

A report on the 2017 Baylor University Social Climate Survey findings regarding issues of harassment, stalking, dating violence, sexual violence, and overall campus climate.

2017 Social Climate Survey Findings

Baylor University

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Introduction

Methodology

Survey Instrument

The Administrator Research Campus Climate Consortium Survey (ARC3) was created as a response to increased national focus on campus sexual violence, and other organizations' creation of expensive and inadequate climate survey templates. The ARC3 survey was created in 2015 through a collaboration of individuals from a variety of institutions and organizations who hold professoriate, administrative, and other professional roles across the nation. For further information regarding the ARC3 instrument, see <http://campusclimate.gsu.edu/>.

Baylor University Social Climate Survey

The Baylor University Social Climate Survey is an adapted version of the ARC3 Survey comprised of thirteen modules. The survey was distributed to all Baylor students (excluding minors) for voluntary and confidential completion.

The development of the Baylor University Social Climate Survey dates back to March 2015, when the Title IX Coordinator began to hold meetings with campus partners to discuss and plan for a survey at Baylor. Individuals from the Title IX Office, Institutional Research and Testing (IRT), Student Life, Baylor Counseling Center, Marketing, and Student Government were most heavily involved in the process and creation. Numerous existing climate surveys were reviewed and analyzed, including the survey shared by the White House, the Association of American Universities Climate Survey on Rape and Sexual Misconduct, The Association of Title IX Administrators' Sample Climate Survey, and survey variations used at University of Colorado - Boulder, Duke, Rutgers, Penn State University, and more.

In spring and summer of 2016, discussion focused on question criteria as well as a comprehensive marketing and implementation strategy of a short survey with ten questions. When the ARC3 survey was introduced, it was determined that the team should move forward with this as a template for the Baylor survey. IRT also reviewed and approved the survey, and the survey was submitted and approved through the Institutional Review Board (IRB). A student group led by the Student Body President at the time reviewed the ARC3 survey and provided feedback and suggestions, which were then incorporated as the ARC3 template was formed into the existing Baylor University Social Climate Survey. Due to changes within the Title IX office in the fall of 2016, and in consideration and collaboration with the Academic and Work Environment Survey that launched in the spring 2017 semester, the launch of the Baylor University Social Climate Survey was put on hold and reestablished for January 30, 2017.

The survey was launched on January 31, 2017, and closed on March, 13, 2017. Respondents who completed the survey before February 15, 2017 had the opportunity to enter into a raffle to win one of fifty \$20 Amazon gift cards as an incentive.

Removed Respondents

Respondents who responded incorrectly to three or more quality control items (out of five total) were removed from the study (n=26). Additionally, respondents who accessed the survey but did not answer any questions (n=369) were removed.

Note on Voluntary Participation

As the climate survey was voluntary, some respondents chose not to continue their participation at various points of completion. Thus, the latter questions in the survey have fewer respondents.

Additionally, certain portions of the survey were made available to only those respondents who responded in affirmation of a specified experience. Further clarifying questions were administered to those respondents to describe their particular experience. Respondents who did not indicate they had ever encountered such an experience were not asked clarifying questions.

Response Rate & Non-Response Bias

The Baylor Social Climate Survey was distributed to 15,754 Baylor undergraduate and graduate students. A total of 4,523 respondents were included in the final report for a response rate of 28.7%. When reading this report, however, an important concept to take into consideration is non-response survey bias.

Compared to other institutions' climate survey reports, Baylor University's response rate is above the national average. Nonetheless, over 70% of Baylor University's students did not complete the survey; thus, the reader must consider how the individuals who did not complete the survey might bias the survey results—positively or negatively—due to their lack of participation.

Response Weighting

Responses were weighted by student gender and year in school so that the respondents represented the Baylor student population. The following figures reflect the weighted results.

Definitions

The survey does not explicitly define terms related to sex- or gender-based discrimination for respondents. However, responding affirmatively to having experienced a specific behavior (e.g., being hit, being a recipient of offensive remarks, receiving unwanted phone calls, etc.) described in the question constitutes victimization of that particular category of discrimination (e.g., stalking, dating violence, etc.). The examples below indicate how the behaviors were categorized. In some cases, reported percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Sexual Harassment

Behaviors constituting sexual harassment were classified by the following situations.

- *Sexist Gender Harassment* includes situations in which a person:
 - Treated you “differently” because of your sex;
 - Displayed, used, or distributed sexist or suggestive materials;
 - Made offensive sexist remarks; or
 - Put you down or was condescending to you because of your sex.
- *Crude Gender Harassment* involves situations in which a person:
 - Repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you;
 - Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters;
 - Made offensive remarks about your appearance, body, or sexual activities; or
 - Make gestures or used body language of a sexual nature which embarrassed or offended you.
- *Unwanted Sexual Attention* involves situations in which a person:
 - Made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship with you despite your efforts to discourage it;
 - Continued to ask you for dates, drinks, dinner, etc., even though you said “No”;
 - Touched you in a way that made you feel uncomfortable; or
 - Made unwanted attempts to stroke, fondle, or kiss you.
- *Sexual Coercion* involves situations in which a person:
 - Made you feel like you were being bribed with a reward to engage in sexual behavior;
 - Made you feel threatened with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative;
 - Treated you badly for refusing to have sex; or
 - Implied better treatment if you were sexually cooperative.
- *Sexual Harassment via Electronic Communication* involves situations in which a person:
 - Sent or posted unwelcome sexual comments, jokes or pictures by text, email, Facebook or other electronic means;
 - Spread unwelcome sexual rumors about you by text, email, Facebook, or other electronic means; or
 - Called you gay or lesbian in a negative way by text, email, Facebook or other electronic means.

Stalking

Behaviors constituting stalking were classified by the following situations in which a person:

- Watched or followed you from a distance, or spied on you with a listening device, camera, or GPS;
- Approached you or showed up in places, such as your home, workplace, or school when you didn't want them to be there;
- Left strange or potentially threatening items for you to find;
- Sneaked into your home or car and did things to scare you by letting you know they had been there;
- Left you unwanted messages (including text or voice messages);
- Made unwanted phone calls to you (including hang up calls);
- Sent you unwanted emails, instant messages, or sent messages through social media apps;
- Left you cards, letters, flowers, or presents when they knew you didn't want them to;
- Made rude or mean comments to you online; or
- Spread rumors about you online, whether they were true or not.

Dating Violence

Behaviors constituting dating violence include situations in which a boyfriend/girlfriend, husband, wife, or hookup:

- Threatened to hurt you and you thought you might really get hurt;
- Pushed, grabbed, or shook you;
- Hit you;
- Beat you up;
- Stole or destroyed your property; or
- Scared you without laying a hand on you.

Sexual Violence

Behaviors constituting sexual violence include situations in which a person fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of your body (lips, breast/chest, crotch, or butt) or removed some of your clothes without your consent (but did not attempt sexual penetration); TRIED to have oral, anal, or vaginal sex with you without your consent; had oral sex with you or made you perform oral sex on them without your consent; or put their penis, fingers, or other objects into your vagina/butt without your consent by:

- Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about you, making promises you knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring you after you said you didn't want to;
- Showing displeasure, criticizing your sexuality or attractiveness, or getting angry but not using physical force, after you said you didn't want to;
- Taking advantage of you when you were too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening;
- Threatening to physically harm you or someone close to you; or
- Using force, for example holding you down with their body weight, pinning your arms, or having a weapon.

Executive Summary

Peer Norms and Perceptions of Campus Climate

When asked how Baylor University might handle student reports of sexual misconduct, 63% of respondents indicated it was very likely or likely that *The institution would take the report seriously*, and over half of respondents indicated it was very likely or likely that *The institution would support the person making the report*. Most (73%) of respondents strongly agreed or agreed with the statement *If a friend or I experienced sexual misconduct, I know where to go to get help on campus*, and 74% of respondents indicated that they had *seen posters with information about the Title IX office* since coming to Baylor.

Sexual Harassment

Fifty-six percent of respondents who indicated that they had experienced sexual harassment by a faculty member, instructor, or staff member said that the incident that had the greatest effect on them involved *sexist or sexually offensive language, gestures, or pictures*. Two percent of respondents indicated that they *reported the person*, while 48% of respondents *ignored the person and did nothing*. Most (87%) respondents indicated that the sexual harassment incident occurred *on campus*.

Sixty-two percent of respondents who indicated that they had experienced sexual harassment by a student said that the incident that had the greatest effect on them involved *sexist or sexually offensive language, gestures, or pictures*. Four percent of respondents indicated that they *reported the person*, while 44% of respondents *ignored the person and did nothing*. Additionally, 60% of respondents indicated that the incident occurred *on campus*.

Stalking

A majority (76%) of respondents who indicated they experienced stalking said that the perpetrator of the incident that had the greatest effect on them was a *Baylor student*. Forty-eight percent of respondents indicated that the incident occurred *on campus*.

Dating Violence

Fifty-nine percent of respondents who indicated that they had experienced dating violence said that the perpetrator of the incident that had the greatest effect on them was a *Baylor student*. A majority (70%) of respondents indicated that the incident occurred *off campus*.

Sexual Violence

Seventy-one percent of respondents who indicated that they had experienced sexual violence said that the perpetrator of the incident that had the greatest effect on them was a *Baylor student*, and 77% of respondents indicated that the incident occurred *off campus*.

Institutional Responses and Formal Reporting

Seventy-five percent of respondents who indicated they experienced some form of sexual misconduct (including sexual harassment, stalking, domestic violence, or sexual violence) indicated that Baylor University did or would play a role by *actively supporting them with either formal or informal resources*. Twenty-eight percent of respondents who had experienced some form of sexual

misconduct indicated that they *told someone about the incident prior to completing the survey*, and 81% of those who told someone indicated that they told a *close friend other than a roommate*.

Bystander Intervention and Campus Safety

When asked about reactions to situations that arose at Baylor University, 29% of respondents indicated that they always or most of the time *walked a friend who has had too much to drink home from a party, bar, or other social event*. Sixty-one percent of respondents strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement *I don't think sexual violence is a problem at Baylor University*. However, 76% of respondents strongly agreed or agreed with the statement *On or around this campus, I feel safe from sexual harassment*, and 77% strongly agreed or agreed with the statement *On or around this campus, I feel safe from sexual violence*.

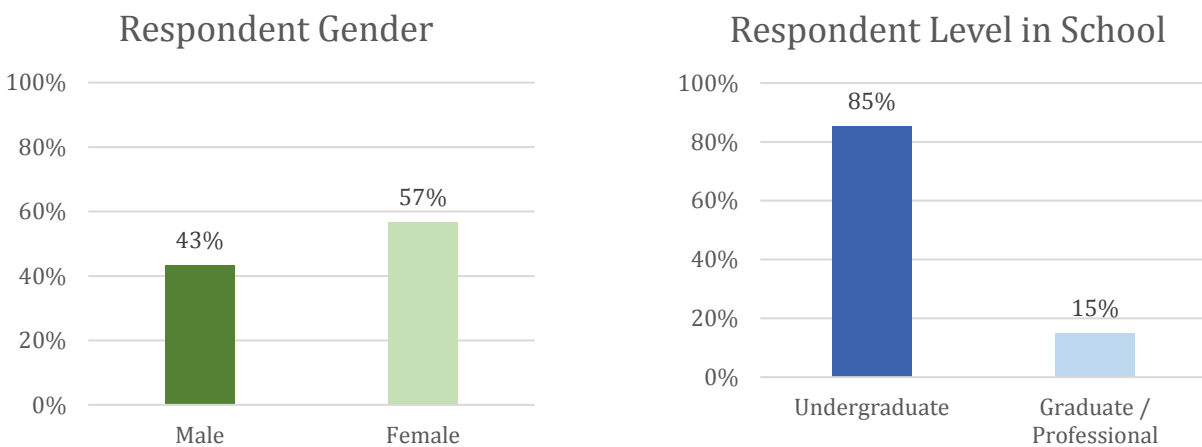
Findings

Demographics

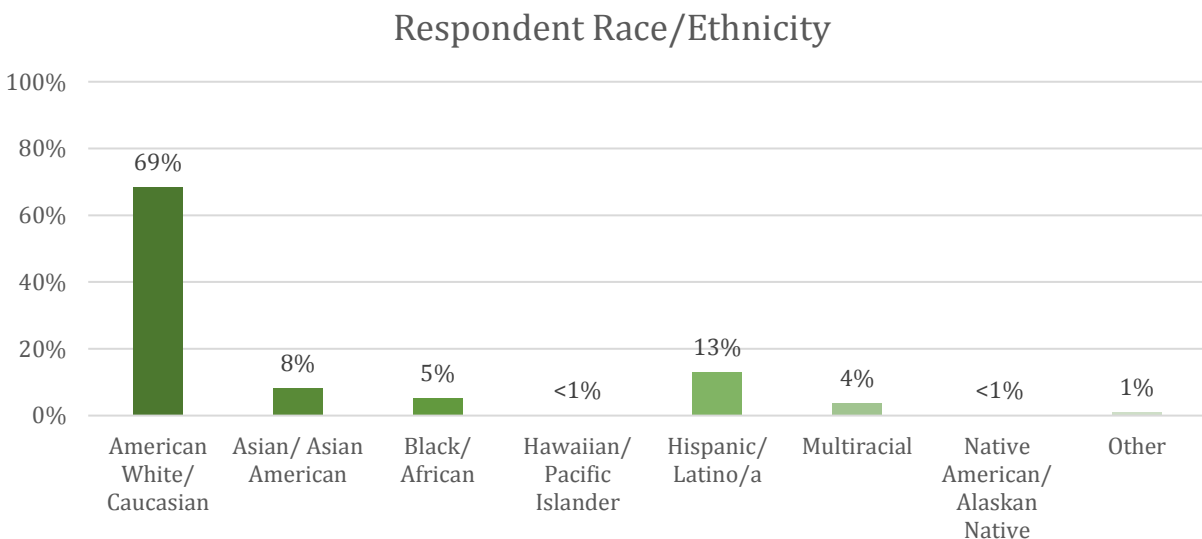
A number of demographic items were presented to respondents at the end of the survey. Results are reported for those who responded to each demographic item.

