q9). A total of 35 students reported at least one of the incidents. Twenty (n=20) students 1 of the 4 situations, 8 reported experiencing 2 of them, 2 reported experiencing 3, and 5 respondents reported experiencing all 4. This indicates that these behaviors can coincide and that if a student is reporting one type of behavior, they could be experiencing others. Female and transgendered respondents reported higher rates of these behaviors than males.

Fifty-seven percent (57%) of respondents (q10) reported that the incidents involved another student or college employee and 30% indicated they had reported the incident to a college employee (q11). The majority of students

(55%-73%) agreed with 6 statements of satisfaction with the college's response which is mainly a function of "neutral" ratings rather than "disagree" (q 12)

Top reasons students did not report were (q13) "I just wanted to forget about it" (14%), and "Did not think the incident was serious enough to report" (13%).

Twenty-one percent (21%) reported having attended college trainings or workshops on sexual harassment, consent training, domestic/dating violence or Title IX (q14).

Generally, students disagree that other students commonly spread sexual comments/photos/videos, call non-heterosexual students negative names, or made jokes about sexual assault (q15). Furthermore, respondents agree that students stand up to other students making sexual comments/jokes, that students at the school lead awareness efforts, and that students are knowledgeable about the topic of sexual assault (q16).

Fewer than 10% of students reported experiencing unwanted behaviors since August 2021 such as unwanted advances/gestures/comments (9%), flashing (3%), being shown sexual pictures/photos (6%), showing or sending sexual images or spreading sexual rumors about them (3% q17). Students identifying as female were more likely than males to experience these behaviors.

When asked (q18) whether they agree the college was doing a good job of creating awareness among students, faculty/staff awareness, and providing services in alignment with the pregnancy parenting rights provision under Title IX (q18) , about 40% of students agreed but the majority reported being neutral.

Around half of the respondents (n = 155, q19) reported seeking assistance with understanding their rights (67%), academic supportive measures (71%), lactation accommodations (64%), or an excused absence (62%). Females accounted for 2/3rd's of request while males accounted for about 1/3rd.

Of those who sought assistance (q20), the majority agree that the college took the case seriously (63%), treated them with dignity and respect (71%), and enabled them to continue their education (74%) and provided me with timely supportive measures (72%). Students who selected "neutral" to these comprise 25%-33% of responses.

Respondents are just as likely to be traditionally college aged (18-24) as the general EVC population (57% survey versus 59% SJECCD Fact Facts, Spring 2022).

2. How old are you?

Field	Choice Count
Under 18	0% 0
18 - 24	57% 341
25 - 34	21% 127
35 - 44	10% 57
45 - 54	7% 41
55 - 64	3% 17
65 or older	2% 12
Total	595

Female respondents make up 62% and males account for 34%, with the remain 1% choosing not to identify. Females made up 56% of students at EVC in Spring 2022 and males 43%. Please note that at the time of the publication, only a female/male binary data was available in Colleague. It appears that females are slightly overrepresented in the survey data. This is common in all surveys we conduct and especially for surveys assessing sexual harassment and sexual violence.

3. How do you currently identify?

2020 How do you currently identify?

Field	Choice Count	Field	Choice Count
Woman	62% 364	Woman	64% 1,037
Man	34% 200	Man	34% 545
Transgender	0% 0	Transgender	0% 5
Non-binary	3% 15	Non-binary	0% 8
Other	0% 2	Other	0% 6
Choose not to identify	1% 6	Choose not to identify	1% 13
Total	587	Total	1614

Sexual Orientation breaks down as: 73% heterosexual or straight, 2% gay or lesbian, 9% bisexual, 1% asexual, 3% Other not listed, and 11% choosing not to state. While comparative data is not available in Colleague, and the 2020 Speak Up, Speak Out survey data does not have the exact same categories, 81% of respondents identified as heterosexual or straight.

4. Which of the following best represents your sexual orientation?

Field	Choice Count
Heterosexual or straight	73% 426
Gay or Lesbian	2% 14
Bisexual	9% 55
Asexual or non-sexual	1% 5
Other/Not Listed	4% 25
Choose not to state	11% 62
Total	587

2020: Which of the following best represents your sexual orientation?

