Overview of the EAB Campus Climate Survey

**Purpose of the Survey**

The EAB Sexual Violence Campus Climate Survey was developed in 2014-15 by EAB, a best-practice research firm located in Washington, DC. EAB provides research for student affairs executives on innovative practices for improving student engagement and enhancing the student experience.

The purpose of the climate survey is to understand the scope and nature of sexual violence on college and university campuses.

**Survey Design**

The EAB Campus Climate Survey is an anonymous online instrument that assesses students' perceptions, behaviors, attitudes, and experiences with regards to sexual violence on campus. The survey consists of a core section and three optional modules (Community Behaviors, Community Attitudes, and Relationship Dynamics).

Survey questions about prevention training received, bystander actions, and experiences with sexual violence, harassment, and intimate partner violence are restricted to students' experiences since the beginning of the fall 2016 semester.

**Survey Development**

To design the EAB Campus Climate Survey, the research team conducted a literature review on sexual violence that included empirical research studies, relevant legislation, existing surveys, and White House task force and Department of Education guidance about current issues of sexual violence across higher education institutions.

**Testing the Survey**

Individuals at colleges and universities in the U.S. and Canada reviewed and provided feedback on the EAB Campus Climate Survey. The individuals who reviewed the survey at these institutions filled the following roles: assessment expert, counselor, faculty, prevention specialist, sexual assault expert, Title IX Coordinator, and Vice President of Student Affairs. The survey was also cognitively tested with recent college graduates to ensure that the language and content of the survey was relevant to their experience.

**Ongoing Improvements**

Each year the research team reviews new guidance and literature and updates the EAB Campus Climate Survey accordingly.
**Climate Survey Report**

Open this Excel workbook to access high-level sections, as well as the raw survey data. Survey findings highlighted in orange throughout the report represent areas for improvement.

Survey results by class standing or gender (female and male if a chart indicates this option) are not broken down by other student demographic categories, either because counts in a given category were too low (15 students or less) to ensure student privacy, or because results were not substantially different across demographic characteristics.

We encourage you to partner with researchers at your institution to conduct further research. You will be able to answer many institution-specific questions as you explore the data over time.

**Impact**

Explore how to best share findings with the campus community to better target prevention and response strategies.

An important component of EAB's ongoing work addressing campus climate is the Student Affairs Forum, which includes topics like sexual violence prevention, building an effective university infrastructure, and campus prevention programming. White papers, studies, implementation toolkits, and webinars about these topics are available at eab.com.

The Sexual Violence Prevention and Response Resource Hub is an online repository of guidance documents, tools, and resources from EAB and others that provide promising practices to effectively address sexual violence on campus. You can access the hub on eab.com.
### University of Tennessee Chattanooga
#### Spring 2017 Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Student Sample and Response Rate</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of students invited to take the survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of respondents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of survey completers (reached the Thank You page)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of partial survey completers (answered at least one question, but did not reach Thank You page)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of disqualified respondents (did not consent to take the survey)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total response rate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Abnormal Response Patterns</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of identified straight-line respondents (respondents who answered the same option for multiple survey questions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytic sample size (total respondents - disqualified respondents - straight-line respondents)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Survey Timeline</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Survey launch date (administrator invited students to take the survey and sent reminder emails)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey close date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Frequently Asked Questions

If the survey response rate is low, how representative are the survey results of our student population?

EAB is not able to determine to what extent the survey respondents reflect the makeup of your student population. Survey results may not be generalizable to the entire student body. You can work with a research expert on your campus to determine how representative the survey results are.

How does my institution’s survey response rate compare with other spring 2016 cohort institutions?

The average survey response rate across the 22 participating institutions was 14%. The highest institutional response rate was 29% and the lowest was 3%.

What questions were asked on the survey?

The full survey can be found in your institution’s EAB Box folder.

A number of students only partially completed the survey. How do I know how many students answered each question?

Included next to each data chart or table is "n=." "N" is the number of students who responded to the question. The average number of responses is given in charts and tables that combine multiple questions. This is reported as "avg. n=.”

Were any survey questions required?

Survey respondents were required to consent to take the survey in order to proceed to the survey questions. No other survey elements were required.