Fifty-seven percent of respondents who indicated their gender were female, and the remaining 43% were male. A majority (75%) of respondents who indicated their age were 19-22 years old, while an additional eight percent were 18 years old and the remaining 16% were 23 or older.

Eighty-five percent of respondents who indicated their year in school were undergraduate students and the remaining 15% were graduate or professional students. Of the undergraduate students who responded, 42% were in their first or second year and the remaining 58% were in their third year or more.



A majority (69%) of respondents who indicated their race/ethnicity were American White/Caucasian, another 13% were Hispanic/Latino/a, and eight percent were Asian/Asian American. Five percent indicated that they were Black/African, and the remaining five percent were another race/ethnicity.



When asked about their sexual orientation, 92% of those who responded indicated that they were heterosexual and the remaining eight percent indicated another sexual orientation.

Ninety-five percent of respondents who indicated their international status were domestic (non-international) students, while the remaining five percent were international. Over half (67%) of respondents who indicated their housing lived off-campus, 31% lived on-campus, and the remaining two percent lived with their parents or guardians.

A majority (96%) of respondents who indicated their campus location were enrolled at the Waco campus. Another two percent were enrolled at the Dallas Nursing campus, and the remaining two percent were enrolled at other campuses (including Abroad and Online programs).

Respondents were asked to indicate any activities in which they participated. Eighteen percent of respondents indicated that they participated in a fraternity or sorority (including pledge membership), 35% participated in an Honor Society, and 25% participated in intramural athletics. Two percent of survey respondents indicated that they participated in intercollegiate athletics.

Peer Norms

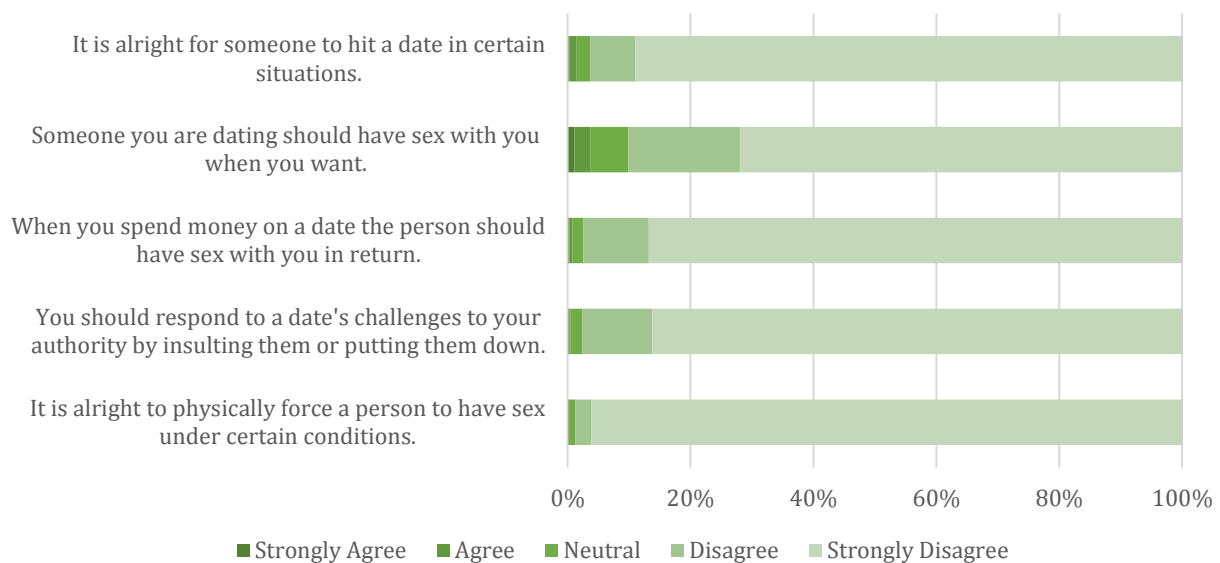
Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding peer approval of specific situations. Overall, over 90% of respondents indicated that their friends would strongly disapprove of actions such as *forcing someone to have sex or using physical force such as hitting or beating to resolve conflicts with dates*.

To what extent would your friends approve of:	Strongly Approve		Approve		Neutral		Disapprove		Strongly Disapprove	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Having many sexual partners?	157	3.5%	546	12.1%	994	22.0%	1250	27.7%	1572	34.8%
Telling stories about sexual experiences?	290	6.4%	1068	23.7%	1226	27.2%	1061	23.5%	869	19.3%
Getting someone drunk or high to have sex with them?	28	0.6%	46	1.0%	127	2.8%	511	11.3%	3801	84.2%
Lying to someone in order to have sex with them?	24	0.5%	37	0.8%	151	3.4%	672	14.9%	3620	80.4%
Forcing someone to have sex?	8	0.2%	6	0.1%	37	0.8%	95	2.1%	4354	96.7%
Using physical force such as hitting or beating to resolve conflicts with dates?	11	0.2%	5	0.1%	35	0.8%	91	2.0%	4352	96.8%
Insulting or swearing at their dates?	14	0.3%	29	0.6%	176	3.9%	937	20.9%	3335	74.3%

Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding peer responses to specific situations. Overall, a majority of respondents indicated that their friends would strongly disagree with statements such as *when you spend money on a date the person should have sex with you in return* or *it is alright to physically force a person to have sex under certain conditions*.

My friends tell me that:	Strongly Agree		Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Strongly Disagree	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
It is alright for someone to hit a date in certain situations.	16	0.3%	56	1.2%	97	2.2%	329	7.3%	4006	89.0%
Someone you are dating should have sex with you when you want.	50	1.1%	116	2.6%	280	6.2%	819	18.2%	3246	72.0%
When you spend money on a date the person should have sex with you in return.	15	0.3%	21	0.5%	83	1.8%	477	10.6%	3907	86.8%
You should respond to a date's challenges to your authority by insulting them or putting them down.	15	0.3%	9	0.2%	87	1.9%	510	11.4%	3873	86.2%
It is alright to physically force a person to have sex under certain conditions.	12	0.3%	2	0.1%	39	0.9%	117	2.6%	4314	96.2%

My friends tell me that:



Perceptions of Campus Climate

Perception of Campus Climate Surrounding Sexual Misconduct

Respondents were asked as to the likelihood of Baylor University's response to a student's report of sexual misconduct in a series of situations. Overall, 63% (n=2560) of respondents indicated it was very likely or likely that the institution would *take the report seriously*.

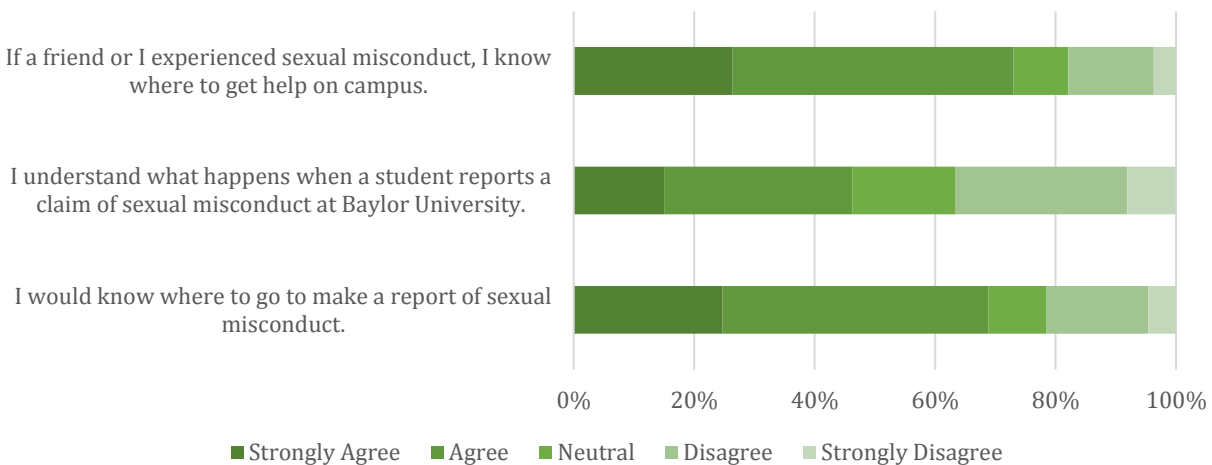
The institution would...	Very Likely		Likely		Neutral		Unlikely		Very Unlikely	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Take the report seriously.	1049	25.6%	1511	36.9%	724	17.7%	593	14.5%	216	5.3%
Maintain the privacy of the person making the report.	1387	33.9%	1772	43.3%	605	14.8%	232	5.7%	99	2.4%
Do its best to honor the request of the person making the report.	929	22.8%	1389	34.0%	891	21.8%	608	14.9%	265	6.5%
Take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report.	1076	26.3%	1431	35.0%	809	19.8%	519	12.7%	254	6.2%
Support the person making the report.	933	22.8%	1245	30.5%	1014	24.8%	590	14.4%	307	7.5%
Provide accommodations to support the person (e.g., academic, housing, safety).	791	19.4%	1179	28.9%	983	24.1%	761	18.6%	370	9.1%
Take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual misconduct.	856	21.0%	1334	32.7%	842	20.6%	632	15.5%	413	10.1%
Handle the report fairly.	692	17.0%	1467	36.0%	968	23.7%	691	16.9%	261	6.4%
Label the person making the report a troublemaker.	229	5.6%	630	15.4%	830	20.3%	1552	38.0%	844	20.7%
Have a hard time supporting the person who made the report.	232	5.7%	872	21.4%	932	22.8%	1377	33.7%	669	16.4%
Punish the person who made the report.	177	4.3%	295	7.3%	706	17.3%	1388	34.1%	1506	37.0%

Knowledge of Campus Resources

Respondents were asked their level of agreement with various statements about their knowledge of campus resources. Seventy-three percent (n=2839) of respondents strongly agreed or agreed with the statement *If a friend or I experienced sexual misconduct, I know where to get help on campus.*

	Strongly Agree		Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Strongly Disagree	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
If a friend or I experienced sexual misconduct, I know where to get help on campus.	1026	26.4%	1813	46.6%	354	9.1%	551	14.2%	143	3.7%
I understand what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual misconduct at Baylor University.	584	15.0%	1219	31.3%	663	17.0%	1111	28.6%	313	8.0%
I would know where to go to make a report of sexual misconduct.	962	24.7%	1718	44.2%	373	9.6%	656	16.9%	179	4.6%

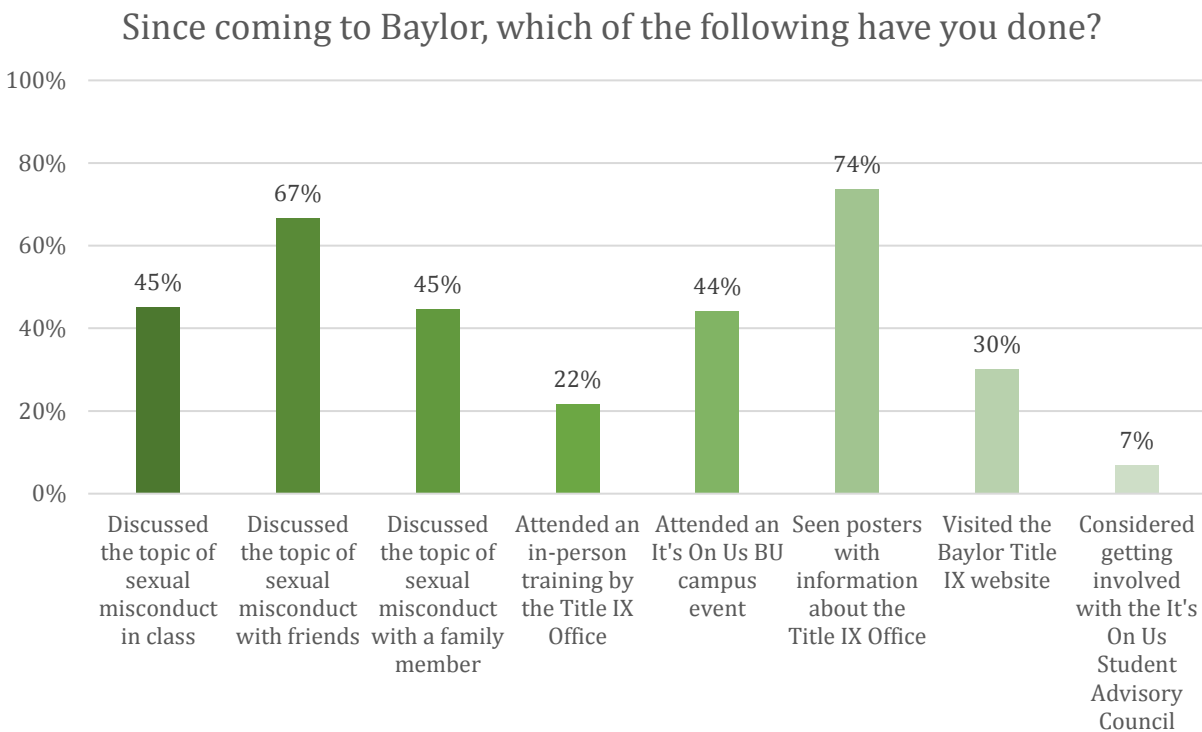
Knowledge of Campus Resources



Training Regarding Sexual Misconduct

Respondents were asked about their training regarding sexual misconduct prior to coming to Baylor. A majority (70%, n=2709) of respondents indicated that they had *received information or education about sexual misconduct (that didn't come from Baylor)* prior to coming to campus, while the remaining 30% (n=1183) indicated that they did not have any prior training or education regarding sexual misconduct.

