Overview of the EAB Campus Climate Survey

Purpose of the Survey

The EAB Sexual Violence Campus Climate Survey was developed 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 2014 semester.

Survey Development

To design the EAB Campus Climate Survey, the research team conducted an exhaustive 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, 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.

Denoting Survey Findings

The results are not segmented by other student demographic categories either because too few (10 students or less) students responded in a given category, or because results were not substantially different across demographic characteristics.

In most of the report sections, you can break down some survey results by class standing or gender (female and male only). A blue button at the top of a chart indicates this option. The results are not supplemented by other student demographic categories that result in small counts in a given category (i.e., 10 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 analyses of the survey data. You will be able to answer many institution-specific questions and gain additional insights as you explore the data over time.

Navigating the EAB Campus Climate Survey Report

Use the links in the left-hand column of this Excel workbook to access high-level findings from each of the report sections, as well as the raw survey data. Survey findings that are highlighted in orange throughout the report represent areas for additional research or further survey questions for more comprehensive results.

EAB Sexual Violence Prevention Supports and Resources

The climate survey is just one component of EAB’s ongoing sexual violence prevention work. The Student Affairs Forum released two white papers on strong prevention program practices and building a university infrastructure to address sexual violence on campus. We’ve conducted webconferences about these topics that you can view on eab.com.

We have also created a Sexual Violence Prevention Online Resource Hub that is a repository of guidance documents, tools, and resources that provide promising practices to effectively address sexual violence on campus. You can access the hub on eab.com.

Using the Survey Data to Make an Impact

Sharing Findings with the Campus Community

Now that you have the results in hand, the challenge is how to use this wealth of information. Begin by sharing critical findings with internal and external constituencies. For example, you may want to share findings about where most sexual violence incidents occur, with campus and local police, residence hall staff, etc.

We also recommend sharing high-level survey results with the student body to acknowledge their time and effort to provide input about the campus experience.

Use Results to Target Efforts

Use the survey results to refine the campus response to sexual violence and to improve existing services and programs. A campus-wide task force can use survey findings to inform its strategic plan and to define learning outcomes for students.

Offices and practitioners can incorporate data into presentations to campus audiences and can use the data to adjust programming content to fit the realities of the student population.

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

The EAB climate survey team 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 pilot institutions?

The average survey response rate across institutions was 15%. The highest response rate was 35% and the lowest was 2% (this institution launched the survey as classes were ending and did not provide incentives).

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 strategy. We did not break out results by demographic characteristics when response counts for a given demographic category were so low (10 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 explore the data to answer all your institution’s questions.
Quick Takes

- The majority of survey respondents were white, heterosexual, and female.
- Most respondents were in their first, second, or third year of school.
- Most respondents either live in an off-campus apartment or house or in university housing.

Demographic Snapshot

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic Snapshot</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White/Caucasian</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Class Standing

- First year student: 9%
- Second year student: 17%
- Third year student: 22%
- Fourth year student: 21%
- Fifth year (or higher) student: 22%
- Graduate or professional student: 10%

Residence

- Off-campus apartment/house: 1%
- University housing: 41%
- At home with family: 39%
- Off-campus Greek housing: 39%
- Other: 0%
- Transient: 0%

Participation in Student Groups

- Student Organization: 35%
- Campus Recreation: 20%
- Faith-Based Organization: 19%
- Fraternity or Sorority: 17%
- Student Governance: 6%
- Intercollegiate Athletics: 6%
- Cultural Group: 4%
- None: 33%

Avg. n= 892
Quick Takes

- Most respondents have a positive perception of the campus climate.
- Over half of survey respondents had someone make sexist remarks or jokes in their presence.
- Sixty-two percent of respondents indicated that a student making a report would experience retaliation. Over half of respondents believe the educational achievement of the person making the report would suffer.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>n=741</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Made sexist remarks or jokes in your presence</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Said crude, sexual things to you</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emailed, texted, or used social media to send offensive content</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seemed to be bribing you if you agreed to engage in a romantic or sexual relationship</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Agree/Strongly Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I feel safe at this school</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare.</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I feel close to people at this school</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare.</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If someone were to report an incident of sexual violence, respondents agreed/strongly agreed...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Agree/Strongly Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The school would take the report seriously.</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The school would take steps to protect the person making the report from retaliation.</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The accused or their friends would retaliate against the person making the report.</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The educational achievement/career of the person making the report would suffer.</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Respondents who agreed/strongly agreed that the training was useful in increasing their knowledge of...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training Area</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reporting an incident of sexual violence</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The definition of sexual violence</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual violence prevention strategies (e.g., asking for consent, responsible alcohol use)</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bystander intervention</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The school's procedures for investigating an incident of sexual violence</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quick Takes

- Over two-thirds 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 one-third of respondents don’t know what confidential resources are available.
- Fewer than 40 percent of respondents understand what the school would do to address a sexual violence complaint.

