



TOPLINE & METHODOLOGY

F.I.R.E. Title IX Survey

Conducted by Ipsos using KnowledgePanel®
A survey of the American general population (ages 18+)
Interview dates: August 4-6, 2023
Number of interviews, adults: 1,032

Margin of error for the total sample: +/- 2.0 percentage points at the 95% confidence level

NOTE: All results show percentages among all respondents, unless otherwise labeled. Reduced bases are unweighted values.

NOTE: * = less than 0.5%, - = no respondents

American expect more action to prevent and punish sexual violence on school campuses

A majority of Americans (70%) say that sexual assault is a widespread problem at colleges and universities.

- o Women were more likely to share this sentiment (76%) than their male counterpart (63%).
- o Democrats were most likely to say they agree (79%) than Republicans and independents (66% and 67%, respectively).

Americans say schools need to do more to protect students from and punish students that commit sexual assault.

- o 87% of Americans agree that schools need to do more to protect students from sexual assault and violence. Women were more likely than men to agree (89% and 84%, respectively).
- o A similar amount (85%) say schools should do more to punish a student that commits these acts.
- o Americans feel strongly that these schools need to step it up with nearly two in three saying they strongly agree with these statements (62% and 64%, respectively).

Americans say the government needs to step it up too!

- o 79% of Americans say the government should do more to both protect the student from sexual assault and ensure that students who commit these acts are punished.





TOPLINE & METHODOLOGY

Awareness of Title IX and proposed changes is low

Less than half of Americans (45%) say they have heard, seen, or read about Title IX.

- o 53% of Americans say they have seen, heard, or read nothing at all about Title IX
- o Men were most likely to say they are aware of Title IX (54%), while women were far less likely (38%).

Further, those who are aware of Title IX are not familiar with the proposed changes.

- o About one in three of these Americans say they are familiar with the protections that Title IX gives to students (36%) or the guidelines for sexual misconduct investigations (31%).
- o Less than one in five Americans who are aware of Title IX say they are familiar with the changes President Joe Biden has proposed (16%). Republicans were more likely to say they were aware of the changes (24%), while independents and Democrats were less likely (16% and 9%, respectively).

American opinion on Title IX and disciplinary hearings

Americans think Title IX should ensure schools properly investigate sexual assault claims and alert law enforcement.

- o Four in five Americans say Title IX should ensure claims of sexual misconduct are properly investigated and decided (81%). While three-quarters say it should require that law enforcement authorities are alerted once an investigation has begun (75%).

Many Americans say Title IX should protect the rights of those accused of sexual misconduct and ensure they have a chance to contest the evidence.

- o Three in five Americans think Title IX should protect the rights of those accused of sexual misconduct (60%).
- o About seven in ten say Title IX should require a hearing where both parties can contest the evidence and require that any rights given to a party must be given to the other party (68% and 71%, respectively).

A majority of Americans think school disciplinary hearings should be conducted similar to criminal trials.

- o Four in five Americans say a student should have the right to hire a lawyer if they are involved in a sexual misconduct investigation (79%).
- o The majority of Americans say the government should set standard procedure in disciplinary hearings (75%) and be equally concerned with the rights of both the alleged victim and the student accused of sexual misconduct (74%).





TOPLINE & METHODOLOGY

When it comes to testimony, Americans say written interviews are less insightful than in-person interviews.

- o 63% of Americans say that conducting interviews through written testimony is less insightful than conducting in-person interviews.
- o A similar percentage (58%) say that deciding based on written testimony is less insightful than deciding when all students involved can be cross-examined.

What do Americans consider 'due process' to be in schools

For Americans, 'due process' means a thorough investigation (64%), a chance to review the evidence (57%), and an unbiased fact-finder (54%).

- o Men were more likely than women to think 'due process' includes an unbiased fact-finder (59% and 49%, respectively), cross-examination (41% and 32%), the opportunity to appeal (41% and 34%), and the right to a live trial to contest the charges (41% and 32%).