Respondents were asked about their training regarding sexual misconduct since coming to Baylor. Forty-five percent (n=2038) had *discussed the topic of sexual misconduct in class*, and over half (67%, n=3017) indicated that they had *discussed the topic of sexual misconduct with friends* since coming to Baylor. Forty-four percent (n=1996) of respondents had *attended an It's On Us BU campus event*, and 74% (n=3334) of respondents indicated that they had *seen posters with information about the Title IX office*.



Sexual Harassment by a Faculty Member, Instructor, or Staff Member

Respondents were asked a series of questions about their experiences with faculty members, instructors, or staff members since enrolling at Baylor University. Overall, 16% (n=602) of respondents indicated that a faculty member, instructor, or staff member had *made offensive sexist remarks* once or twice, while six percent (n=212) indicated that this occurred sometimes. Ninety-nine percent (n=3656) of respondents indicated that a faculty member, instructor, or staff member had never *made them feel threatened with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative?*

Since you enrolled at Baylor University have you been in a situation in which a faculty member, instructor or staff member:	Never		Once or Twice		Sometimes		Often		Many Times	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Treated you “differently” because of your sex?	2771	74.9%	555	15.0%	264	7.1%	62	1.7%	49	1.3%
Displayed, used, or distributed sexist or suggestive materials?	3190	86.3%	342	9.3%	116	3.1%	34	0.9%	14	0.4%
Made offensive sexist remarks?	2798	75.7%	602	16.3%	212	5.7%	54	1.5%	27	0.7%
Put you down or was condescending to you because of your sex?	3188	86.5%	310	8.4%	135	3.7%	31	0.8%	22	0.6%
Repeatedly told you sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you?	3401	92.0%	189	5.1%	75	2.0%	21	0.6%	10	0.3%
Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters?	3553	96.2%	93	2.5%	29	0.8	12	0.3%	5	0.1%
Made offensive remarks about your appearance, body, or sexual activities?	3452	93.4%	156	4.2%	55	1.5%	18	0.5%	15	0.4%
Made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature which embarrassed or offended you?	3536	95.8%	98	2.6%	39	1.1%	8	0.2%	9	0.2%
Made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship with you despite your efforts to discourage it?	3617	98.0%	37	1.0%	20	0.5%	7	0.2%	9	0.3%
Continued to ask you for dates, drinks, dinner, etc., even though you said “No”?	3634	98.4%	24	0.6%	20	0.5%	5	0.1%	8	0.2%

Since you enrolled at Baylor University have you been in a situation in which a faculty member, instructor or staff member:	Never		Once or Twice		Sometimes		Often		Many Times	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Touched you in a way that made you feel uncomfortable?	3590	97.3%	69	1.9%	19	0.5%	5	0.1%	7	0.2%
Made unwanted attempts to stroke, fondle, or kiss you?	3634	98.6%	29	0.8%	13	0.3%	4	0.1%	6	0.2%
Made you feel like you were being bribed with a reward to engage in sexual behavior?	3655	99.0%	18	0.5%	10	0.3%	6	0.2%	2	0.1%
Made you feel threatened with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative?	3656	99.2%	15	0.4%	9	0.2%	4	0.1%	3	0.1%
Treated you badly for refusing to have sex?	3658	99.1%	12	0.3%	15	0.4%	2	0.0%	5	0.1%
Implied better treatment if you were sexually cooperative?	3654	99.1%	15	0.4%	14	0.4%	3	0.1%	3	0.1%

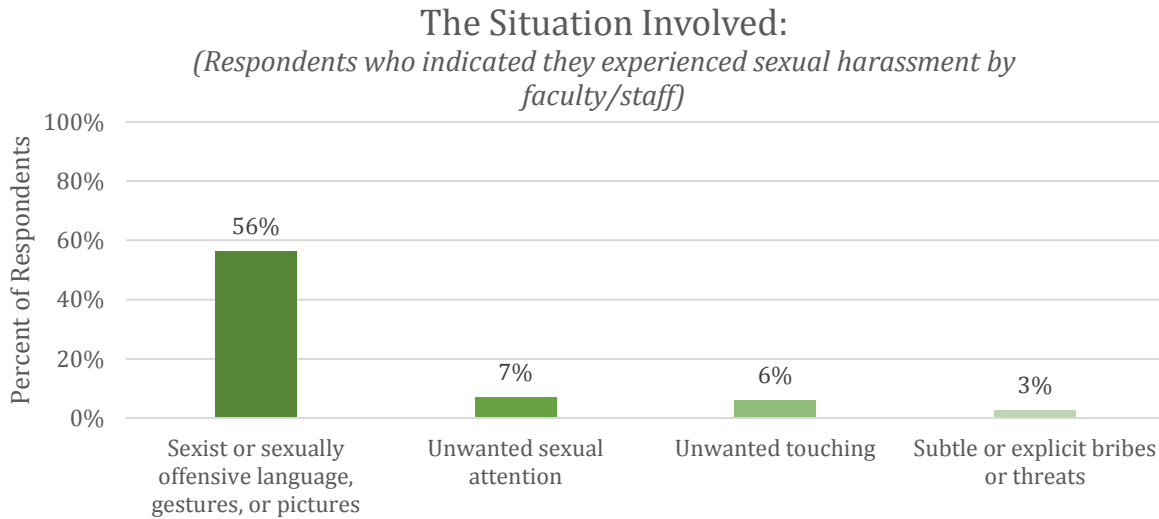
Sexual Harassment by Faculty/Instructor/Staff: Description of the Incident

Respondents who indicated that any of these behaviors had occurred one or more times answered additional questions related to one particular incident that had the greatest effect on them. Behaviors constituting sexual harassment were classified by the following situations.

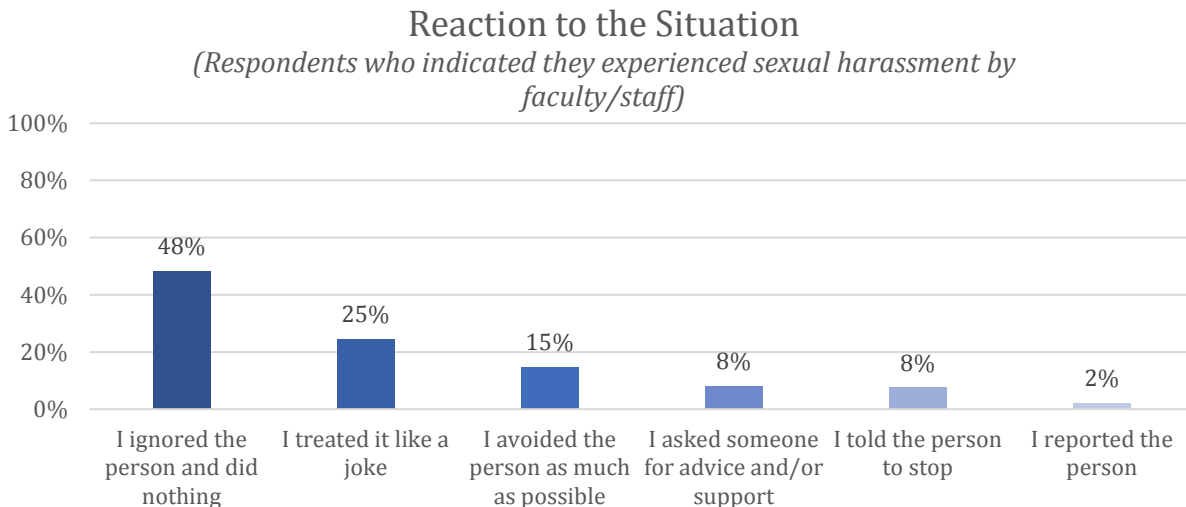
- *Sexist Gender Harassment* includes situations in which a person:
 - Treated you “differently” because of your sex;
 - Displayed, used, or distributed sexist or suggestive materials;
 - Made offensive sexist remarks; or
 - Put you down or was condescending to you because of your sex.
- *Crude Gender Harassment* involves situations in which a person:
 - Repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you;
 - Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters;
 - Made offensive remarks about your appearance, body, or sexual activities; or
 - Make gestures or used body language of a sexual nature which embarrassed or offended you.
- *Unwanted Sexual Attention* involves situations in which a person:
 - Made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship with you despite your efforts to discourage it;
 - Continued to ask you for dates, drinks, dinner, etc., even though you said “No”;
 - Touched you in a way that made you feel uncomfortable; or
 - Made unwanted attempts to stroke, fondle, or kiss you.
- *Sexual Coercion* involves situations in which a person:
 - Made you feel like you were being bribed with a reward to engage in sexual behavior;
 - Made you feel threatened with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative;
 - Treated you badly for refusing to have sex; or
 - Implied better treatment if you were sexually cooperative.

Based upon the definitions above, 31% (n=1384) of respondents indicated that they experienced sexual harassment by a faculty, instructor, or staff member in the form of *sexist gender harassment*, and 11% (n=490) of respondents indicated that they experienced *crude gender harassment* by a faculty, instructor, or staff member. Three percent (n=147) of respondents indicated that they experienced *unwanted sexual attention*, and one percent (n=51) indicated that they experienced *sexual coercion* by a faculty, instructor, or staff member since enrolling at Baylor University.

Over half (56%, n=838) of respondents who indicated they experienced sexual harassment by a faculty, instructor, or staff member said the situation that had the greatest effect on them involved *sexist or sexually offensive language, gestures, or pictures*, while three percent (n=38) of respondents indicated that the situation involved *subtle or explicit bribes or threats*.



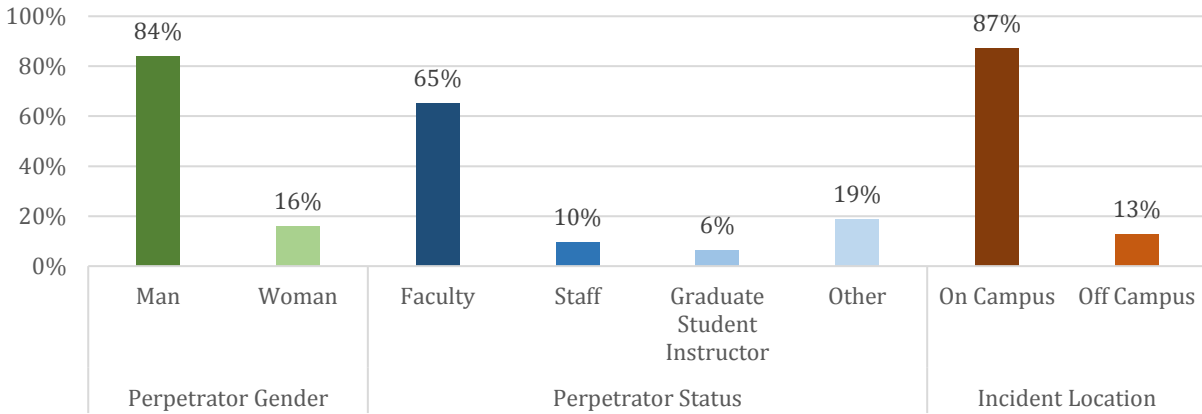
Approximately half (48%, n=716) of respondents who indicated they experienced sexual harassment by a faculty member, instructor, or staff member said they *ignored the person and did nothing*, while another 25% (n=364) of respondents said they *treated it like a joke*. Two percent (n=31) of respondents said that they *reported the person*.



A majority (84%, n=983) of respondents who indicated that they had experienced sexual harassment by a faculty member, instructor, or staff member stated that the perpetrator was a *man*. Over half (65%, n=739) of respondents indicated that the perpetrator was a *faculty member*, and another ten percent (n=111) indicated that the perpetrator was a *staff member*. Additionally, 87% (n=1000) of respondents indicated that the incident happened *on campus* while the remaining 13% (n=146) occurred *off campus*.

Description of the Incident

(Respondents who indicated they experienced sexual harassment by faculty/staff)



Sexual Harassment by a Student

Respondents were asked a series of questions about their experiences with students since enrolling at Baylor University. Nineteen percent (n=663) of respondents indicated that a student *made offensive sexist remarks* once or twice since enrolling at Baylor University.