Field	Choice Count
Heterosexual or straight	81% 1,272
Gay or Lesbian	4% 56
Bisexual	8% 126
Asexual or non-sexual	1% 17
Other/Not Listed	6% 102
Total	1573

The majority of respondents agree that they: Feel safe on campus (81%), valued (71%), and that the school tries to treat students equally and fairly (76%). There is a slight increase in agreement in 2022 compared to 2020 using average ratings for each statement. (Agree = 3, Neutral = 2, Disagree = 1)

5. Please indicate if you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Please provide an answer that best reflects how you feel.

Field	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total
I feel safe when I am on the campus	81% 458	18% 102	1% 4	564
I feel valued as an individual at this school	71% 392	27% 148	3% 16	556
School trying hard...that students treated equally & fairly	76% 420	22% 121	3% 14	555

5. Please indicate if you agree or disagree with each of the following stat...

Field	Mean
I feel safe when I am on the campus	2.80
I feel valued as an individual at this school	2.68
This school is trying hard to make sure that all students are treated equally & fairly	2.73

2020: Please indicate if you agree or disagree with each of the following stat...

Field	Mean
I feel safe when I am on the campus	2.73
I feel valued as an individual at this school	2.61
This school is trying hard to make sure that all students are treated equally & fairly	2.68

Sixty-seven percent (67%) agreed that the "faculty are genuinely concerned about my well-being" with females and males being equally likely to agree. In 2020, 63% of student felt that faculty are genuinely concerned about their well-being, which is a 5% increase over two years.

6. Overall the faculty at this school are genuinely concerned about my well-being

Field	Choice	Count
Agree	67%	350
Neutral	29%	154
Disagree	4%	19
Total		523

2020: Overall the faculty at this school are genuinely concerned about my well-being.

Field	Choice	Count
Agree	63%	883
Neutral	30%	421
Disagree	6%	87
Total		1391

6a- Are genuinely concerned about my well-being

Field	Woman	Man	Transgender	Non-binary
Agree	68% 214	66% 123	0% 0	60% 9
Neutral	30% 94	29% 54	0% 0	27% 4
Disagree	2% 7	5% 10	0% 0	13% 2
Total	315	187	0	15

The majority agreed with the following statements about the school: Sexual harassment is not tolerated at this school (89%), School doing a good job preventing sexual harassment (80%), School doing a good job investigating sexual harassment (75%), and that the school takes prevention training seriously (70%). Those not “agreeing” were most likely to be neutral (11%-27%) rather than to disagree (1-2%). Not agreeing seems to be more likely due to not knowing rather than disagreeing with the statements. Comparing the means for the same questions in 2022 versus 2020, there is a slight increase in the means which indicate slightly more agreement with those statements.

7. Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Please answer as best you can when thinking about your school.

Field	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total
Sexual harassment is not tolerated at this school.	89% 424	11% 52	0% 2	478
School doing good job trying to prevent sexual harassment	80% 339	19% 80	1% 5	424
School doing a good job investigating sexual harassment.	75% 264	25% 88	1% 2	354
School takes prevention training seriously.	70% 259	27% 101	2% 8	368

7a. Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each of the following...

Field	Mean
Sexual harassment is not tolerated at this school.	2.88
This school is doing a good job of trying to prevent sexual harassment from happening.	2.79
This school is doing a good job of investigating complaints of sexual harassment.	2.74
This school takes training in sexual harassment prevention seriously.	2.68

7b. 2020 Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each of the following...

Field	Mean
Sexual harassment is not tolerated at this school.	2.83
This school is doing a good job of trying to prevent sexual harassment from happening.	2.69
This school is doing a good job of investigating complaints of sexual harassment.	2.61
This school takes training in sexual harassment prevention seriously.	2.51

Q8 Fifty-seven (57%) agreed that “the school is doing a good job of educating students about sexual assault” with 31% neutral and 12% disagreeing. This is a larger percentage of disagreement with this statement than other questions. When compared to 2020 data, this question had an average of 2.27 in 2020 and increased in 2022 to 2.45.

Seventy percent (70%) of respondents agreed that the school is doing a good job of "providing services to survivors of sexual assault" with 27% neutral and 3% disagreeing. The mean increased from 2.56 in 2020 to 2.67 in 2022. Females and males were equally likely to disagree with this statement.

8. Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Please answer as best you can when thinking about your school. "The School is doing a good job of...."

Field	Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Total
educating students about sexual assault	57%	245	31%	131	12%	52	428
providing services to survivors of sexual assault	70%	255	27%	98	3%	12	365

8a. This school is doing a good job of educating students about sexual assault (e.g. what consent means, how to define sexual assault, how to look out for one another).

Field	Woman		Man		Transgender	
Agree	57%	145	61%	95	0%	0
Neutral	33%	84	26%	41	0%	0
Disagree	11%	27	12%	19	0%	0
Total		256		155		0

8b. This school is doing a good job of providing needed services to survivors of sexual assault.

Field	Woman		Man		Transgender	
Agree	67%	148	75%	101	0%	0
Neutral	30%	66	22%	29	0%	0
Disagree	3%	6	3%	4	0%	0
Total		220		134		0

8c. Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each of the following...

2020: Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each of the following...

Field	Mean
This school is doing a good job of educating students about sexual assault (e.g. what consent means, how to define sexual assault, how to look out for one another).	2.45
This school is doing a good job of providing needed services to survivors of sexual assault.	2.67

Field	Mean
This school is doing a good job of educating students about sexual assault (e.g. what consent means, how to define sexual assault, how to look out for one another).	2.27
This school is doing a good job of providing needed services to victims of sexual assault.	2.56

Q9 Three percent (3%, n=15) of students reported being sexually harassed, 2% (n=8) reported being sexually assaulted, 4% (n=22) reported experienced dating violence, and 4% (n=19) reported stalking (q9). Female respondents were more likely to report being victimized than males. There were too few other genders reporting to make an analysis of trends. It should be noted that studies with much larger samples and sound methodologies have confirmed that transgendered populations experience much higher rates of sexual harassment, assault, dating violence, and stalking than other gender identities.

A total of 35 students reported at least one of the incidents. Twenty (n=20) students reported 1 of the 4 situations, 8 reported experiencing 2 of them, 2 reported experiencing 3, and 5 respondents reported experiencing all 4. This indicates that these behaviors can coincide and that if a student is reporting one type of behavior, they could be experiencing others. Female and transgendered respondents reported higher rates of these behaviors than males.

Unfortunately, the questions in 2020 were not similar enough to compare to 2022.

9. While a student on campus, I have been a victim of...

Field	532 Responses				Total
	YES		NO		
Sexual Harassment	3%	15	97%	517	532
Sexual Assault	2%	8	98%	520	528
Domestic / Dating Violence	4%	22	96%	508	530
Stalking	4%	19	96%	512	531

9a. Sexual Harassment by Gender

Field	YES		NO		Total
Woman	3%	9	97%	316	325
Man	2%	4	98%	182	186
Transgender	0%	0	0%	0	0
Non-binary	14%	2	86%	12	14
Other	0%	0	100%	2	2
Choose not to identify	0%	0	100%	5	5

9b. Sexual Assault by Gender

Field	YES		NO		Total
Woman	2%	5	98%	319	324
Man	1%	2	99%	181	183
Transgender	0%	0	0%	0	0
Non-binary	7%	1	93%	13	14
Other	0%	0	100%	2	2
Choose not to identify	0%	0	100%	5	5

9c. Domestic / Dating Violence (e.g. verbal, emotional, physical & psychological abuse)

Field	YES		NO		Total
Woman	5%	15	95%	310	325
Man	3%	6	97%	178	184
Transgender	0%	0	0%	0	0
Non-binary	7%	1	93%	13	14
Other	0%	0	100%	2	2
Choose not to identify	0%	0	100%	5	5

9d. Stalking by Gender

Field	YES		NO		Total
Woman	4%	13	96%	312	325
Man	2%	4	98%	181	185
Transgender	0%	0	0%	0	0
Non-binary	7%	1	93%	13	14
Other	50%	1	50%	1	2
Choose not to identify	0%	0	100%	5	5

Of the 37 respondents who answered q10, 57% reported the incident involved another student or college employee.

10. Did the incident involve another student or college employee?

Field	37 Responses	
	Choice	Count
YES	57%	21
NO	43%	16
Total		37

Q11. Of the 37 students who responded to q11, 30% (n=11), reported the incidents to a College employee while 70% (n=26), did not.