Annotated Questionnaire

1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Agree Summary Table

	Total (N=1,032)
Schools need to do more to protect students from sexual assault and violence	87%
Schools should do more to punish students that commit sexual assault and violence	85%
The government should do more to protect students from sexual assault and violence	79%
The government should do more to ensure schools punish students who commit sexual assault and violence	79%
Sexual assault at colleges and universities is a widespread problem	70%

- a. Sexual assault at colleges and universities is a widespread problem

	Total (N=1,032)
Strongly agree	38%
Somewhat agree	31%
Somewhat disagree	8%
Strongly disagree	3%
Don't know	17%
Skipped	1%





TOPLINE & METHODOLOGY

Agree (Net)	70%
Disagree (Net)	11%

1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (Continued)

b. Schools need to do more to protect students from sexual assault and violence

	Total (N=1,032)
Strongly agree	62%
Somewhat agree	24%
Somewhat disagree	3%
Strongly disagree	2%
Don't know	7%
Skipped	1%
Agree (Net)	87%
Disagree (Net)	5%

c. The government should do more to protect students from sexual assault and violence

	Total (N=1,032)
Strongly agree	52%
Somewhat agree	27%
Somewhat disagree	7%
Strongly disagree	4%
Don't know	8%
Skipped	1%
Agree (Net)	79%
Disagree (Net)	11%

d. Schools should do more to punish students that commit sexual assault and violence

	Total (N=1,032)
Strongly agree	64%
Somewhat agree	21%
Somewhat disagree	4%
Strongly disagree	2%
Don't know	7%
Skipped	1%
Agree (Net)	85%
Disagree (Net)	6%



TOPLINE & METHODOLOGY

3. [Only asked if Q2 was **not** 'nothing at all'] How familiar, if at all, are you with the following?
(Continued)

- d. Title IX's guidelines for sexual misconduct investigations within schools

	Familiar with Title IX (N=514)
Very familiar	5%
Somewhat familiar	26%
Not very familiar	43%
Not at all familiar	24%
Skipped	2%
<i>Familiar (Net)</i>	<i>31%</i>
<i>Not familiar (Net)</i>	<i>67%</i>

4. When thinking about Title IX, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Agree Summary Table

	Total (N=1,032)
Title IX should ensure that all sexual misconduct claims are properly investigated and decided.	81%
The government should have standard procedures for campus disciplinary hearings of sexual misconduct accusations.	75%
The government should be equally concerned about protecting the rights of alleged victims of campus sexual misconduct and the rights of the accused students	74%
Title IX should protect the rights of people accused of sexual misconduct on school campuses.	60%
Colleges and universities should have minimum punishments for those found guilty of sexual misconduct.	57%

- a. Title IX should protect the rights of people accused of sexual misconduct on school campuses.

	Total (N=1,032)
Strongly agree	27%
Somewhat agree	33%
Somewhat disagree	13%
Strongly disagree	8%
Don't know	16%
Skipped	3%
<i>Agree (Net)</i>	<i>60%</i>



TOPLINE & METHODOLOGY

Disagree (Net)

21%

2020 K Street, NW, Suite 410
Washington DC 20006
+1 202 463-7300

Contact: **Jennifer Berg**
Vice President, US, Public Affairs
Email: Jennifer.Berg@ipsos.com
Tel: +1 312 526 4224

GAME CHANGERS



TOPLINE & METHODOLOGY

4. When thinking about Title IX, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
(Continued)

b. The government should be equally concerned about protecting the rights of alleged victims of campus sexual misconduct and the rights of the accused students

	Total (N=1,032)
Strongly agree	42%
Somewhat agree	32%
Somewhat disagree	7%
Strongly disagree	6%
Don't know	11%
Skipped	2%
<i>Agree (Net)</i>	<i>74%</i>
<i>Disagree (Net)</i>	<i>13%</i>

c. Title IX should ensure that all sexual misconduct claims are properly investigated and decided.

	Total (N=1,032)
Strongly agree	64%
Somewhat agree	17%
Somewhat disagree	3%
Strongly disagree	3%
Don't know	11%
Skipped	2%
<i>Agree (Net)</i>	<i>81%</i>
<i>Disagree (Net)</i>	<i>6%</i>

d. The government should have standard procedures for campus disciplinary hearings of sexual misconduct accusations.