Since you enrolled at Baylor University have you been in a situation in which a student:	Never		Once or Twice		Sometimes		Often		Many Times	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Treated you “differently” because of your sex?	2188	62.3%	598	17.0%	455	13.0%	155	4.4%	114	3.2%
Displayed, used, or distributed sexist or suggestive materials?	2591	73.8%	437	12.5%	314	8.9%	103	2.9%	64	1.8%
Made offensive sexist remarks?	1971	56.3%	663	18.9%	549	15.7%	189	5.4%	130	3.7%
Put you down or was condescending to you because of your sex?	2518	72.1%	485	13.9%	318	9.1%	102	2.9%	68	2.0%
Repeatedly told you sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you?	2475	70.8%	546	15.6%	294	8.4%	99	2.8%	83	2.4%
Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters?	2828	80.5%	404	11.5%	192	5.5%	59	1.7%	28	0.8%
Made offensive remarks about your appearance, body, or sexual activities?	2720	77.5%	427	12.2%	243	6.9%	56	1.6%	62	1.8%
Made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature which embarrassed or offended you?	2818	80.3%	411	11.7%	188	5.4%	57	1.6%	35	1.0%
Made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship with you despite your efforts to discourage it?	2908	83.0%	365	10.4%	142	4.1%	52	1.5%	36	1.0%
Sent or posted unwelcome sexual comments, jokes or pictures by text, email, Facebook or other electronic means?	2950	84.0%	326	9.3%	154	4.4%	43	1.2%	38	1.1%
Spread unwelcome sexual rumors about you by text, email, Facebook or other electronic means?	3254	92.8%	149	4.3%	56	1.6%	24	0.7%	23	0.6%
Called you gay or lesbian in a negative way by text, email, Facebook or other electronic means?	3250	92.7%	144	4.1%	4.9	1.4%	31	0.9%	30	0.9%

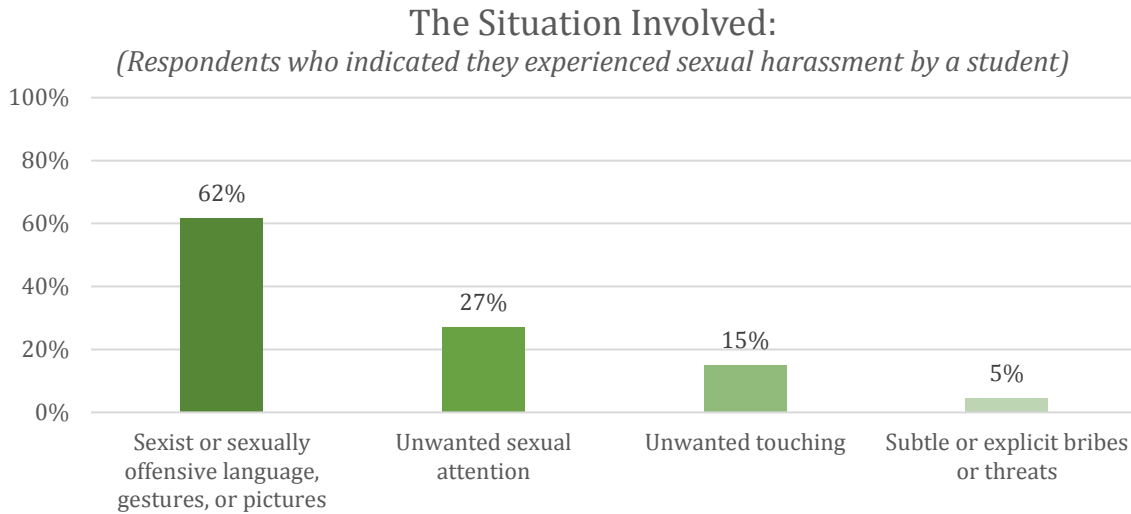
Sexual Harassment by a Student: Description of the Incident

Respondents who indicated that any of these behaviors had occurred one or more times answered additional questions related to one particular incident that had the greatest effect on them. Behaviors constituting sexual harassment were classified by the following situations.

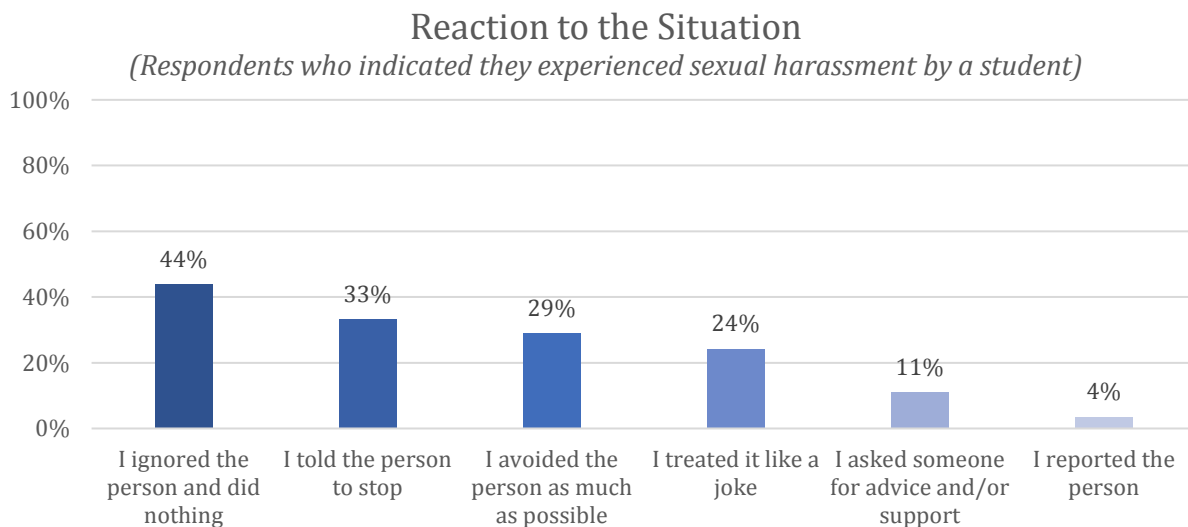
- *Sexist Gender Harassment* involves situations in which a person:
 - Treated you “differently” because of your sex;
 - Displayed, used, or distributed sexist or suggestive materials;
 - Made offensive sexist remarks; or
 - Put you down or was condescending to you because of your sex.
- *Crude Gender Harassment* involves situations in which a person:
 - Repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you;
 - Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters;
 - Made offensive remarks about your appearance, body, or sexual activities; or
 - Make gestures or used body language of a sexual nature which embarrassed or offended you.
- *Unwanted Sexual Attention* involves situations in which a person:
 - Made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship with you despite your efforts to discourage it.
- *Sexual Harassment via Electronic Communication* involves situations in which a person:
 - Sent or posted unwelcome sexual comments, jokes or pictures by text, email, Facebook or other electronic means;
 - Spread unwelcome sexual rumors about you by text, email, Facebook, or other electronic means; or
 - Called you gay or lesbian in a negative way by text, email, Facebook or other electronic means.

Based upon the definitions above, 41% (n=1859) of respondents indicated that they experienced *sexist gender harassment* and 30% (n=1359) indicated they experienced *crude gender harassment* by a student. Thirteen percent (n=595) of respondents indicated that they experienced *unwanted sexual attention*, and 17% (n=744) of respondents indicated that they experienced *sexual harassment via electronic communication* by a student since enrolling at Baylor University.

Sixty-two percent (n=1263) of respondents who indicated they experienced sexual harassment by a student said the situation that had the greatest effect on them involved *sexist or sexually offensive language, gestures, or pictures*, and 27% (n=553) said the situation involved *unwanted sexual attention*.



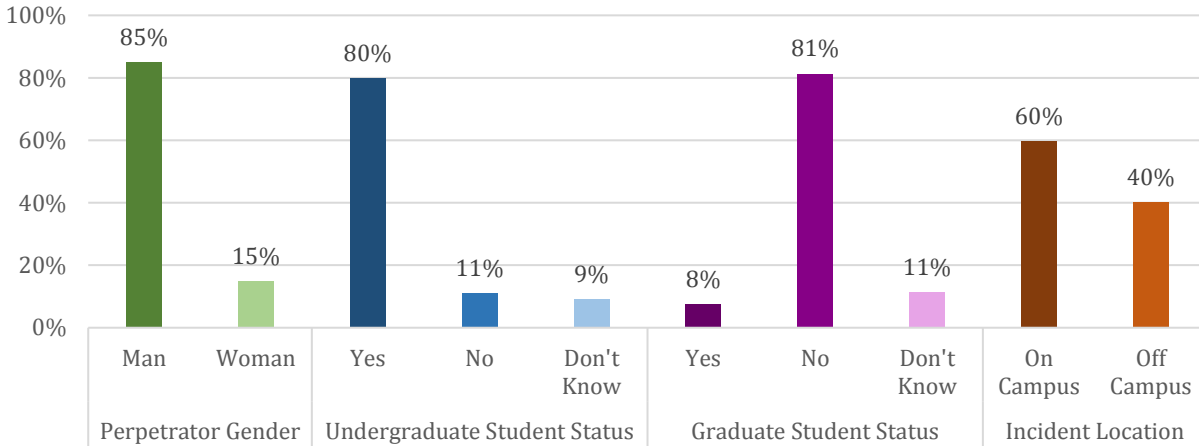
When asked how they responded to the situation, 44% (n=899) of respondents who indicated they had experienced sexual harassment by a student said they *ignored the person and did nothing*. Thirty-three percent (n=678) of respondents said they *told the person to stop*, and 29% (n=595) said they *avoided the person as much as possible*. Four percent (n=73) of respondents indicated that they *reported the person*.



A majority (85%, n=1548) of respondents who indicated that they had experienced sexual harassment by a student indicated that the perpetrator was a *man*. Eighty percent (n=1466) of respondents indicated that the perpetrator was an *undergraduate student*, and eight percent (n=135) indicated that the perpetrator was a *graduate student*. Sixty percent (n=1093) of respondents indicated that the incident happened *on campus* while the remaining 40% (n=738) occurred *off campus*.

Description of the Incident

(Respondents who indicated they experienced sexual harassment by a student)



Stalking

Respondents were asked a series of questions related to their experiences with stalking since enrolling at Baylor. Seven percent (n=249) of respondents indicated that someone had *approached them or showed up in places when they didn't want them to be there* one or two times, and another one percent (n=47) indicated that this had occurred three to five times since enrolling at Baylor.

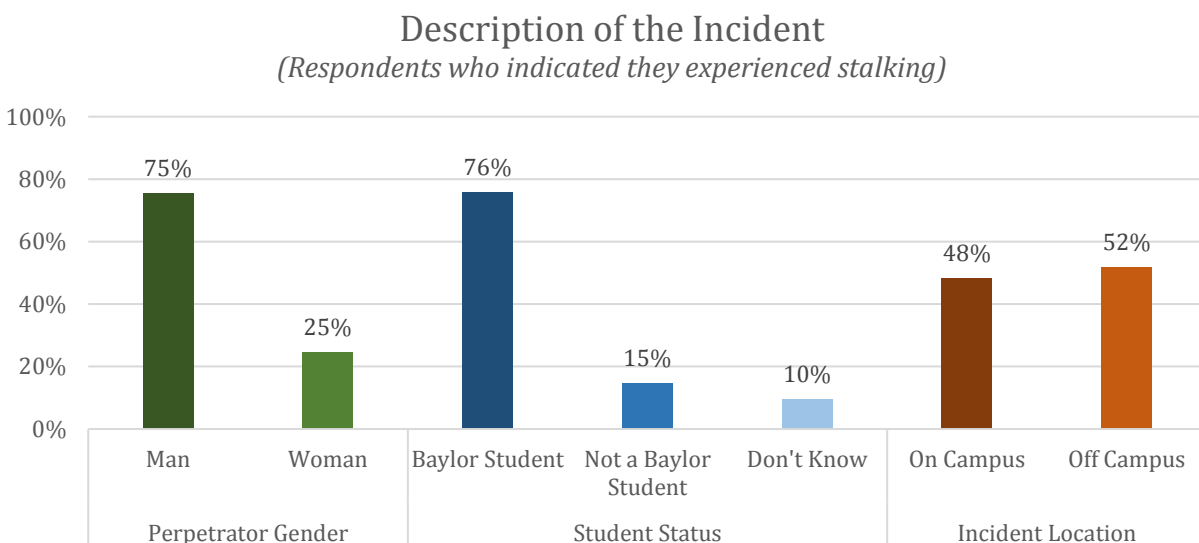
How many times have one or more people done the following things to you since you enrolled at Baylor University?	None		1-2		3-5		5-8		More than 8	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Watched or followed you from a distance, or spied on you with a listening device, camera, or GPS?	3210	93.3%	168	4.9%	37	1.1%	11	0.3%	15	0.4%
Approached you or showed up in places, such as your home, workplace, or school when you didn't want them to be there?	3105	90.4%	249	7.3%	47	1.4%	13	0.4%	19	0.5%
Left strange or potentially threatening items for you to find?	3384	98.4%	40	1.2%	9	0.3%	4	0.1%	2	0.0%
Sneaked into your home or car and did things to you to scare you by letting you know they had been there?	3383	98.5%	38	1.1%	7	0.2%	2	0.1%	4	0.1%
Left you unwanted messages (including text or voice messages)?	2976	86.9%	290	8.5%	88	2.6%	21	0.6%	51	1.5%
Made unwanted phone calls to you (including hang up calls)?	3157	92.0%	185	5.4%	51	1.5%	10	0.3%	30	0.9%
Sent you unwanted emails, instant messages, or sent messages through social media apps?	2999	87.3%	269	7.8%	96	2.8%	25	0.7%	46	1.4%
Left you cards, letters, flowers, or presents when they knew you didn't want them to?	3368	98.0%	49	1.4%	12	0.3%	4	0.1%	3	0.1%
Made rude or mean comments to you online?	3098	90.4%	207	6.0%	68	2.0%	18	0.5%	35	1.0%
Spread rumors about you online, whether they were true or not?	3223	94.1%	139	4.1%	33	1.0%	15	0.4%	15	0.4%

