

A report on the 2019 Baylor University
Social Climate Survey findings
regarding issues of harassment,
stalking, dating violence, sexual
violence, and overall campus climate.

2019 Social Climate Survey Findings

Baylor University



Baylor University

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Introduction



Baylor University

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 Baylor Social Climate Survey was first administered in Spring 2017. In order to maintain consistency and allow for trend comparisons, the survey was not altered for the Fall 2019 administration.

The survey was launched on October 15, 2019 and closed on November 25, 2019. Respondents who completed the survey before October 29, 2019 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=21). Additionally, respondents who accessed the survey but did not answer any questions (n=427) 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 17,689 Baylor undergraduate and graduate students. A total of 3,502 respondents were included in the final report for a response rate of 19.8%. 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, 80% 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 compared to responses in 2017, a greater proportion of respondents in 2019 indicated that Baylor would be likely to react positively to a report of sexual misconduct. Additionally, a greater proportion of respondents in 2019 indicated agreement with knowledge of resources on campus as compared to those in 2017. Overall, 74% of respondents in 2019 indicated they *know where to go to make a report of sexual misconduct*.

Peer Responses and Consent

When asked how their peers would respond if they were to report a case of sexual misconduct to Baylor, 31% of respondents in 2019 agreed that *the alleged offender(s) or their friends would try to get back at the person making the report*.

Perceptions related to consent were similar between 2017 and 2019. In 2019, 93% of respondents in 2019 agreed that *consent must be given at each step in a sexual encounter*, whereas four percent of respondents disagreed.

Bystander Intervention and Campus Safety

When compared to responses in 2017, a lesser proportion of respondents in 2019 indicated they always or most of the time intervened with various situations that they encountered. Additionally, a slightly greater proportion of respondents in 2019 agreed that they *do not think sexual violence is a problem at Baylor University*. A majority of respondents in 2019 agreed that they felt safe from sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, and sexual violence, although these proportions decreased slightly from responses in 2017.

Sexual Harassment

Overall prevalence of sexual harassment by faculty/staff increased slightly from 33% in 2017 to 35% in 2019. Thirty-three percent of all respondents indicated they experienced *sexist gender harassment* and two percent indicated they experienced *sexual coercion* by faculty/staff. Most (83%) of respondents in 2019 who experienced sexual harassment by faculty/staff indicated that the incident that had the greatest effect on them was perpetrated by a *man* and 85% indicated that the incident occurred *on campus*. Three percent of respondents in 2019 who indicated they experienced sexual harassment by faculty/staff reported the person.

Overall prevalence of sexual harassment by a student decreased slightly from 45% in 2017 to 43% in 2019. Thirty-nine percent of all respondents indicated they experienced *sexist gender harassment* and 15% indicated they experienced *electronic sexual harassment* by a student. Most (83%) of respondents in 2019 who experienced sexual harassment by a student indicated that the incident that had the greatest effect on them was perpetrated by a *man* and 63% indicated that the incident occurred *on campus*. Three percent of respondents in 2019 who indicated they experienced sexual harassment by a student reported the person.

Stalking

Prevalence of stalking increased slightly from 21% in 2017 to 22% in 2019. Most (74%) of respondents in 2019 who experienced stalking indicated that the incident that had the greatest effect on them was perpetrated by a *man* and half (50%) indicated that the incident occurred *on*

campus. When asked about their relationship to the perpetrator, 36% of respondents in 2019 who experienced stalking indicated that the perpetrator was an *acquaintance*.

Dating Violence

Prevalence of dating violence was 9% in both 2017 and 2019. Most (73%) of respondents in 2019 who experienced dating violence indicated that the incident that had the greatest effect on them was perpetrated by a *man* and 73% indicated that the incident occurred *off campus*. When asked about their relationship to the perpetrator, 46% of respondents in 2019 who experienced dating violence indicated that the perpetrator was a *former romantic partner* and 33% indicated that the perpetrator was a *romantic partner*.

Sexual Violence

Overall prevalence of sexual violence was 14% in both 2017 and 2019. Six percent of respondents in 2019 indicated they experienced *sexual assault*, five percent indicated they experienced *coercion*, and 11% indicated they experienced *sexual contact*. Most (82%) of respondents in 2019 who experienced sexual violence indicated that the incident that had the greatest effect on them was perpetrated by a *man* and 78% indicated that the incident occurred *off campus*. When asked about their relationship to the perpetrator, 22% of respondents in 2019 who experienced sexual violence indicated that the perpetrator was a *friend* and 20% indicated that the perpetrator was a *romantic partner*.

Alcohol and drug use at the time of the sexual violence incident for both the perpetrator and the victim decreased from 2017 to 2019. Nine percent of respondents in 2019 who experienced sexual violence indicated they felt like their *life was in danger* during the incident.

Institutional Responses and Formal Reporting

Respondents who had indicated that they had experienced sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or sexual violence were asked about Baylor's role in their experiences. The proportion of respondents who agreed that Baylor did or would play a positive role in their experiences increased from 2017 to 2019 while the proportion of respondents who agreed that Baylor did or would play a negative role decreased.

When asked if Baylor would respond differently based upon sexual orientation, a greater proportion of respondents who were not heterosexual agreed that Baylor would respond differently to their experiences based on their sexual orientation as compared to those who indicated they were heterosexual. Additionally, a greater proportion of respondents who were minorities agreed that Baylor would respond differently to their experiences based on their race as compared to those who indicated they were non-minorities.

The proportion of respondents who indicated that they had experienced sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or sexual violence and who reported having told someone about the incident prior to taking the Baylor University Social Climate Survey increased from 28% in 2017 to 32% in 2019. The proportion of respondents who reported their experience to an *on-campus therapist*, *Baylor University faculty or staff*, or the *Baylor University Title IX Office* increased slightly from 2017 to 2019.

Findings



Baylor University

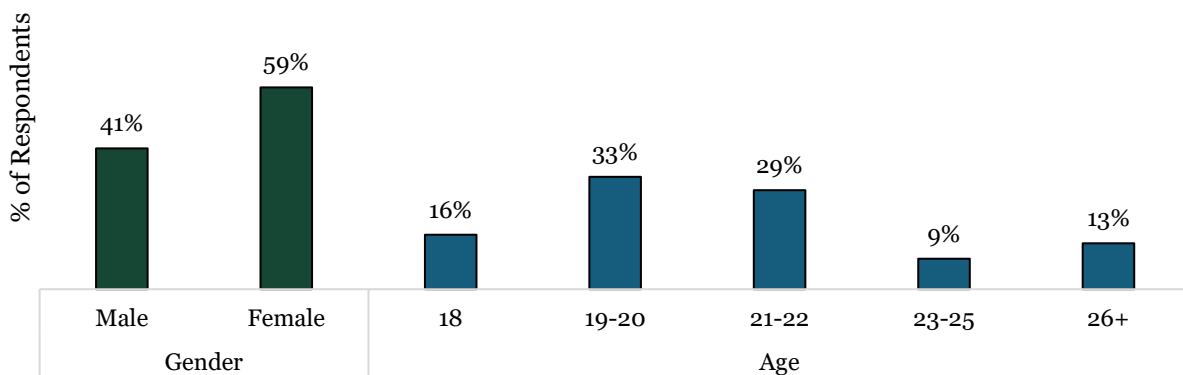
Demographics

Several demographic items were presented to respondents at the end of the survey. Because the items were not required, some respondents did not answer every item. Results are reported for those who responded to each demographic item.

Fifty-nine percent of respondents who indicated their gender were female, and the remaining 41% were male. One-third (33%) of respondents who indicated their age were 19-22 years old, while an additional 16 percent were 18 years old, and the remaining 51% were 23 or older.