11. Did you report any of the incidents above to a College Employee

Field	37 Responses	
	Choice	Count
YES	30%	11
NO	70%	26
Total		37

Q12 asks students who reported the incident about their experiences after making the report. Forty-five percent (45%) agreed that the college "treated me with dignity and respect" after they reported the incident with 18% disagreeing. "Ensured that I received information about support services" and "Ensured that I had a safety plan" had similar rates of agreement at 55% for both.

The next tier of agreement were "protected my privacy" with 60% agreeing (n=6) and 40% neutral (n=4).

Seventy-three (73%, n=8) agreed that the college took with case seriously with 18% disagree (n=2)

There were 10-11 students who responded to this question accounting for 1.5% of all respondents. For each statement there were 0-3 students who disagreed. It is likely the same students disagreed with each statement. This may indicate something particular about the incident, the student, or with the interaction with the college itself. Female respondents account for all of the disagree ratings.

12. After I reported the incidence the college... .

Field	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total
Took my case seriously	73% 8	9% 1	18% 2	11
Protected my privacy	60% 6	40% 4	0% 0	10
Treated me with dignity and respect	45% 5	36% 4	18% 2	11
Enabled me to continue with my education without having to interact	73% 8	18% 2	9% 1	11
Ensured that I had a safety plan	55% 6	18% 2	27% 3	11
Ensured that I received information about support services	55% 6	45% 5	0% 0	11

A total of 26 individual students responded to the series of questions in Q13 (reason for not reporting the incident). This was a “select all” item so students could select multiple reasons. Choice count, the number of times any of the reasons were selected, was 105 meaning many students selected multiple reasons. Roughly, each of the 26 students selected an average of 2.5 reasons. “I just wanted to forget about it” (14% of 105 choice counts) and “Didn’t think it was serious enough to report” (13%) were the top two reasons. “Worried the person might find out and get back out you”, “Concern that other people would think it was partly your fault”, and “Didn’t know who to contact” were the next group of reasons at 10% each. Nine-percent (9%) of students chose “Concern that no action would be taken” as the reason for not reporting.

13. There are many reasons why students might not notify certain groups or organizations about incidents like this. Please choose the reasons why you did not report. Choose all that apply.

Field	26 Responses	Choice Count
I just wanted to forget about it	14%	15
You did not think the incident was serious enough to report	13%	14
You were worried that the person who did this to you or other people might find out and do something to get back at you	10%	11
You were concerned that other people might think that what happened was at least partly your fault	10%	11
You did not know how to contact them	10%	10
You were concerned that no action would be taken	9%	9

You did not need any assistance	8%	8
You did not want any action taken	8%	8
You were concerned you would be treated poorly	7%	7
You were concerned they would not keep information you shared confidential	7%	7
Concern that it may show up on my campus record	5%	5
Total		105

Of the 156 who responded to Q14, 21% (n=32) have attended college trainings or workshops on sexual harassment, consent training, domestic/dating violence or Title IX. Please notice the drop off in responses from the 500 or so students who responded to the first few questions. The smaller response rate to these question may have implication for the generalizability of the responses for the EVC population.

14. Have you attended any college trainings or workshops Sexual harassment, consent training, domestic / dating violence or Title IX?

Field	156 Responses	
	Choice	Count
Yes	21%	32
No	79%	124
Total		156

Q 15. When responding to the prompt “At this school it is common for students to...” followed by negative behaviors, few Agree/Strongly Agree with the statements. Twelve (12%) Agree/Strongly Agree students “spread sexual comments, photos, videos people don’t want to share”, 10% Agree/Strongly Agree students “call people who are gay or lesbian a negative name”, and 7% Agree/Strongly Agree that students “make jokes about sexual assault”.

15. Please indicate how likely or unlikely you are to do each of the following things. "At this school it is common for students to....."