Stalking: Description of the Incident

Respondents who indicated that any of these behaviors had occurred one or more times answered additional questions related to one particular incident that had the greatest effect on them. Behaviors constituting stalking were classified by the following situations in which a person:

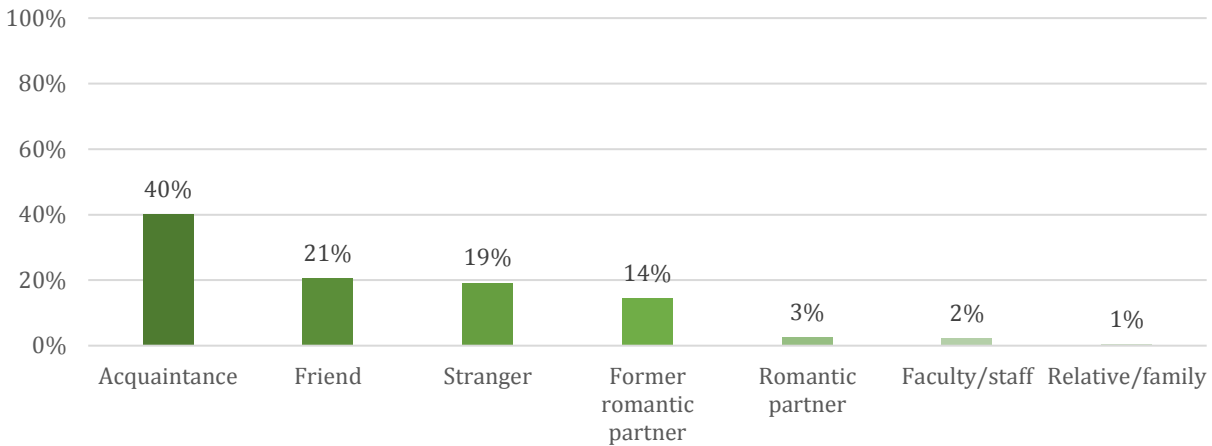
- Watched or followed you from a distance, or spied on you with a listening device, camera, or GPS;
- Approached you or showed up in places, such as your home, workplace, or school when you didn't want them to be there;
- Left strange or potentially threatening items for you to find;
- Sneaked into your home or car and did things to scare you by letting you know they had been there;
- Left you unwanted messages (including text or voice messages);
- Made unwanted phone calls to you (including hang up calls);
- Sent you unwanted emails, instant messages, or sent messages through social media apps;
- Left you cards, letters, flowers, or presents when they knew you didn't want them to;
- Made rude or mean comments to you online; or
- Spread rumors about you online, whether they were true or not.

A majority (75%, n=685) of respondents who indicated they had experienced stalking stated that the perpetrator of the incident that had the greatest effect on them was a *man*, and 76% (n=698) indicated that the perpetrator was a *Baylor student*. Approximately half (48%, n=445) of respondents indicated that the stalking incident occurred *on campus* and the remaining 52% (n=476) indicated that the incident occurred *off campus*.



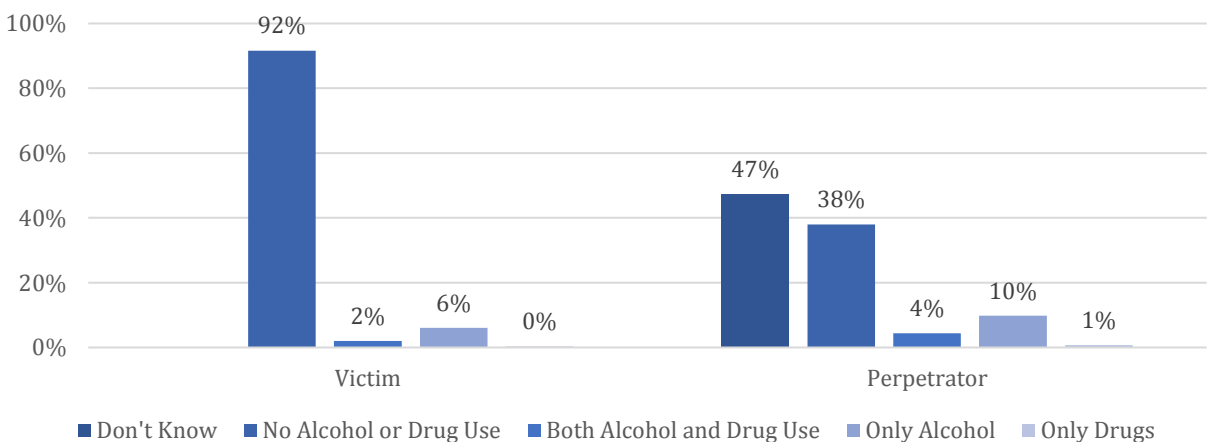
Forty percent (n=370) of respondents who indicated they had experienced stalking said that the incident that had the greatest effect on them was committed by an *acquaintance*, while another 21% (n=190) indicated that the perpetrator was a *friend*. Nineteen percent (n=177) indicated that the perpetrator was a *stranger*, and 14% (n=133) indicated that the perpetrator was a *former romantic partner*.

Relationship to Perpetrator
(Respondents who indicated they experienced stalking)



Respondents who indicated they had experienced stalking were asked about their and the perpetrator’s alcohol and drug use at the time of the incident. Most (92%, n=840) respondents reported that they *had not been using alcohol or drugs* at the time of the stalking incident, while six percent (n=56) indicated that they *had been using alcohol*. Thirty-eight percent (n=348) of respondents said the perpetrator *had not been using alcohol or drugs*, while ten percent (n=89) said the perpetrator *had been using alcohol*.

Alcohol/Drug Use at Time of Incident
(Respondents who indicated they experienced stalking)



Dating Violence

Respondents were asked to consider situations with any hook-up, boyfriend, girlfriend, husband, or wife they have had, including exes, regardless of the length of the relationship since they had enrolled at Baylor University. Not including horseplay or joking around, five percent (n=177) of respondents indicated that someone *pushed, grabbed, or shook them* once or twice, and one percent (n=28) indicated that this occurred sometimes.

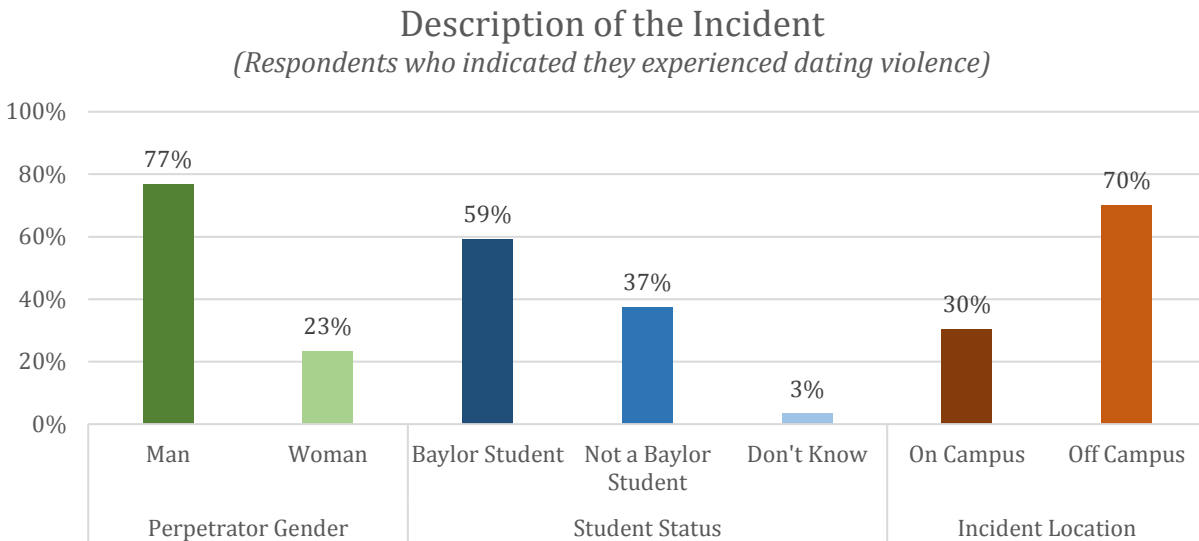
Not including horseplay or joking around, the person:	Never		Once or Twice		Sometimes		Often		Many Times	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Threatened to hurt me and I thought I might really get hurt.	3178	95.9%	100	3.0%	21	0.6%	6	0.2%	9	0.3%
Pushed, grabbed, or shook me.	3091	93.3%	177	5.3%	28	0.9%	6	0.2%	10	0.3%
Hit me.	3184	96.4%	89	2.7%	20	0.6%	6	0.2%	5	0.1%
Beat me up.	3293	99.4%	11	0.3%	3	0.1%	3	0.1%	2	0.1%
Stole or destroyed my property.	3218	97.2%	67	2.0%	14	0.4%	7	0.2%	5	0.2%
Can scare me without laying a hand on me.	3055	92.3%	145	4.4%	55	1.7%	26	0.8%	30	0.9%

Dating Violence: Description of the Incident

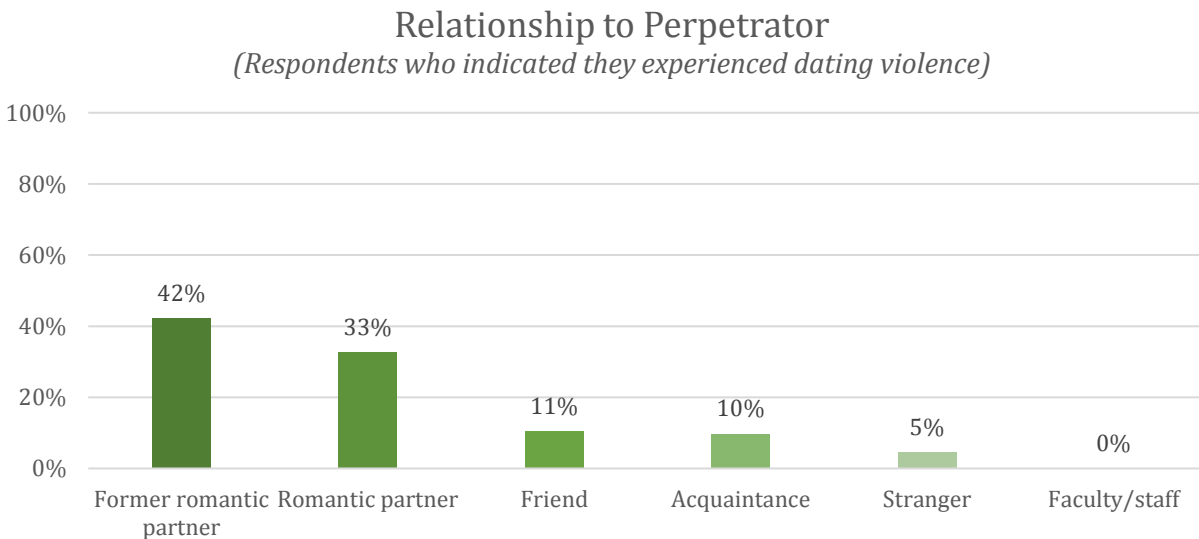
Respondents who indicated that any of these behaviors had occurred one or more times answered additional questions related to one particular incident that had the greatest effect on them. Behaviors constituting dating violence include situations in which a boyfriend/girlfriend, husband, wife, or hookup:

- Threatened to hurt you and you thought you might really get hurt;
- Pushed, grabbed, or shook you;
- Hit you;
- Beat you up;
- Stole or destroyed your property; or
- Scared you without laying a hand on you.

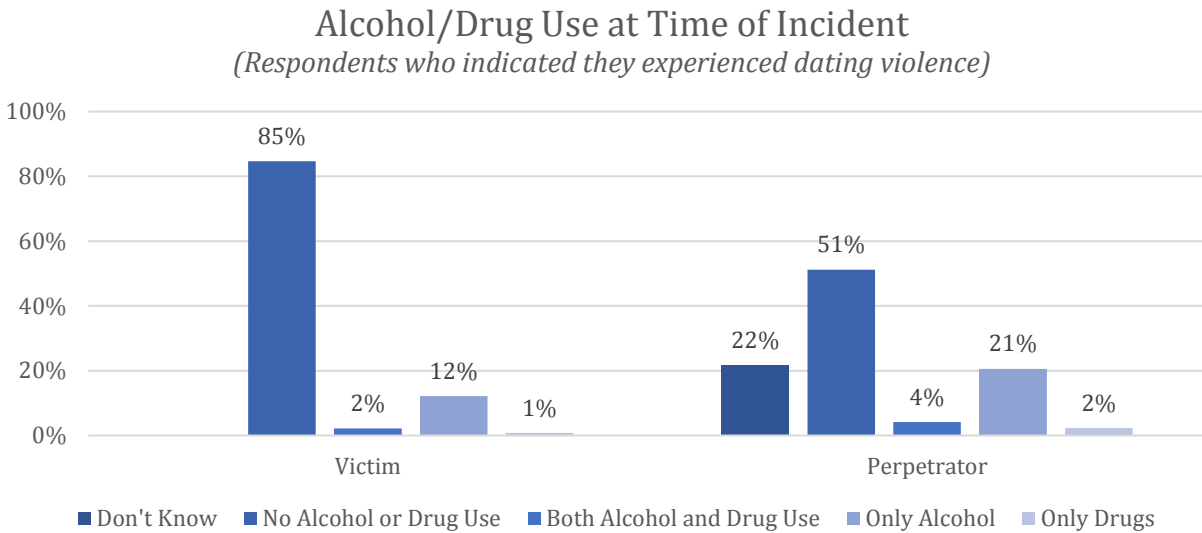
Most (77%, n=298) respondents who indicated they had experienced dating violence stated that the perpetrator of the incident that had the greatest effect on them was a *man*, and over half (59%, n=230) indicated that the perpetrator was a *Baylor student*. A majority (70%, n=270) of respondents also indicated that the dating violence incident occurred *off campus*.



