Introduction to the EAB Campus Climate Survey Report

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 2015 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, 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.

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 and/or opportunities for improvement.

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 segmented 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 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.

EAB Support and Resources
Using the Survey Data to Make an Impact
At eab.com, you can find guidance on how to best share findings with the campus community and how to use survey results to better target prevention and response strategies on campus.

Ongoing Research
The climate survey is just one component of EAB’s ongoing work addressing campus sexual violence. Recent work from the Student Affairs Forum includes topics like prevention programming, building an effective university infrastructure, and campus reporting. You can access full white papers, studies, implementation toolkits, and archived webconferences about these topics at eab.com.

Additional Resources
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.
### EAB Campus Climate Survey Methods

#### Western Michigan University
Spring 2016 Administration

### Student Sample and Response Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of students invited to take the survey</td>
<td>23,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of respondents</td>
<td>2,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of survey completers (reached the Thank You page)</td>
<td>2,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of partial survey completers (answered at least one question, but did not reach the Thank You page)</td>
<td>762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of disqualified respondents (did not consent to take the survey)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total response rate</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Abnormal Response Patterns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of identified straight-line respondents (respondents who answered the same option for multiple survey questions)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytic sample size (total respondents - disqualified respondents - straight-line respondents)</td>
<td>2,785</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Survey Timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Survey launch date (administrator invited students to take the survey and sent reminder)</td>
<td>3/21/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey close date</td>
<td>4/11/2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Frequently Asked Questions

1. **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.

2. **How does my institution's survey response rate compare with other spring 2016 cohort institutions?**
   
   The average survey response rate across the 34 participating institutions was 17%. The highest institutional response rate was 52% and the lowest was 1%.

3. **What questions were asked on the survey?**
   
   The full survey can be found in your institution's EAB Box folder.

4. **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= ."

5. **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.

6. **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 (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 explore the data to answer all your institution’s questions.
Quick Takes

- The majority of survey respondents were heterosexual, white, and female.
- Most respondents were in their first four years of school.
- Most respondents either live off campus or in a residence hall.

Demographic Snapshot

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White/Caucasian</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Class Standing

- First year student 17%
- Second year student 17%
- Third year student 16%
- Fourth year student 17%
- Fifth year (or higher) student 22%
- Graduate or professional student 11%

Residence

- Off-campus apartment/house 5%
- Residence hall 2%
- At home with family 12%
- On-campus apartment/house 57%
- Greek living 24%

Participation in Student Groups

- Fraternity or sorority 14%
- Intramural sports team 11%
- Cultural/religious/spiritual group 9%
- Performing arts group 7%
- Student government 4%
- Club sports team 4%
- Intercollegiate sports team 3%
- I do not participate in a student group 47%
- Other 21%

Avg. n= 2627
Campus Climate and Harassment

Quick Takes

- Most respondents have a positive perception of campus climate.
- Over half of survey respondents had someone make sexist remarks or jokes in their presence.
- Nearly half of respondents indicated that a student making a report would experience retaliation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Has anyone done the following to you since the beginning of the school year?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Made sexist remarks or jokes in your presence</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Said crude, sexual things to you</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emailed, texted, or used social media to send offensive content</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seemed to be bribing you if you agreed to engage in a romantic or sexual relationship</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n = 2303

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

- I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare. 85%
- I feel safe at this school. 80%
- I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare. 76%
- I feel close to people at this school. 74%

Avg. n = 2581

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

- The school would take the report seriously. 77%
- The school would take steps to protect the person making the report from retaliation. 70%
- The accused or their friends would retaliate against the person making the report. 43%
- The educational achievement/career of the person making the report would suffer. 34%

Avg. n = 2496

Quick Takes

- Most respondents have a positive perception of campus climate.
- Over half of survey respondents had someone make sexist remarks or jokes in their presence.
- Nearly half of respondents indicated that a student making a report would experience retaliation.
Quick Takes

- Three-quarters 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.
- Nearly forty percent of respondents don’t know what confidential resources are available.
- Under half of respondents understand what the school would do to address a sexual violence complaint.

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>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual violence prevention strategies (e.g., asking for consent, responsible alcohol use)</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bystander intervention</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting an incident of sexual violence</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The school’s procedures for investigating an incident of sexual violence</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am confident my school would administer the formal procedures to fairly address reports of sexual violence.</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If a friend or I experienced sexual violence, I would know where to go to get help.</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I know what confidential resources (e.g., victim advocacy, counseling) are available to me to report an incident of sexual violence.</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I understand my school’s formal procedures to address complaints of sexual violence.</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Quick Takes

- Ten 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.
- Nearly one-third of female respondents experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to college.

Number of survey respondents who experienced the following one or more times...

- Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body or removed some of my clothes
- Someone who tried to sexually penetrate me
- Someone sexually penetrated me
- Someone who tried to perform oral sex on me or made me give them oral sex
- Someone performed oral sex on me or made me give them oral sex

Survey respondents who experienced at least one instance of sexual misconduct

- 232

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

- Yes: 25%
- No: 73%
- Unsure: 2%

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.
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 or looks.
- The unwanted behavior was most commonly perpetrated by an acquaintance, peer, or friend. Nearly a third of respondents had no prior contact with the perpetrator.
- Common locations of incidents of unwanted sexual contact were off- or on-campus residences.

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.