Field	Strongly Agree		Agree		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total
spread sexual comments, photos, videos people don't want share	3%	11	9%	31	52%	184	37%	131	357
call people who are gay or lesbian a negative name	4%	13	6%	23	51%	182	39%	139	357
make jokes about sexual assault or rape	3%	12	4%	15	53%	188	40%	142	357

Q 15 a/b uses 4 point scale with Strongly Agreeing = 4 and Strongly Disagree = 1. Comparing averages from 2020 to 2022 responses, the amount of agreement, as measured by the average score, has gone down. The way the scale is set up, this means that socially positive sentiments equate to a *lower* score. Note that this is the opposite of most scales in the survey where socially positive measures equate to a high average. The more positive measures in 2022 could be the result of the lack of socializing imposed by the pandemic, limiting the number and size of social situations where such behaviors could be observed. It could also, be statistically insignificant findings.

15a. Please indicate how likely or unlikely you are to do each of the following things. "At this school it is common for students to..."

2020: Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with each of the following things. "At thus school is is common for student to..."

Field	Mean	Field	Mean
spread sexual comments, photos, videos that people don't want shared	1.78	spread sexual comments, photos, videos that people don't want shared	2.03
call people who are gay or lesbian a negative name	1.75	call people who are gay or lesbian a negative name	1.94
to make jokes about sexual assault or rape	1.71	to make jokes about sexual assault or rape	1.90

The findings in q16 also assess social behaviors but the scale is switched so that *agreeing* with the statement is indicative of *positive* social behaviors (like most of the scales in the survey). Unlike other questions where there are few students reporting negative behavior, these questions (about the behavior of other students at the school) have a bit more disagreement than we have seen with other questions. While the majority Agree/Strongly Agree with all 3

statements, there are a notable number who “disagree” with 33% Disagreeing/Strongly Disagreeing that students stand up to other students when making sexual comments/jokes/ gestures, 32% Disagreeing/Strongly Disagreeing students initiate/lead efforts to raise awareness, and 18% Disagreeing/Strongly Disagreeing that students are knowledgeable about sexual assault.

16. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with each of the following.

Field	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
...when students make sexual comments, jokes, gestures, other students stand up to them	19% 100	48% 244	26% 131	7% 38	513
Students at this school initiate/lead campus efforts to raise awareness about sexual assault	20% 102	48% 247	26% 134	6% 30	513
Students at this school are knowledgeable about the topic of sexual assault.	27% 138	54% 279	15% 79	3% 17	513

Comparing 2020 to 2022, we see a slight increases in agreement with these statements which are likely not statistically significant.

16a. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

Field	Mean
At this school, when students make sexual comments, jokes or gestures, other students stand up to them	2.79
Many students at this school initiate or lead campus efforts to raise awareness about sexual assault	2.82
Most students at this school are knowledgeable about the topic of sexual assault.	3.05

2020: Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements

Field	Mean
At this school, when students make sexual comments, jokes or gestures, other students stand up to them	2.75
Many students at this school initiate or lead campus efforts to raise awareness about sexual assault	2.72
Most students at this school are knowledgeable about the topic of sexual assault	2.99

In q 17, students were asked if they had experienced harassing behaviors since the beginning of the academic year in August 2021. Of the 9% who reported having unwanted advances, gesture, comments, jokes made to them, 72% identify as female (17a). Of the 3% who reported someone flashing or exposing themselves to you 60% identify as female. Of the 6% who were shown/sent unwanted sexual pictures, photos, 55% identify as female.

17. Since the beginning of the academic year, August of 2021, has anyone done the following to you in person or by phone, text message, e-mail, or social media? Please include things regardless of where they happened.

Field	Yes		No		Total
Made unwanted advances, gestures, comments, jokes	9%	39	91%	413	452
Flashed or exposed themselves to you	3%	15	97%	441	456
Showed/sent unwanted sexual pictures, photos	6%	29	94%	426	455
Showed/sent sexual images or spread sexual rumors about you	3%	15	97%	439	454
Watched or took photos/videos of you when you were nude or having	2%	9	98%	445	454

Q17a. Since the beginning of the academic year, August of 2021, has anyone made unwanted advances, gestures comments, or jokes... By Gender Identity

Field	Yes		No	
Woman	72%	28	59%	245
Man	13%	5	38%	157
Transgender	0%	0	0%	0
Non-binary	8%	3	2%	7
Other	3%	1	0%	1
Choose not to identify	5%	2	1%	3
Total		39		413