Why can I break out survey results only by class standing and gender (female and male only)? I want to see sexual violence, harassment, and intimate partner violence broken out by demographic characteristics like race, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

In this high-level analysis, the climate survey team selectively broke out survey results that could best guide sexual violence prevention and response strategies. We did not break out results by demographic characteristics when response counts for a given demographic category were so low (15 or less) that student privacy would be jeopardized. This is most notable in the sexual violence, harassment, and intimate partner violence sections. We recommend you work with a research expert to explore the data to answer all your institution’s questions.
If the survey response rate is low, how representative are the survey results of our student population? EAB is not able to determine to what extent the survey respondents reflect the makeup of your student population. Survey results may not be generalizable to the entire student body. You can work with a research expert on your campus to help interpret your results.

How does my institution's survey response rate compare with other spring 2016 climate survey participants? The average survey response rate across the 22 participating institutions was 14%. The highest institutional response rate was 29% and the lowest was 3%.

A number of students only partially completed the survey. How do I know how many students who completed the survey actually responded to each question? Included next to each data chart or table is “n=.” “N” is the number of students who responded to the question. The average number of responses is given in charts and tables.

Why can I break out survey results only by class standing and gender (female and male only)? I want to see sexual violence, harassment, and intimate partner violence broken out by demographic characteristics like race, sexual orientation, and gender. For level analysis, the climate survey team selectively broke out survey results that could best guide sexual violence prevention and response strategy. We did not break out results by demographic characteristics when response counts for a given demographic category were so low (15 or less) that student privacy would be jeopardized. This is most notable in the sexual violence, harassment, and intimate partner violence sections. We recommend you work with a research expert to further interpret your data.
The majority of survey respondents were white, heterosexual, and female. Most respondents were in their first four years of school. Most respondents lived off campus or in a residence hall.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selected Demographics</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White/Caucasian</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Avg. n = 1080

- First year student: 22%
- Third year student: 11%
- Fourth year student: 17%
- Second year student: 18%
- Fifth year (or higher) student: 17%
- Graduate or professional student: 10%

n = 1102

- Fraternity or sorority: 22%
- Cultural/religious/spiritual group: 19%
- Intramural sports team: 12%
- Student government: 7%
- Club sports team: 5%
- Intercollegiate sports team: 4%
- Performing arts group: 3%
- Other: 16%
- I do not participate in a student group: 43%

n = 1091
**Survey Respondent Demographics**

- **Participation in Student Groups**
  - 46%
  - 27%
  - 16%
  - 11%

- **Residence**
  - Off-campus apartment/house: 11%
  - Residence hall: 46%
  - At home with family: 27%
  - On-campus apartment/house: 16%

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Has anyone done the following to you since the beginning of the school year?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behavior</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Made sexist remarks or jokes in your presence</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Said crude, sexual things to you</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emailed, texted, or used social media to send offensive content</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seemed to be bribing you if you agreed to engage in a romantic or sexual relationship</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n= 923

Percent of respondents who agreed/strongly agreed that if someone were to report an incident of sexual violence...

- I feel safe at this school: 91%
- I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare: 86%
- I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare: 78%
- I feel close to people at this school: 75%

Avg. n= 1058

Percent of respondents who agreed/strongly agreed to report an incident of sexual violence...

- The school would take the report seriously: 82%
- The school would take steps to protect the person making the report from retaliation: 75%
- The accused or their friends would retaliate against the person making the report: 39%
- The educational achievement/career of the person making the report would suffer: 32%

Avg. n= 1025

Quick Takes

- Most respondents had a generally positive perception of the campus climate.
- Nearly half of respondents had someone make sexist remarks or jokes in their presence.
- Thirty-nine percent of respondents indicated that a person making a report would experience retaliation.
- About one third of respondents indicated that the educational achievement or career of the person making the report would suffer.
Student Affairs Forum

Campus Climate and Harassment

Percent of respondents who agreed/strongly agreed that if someone were to report an incident of sexual violence...

Percent of respondents who agreed/strongly agreed with the following statements...

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Quick Takes

- Eighty-five percent of first-year respondents received prevention training. The number of respondents receiving training in subsequent years declined.
- Most respondents who received training thought it was useful in increasing their knowledge.
- Over half of respondents understand what the school would do to address a sexual violence complaint.