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? 71%
- Taking advantage when you were incapacitated (e.g., too drunk, high, asleep, or out of it)? 62%
- Showing displeasure, criticizing your sexuality or attractiveness, or getting angry? 36%
- Telling lies, threatening to end a relationship or to spread rumors about you? 28%
- Using force or having a weapon? 12%
- Threatening you with being outed? 8%
- Threatening to physically harm you or someone close to you? 6%

Avg. n= 243

Relationship to the perpetrator

<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>40%</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 Friend</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3 No prior relationship</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 4 Ex-romantic partner or spouse</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 5 Current romantic partner or spouse</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n= 247

Location of the incident

<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>54%</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 On-campus residence</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3 Bar, night club, dance club</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 4 Fraternity</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 5 Other off-campus location</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n= 246
Reporting an Incident of Unwanted Sexual Contact

Quick Takes

- Respondents who experienced unwanted sexual contact most commonly told a roommate or romantic partner about the incident, but over a third did not tell anyone 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 thinking it was serious enough to report and wanting to forget it happened.
- Nearly all respondents did not report the incident to the school.

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

| No. 1 | Roommate/friend/classmate | 60% | 149 |
| No. 2 | No one | 35% | 87 |
| No. 3 | Romantic partner | 20% | 49 |

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

| No. 1 | Responded in a way that made you feel supported | 68% | 108 |
| No. 2 | Listened sympathetically without criticizing or blaming you | 62% | 99 |
| No. 3 | Validated and believed your experience | 56% | 89 |

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: 68%
- Wanted to forget it happened: 53%
- Lack of proof that the incident happened: 44%
- Wasn't clear that the offender intended harm: 43%
- Felt ashamed or embarrassed, didn't want anyone to know what happened: 40%
- Didn't want to get the offender in trouble (e.g., disciplinary action, arrest): 33%

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

- Yes: 96%
- No: 4%

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 2015)

**Quick Takes**
- One-quarter of respondents experienced stalking or harassment. The most common form of harassment experienced was receiving unwanted phone calls or leaving messages.
- Just over one third of respondents reported that the perpetrator of the unwanted behavior was an acquaintance or peer.
- Over half of respondents who experienced stalking or harassment told a roommate, friend, or classmate.

**Top 3 most common relationships to the perpetrator**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>Acquaintance or peer</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>Ex-romantic partner or spouse</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>Friend</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Top 3 people who respondents told about the incident**

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

**Has anyone frightened, concerned, angered, or annoyed you by...**

- Making unwanted phone calls to you or leaving messages: 14%
- Repeatedly asking you on dates, to go to dinner, or get a drink even after you've said no: 10%
- Showing up at places where you were even though he or she had no business being there: 6%
- Exposing personal information or spreading rumors about you on the Internet, in a public place, or by word of mouth: 6%
- Sending unwanted e-mails or other forms of written correspondence or communication: 6%
- Posting offensive or abusive comments on your social media profile(s), blog, or other online space: 4%
- Sharing personal photos of you without your permission: 2%
- Threatening in an online environment to physically harm you: 1%

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

- n=440

**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

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Quick Takes

- Nine percent of survey respondents who had a partner experienced some form of intimate partner violence.
- Thirty-one respondents were physically injured, but only three sought medical attention after the incident.

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

What happened after the incident?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What happened after the incident?</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physically injured</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sought services or contacted a hotline</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sought medical attention</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ n= 1429 \]

\[ *n= 31 \]
Student Affairs Forum

Community Behaviors

Quick Takes

- Respondents view themselves as more likely than their peers to engage in bystander behaviors.
- Fifteen percent of respondents said they observed a situation that could have led to a sexual assault.
- Most respondents intervened by asking the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help.

Bystander Behavior

15%

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

n=2066

Top 3 most common bystander behaviors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behavior</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I asked the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help.</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation.</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation.</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n= 296

Percent of respondents that rated themselves and their peers as likely/very likely to engage in the following behaviors...

- Decide not to have sex with someone if they are drunk
  - Self: 60%
  - Peers: 91%
- Confront a friend who says that they had sex with someone who was passed out or didn't give consent
  - Self: 69%
  - Peers: 90%
- Express discomfort if someone says that sexual assault victims are to blame for being assaulted
  - Self: 75%
  - Peers: 90%
- Ask someone who looks very upset at a party if they are ok or need help
  - Self: 71%
  - Peers: 86%

n= 2064

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

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Community Attitudes

Quick Takes

• A greater percentage of male respondents agreed/strongly agreed with most of the statements compared to female respondents.
• Nearly half of respondents believe that rape and sexual violence can happen unintentionally, especially if alcohol is involved.
• Forty-six percent of female respondents indicated that sexual misconduct was somewhat or definitely a problem compared to one third of male respondents.
• A greater percentage of male respondents agreed/strongly agreed with most of the statements compared to female respondents.
• Nearly half of respondents believe that rape and sexual violence can happen unintentionally, especially if alcohol is involved.
• Forty-six percent of female respondents indicated that sexual misconduct was somewhat or definitely a problem compared to one third of male respondents.

Notes

• These statements are adapted from the Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale.
• The statements are intentionally heteronormative.

All Students

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Percent Agreed/Strongly Agreed</th>
<th>Percent Unsure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rape and sexual violence can happen unintentionally, especially if alcohol is involved.</td>
<td>49%</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>31%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual violence and rape happen because men can get carried away in sexual situations once they’ve started.</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>8%</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>18%</td>
<td>18%</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>16%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual violence and rape happen because people put themselves in bad situations.</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When someone is raped or sexually assaulted, its often because the way they said no was unclear or there was some miscommunication.</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>8%</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>9%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An incident can only be sexual assault or rape if the person says “no.”</td>
<td>8%</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>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- It’s definitely a problem: 16%
- It’s somewhat of a problem: 26%
- It’s not really a problem: 12%
- I don’t know: 46%

n= 2024
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.

**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 in this topic area.

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.

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**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.