	Total (N=1,032)
Strongly agree	44%
Somewhat agree	31%
Somewhat disagree	6%
Strongly disagree	4%
Don't know	13%
Skipped	2%
<i>Agree (Net)</i>	<i>75%</i>
<i>Disagree (Net)</i>	<i>10%</i>



TOPLINE & METHODOLOGY

2020 K Street, NW, Suite 410 Contact: **Jennifer Berg**
Washington DC 20006 Vice President, US, Public Affairs
+1 202 463-7300 Email: Jennifer.Berg@ipsos.com
Tel: +1 312 526 4224



TOPLINE & METHODOLOGY

4. When thinking about Title IX, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
(Continued)

e. Colleges and universities should have minimum punishments for those found guilty of sexual misconduct.

	Total (N=1,032)
Strongly agree	35%
Somewhat agree	22%
Somewhat disagree	10%
Strongly disagree	18%
Don't know	12%
Skipped	2%
<i>Agree (Net)</i>	<i>57%</i>
<i>Disagree (Net)</i>	<i>29%</i>

5. When thinking of the term 'due process' when referring to school disciplinary hearings, which of the following comes to mind?

	Total (N=1,032)
A thorough investigation	64%
The right to review evidence that might prove guilt or innocence	57%
A fair and unbiased fact-finder	54%
The right to be represented by lawyer	43%
Questioning the other party (cross-examination)	37%
The opportunity to appeal a decision	37%
A jury of my peers	33%
The right to a live hearing to contest the charges	36%
Other	1%
None of these	9%
Skipped	2%



TOPLINE & METHODOLOGY

6. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Agree Summary Table

	Total (N=1,032)
All students involved in sexual misconduct investigations should have the right to hire a lawyer to represent them during the investigation and hearing	79%
Under Title IX, schools should be required to alert law enforcement authorities if an investigation begins concerning a student’s potential charge of sexual assault or violence	75%
Under Title IX, all rights given to one party should be given to the other while conducting sexual misconduct disciplinary hearings	71%
Under Title IX, schools should be required to conduct a hearing where both the accused and accuser may hear and contest each other’s evidence, including their testimony	68%
Conducting interviews through written testimony is less insightful than conducting interviews in-person	63%
Deciding on allegations by conducting written interviews of the parties and witnesses is less insightful than conducting hearings where the students involved can be cross-examined.	58%

- a. Under Title IX, schools should be required to alert law enforcement authorities if an investigation begins concerning a student’s potential charge of sexual assault or violence

	Total (N=1,032)
Strongly agree	49%
Somewhat agree	26%
Somewhat disagree	3%
Strongly disagree	3%
Don’t know	16%
Skipped	2%
<i>Agree (Net)</i>	75%
<i>Disagree (Net)</i>	6%

- b. Under Title IX, schools should be required to conduct a hearing where both the accused and accuser may hear and contest each other’s evidence, including their testimony

	Total (N=1,032)
Strongly agree	37%
Somewhat agree	31%
Somewhat disagree	8%
Strongly disagree	4%
Don’t know	17%
Skipped	2%



TOPLINE & METHODOLOGY

Agree (Net)	68%
Disagree (Net)	12%

6. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (Continued)

c. Conducting interviews through written testimony is less insightful than conducting interviews in-person

	Total (N=1,032)
Strongly agree	28%
Somewhat agree	35%
Somewhat disagree	10%
Strongly disagree	4%
Don't know	21%
Skipped	2%
Agree (Net)	63%
Disagree (Net)	14%

d. All students involved in sexual misconduct investigations should have the right to hire a lawyer to represent them during the investigation and hearing

	Total (N=1,032)
Strongly agree	56%
Somewhat agree	23%
Somewhat disagree	4%
Strongly disagree	2%
Don't know	13%
Skipped	3%
Agree (Net)	79%
Disagree (Net)	6%

e. Under Title IX, all rights given to one party should be given to the other while conducting sexual misconduct disciplinary hearings

	Total (N=1,032)
Strongly agree	42%
Somewhat agree	30%
Somewhat disagree	7%
Strongly disagree	3%
Don't know	17%
Skipped	2%
Agree (Net)	71%



TOPLINE & METHODOLOGY

Disagree (Net)

10%

2020 K Street, NW, Suite 410
Washington DC 20006
+1 202 463-7300

Contact: **Jennifer Berg**
Vice President, US, Public Affairs
Email: Jennifer.Berg@ipsos.com
Tel: +1 312 526 4224

GAME CHANGERS





TOPLINE & METHODOLOGY

6. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (*Continued*)
- f. Deciding on allegations by conducting written interviews of the parties and witnesses is less insightful than conducting hearings where the students involved can be cross-examined.