Interpreting This Chart

- 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

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

- If a friend or I experienced sexual violence, I would know where to go to get help. 67%
- I know what confidential resources (e.g., victim advocacy, counseling) are available to me to report an incident of sexual violence. 64%
- I am confident my school would administer the formal procedures to fairly address reports of sexual violence. 61%
- I understand my school’s formal procedures to address complaints of sexual violence. 38%
Eighty-five respondents indicated that they experienced at least one incident of sexual misconduct at least once since the beginning of the school year. Nearly one-third of female respondents experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to college. Respondents most commonly experienced someone fondling, kissing, or rubbing against the private areas of their body or removing some of their clothes.

The University of Tennessee Chattanooga should ensure that training and resources address this population of students who come to campus having already experienced sexual violence.

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

- Yes: 3%
- No: 69%
- Unsure: 28%
Perpetrator Behavior, Relationship, and Location of the Incident

Quick Takes
- The majority of respondents who experienced unwanted sexual contact were caught off guard by the perpetrator or the perpetrator ignored the respondents' 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 apartment, residence hall, or other unspecified off-campus location.

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?
- Showing displeasure, criticizing your sexuality or attractiveness, or getting angry?
- Taking advantage of you when you were incapacitated (e.g., too drunk, high, asleep, or out of it)?
- Telling lies, threatening to end a relationship or to spread rumors about you, or verbally pressuring you?

Top 3 most common relationships to the perpetrator
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>Acquaintance or peer</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>Friend</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>Ex-romantic partner or spouse</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top 3 most common locations of the incident
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>Off-campus apartment</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>Residence hall</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>Other off-campus location</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interpreting These Charts
- 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 any question in this section. 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.
- Common concerns respondents who experienced unwanted sexual contact had about sharing their experience include not being sure if the offender intended harm and feeling ashamed or embarrassed.
- Most respondents did not report the incident to the school.

**Top 3 people respondents told about an incident of unwanted sexual contact**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Person told</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Roommate/friend/classmate</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No one</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Romantic partner</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**n = 77**

**Top 3 responses the respondent got when they told someone about the incident**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Responded in a way that made you feel supported</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Helped you gather information or find resources or services</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Told you to not talk about it, to move on, or to focus on other things</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**n = 53**

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

- Yes: 75%
- No: 25%

**n = 78**

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

- Wasn’t clear that the offender intended harm: 52%
- Felt ashamed or embarrassed, didn’t want anyone to know what happened: 44%
- Didn’t know I should tell: 39%
- Wanted to forget it happened: 29%
- Feared that I would not be believed or taken seriously: 29%
- Lack of proof that the incident happened: 28%
- Didn’t want anyone to know the other things I was doing at the time (e.g., drinking...): 28%

**n = 75**

**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.
Stalking and Harassment Experiences Since the Beginning of the School Year (Fall 2014)

Quick Takes
- Female respondents were much more likely to experience stalking and harassment than male respondents.
- Almost forty percent 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.

Top 3 most common relationships to the perpetrator:
1. Acquaintance or peer - 39%
2. Ex-romantic partner or spouse - 27%
3. Friend - 23%

Top 3 people who respondents told about the incident:
1. Roommate/friend/classmate - 63%
2. Family member - 31%
3. Romantic partner - 19%

Has anyone frightened, concerned, angered, or annoyed you by...
- Following you or spying on you - 14%
- Unwanted phone calls or messages - 11%
- Repeatedly asking you on dates, to go to dinner, or get a drink even after you've said no - 9%
- Unsolicited or unwanted letters, e-mails, or other forms of written communication - 8%
- Posting information or spreading rumors about you on the Internet, in a public place, or by word of mouth - 7%
- Showing up at places where you were even though they had no business being there - 6%

Reporting an Incident:
- Percent of respondents who formally reported an incident say that the school's procedures...
  - Didn't help at all - 33%
  - Helped a little - 17%
  - Helped, but could have helped more - 8%
  - Helped a lot - 17%
  - Completely resolved the issue - 25%
Quick Takes