**Table: Respondents who reported that training was very useful/useful in increasing their knowledge of...**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training Area</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The definition of sexual violence</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual violence prevention strategies (e.g., asking for consent, responsible alcohol use)</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting an incident of sexual violence</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bystander intervention</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The school’s procedures for investigating an incident of sexual violence</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chart: Have you received sexual violence prevention information or training?**

- 63% Yes
- 22% No
- 15% I do not recall

**Chart: Percent of respondents who agreed/strongly agreed with the following...**

- I am confident my school would administer the formal procedures to fairly address reports of sexual violence. 83%
- If a friend or I experienced sexual violence, I would know where to go to get help. 81%
- I know what confidential resources (e.g., victim advocacy, counseling) are available to me to report an incident of sexual violence. 78%
- I understand my school’s formal procedures to address complaints of sexual violence. 62%
Students were asked if they received information and training in any of the following areas:

- Understanding the definition of sexual violence
- Reporting an incident
- The school's procedures for investigation
- Accessing resources
- Sexual violence prevention strategies
- Bystander intervention

60% 80% 100%
Sexual Violence Experiences Since the Beginning of the School Year (Fall 2016)

Quick Takes

- Seven percent of respondents experienced at least one incident of sexual misconduct at least one time since the beginning of the school year.
- Respondents most commonly experienced someone fondling, kissing, or rubbing against the private areas of their body or removing some of their clothes.
- Over one quarter of female respondents experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to college.

Survey respondents who experienced at least one instance of sexual misconduct

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of respondents that experienced at least one incident of sexual misconduct at least one time since the beginning of the school year.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n=908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Has anyone had or attempted to have unwanted sexual contact with you prior to going to college?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Unsure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent of survey respondents who nonconsensually experienced the following

- Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed against the private areas of my body
- Someone TRIED to perform oral sex on me or make me give them oral sex
- Someone performed oral sex on me and made me give them oral sex

Note

Respondents were only asked this question if they indicated they experienced at least one incident of sexual misconduct at least one time since the beginning of the school year.

Notes

- Respondents were not asked details about the unwanted contact prior to college.
- Ensure that your institution's training and resources address this population of students who come to campus having already experienced sexual violence.
Student Affairs Forum

Sexual Violence Experiences Since the Beginning of the School Year (Fall 2016)

- Someone performed oral sex on me or tried to perform oral sex on me or make me give them oral sex: 64%
- Someone sexually penetrated me: 37%
- Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body: 28%
- Someone tried to sexually penetrate me: 24%
- Others: 24%

Respondents were only asked this question if they indicated they experienced at least one incident of sexual misconduct at least one time since the beginning of the school year.

Avg. n= 81
Perpetrator Behavior, Relationship, and Location of the Incident

Quick Takes

- Half of respondents who experienced unwanted sexual contact were caught off guard by the perpetrator or the perpetrator ignored the respondent’s non-verbal cues.
- The unwanted behavior was most commonly perpetrated by an acquaintance or peer.
- Common locations of incidents of unwanted sexual contact were an off-campus residence, on-campus residence or a fraternity.

Did the person(s) who did one or more of the unwanted behaviors do them by...

- Catching you off guard or ignoring non-verbal cues or looks? 50%
- Taking advantage when you were incapacitated (e.g., too drunk, high, asleep, or out of it)? 48%
- Showing displeasure, criticizing your sexuality or attractiveness, or getting angry? 19%
- Telling lies, threatening to end a relationship or to spread rumors about you,... 16%
- Threatening you with being outed? 9%
- Using force or having a weapon? 8%
- Threatening to physically harm you or someone close to you? 5%

Avg. n= 81

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship to the perpetrator</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 Acquaintance or peer</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 No prior relationship</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3 Friend</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
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</table>

n= 75

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of the incident</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 Off-campus residence</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 On-campus residence</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3 Fraternity</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>11</td>
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n= 73

Interpreting

- Respondents who didn’t experience unwanted sexual contact were not asked follow up questions about the incident.
- The same respondent could have selected multiple responses to the questions about unwanted behaviors and the relationship to the perpetrator. For example, a respondent could have selected that the perpetrator caught them off guard and threatened to spread rumors.

Report Contents

- Report Introduction
- Survey Methods
- Demographics
- Campus Climate and Harassment
- Prevention Training and Student Knowledge
- Sexual Violence Experiences
- Perpetrator Behavior, Relationship, Location of the Incident
- Reporting an Incident
- Stalking
- Partner Violence
- Community Behaviors
- Community Attitudes
- EAB Resources

• Reporting an Incident
  - Unwanted behaviors
  - Relationship to the perpetrator
  - Location of the incident

Quick Takes

- Half of respondents who experienced unwanted sexual contact were caught off guard by the perpetrator or the perpetrator ignored the respondent’s non-verbal cues.
- The unwanted behavior was most commonly perpetrated by an acquaintance or peer.
- Common locations of incidents of unwanted sexual contact were an off-campus residence, on-campus residence or a fraternity.