Respondent Gender and Age

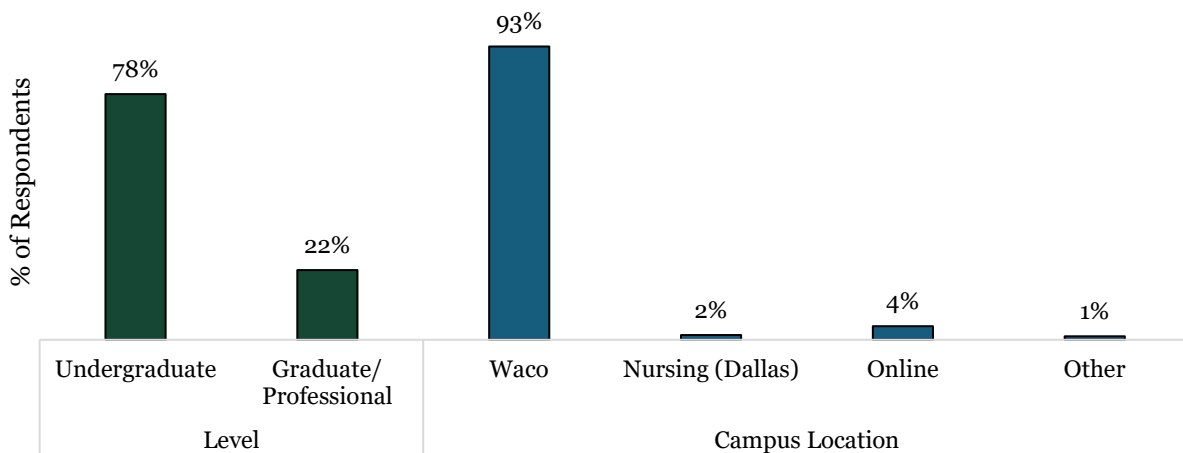
2019 Respondents who answered demographic items



Seventy-eight percent of respondents who indicated their year in school were undergraduate students and the remaining 22% were graduate or professional students. A majority (93%) of respondents were affiliated with the Waco campus, while two percent were located at the Nursing Dallas location and another four percent were online students.

Respondent Level and Campus Location

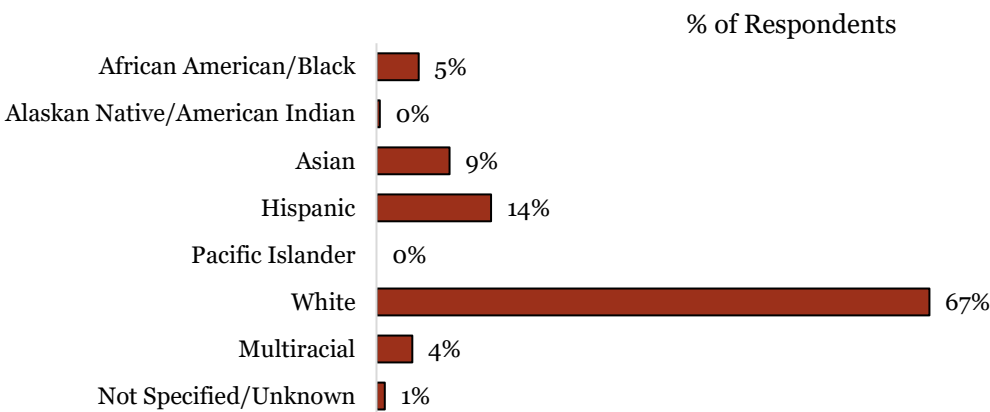
2019 Respondents who answered demographic items



A majority (67%) of respondents who indicated their race/ethnicity were American White/Caucasian, another 14% were Hispanic/Latino/a, and nine percent were Asian/Asian American. Five percent indicated that they were Black/African, and the remaining five percent were another race/ethnicity.

Respondent Race/Ethnicity

2019 Respondents who answered demographic items



When asked about their sexual orientation, 88% of those who responded indicated that they were heterosexual, and the remaining 12% indicated another sexual orientation.

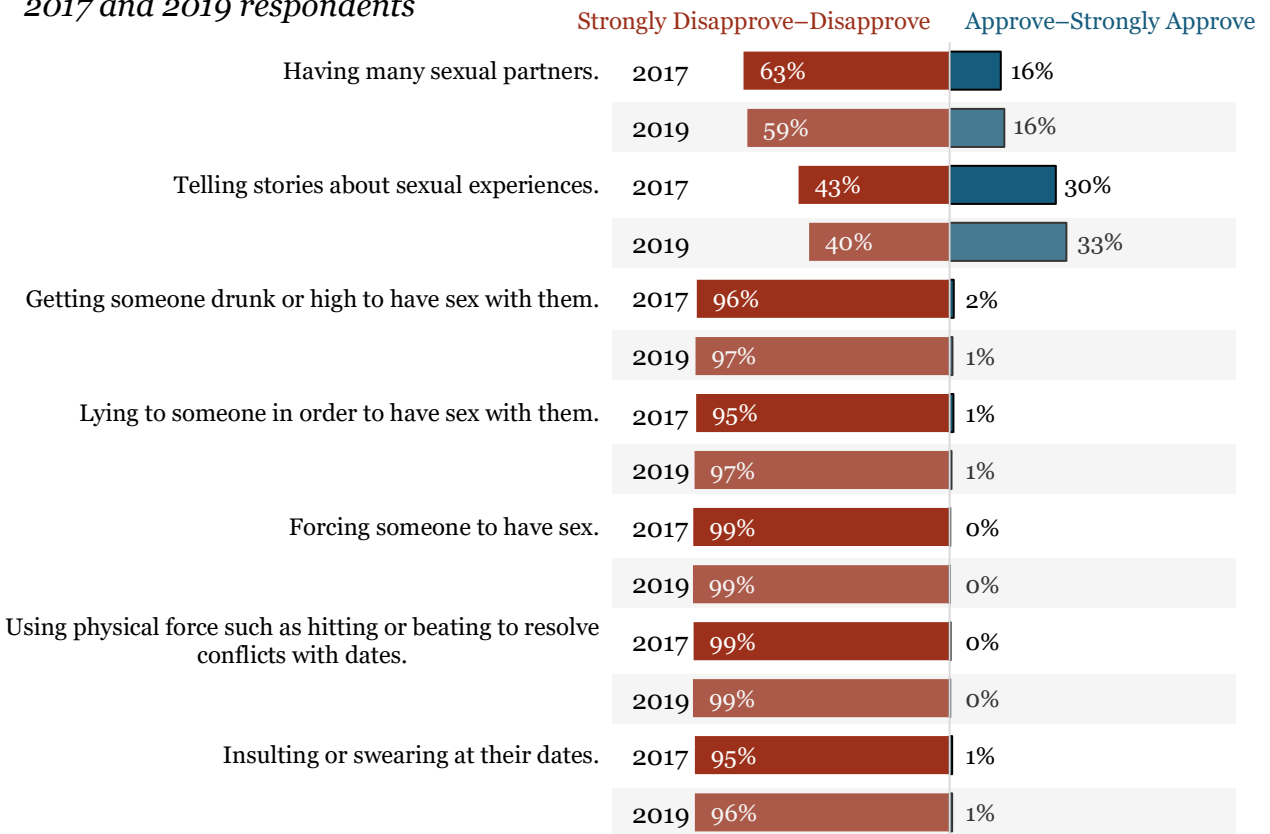
Ninety-five percent of respondents who indicated their international status were dating (non-international) students, while the remaining five percent were international. Over half (67%) of respondents who indicated their housing lived off-campus, 31% lived on-campus, and the remaining two percent lived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

Respondents were asked to indicate any activities in which they participated. Thirteen percent of respondents indicated that they participated in a fraternity or sorority (including pledge membership), 28% participated in an Honor Society, and 18% participated in intramural athletics. Two percent of survey respondents indicated that they participated in intercollegiate athletics.

Peer Norms

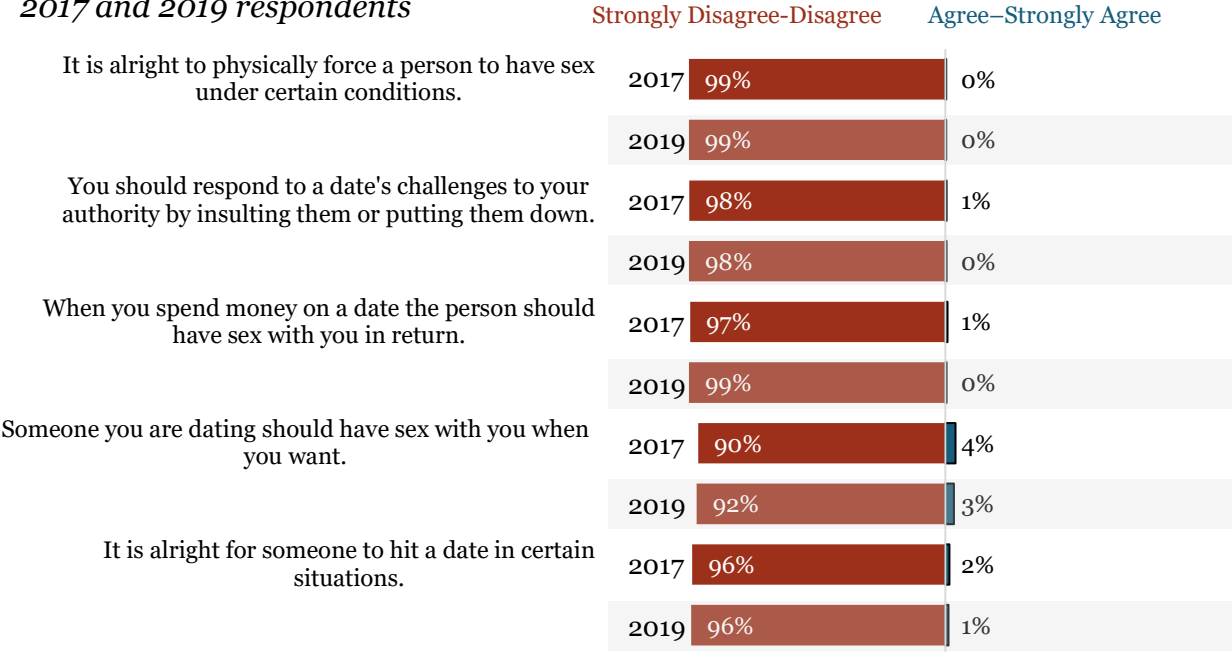
Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding peer approval of specific situations. Most respondents indicated that their friends would *strongly disapprove* or *disapprove* of most situations related to sexual violence. Response patterns were similar from 2017 to 2019 for the situations provided.