17b. Flashed or exposed themselves to you without your consent

Field	Yes		No	
Woman	60%	9	60%	264
Man	40%	6	36%	159
Transgender	0%	0	0%	0
Non-binary	0%	0	2%	11
Other	0%	0	0%	2
Choose not to identify	0%	0	1%	5
Total		15		441

17c. - Showed or sent you sexual pictures, photos, or videos that you didn't want to see

Field	Yes		No	
Woman	55%	16	61%	259
Man	31%	9	36%	154
Transgender	0%	0	0%	0
Non-binary	3%	1	2%	9
Other	3%	1	0%	1
Choose not to identify	7%	2	1%	3
Total		29		426

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The last few questions of the survey address the pregnancy and parenting rights of Title IX. The three statements had about 40%of respondents agreeing with the majority selecting “neutral”. This could reflect a lack of awareness of the rights afforded under Title IX and lack of experience with staff/faculty regarding these issues.

18. Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Please answer as best you can when thinking about your school.

Field	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total
School doing good job educating students about Pregnant Student Rights under Title IX	38% 181	47% 227	15% 71	479
Faculty/staff aware of Pregnant Student Rights under Title IX	38% 179	56% 266	7% 32	477
School doing good job providing services to pregnant students	40% 191	55% 259	5% 23	473

About 150 students responded to Q18 asking if the student requested pregnancy and parenting accommodations under Title IX. Over half of students have requested each accommodation. Since the survey did not restrict these questions to those who have been pregnant/given birth (or their partner) it is difficult to interpret this response. It could be that only 1/2 of students eligible for accommodation asked about them, or it could also be that students who were never pregnant (nor had a partner pregnant) responded to these questions and responded "no". Likely, students who had not experienced pregnancy skipped these questions but it's unlikely that all 150 respondents experiencing pregnancy.

When broken out by gender identity, females represent about 60%of requests for understanding the Title IX Pregnant and Parenting rights, academic accommodations, lactation accommodations and excused absences with 40% of these request coming from males.

19.While a pregnant student on campus, I have sought assistance with...

Field	Yes	No	Total
Understanding Pregnant & Parenting Students Rights	67% 101	33% 49	150
Academic Supportive Measures	71% 110	29% 45	155
Lactation Accommodations	64% 94	36% 53	147
An excused absence(s)	62% 89	38% 55	144

19a. Understanding Pregnant & Parenting Students Rights By Gender

Field	Yes		No	
Woman	59%	60	55%	27
Man	38%	38	43%	21
Transgender	0%	0	0%	0
Non-binary	1%	1	2%	1
Other	1%	1	0%	0
Choose not to identify	1%	1	0%	0
Total		101		49

19b. Academic Supportive Measures by Gender

Field	Yes		No	
Woman	58%	64	60%	27
Man	40%	44	36%	16
Transgender	0%	0	0%	0
Non-binary	1%	1	2%	1
Other	1%	1	0%	0
Choose not to identify	0%	0	2%	1
Total		110		45

19c. Lactation Accommodations by Gender

Field	Yes		No	
Woman	60%	56	57%	30
Man	38%	36	42%	22
Transgender	0%	0	0%	0
Non-binary	1%	1	2%	1
Other	1%	1	0%	0
Choose not to identify	0%	0	0%	0
Total		94		53

19d. An excused absence(s) by Gender

Field	Yes		No	
Woman	58%	52	58%	32
Man	39%	35	40%	22
Transgender	0%	0	0%	0
Non-binary	2%	2	0%	0
Other	0%	0	0%	0
Choose not to identify	0%	0	2%	1
Total		89		55

The final questions, Q20, asked those who responded “yes” to requesting pregnancy and parenting accommodations (about 110), their satisfaction with the college response. Respondents agreed that the college “took their case seriously” (63%). “treated me with dignity and respect” (71%), “Enabled me to continue my education” (74%), and “Provided me with timely supportive measures.” (72%). Roughly 20-30% of respondents selected “neutral” and 1-6 respondents selected “disagree”.

20. If Yes, after I sought assistance, the college...

Field	Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Total
Took my case seriously	63%	69	33%	36	4%	4	109
Treated me with dignity and respect	71%	77	24%	26	6%	6	109
Enabled me to continue my education	74%	81	25%	28	1%	1	110
Provided me with timely supportive measures	72%	79	25%	27	3%	3	109