	Total (N=1,032)
Strongly agree	27%
Somewhat agree	31%
Somewhat disagree	11%
Strongly disagree	4%
Don't know	24%
Skipped	2%
<i>Agree (Net)</i>	<i>58%</i>
<i>Disagree (Net)</i>	<i>15%</i>





TOPLINE & METHODOLOGY

About the Study

This Ipsos Poll was conducted August 4-6, 2023, by Ipsos using the probability-based KnowledgePanel® – a division of Ipsos. This poll is based on a nationally representative probability sample of 1,032 adults ages 18-65 from the continental U.S., Alaska and Hawaii was interviewed online in English.

The survey was conducted using the web-enabled KnowledgePanel®, which is the largest and most well-established online panel that is representative of the adult US population. Our recruitment process employs a scientifically developed addressed-based sampling methodology using the latest Delivery Sequence File of the USPS – a database with full coverage of all delivery points in the US. Households are randomly selected from all available households in the U.S. Persons in these households are invited to join and participate in the web-enabled KnowledgePanel®. For those potential panel members who do not already have internet access, Ipsos provides a tablet and internet connection at no cost to the panel member. Those who join the panel and who are selected to participate in a survey are sent a unique password-protected log-in used to complete surveys online. As a result of our recruitment and sampling methods, samples from KnowledgePanel cover all households regardless of their phone or internet status and provide fully representative online samples to the research community.

The study was conducted in English. The data for the total sample were weighted to adjust for gender by age, race/ethnicity, education, Census region, metropolitan status, and household income. The demographic benchmarks came from the 2022 March Supplement of the Current Population Survey (CPS). The weighting categories were as follows:

- Gender (Male, Female) by Age (18-29, 30-44, 45-59, 60+)
- Race-Ethnicity (White/Non-Hispanic, Black/Non-Hispanic, Other/Non-Hispanic, Hispanic, 2+ Races/Non-Hispanic)
- Census Region (Northeast, Midwest, South, West)
- Metropolitan Status (Metro, Non-Metro)
- Education (Less than High School, High School, Some College, Bachelor or higher)
- Household Income (under \$25K, \$25K-\$49,999, \$50K-\$74,999, \$75K-\$99,999, \$100K-\$149,999, \$150K and over)

The margin of sampling error is plus or minus 2.0 percentage points at the 95% confidence level, for results based on the entire sample of adults. The margin of sampling error takes into account the design effect, which was 1.15. The margin of sampling error is higher and varies for results based on sub-samples. In our reporting of the findings, percentage points are rounded off to the nearest whole number. As a result, percentages in a given table column may total slightly higher or lower than 100%. In questions that permit multiple responses, columns may total substantially more than 100%, depending on the number of different responses offered by each respondent.





TOPLINE & METHODOLOGY

About Ipsos

Ipsos is the world's third largest market research company, present in 90 markets and employing more than 18,000 people.

Our passionately curious research professionals, analysts and scientists have built unique multi-specialist capabilities that provide true understanding and powerful insights into the actions, opinions and motivations of citizens, consumers, patients, customers or employees. We serve more than 5000 clients across the world with 75 business solutions.

Founded in France in 1975, Ipsos is listed on the Euronext Paris since July 1st, 1999. The company is part of the SBF 120 and the Mid-60 index and is eligible for the Deferred Settlement Service (SRD).

ISIN code FR0000073298, Reuters ISOS.PA, Bloomberg IPS:FP www.ipsos.com

2020 K Street, NW, Suite 410
Washington DC 20006
+1 202 463-7300

Contact: **Jennifer Berg**
Vice President, US, Public Affairs
Email: Jennifer.Berg@ipsos.com
Tel: +1 312 526 4224