To what extent would your friends approve of:
2017 and 2019 respondents



Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding peer responses to specific situations. A majority of respondents indicated their friends would strongly disagree or disagree with the situations presented. Response patterns were similar between 2017 and 2019 respondents for the situations provided.

**My friends tell me that:
2017 and 2019 respondents**



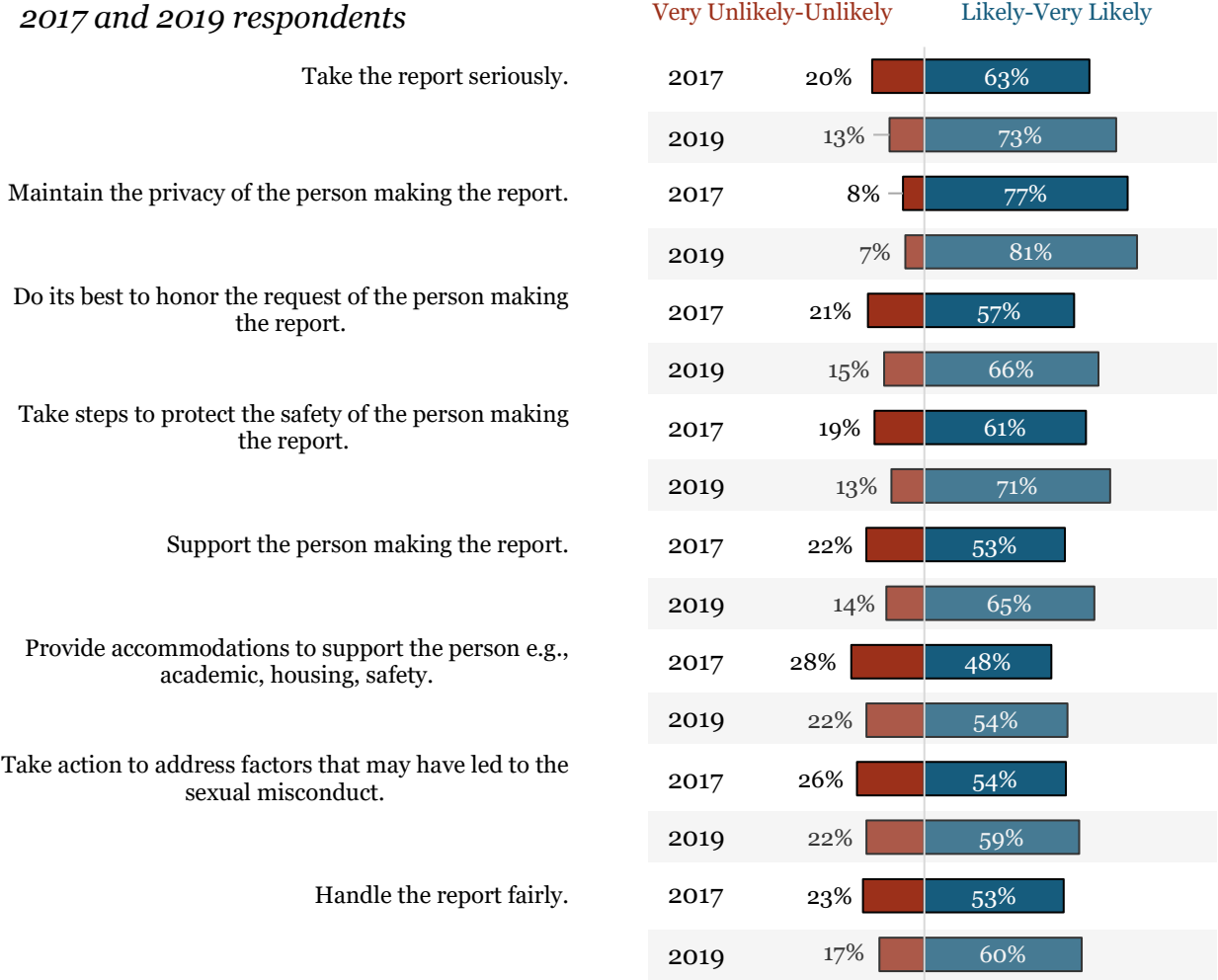
Perceptions of Campus Climate

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 misconduct¹ in a series of situations. When compared to responses in 2017, a greater proportion of respondents in 2019 indicated that Baylor would be *likely* or *very likely* to react positively to a report of sexual misconduct based on the situations provided.

If a student reported an incident of sexual misconduct, the institution would:

2017 and 2019 respondents

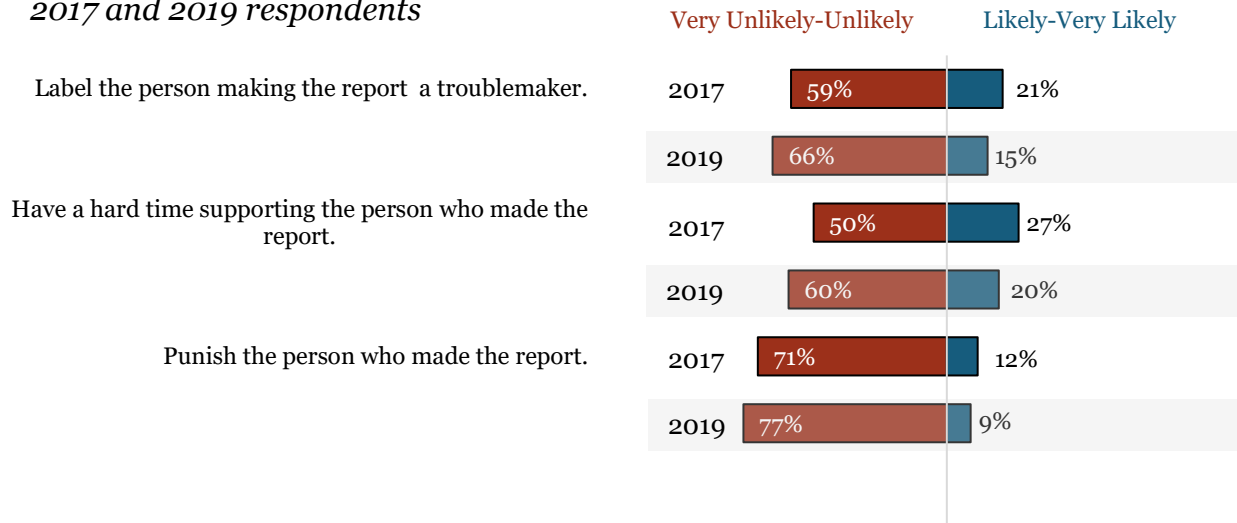


¹ Sexual misconduct was defined as: physical contact or other non-physical conduct of a sexual nature in the absence of clear, knowing and voluntary consent. Examples include sexual or gender-based harassment, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, stalking, and intimate partner violence.

When compared to responses in 2017, a lesser proportion of respondents in 2019 indicated that Baylor would be *likely* or *very likely* to react negatively to a report of sexual misconduct based on the situations provided.