Forty-two percent (n=164) of respondents indicated that the perpetrator was a *former romantic partner*, while another 33% (n=127) indicated that the perpetrator was a *romantic partner*.



A majority (85%, n=329) of respondents who indicated they experienced dating violence stated that they *had not been using alcohol or drugs* at the time of the incident, while 12% (n=47) indicated that they *had been using alcohol*. Approximately half (51%, n=198) of respondents said the perpetrator *had not been using alcohol or drugs*, while 21% (n=79) of respondents said the perpetrator *had been using alcohol* at the time of the dating violence incident.



Sexual Violence

Respondents were asked a series of questions related to sexual violence victimization since enrolling at Baylor University.

	0 times		1 time		2 times		3+ times	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body (lips, breast/chest, crotch, or butt) or removed some of my clothes without my consent (but did not attempt sexual penetration) by:								
Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.	3150	94.0%	90	2.7%	45	1.3%	66	2.0%
Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, or getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.	3092	92.3%	142	4.2%	60	1.8%	55	1.6%
Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.	3066	91.7%	181	5.4%	68	2.0%	29	0.9%
Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.	3290	98.5%	30	0.9%	11	0.3%	10	0.3%
Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.	3197	95.7%	105	3.1%	16	0.5%	22	0.7%

	0 times		1 time		2 times		3+ times	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Even though it didn't happen, someone TRIED to have oral, anal, or vaginal sex with me without my consent by:								
Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.	3141	95.4%	84	2.6%	32	1.0%	36	1.1%
Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, or getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.	3131	94.9%	87	2.6%	41	1.3%	39	1.2%
Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.	3110	94.5%	116	3.5%	32	1.0%	33	1.0%
Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.	3259	99.3%	16	0.5%	3	0.1%	4	0.1%
Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.	3202	97.7%	54	1.7%	7	0.2%	15	0.5%

Someone had oral sex with me or made me perform oral sex on them without my consent by:	0 times		1 time		2 times		3+ times	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.	3205	96.8%	53	1.6%	27	0.8%	26	0.8%
Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, or getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.	3191	96.5%	61	1.8%	23	0.7%	30	0.9%
Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.	3175	96.2%	85	2.6%	20	0.6%	21	0.6%
Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.	3266	99.3%	14	0.4%	2	0.1%	7	0.2%
Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.	3224	98.4%	34	1.0%	9	0.3%	9	0.3%

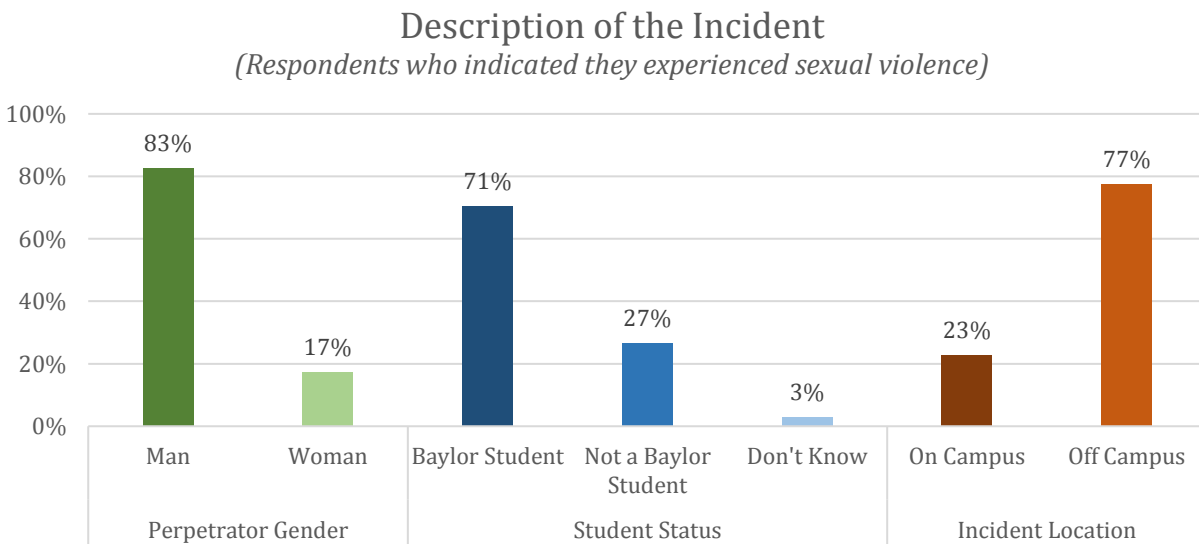
Someone put their penis, fingers, or other objects into my vagina/butt without my consent by:	0 times		1 time		2 times		3+ times	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to.	3198	97.2%	44	1.3%	16	0.5%	31	0.9%
Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, or getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to.	3197	97.4%	43	1.3%	17	0.5%	26	0.8%
Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening.	3158	96.3%	81	2.5%	26	0.8%	13	0.4%
Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me.	3252	99.2%	16	0.5%	3	0.1%	6	0.2%
Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.	3191	97.8%	52	1.6%	8	0.2%	13	0.4%

Sexual Violence Victimization: Description of the Incident

Behaviors constituting sexual violence include situations in which a person fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of your body (lips, breast/chest, crotch, or butt) or removed some of your clothes without your consent (but did not attempt sexual penetration); TRIED to have oral, anal, or vaginal sex with you without your consent; had oral sex with you or made you perform oral sex on them without your consent; or put their penis, fingers, or other objects into your vagina/butt without your consent by:

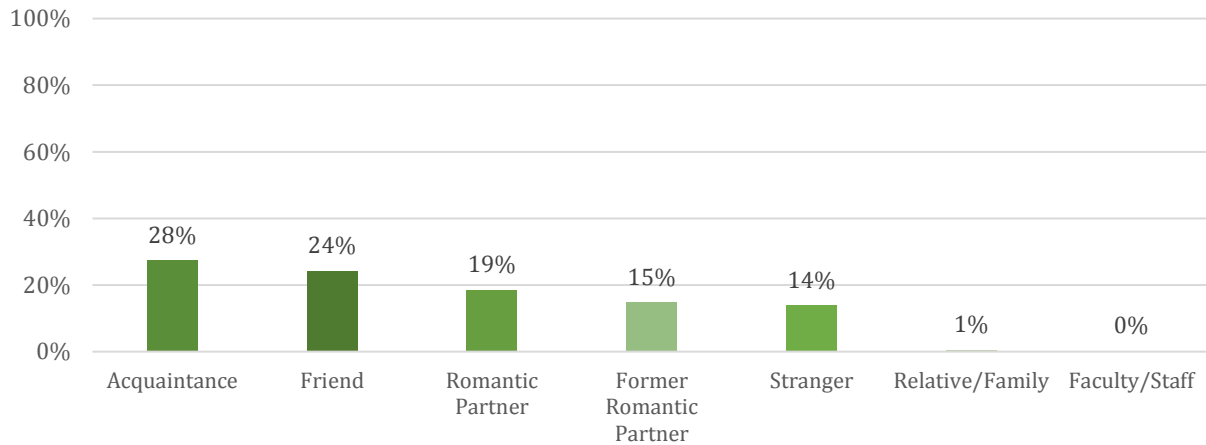
- Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about you, making promises you knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring you after you said you didn't want to;
- Showing displeasure, criticizing your sexuality or attractiveness, or getting angry but not using physical force, after you said you didn't want to;
- Taking advantage of you when you were too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening;
- Threatening to physically harm you or someone close to you; or
- Using force, for example holding you down with their body weight, pinning your arms, or having a weapon.

Respondents who indicated that they experienced sexual violence answered additional questions related to one particular incident that had the greatest effect on them. A majority (83%, n=472) of respondents who indicated they had experienced sexual violence said that the perpetrator of the incident that had the greatest effect on them was a *man*. Seventy-one percent (n=403) of respondents indicated that the perpetrator was a *Baylor student*, and 77% (n=440) of respondents indicated that the incident occurred *off campus*.



Twenty-eight percent (n=157) of respondents who indicated they had experienced sexual violence said that the perpetrator was an *acquaintance*, and 24% (n=138) said that the perpetrator was a *friend*. Another 19% (n=106) indicated that the perpetrator was a *romantic partner*.

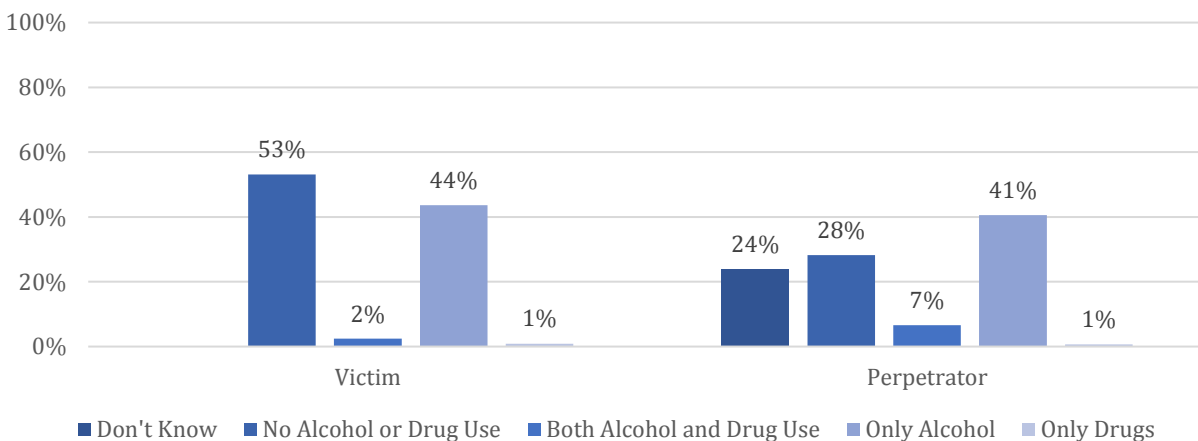
Relationship to Perpetrator
(Respondents who indicated they experienced sexual violence)



Respondents who indicated they had experienced sexual violence were asked about their and the perpetrator’s alcohol and drug use at the time of the incident. Fifty-three percent (n=302) of respondents reported they *had not been using alcohol or drugs* at the time of the incident, while 44% (n=247) indicated that they *had been using alcohol*.

Twenty-four percent (n=136) of respondents *did not know if the perpetrator was using alcohol or drugs* at the time of the sexual violence incident. Twenty-eight percent (n=160) of respondents said the perpetrator *had not been using alcohol or drugs*, while 41% (n=230) of respondents said the perpetrator *had been using alcohol*.

Alcohol/Drug Use at Time of Incident
(Respondents who indicated they experienced sexual violence)



Respondents who indicated they had experienced sexual violence were also asked to consider one specific incident that had the greatest effect on them. Eighty percent (n=457) of respondents indicated that they did not feel *like their life was in danger* during the incident.

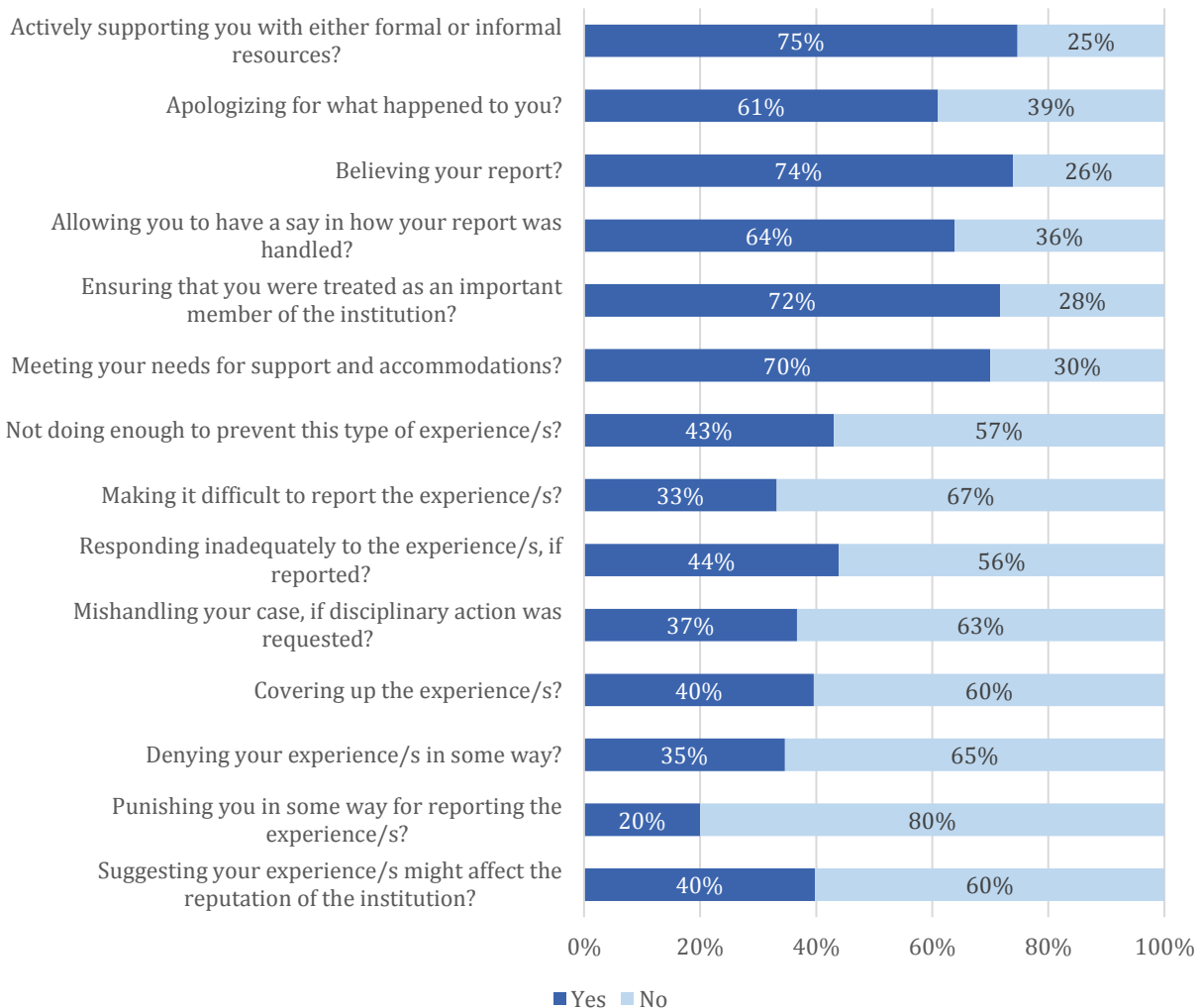
During the incident, to what extent did you feel:	Not at all		Slightly		Somewhat		Very		Extremely	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Scared?	154	27.4%	154	27.4%	123	21.9%	68	12.1%	63	11.2%
Like your life was in danger?	457	79.7%	50	8.7%	32	5.6%	21	3.7%	13	2.3%
Like the other person would hurt you if you didn't go along?	333	58.1%	110	19.2%	49	8.5%	47	8.3%	34	5.9%