Did the person(s) who did one or more of the unwanted behaviors do them by...

- Catching you off guard or ignoring non-verbal cues or looks? 50%
- Taking advantage when you were incapacitated (e.g., too drunk, high, asleep, or out of it)? 48%
- Showing displeasure, criticizing your sexuality or attractiveness, or getting angry? 19%
- Telling lies, threatening to end a relationship or to spread rumors about you,... 16%
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Avg. n= 81

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n= 75

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<td>11</td>
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</table>

n= 73

Interpreting

- Respondents who didn’t experience unwanted sexual contact were not asked follow up questions about the incident.
- The same respondent could have selected multiple responses to the questions about unwanted behaviors and the relationship to the perpetrator. For example, a respondent could have selected that the perpetrator caught them off guard and threatened to spread rumors.
Respondents who didn't experience unwanted sexual contact were not asked follow-up questions about the incident. The same respondent could have selected multiple responses to the questions about unwanted behaviors and the relationship to the perpetrator. For example, a respondent could have selected that the perpetrator caught them off guard and threatened to spread rumors.
Quick Takes

- Respondents who experienced unwanted sexual contact most commonly told a roommate, friend, or classmate about the incident.
- Most respondents received a positive response from the individuals they told.
- Respondents who experienced unwanted sexual contact were most commonly concerned about sharing their experience because they didn’t think the incident was serious enough to report.
- Over 80% of respondents did not report the incident to the school.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top 3 people respondents told about an incident of unwanted sexual contact</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 Roommate/friend/classmate</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 No one</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3 Romantic partner</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n= 75

Did you use the school's formal procedures to report the incident(s)?

- Yes: 12%
- No: 88%

n= 73

Did any of the following thoughts and concerns cross your mind when deciding whether to report an incident?

- Didn't think it was serious enough to report: 65%
- Lack of proof that the incident happened: 39%
- Wasn't clear that the offender intended harm: 36%
- Didn't want to get the offender in trouble (e.g., disciplinary action, arrest): 33%
- Wanted to forget it happened: 29%
- Felt ashamed or embarrassed, didn't want anyone to know what happened: 28%
- Feared others would harass me or react negatively toward me: 25%

n= 72
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response to Incident</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responed in a way that made you feel supported</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Validated and believed your experience</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listened sympathetically without criticizing or blaming you</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Did any of the following thoughts and concerns cross your mind when deciding whether to report an incident?

Interpreting This Chart
The same respondent could have selected multiple thoughts and concerns. For example, a respondent could have selected they felt ashamed and wanted to forget the incident happened.
Quick Takes

- Seventeen percent of respondents that experienced at least one form of stalking or harassment since the beginning of the current school year.
- Over one third of respondents reported that the perpetrator of the unwanted behavior was an acquaintance or peer.
- Nearly two thirds of respondents who experienced stalking or harassment told a roommate, friend, or classmate.

Quick Takes

- Has anyone frightened, concerned, angered, or annoyed you by...
  - Making unwanted phone calls to you or leaving messages: 9%
  - Repeatedly asking you on dates, to go to dinner, or get a drink even after you’ve said no: 7%
  - Sending unwanted e-mails or other forms of written correspondence or communication: 4%
  - Exposing personal information or spreading rumors about you on the Internet, in a public...: 4%
  - Posting offensive or abusive comments on your social media profile(s), blog, or other online...: 3%
  - Showing up at places where you were even though he or she had no business being there: 3%
  - Sharing personal photos of you without your permission: 1%
  - Threatening in an online environment to physically harm you: 1%
  - None of the above: 0%

Experiencing Harassment

17%

Percentage of respondents that experienced at least one form of stalking or harassment since the beginning of the current school year.

n=853

Top 3 most common relationships to the perpetrator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 Acquaintance or peer</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 Friend</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3 No prior relationship</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n=137

Top 3 people who respondents told about the incident

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 Roommate/friend/classmate</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 Family member</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3 Romantic partner</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n=137

Reporting Harassment

Number of respondents used the school's formal procedures to report the harassment.

n=137
Has anyone frightened, concerned, angered, or annoyed you by...

- 83%
Quick Takes

- Twenty-five survey respondents indicated experiencing some form of intimate partner violence.