If a student reported an incident of sexual misconduct, the institution would:

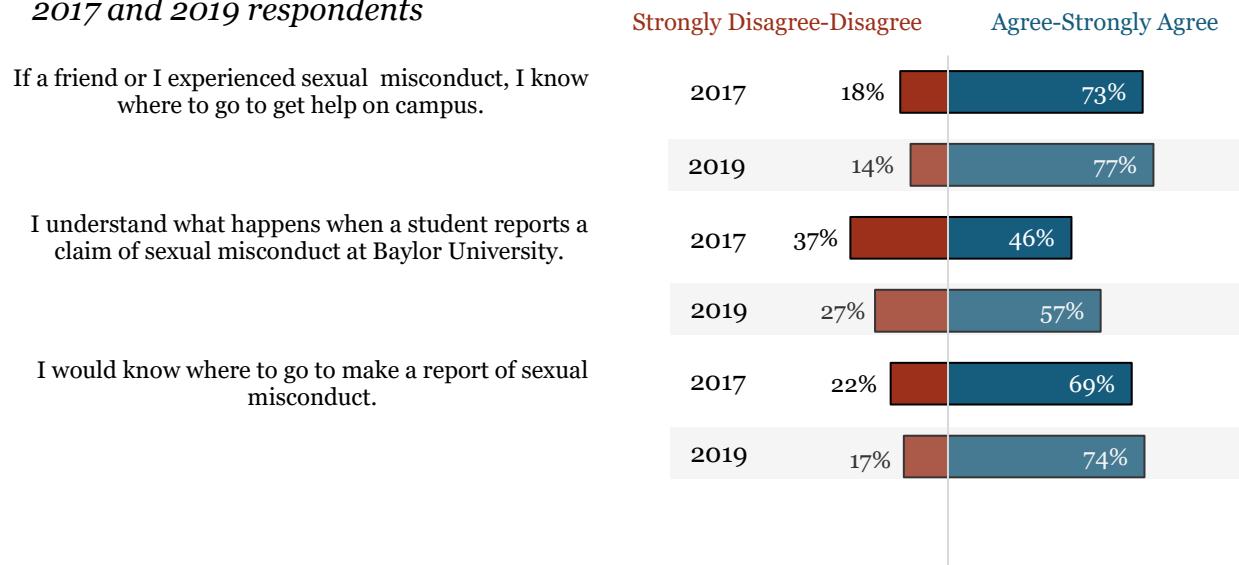
2017 and 2019 respondents



Knowledge of Campus Resources

Respondents were asked their level of agreement with various statements about their knowledge of campus resources with regard to experiences of sexual misconduct. When compared to responses in 2017, a greater proportion of respondents in 2019 indicated agreement with knowledge of resources on campus.

Knowledge of resources 2017 and 2019 respondents

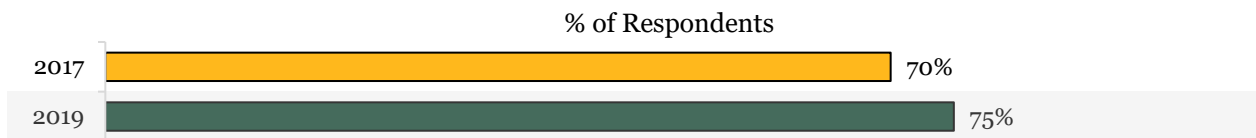


Training Regarding Sexual Misconduct

The proportion of respondents who indicated they had received information or education about sexual misconduct before coming to Baylor University increased from 70% in 2017 to 75% in 2019.

Before coming to Baylor University, had you received any information or education (that did not come from Baylor) about sexual misconduct?

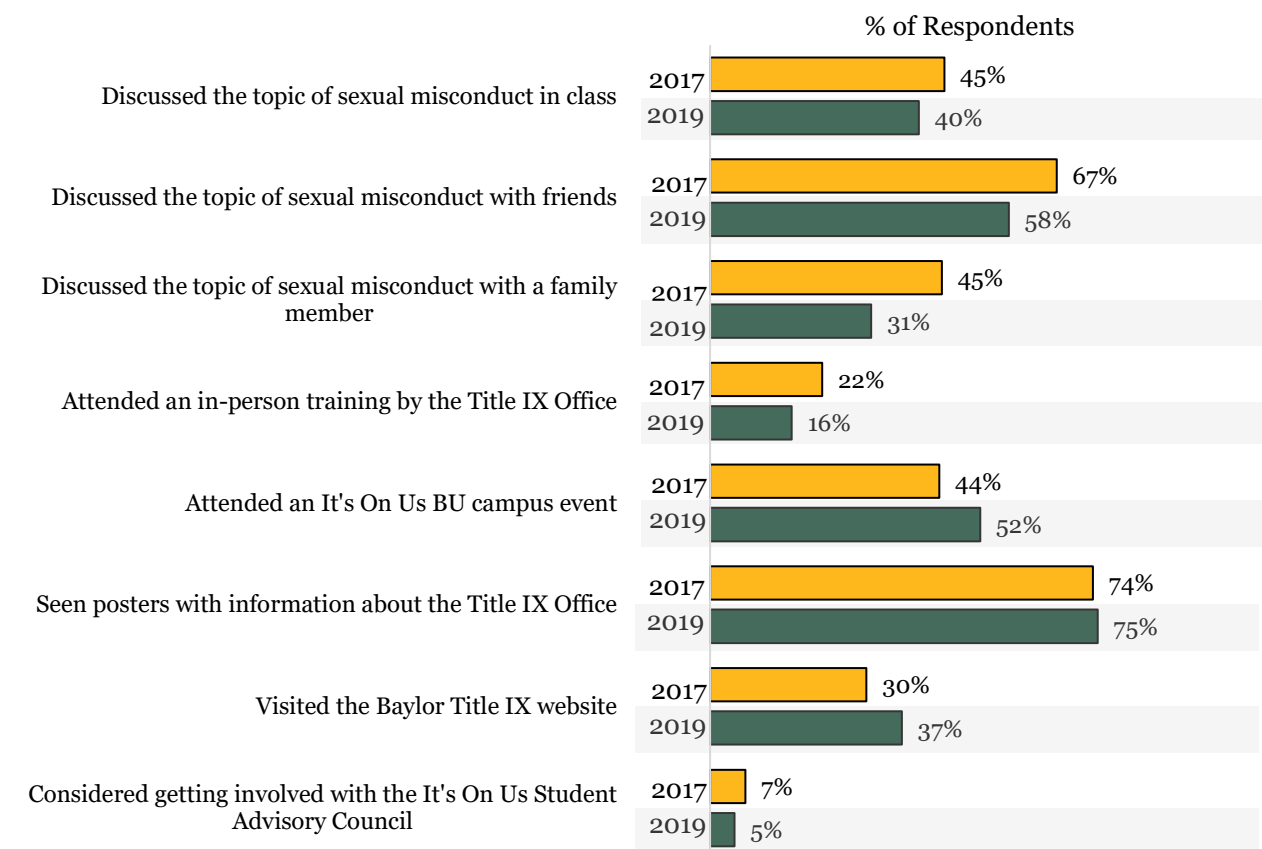
2017 and 2019 respondents



Since coming to Baylor, 75% of respondents indicated they had seen posters with information about the Title IX Office and 52% had attended an *It's on Us BU* campus event.

Since coming to Baylor, which of the following have you done?

2017 and 2019 respondents

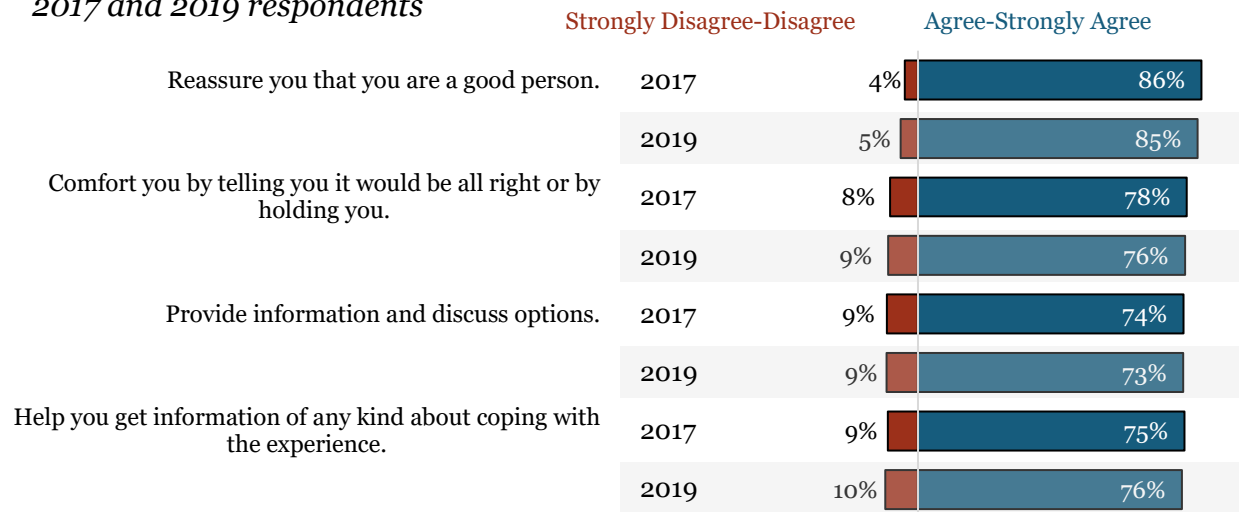


Peer Responses

Respondents were asked how their friends would respond if they were told about experiences of sexual misconduct. Response patterns were similar between 2017 and 2019 respondents, as a majority of respondents *strongly agreed* or *agreed* that their friends would react positively to the situations provided.