- Twenty-four survey respondents indicated experiencing some form of intimate partner violence.
- For six respondents, the incident resulted in physical injuries.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n= 383

What Happened After the Incident

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What Happened After the Incident</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sought services or contacted a hotline</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physically injured</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sought medical attention</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n= 10

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
- Slamming you against something
- Tried to hurt you by choking or suffocating you
- Beaten you
- Burned you on purpose
- Used a knife, fun, or other weapon on you
Student Affairs Forum

Community Behaviors

Quick Takes
- Fifty-one percent of female respondents indicated that sexual violence was somewhat or definitely a problem compared to 28% of male respondents.
- Respondents view themselves and their peers as less likely to express discomfort at inappropriate jokes and comments compared to other bystander behaviors.
- Eleven percent of respondents said they observed a situation that could have led to a sexual assault.

All Students

How much of a problem is sexual violence at your school?

- It's definitely a problem: 21%
- It's somewhat of a problem: 24%
- It's not really a problem: 17%
- I don't know: 38%


Bystander Behavior

11%

Percent of respondents who observed a situation that they believed was, or could have led to, a sexual assault. (n=626)

Top 3 most common bystander behaviors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>I asked the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>I stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>I confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note
These categories were created by aggregating responses from two questions in the Community Behaviors module.
Community Attitudes

Quick Takes

- Over one-third of respondents believe that sexual assault and rape happen because men get carried away in sexual situations.
- Nearly 1 in 4 respondents believe that women say they were raped because they regret a sexual encounter.
- Almost half of respondents believe that rape and sexual violence can happen unintentionally, especially if alcohol is involved.
- A greater percentage of males agreed/strongly agreed with most of the statements compared to females.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Agreed/Strongly Agreed</th>
<th>Unsure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rape and sexual violence can happen unintentionally, especially if alcohol is involved.</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If a woman hooks up with a lot of men, eventually she is going to get into trouble.</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual violence and rape happen because men can get carried away in sexual situations once they've started.</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A person who is sexually assaulted or raped while she or he is drunk is at least somewhat responsible for putting themselves in that position.</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A lot of times, women who say they were raped agreed to have sex and then regretted it afterward.</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual violence and rape happen because people put themselves in bad situations.</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When someone is raped or sexually assaulted, it often because the way they said no was unclear or there was some miscommunication.</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is not necessary to get consent before sexual activity if you are in a relationship with that person.</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An incident can only be sexual assault or rape if the person says &quot;no.&quot;</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It shouldn't be considered rape if a man is drunk and didn't realize what he was doing.</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes

- These statements are adapted from the Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale.
- The statements are intentionally heteronormative.
While attending UTC, have you personally experienced any of the following because of your actual and/or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity/expression?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verbal harassment/threats</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refusal of friends/roommates to associate with you</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual harassment/assault</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pressure to leave campus housing</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denial of services</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vandalism/property destruction</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical assault</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While attending UTC, have you witnessed and/or participated in any of the following because of someone else’s actual and/or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity/expression?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verbal harassment/threats</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refusal of friends/roommates to associate with you</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pressure to leave campus housing</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual harassment/assault</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vandalism/property destruction</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denial of services</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical assault</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Have you experienced and/or witnessed discrimination based on actual and/or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity/expression from any of the following groups?

- From students: 80%
- From others: 20%
- From faculty: 20%
- From university administrators: 12%
- From others affiliated with the University: 13%
- From staff: 14%

n=249

Quick Takes
- The most common negative experience as a result of actual and/or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity/expression was verbal harassment or threats.
- The most common perpetrator behavior as a result of actual and/or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity/expression was verbal harassment or threats.
- Respondents were most likely to experience discrimination from students.
Building an Effective University Infrastructure:
Addressing Sexual Violence on Campus

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

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.

EAB Sexual Violence Prevention 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 in this topic area.

The hub is organized into five critical categories:

- **Prevention**
  - Recommendations for creating strong sexual violence prevention programs on campus including education that extends beyond orientation, bystander intervention training, and campus-wide campaigns.

- **Policies, Procedures, and Reporting**
  - Guidance regarding sexual misconduct policy development, organizing a sexual violence taskforce, establishing effective reporting procedures, and assessing campus efforts.

- **Adjudication**
  - Strategies for resolving sexual harassment claims, adjudicating sexual misconduct cases, and imposing student sanctions.

- **Legislation**
  - Resources to help institutions determine if they are compliant with the VAWA amendments to the Clery Act.

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