Institutional Responses

Respondents who had indicated that they had experienced sexual harassment, stalking, domestic violence, or sexual violence were asked about Baylor’s role in their experiences. Because all situations did not apply to each respondent, responses of “Not Applicable” were removed from the overall item totals. A majority (75%, n=781) of respondents agreed that Baylor University did/would *actively support them with either formal or informal resources*, and 70% (n=651) of respondents agreed that the University did/would *meet their needs for support and accommodations*.

Did (would) Baylor University play a role in your experiences by...

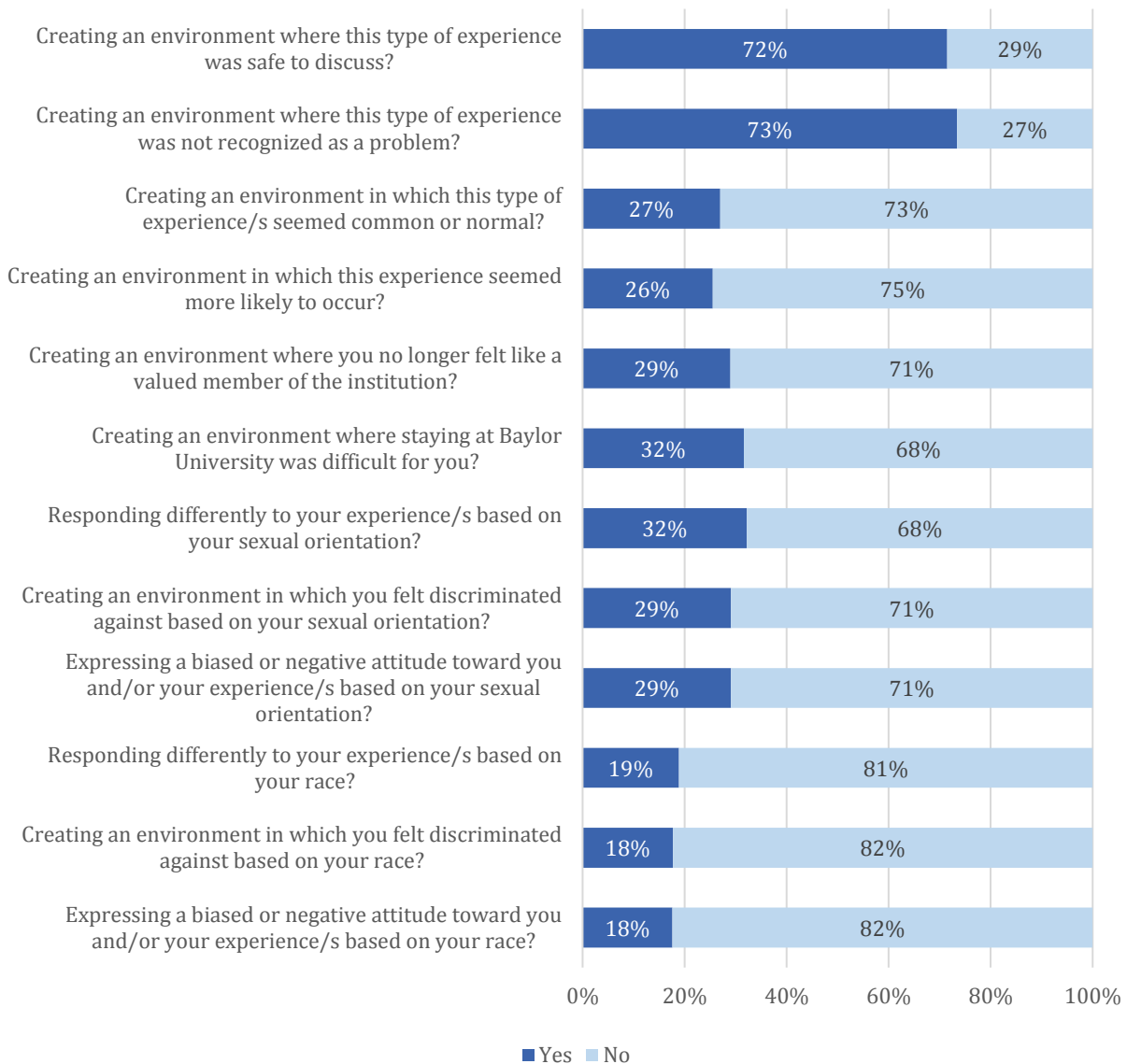
(Respondents who indicated they experienced sexual harassment, stalking, domestic violence, or sexual violence)



When asked how Baylor University did/would play a role in their experiences, 72% (n=768) of respondents who indicated they experienced sexual harassment, stalking, domestic violence, or sexual violence agreed that the University did/would *create an environment where this type of experience was safe to discuss*.

Did (would) Baylor University play a role in your experiences by...

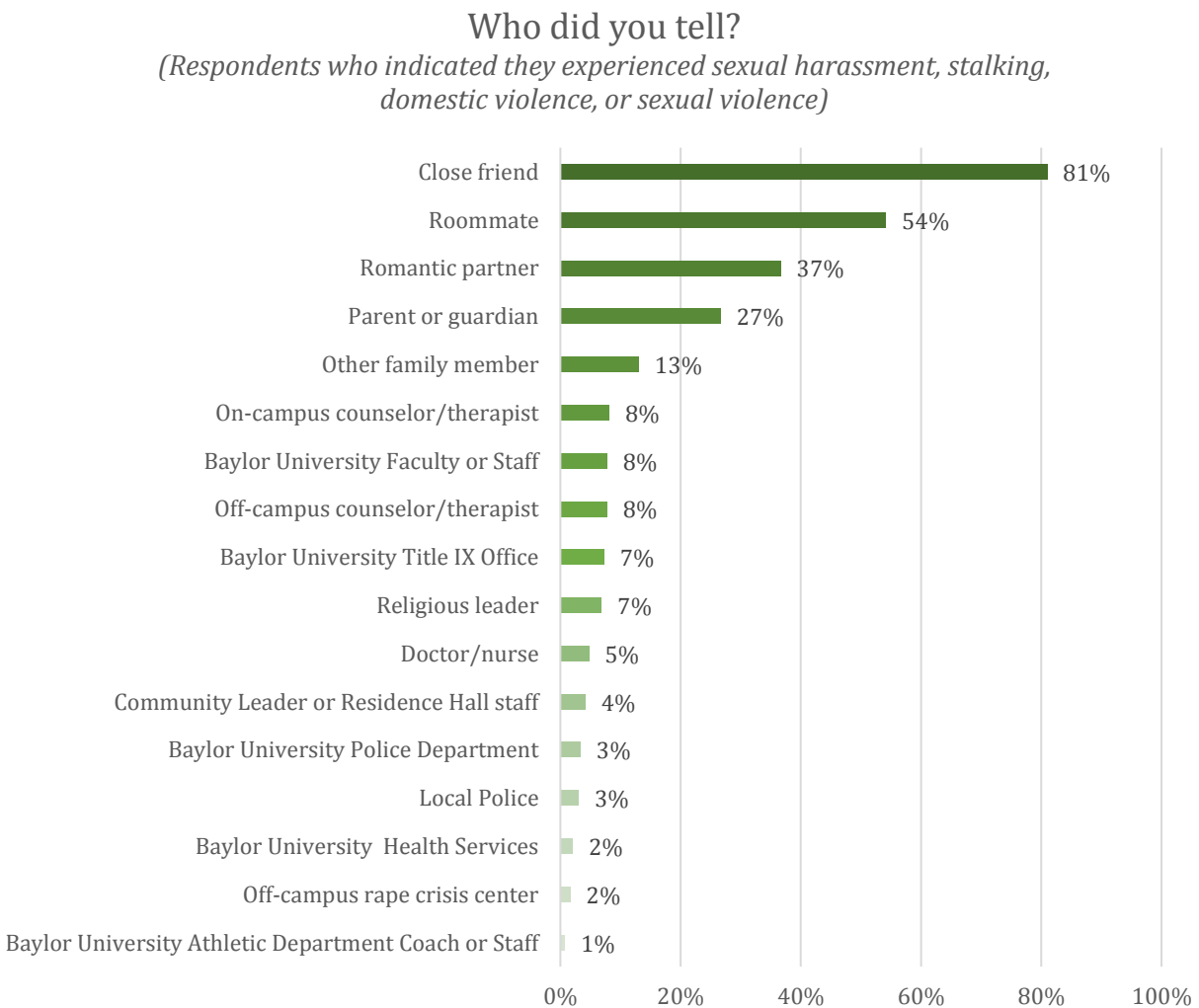
(Respondents who indicated they experienced sexual harassment, stalking, domestic violence, or sexual violence)



Formal Reporting of Victimization

Twenty-eight percent (n=630) of respondents who indicated that they had experienced sexual harassment, stalking, domestic violence, or sexual violence reported having told someone about the incident prior to taking the Baylor University Social Climate Survey.

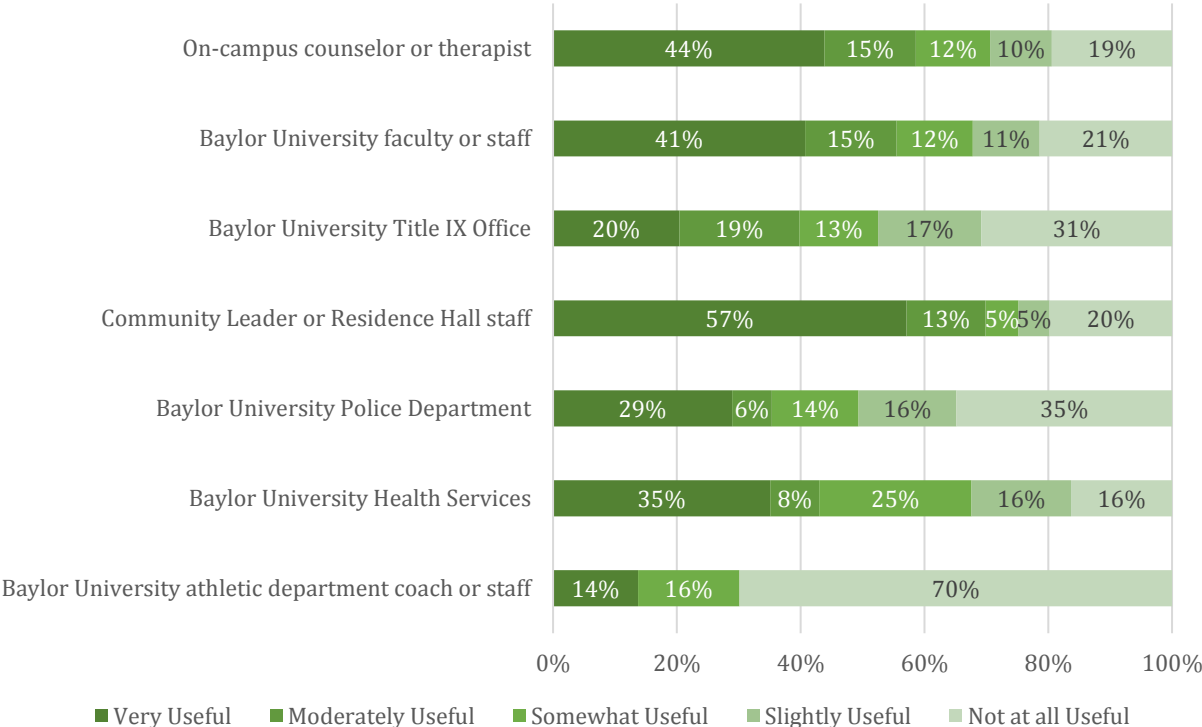
Respondents who indicated that they disclosed the incident to someone prior to taking the Social Climate Survey were asked to indicate anyone who they told. A majority (81%, n=510) of respondents indicated they told a *close friend other than a roommate*, and 54% (n=341) of respondents told a *roommate*. Seven percent (n=46) of respondents told the *Baylor University Title IX Office*, and eight percent (n=49) told *Baylor University faculty or staff*.