If you experienced sexual misconduct and you told your friends, how would they respond?

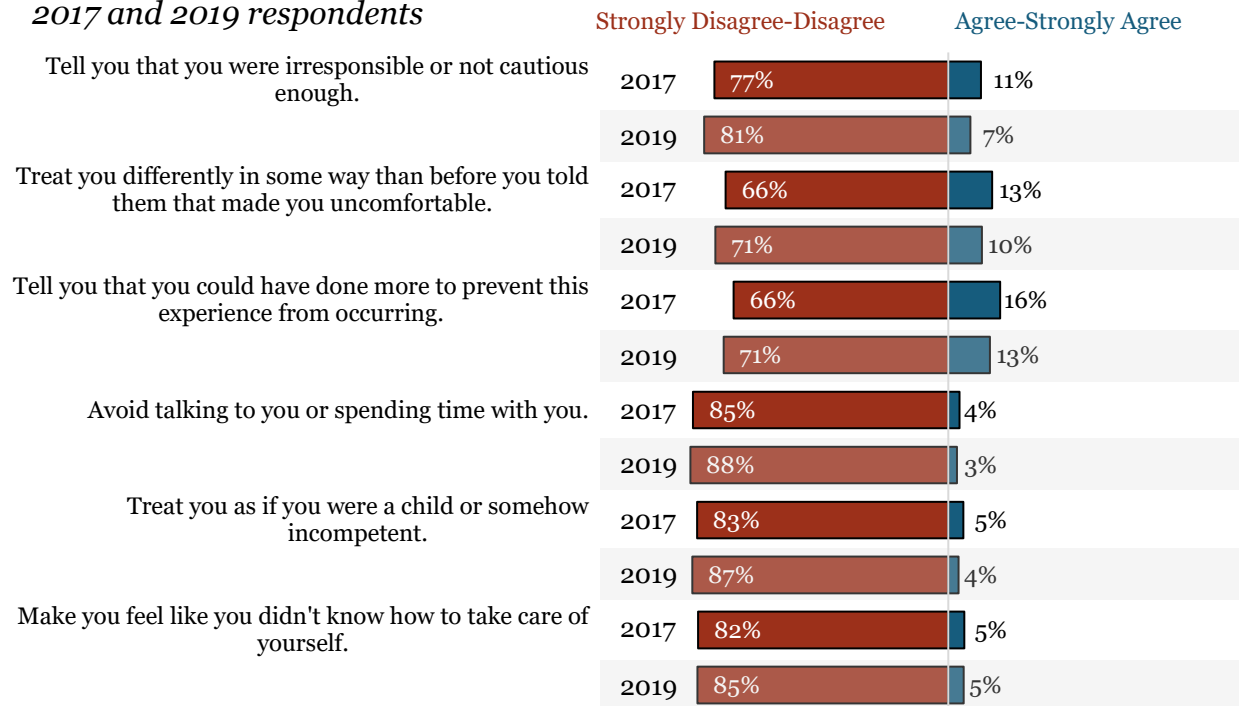
2017 and 2019 respondents



When asked how their friends would respond if they were told about experiences of sexual misconduct, a majority of respondents in 2017 and 2019 *strongly disagreed* or *disagreed* that their friends would react negatively to the situations provided.

If you experienced sexual misconduct and you told your friends, how would they respond?

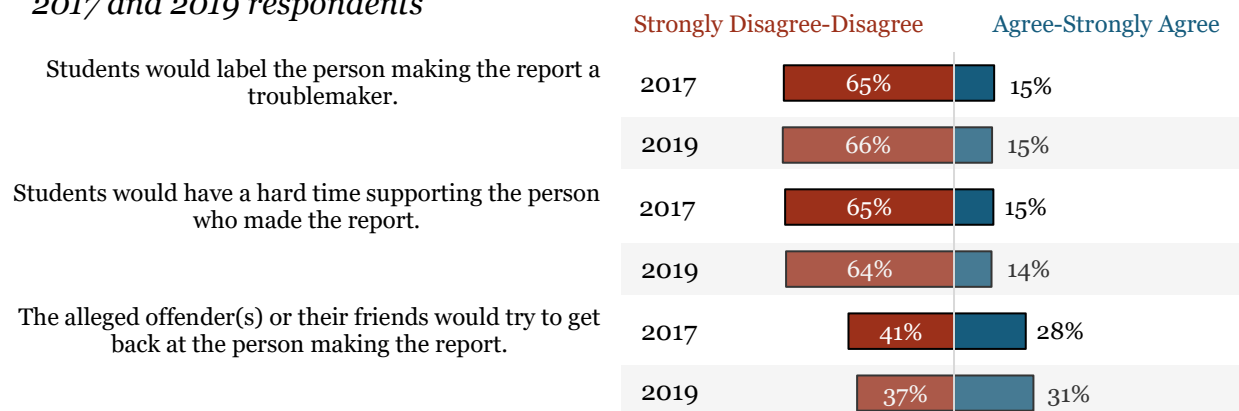
2017 and 2019 respondents



Respondents were asked how their peers would respond if they were to report a case of sexual misconduct to Baylor. When compared to responses from 2017, respondents in 2019 answered similarly to the situations presented.

If someone were to report a case of sexual misconduct to Baylor University:

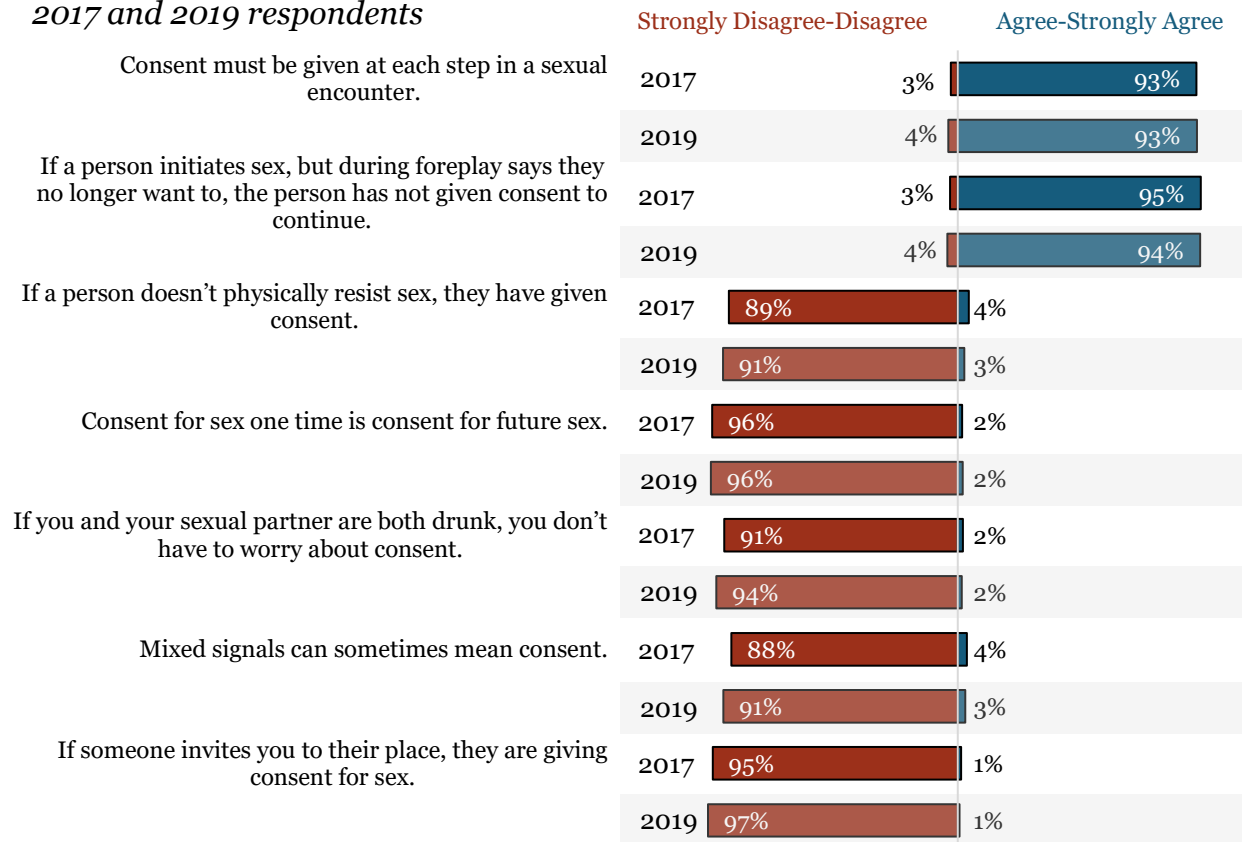
2017 and 2019 respondents



Consent

Respondents were asked about their agreement with a series of statements regarding consent. Response patterns were similar between 2017 and 2019 for various situations related to consent.