Number of respondents who had a partner and experienced intimate partner violence

- Yes: 25
- No: 563

n = 588
**Interpret This Chart**

Respondents were asked if their casual, steady, or serious dating or intimate partner had done any of the following:

- Slapped you
- Pushed or shoved you
- Hit you with a fist or something hard
- Kicked you
- Hurt you by pulling your hair
- Slammed you against something
- Tried to hurt you by choking or suffocating you
- Beaten you
- Burned you on purpose
- Used a knife, gun, or other weapon on you
Community Behaviors

Quick Takes

• Respondents generally viewed themselves as more likely than their peers to engage in bystander behaviors.

• Eight percent of respondents said they observed a situation that could have led to a sexual assault.

• The most commonly reported bystander behavior was asking the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help.

Your institution did not administer this survey module.
Your institution did not administer this survey module.
All Students

n = [missing value]

Avg. n = [missing value]

Community Attitudes

Quick Takes

• A greater percentage of male respondents agreed/strongly agreed with most of the statements compared to female respondents.

• Over half of respondents believe that rape and sexual violence can happen unintentionally, especially if alcohol is involved.

• Over one-third of respondents believe that sexual assault and rape happen because men get carried away in sexual situations.

• Over 1 in 4 respondents believe that women say they were raped because they regret a sexual encounter.

• Thirty-nine percent of female respondents indicated that sexual misconduct was somewhat or definitely a problem compared to 18% of male respondents.

- Percent of respondents who either agreed/strongly agreed with or were unsure regarding the following statements

  - I don't know
  - It's not really a problem
  - It's somewhat of a problem
  - It's definitely a problem

- How much of a problem is sexual misconduct at your school?
  - I don't know
  - It's not really a problem
  - It's somewhat of a problem
  - It's definitely a problem

Your institution did not administer this survey module.
### Percent of respondents who either agreed/strongly agreed with or were unsure regarding the following statements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent Agreed/Strongly Agreed</th>
<th>Percent Unsure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I don't know</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's not really a problem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's somewhat of a problem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's definitely a problem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How much of a problem is sexual misconduct at your school?
EAB Sexual Violence Prevention and Response Resource Hub

The hub is a repository of carefully vetted guidance documents, tools, and resources that provide best practices to effectively address sexual violence on campus. This is a growing space that will continue to expand as new guidance emerges on this topic.

The hub is organized into six critical categories.

Federal Legislation and Guidance

Resources to help institutions determine if they are compliant with recent federal legislation and guidance from the Department of Education regarding Title IX and the Clery Act.

Prevention and Response

Recommendations for creating strong sexual violence prevention programs and response structures, including a dedicated task force, on campus.

Policies, Procedures, and Community Partnerships

Guidance in developing sexual misconduct policies and procedures and building effective community partnerships.

Reporting, Investigations, and Adjudications

Strategies for improving reporting structures on campus, resolving sexual harassment claims, adjudicating sexual misconduct cases, and imposing student sanctions.

Public Relations

Strategies for working with local and national media so that issues of on-campus sexual violence are accurately contextualized and reported.

Websites

Online centers that provide research, resources, training, and tools on sexual violence prevention, response, policy, and legislative requirements.

Sexual Misconduct Reporting: Critical Areas for Colleges and Universities to Address

Study, Toolkit, and On-Demand Webconferences

Instances of sexual misconduct are vastly underreported on college and university campuses. This study discusses how to recalibrate education and outreach for the campus community, redesign reporting options for students, and streamline institutional report intake and management processes. This study also explores how institutions are using campus climate and reporting data to drive decision-making on campus.

Building an Effective University Infrastructure: Addressing Sexual Violence on Campus

Study, Toolkit, and On-Demand Webconference

This study discusses how to establish an effective sexual violence task force, implement comprehensive prevention programming, and evaluate institutional efforts. The study also explores innovative strategies to build campus-wide awareness among students, faculty, and staff.

Beyond Orientation: New Approaches to Sexual Violence Prevention Programming

Online White Paper and On-Demand Webconference

This white paper discusses the current state of sexual violence prevention on campus and shares innovative strategies and practices that provide students with high-quality learning opportunities to expand their knowledge and build their prevention skills throughout their time on campus.
Instances of sexual misconduct are vastly underreported on college and university campuses. This study discusses how to process. This study also explores how institutions are using programming, and evaluate institutional efforts. The study quality learning opportunities to expand their knowledge and build their prevention skills throughout their time on campus.