Respondents who indicated that they disclosed the incident to someone prior to taking the Social Climate Survey were also asked about the usefulness of various campus resources they had utilized in helping them to deal with the particular incident. Fifty-seven percent (n=15) of respondents who indicated that they told a *Community Leader (CL) or Residence Hall Staff* also indicated that they were *very useful*, and 41% (n=20) of respondents who indicated that they told a *Baylor University faculty or staff* member said that they were *very useful* in helping them to deal with the incident.

How useful were the following in helping you deal with the incident?

(Respondents who indicated they experienced sexual harassment, stalking, domestic violence, or sexual violence)

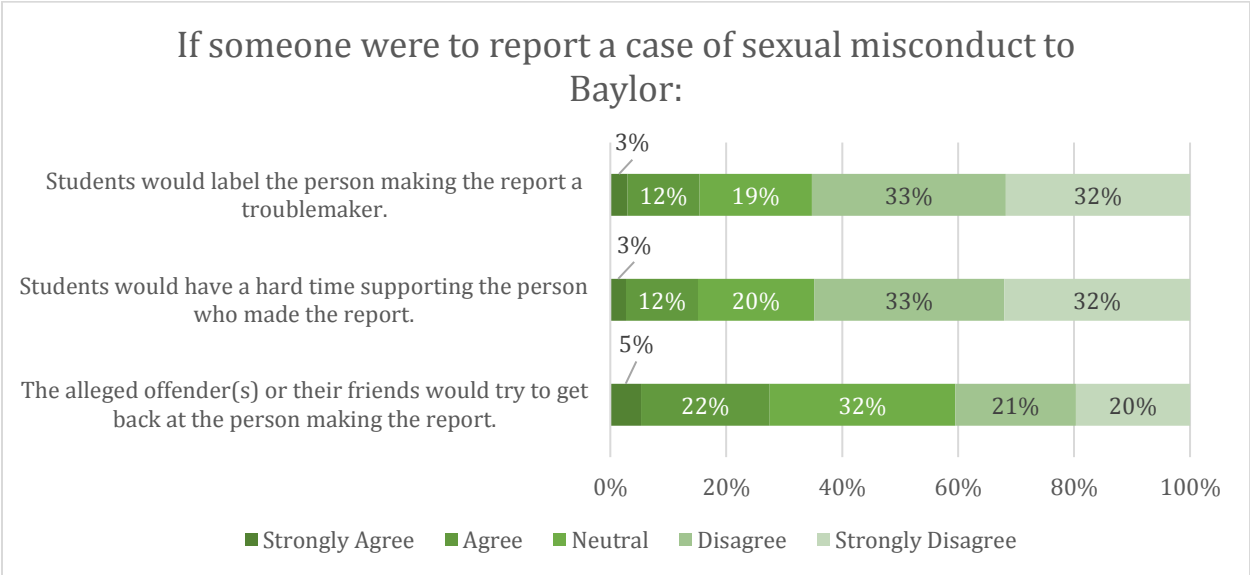


Peer Responses

Respondents were asked how their friends would respond if they were told about experiences of sexual misconduct. Seventy-four percent (n=2331) of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that their friends would *provide information and discuss options*, and 75% (n=2363) strongly agreed or agreed that their friends would *help them get information of any kind about coping with the experience*.

If you experienced sexual misconduct and you told your friends, how would they respond?	Strongly Agree		Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Strongly Disagree	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Tell you that you were irresponsible or not cautious enough.	42	1.3%	294	9.3%	393	12.5%	879	28.0%	1538	48.9%
Reassure you that you are a good person.	1233	39.2%	1469	46.7%	320	10.2%	56	1.8%	68	2.2%
Treat you differently in some way than before you told them that made you uncomfortable.	52	1.7%	355	11.3%	657	20.9%	1008	32.1%	1066	34.0%
Comfort you by telling you that it would be alright or by holding you.	1060	33.7%	1386	44.1%	442	14.1%	138	4.4%	117	3.7%
Tell you that you could have done more to prevent this experience from occurring.	69	2.2%	431	13.7%	581	18.5%	972	31.0%	1087	34.6%
Provide information and discuss options.	858	27.4%	1473	47.0%	531	16.9%	167	5.3%	108	3.4%
Avoid talking to you or spending time with you.	17	0.5%	100	3.2%	366	11.7%	1002	31.9%	1653	52.7%
Treat you as if you were a child or somehow incompetent.	21	0.7%	136	4.3%	363	11.6%	931	29.7%	1689	53.8%
Help you get information of any kind about coping with the experience.	1020	32.5%	1343	42.7%	510	16.2%	150	4.8%	118	3.7%
Make you feel like you didn't know how to take care of yourself.	30	1.0%	136	4.3%	398	12.7%	997	31.8%	1575	50.2%

Respondents were asked how their peers would respond if they were to report a case of sexual misconduct to Baylor. Sixty-five percent (n=2054) of respondents strongly disagreed or disagreed that *students would label the person a troublemaker*, and 41% (n=1274) strongly disagreed or disagreed that *the alleged offender(s) or their friends would try to get back at the person making the report*.



Consent

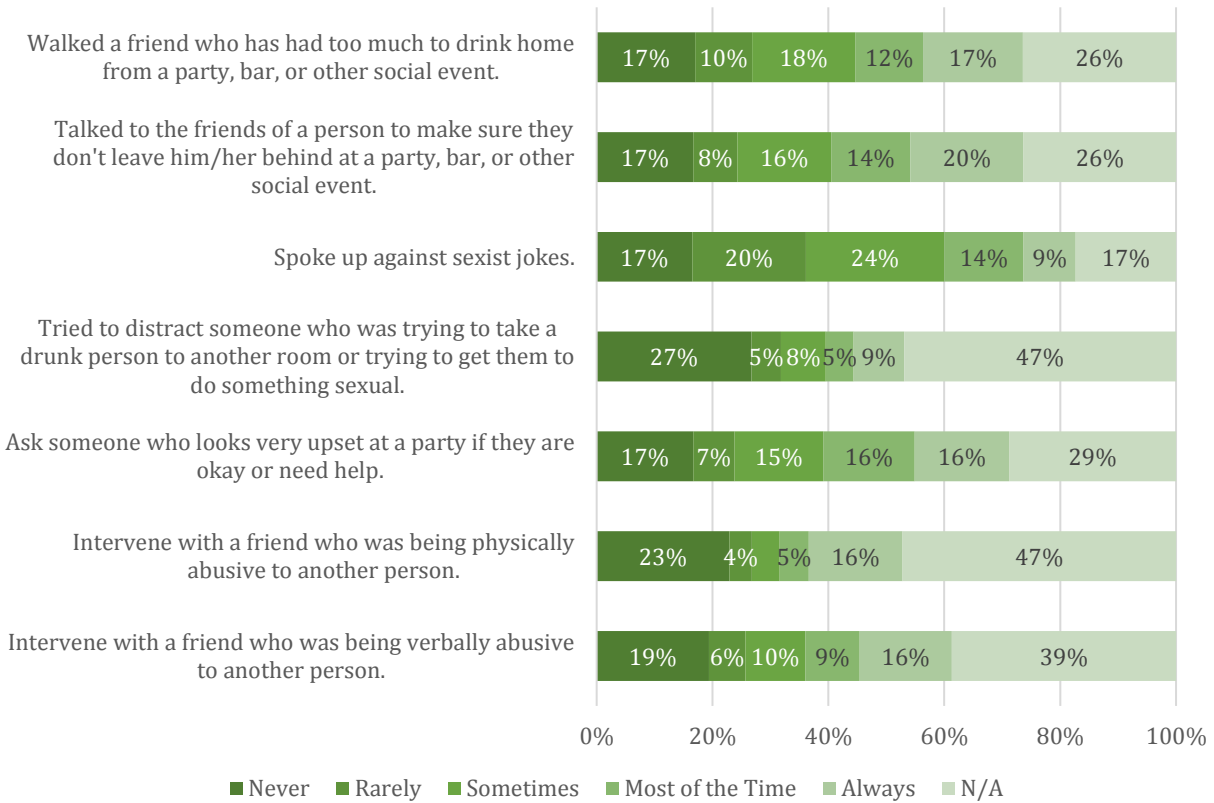
Respondents were asked about their agreement with a series of statements regarding consent. Ninety-three percent (n=2909) of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that *consent must be given at each step in a sexual encounter*. Additionally, 89% (n=2792) of respondents strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement *If a person doesn't physically resist sex, they have given consent*.

	Strongly Agree		Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Strongly Disagree	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Consent must be given at each step in a sexual encounter.	2276	72.7%	633	20.2%	136	4.4%	44	1.4%	42	1.3%
If a person initiates sex, but during foreplay says they no longer want to, the person has not given consent to continue.	2502	79.9%	460	14.7%	76	2.4%	16	0.5%	78	2.5%
If a person doesn't physically resist sex, they have given consent.	44	1.4%	89	2.9%	207	6.6%	706	22.5%	2086	66.6%
Consent for sex one time is consent for future sex.	35	1.1%	18	0.6%	85	2.7%	444	14.2%	2547	81.4%
If you and your sexual partner are both drunk, you don't have to worry about consent.	31	1.0%	31	1.0%	223	7.1%	540	17.2%	2309	73.7%
Mixed signals can sometimes mean consent.	14	0.5%	99	3.2%	258	8.2%	606	19.3%	2156	68.8%
If someone invites you to their place, they are giving consent for sex.	18	0.6%	23	0.7%	105	3.3%	412	13.1%	2577	82.2%

Bystander Intervention

Respondents were asked about their reactions to specific situations that they had encountered at Baylor University. Twenty-nine percent (n=898) of respondents indicated that they *walked a friend who has had too much to drink home from a party bar, or other social event* always or most of the time.

When the following situations arose at Baylor University, how often did you do any of the following?



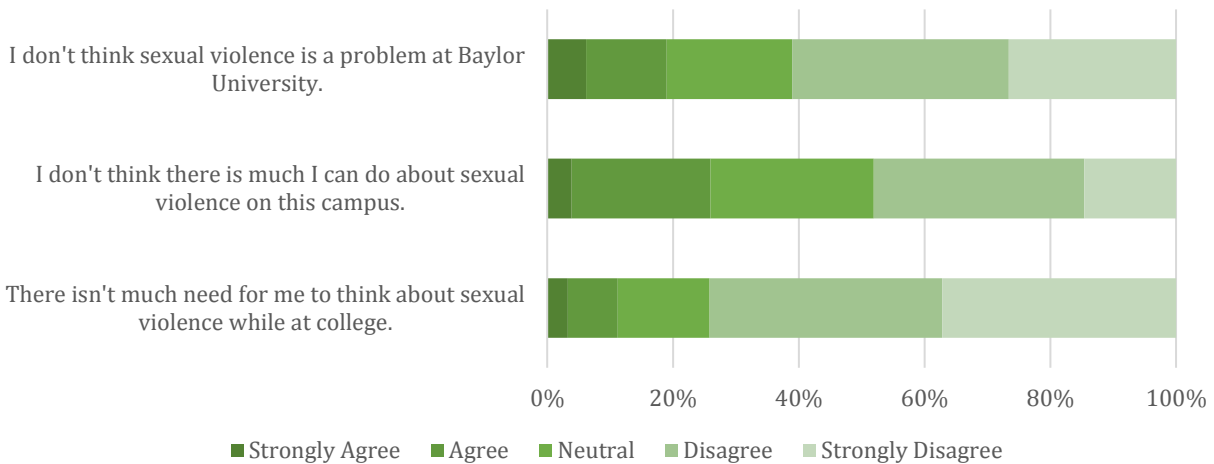
Safety

Sexual Violence Safety

When asked about their perceptions of sexual violence at Baylor University, 61% (n=1900) of respondents strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement *I don't think sexual violence is a problem at Baylor University*.

	Strongly Agree		Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Strongly Disagree	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
I don't think sexual violence is a problem at Baylor University.	194	6.2%	397	12.8%	621	20.0%	1073	34.5%	827	26.6%
I don't think there is much I can do about sexual violence on this campus.	120	3.9%	686	22.1%	809	26.0%	1040	33.5%	455	14.6%
There isn't much need for me to think about sexual violence while at college.	102	3.3%	246	7.9%	453	14.6%	1151	37.0%	1157	37.2%

Sexual Violence Safety



Campus Safety

When asked about feelings of safety on or around campus, 76% (n=2362) of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that they *feel safe from sexual harassment*, and 77% (n=2401) strongly agreed or agreed that they *feel safe from sexual violence*.

On or around this campus....	Strongly Agree		Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Strongly Disagree	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
I feel safe from sexual harassment.	1249	40.1%	1113	35.8%	415	13.3%	237	7.6%	98	3.1%
I feel safe from stalking.	1170	37.7%	1128	36.4%	496	16.0%	219	7.1%	89	2.9%
I feel safe from dating violence.	1366	43.9%	1213	39.0%	351	11.3%	122	3.9%	58	1.9%
I feel safe from sexual violence.	1285	41.4%	1116	36.0%	373	12.0%	234	7.5%	94	3.0%