Perceptions regarding consent 2017 and 2019 respondents

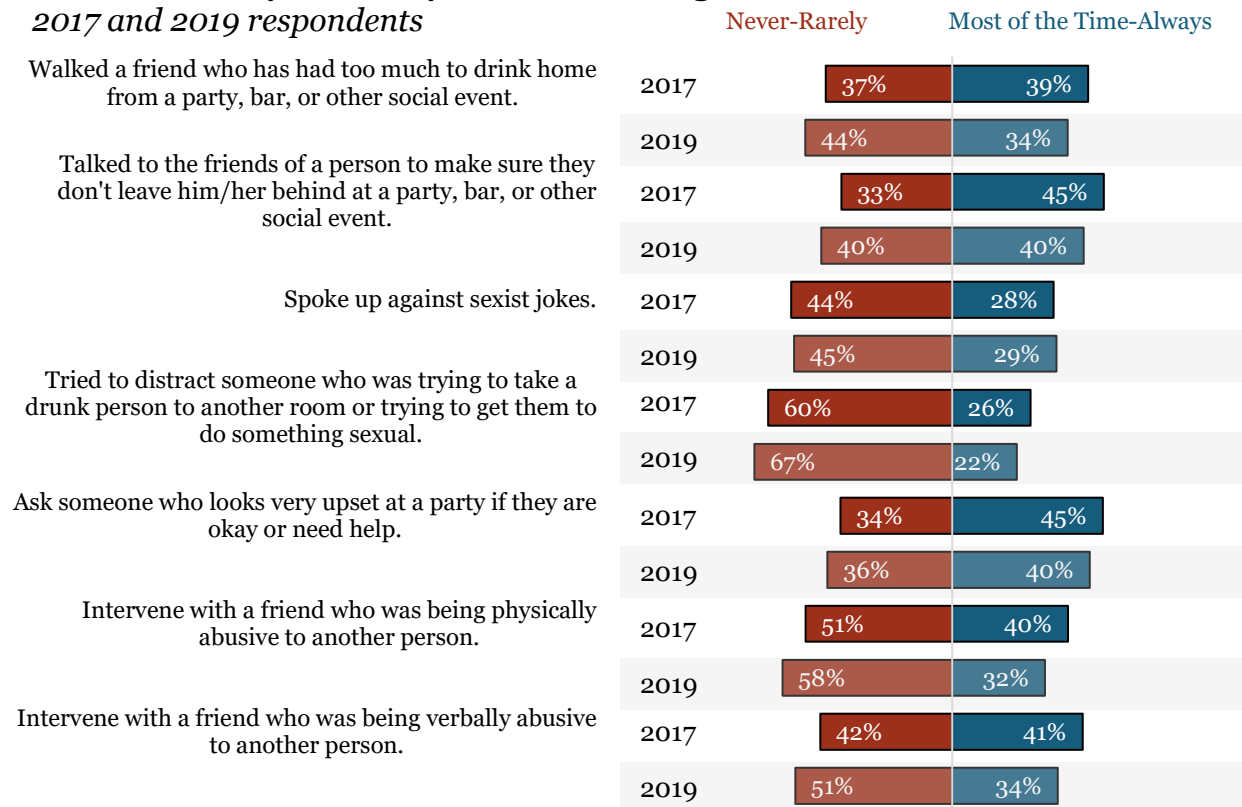


Bystander Intervention

Respondents were asked about their reactions to specific situations that they had encountered at Baylor University. When compared to responses in 2017, a lesser proportion of respondents in 2019 indicated they *always* or *most of the time* intervened with various situations that they encountered.

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

2017 and 2019 respondents

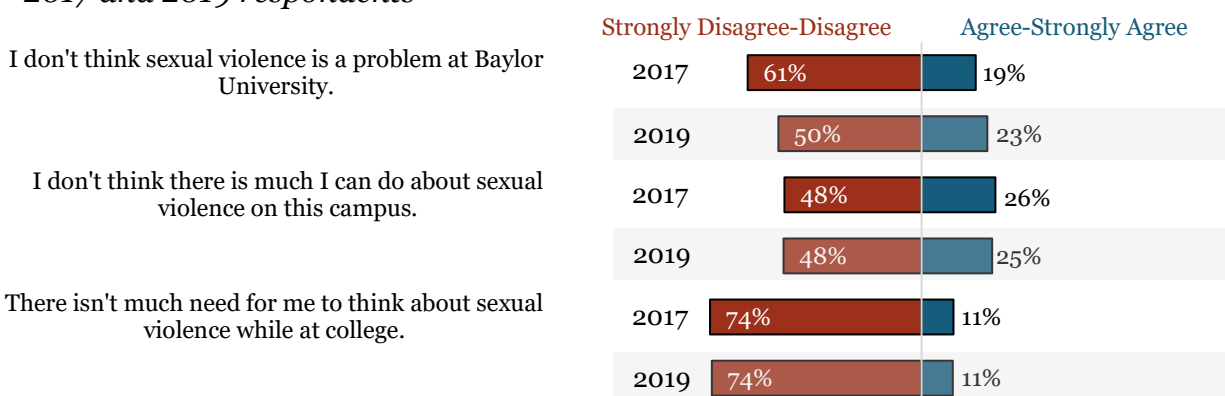


Safety

Sexual Violence Safety

Respondents were asked about their agreement with items related to perceptions of sexual violence safety on campus. When compared to responses in 2017, a slightly greater proportion of respondents in 2019 *strongly agreed* or *agreed* that they do not think sexual violence is a problem at Baylor University.

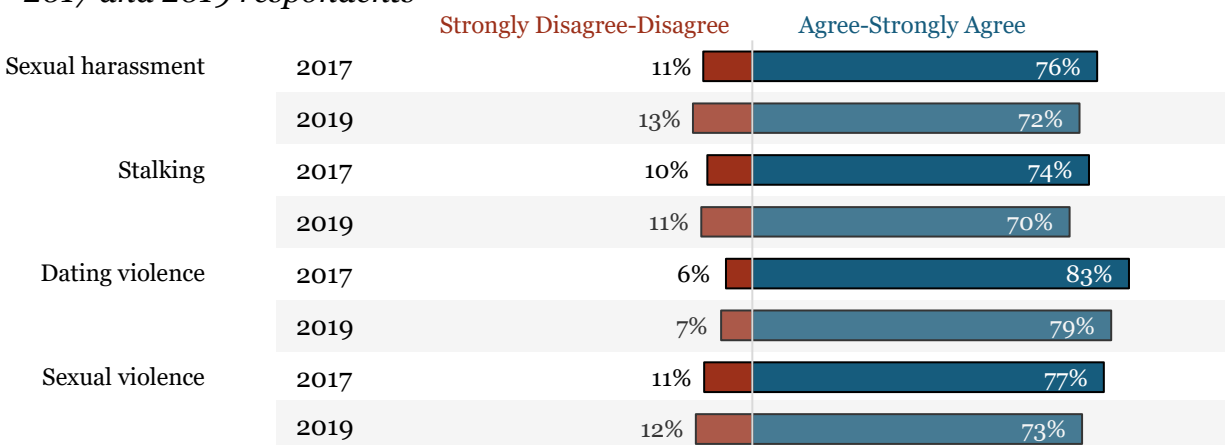
Perceptions regarding sexual violence safety 2017 and 2019 respondents



Campus Safety

Respondents were asked about their agreement with items related to sexual violence safety on campus. A majority of respondents in 2019 *strongly agreed* or *agreed* that they felt safe from the types of sexual violence presented, although these proportions decreased slightly from responses in 2017.

On or around this campus, I feel safe from: 2017 and 2019 respondents

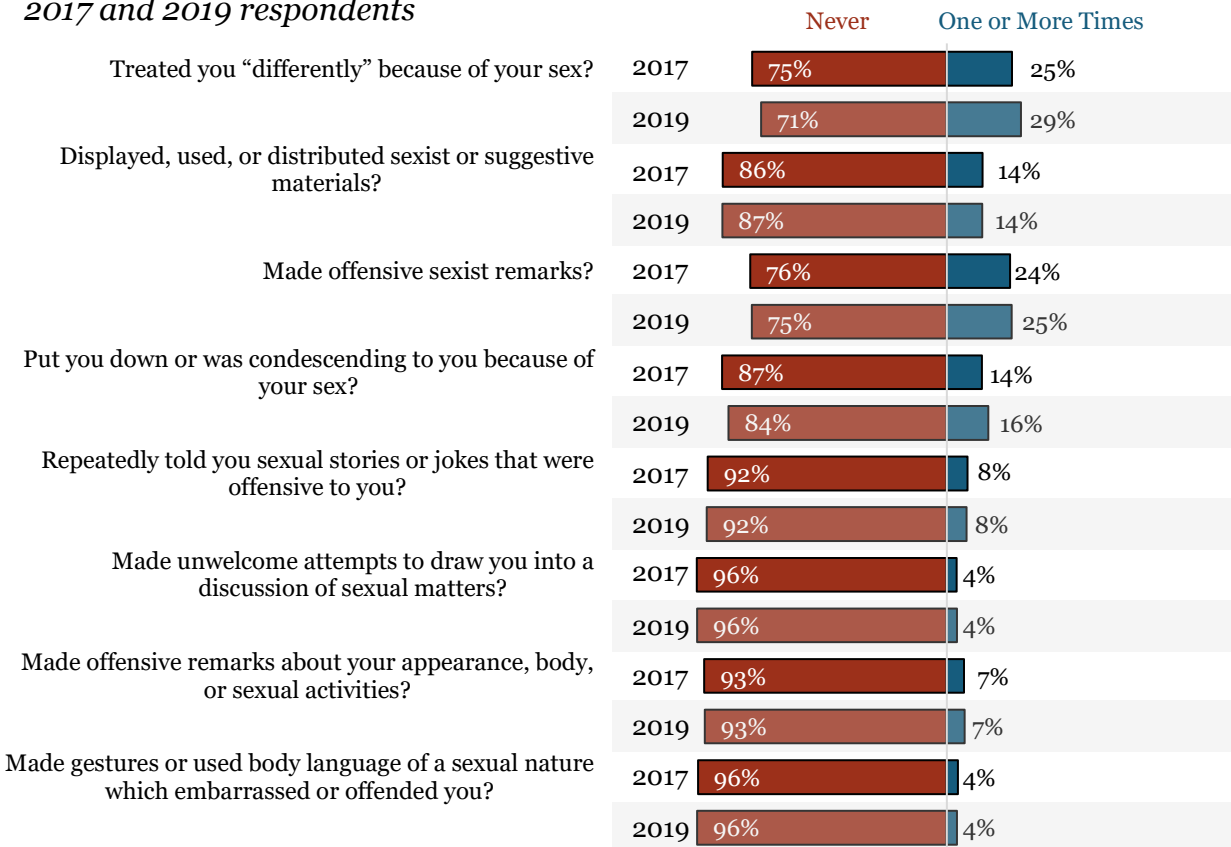


Sexual Harassment by a Faculty Member, Instructor, or Staff Member

Respondents were asked a series of questions about their experiences with faculty members, instructors, or staff members since enrolling at Baylor University. When compared to responses in 2017, a slightly greater proportion of respondents in 2019 indicated that a faculty member, instructor, or staff member *treated them differently because of their sex* one or more times. Otherwise, response patterns were similar between 2017 and 2019 for the situations that were presented.

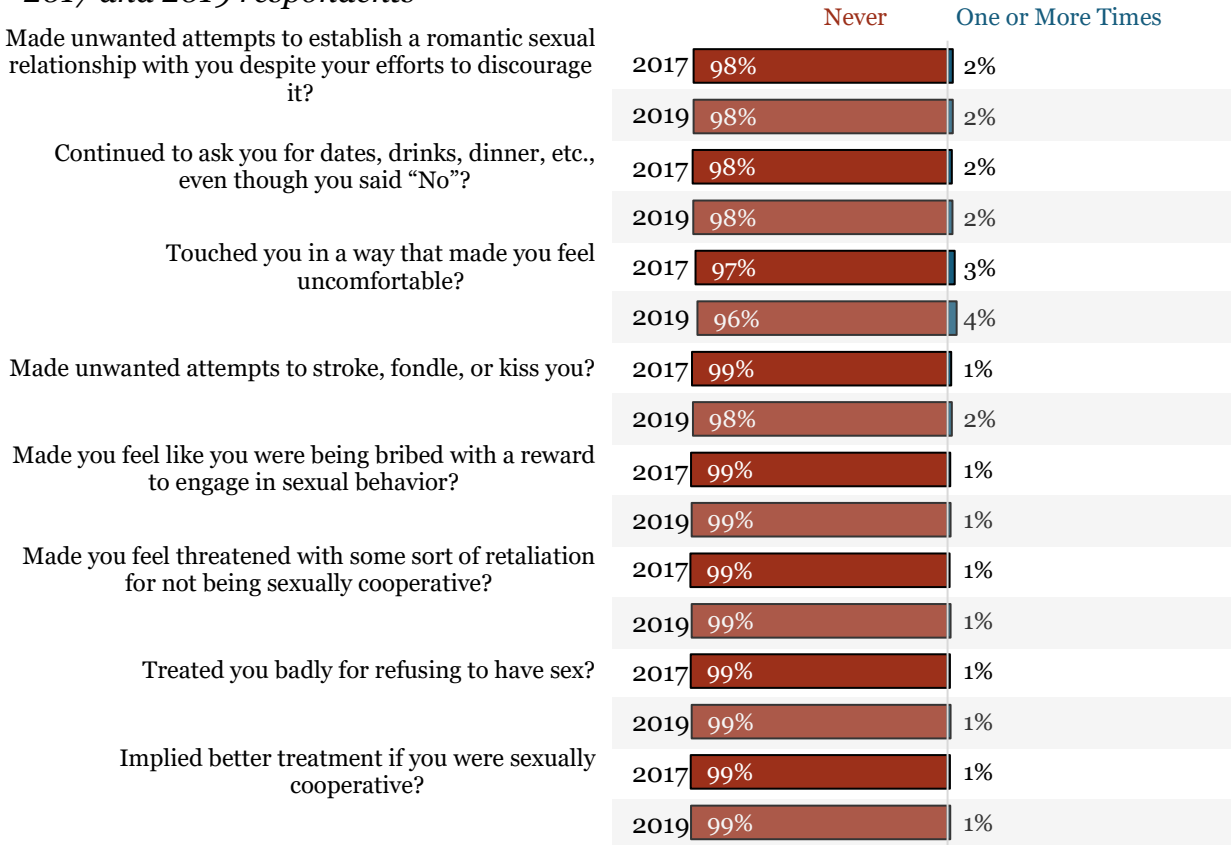
Since you enrolled at Baylor University have you been in a situation in which a faculty member, instructor, or staff member:

2017 and 2019 respondents



Since you enrolled at Baylor University have you been in a situation in which a faculty member, instructor, or staff member:

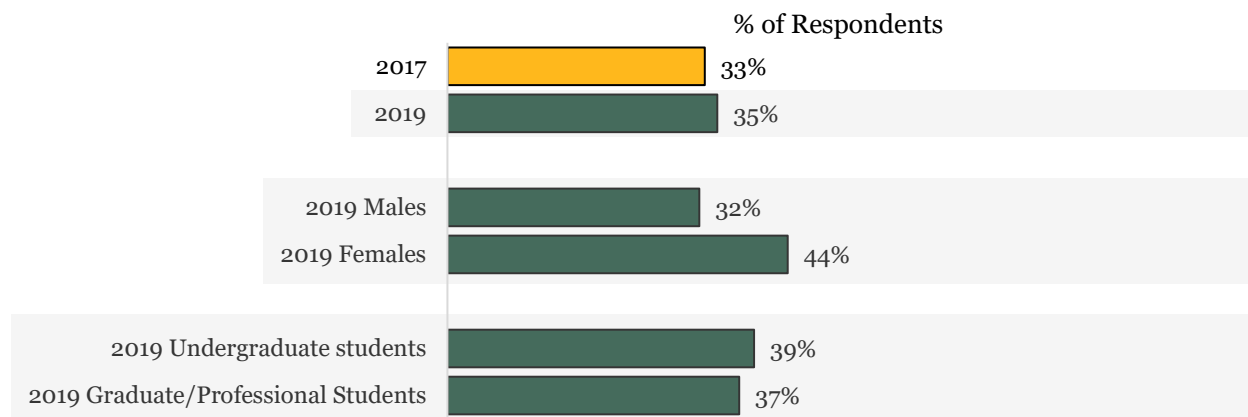
2017 and 2019 respondents



Sexual Harassment by Faculty/Staff: Prevalence

Respondents who indicated that they experienced any of these behaviors one or more times were identified as victims of sexual harassment by a faculty member, instructor, or staff. Overall prevalence of sexual harassment by faculty/staff increased slightly from 2017 to 2019 and was higher in 2019 for females than for males.

Prevalence of sexual harassment by faculty/staff 2017 and 2019 respondents

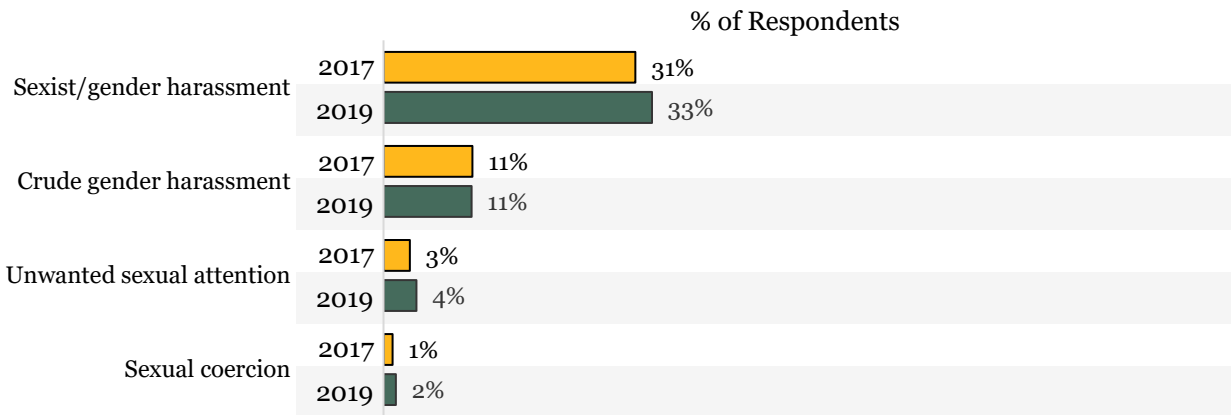


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- *Crude Gender Harassment* involves situations in which a person:
 - Repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you;
 - Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters;
 - Made offensive remarks about your 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, the prevalence sexual harassment by faculty/staff in each category were similar between 2017 and 2019, although the prevalence of *sexist gender harassment* increased slightly from 31% in 2017 to 33% in 2019.

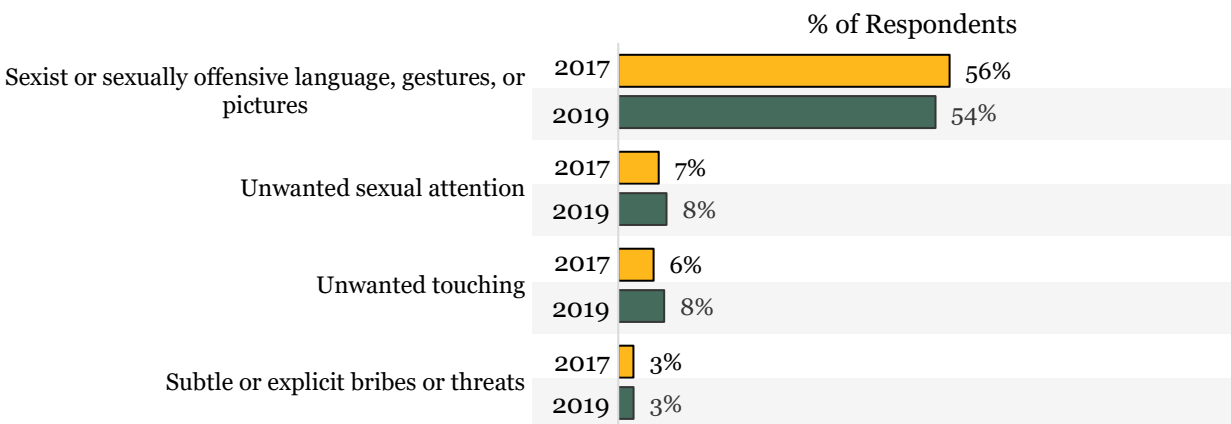
Form of sexual harassment by faculty/staff experienced 2017 and 2019 respondents



Sexual Harassment by Faculty/Staff: Description of the Incident

Respondents who indicated they experienced sexual harassment by faculty/instructor/staff answered additional questions related to one particular incident that had the greatest effect on them. Over half of respondents in 2019 indicated this situation involved *sexist or sexually offensive language, gestures, or pictures*. Response patterns were similar between 2017 and 2019 for the situations described.

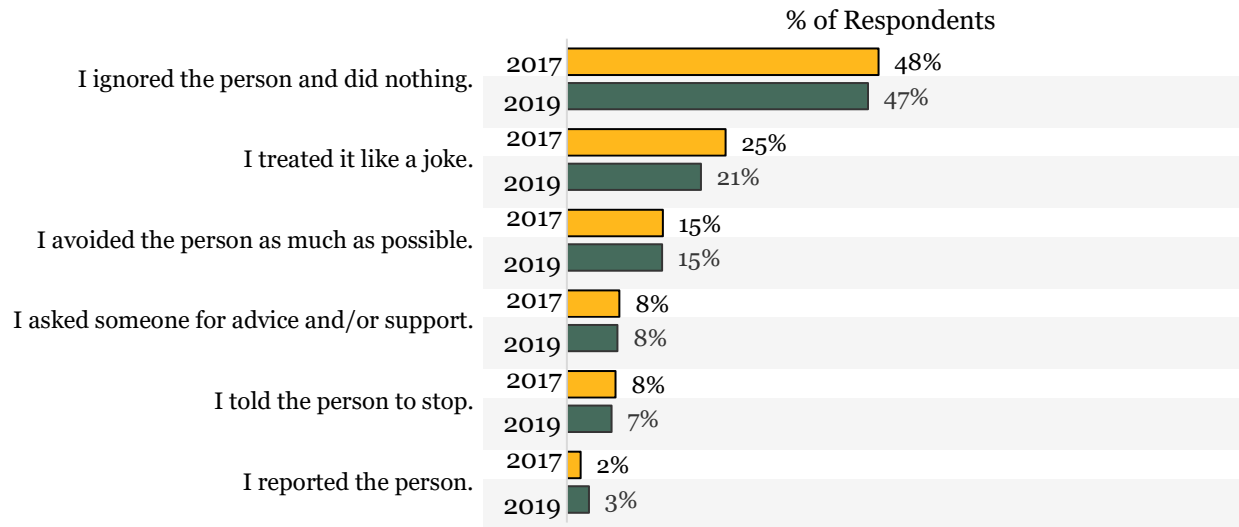
The situation involved: 2017 and 2019 respondents who indicated they experienced sexual harassment by faculty/staff



When asked how they responded to the situation, approximately half of respondents in 2017 and 2019 indicated they *ignored the person and did nothing*.

Reaction to the situation

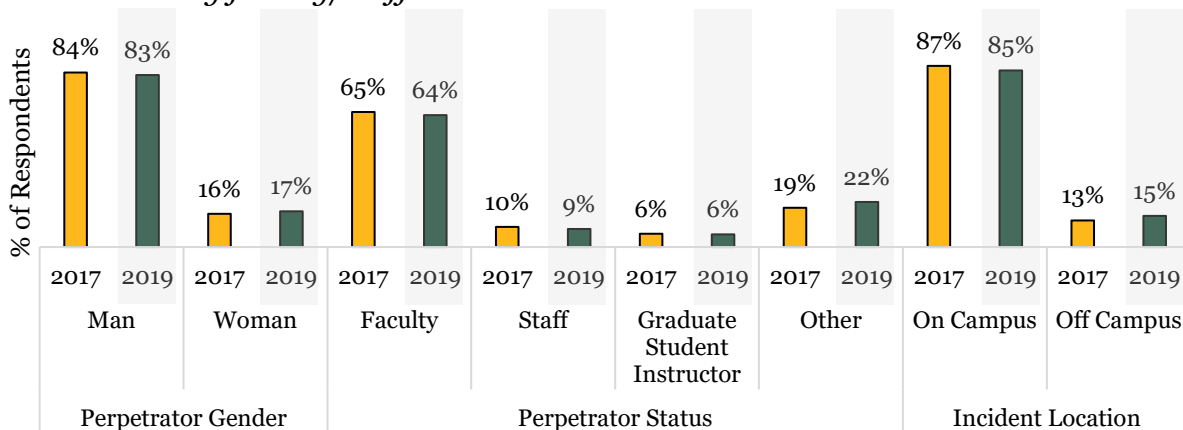
2017 and 2019 respondents who indicated they experienced sexual harassment by faculty/staff



A majority of respondents in 2019 who indicated they experienced sexual harassment by faculty/staff indicated that the perpetrator was a *man* and that the perpetrator was a *faculty member*. Additionally, 85% of respondents in 2019 indicated that the situation that had the greatest effect on them occurred *on campus*.

Description of the incident

2017 and 2019 respondents who indicated they experienced sexual harassment by faculty/staff

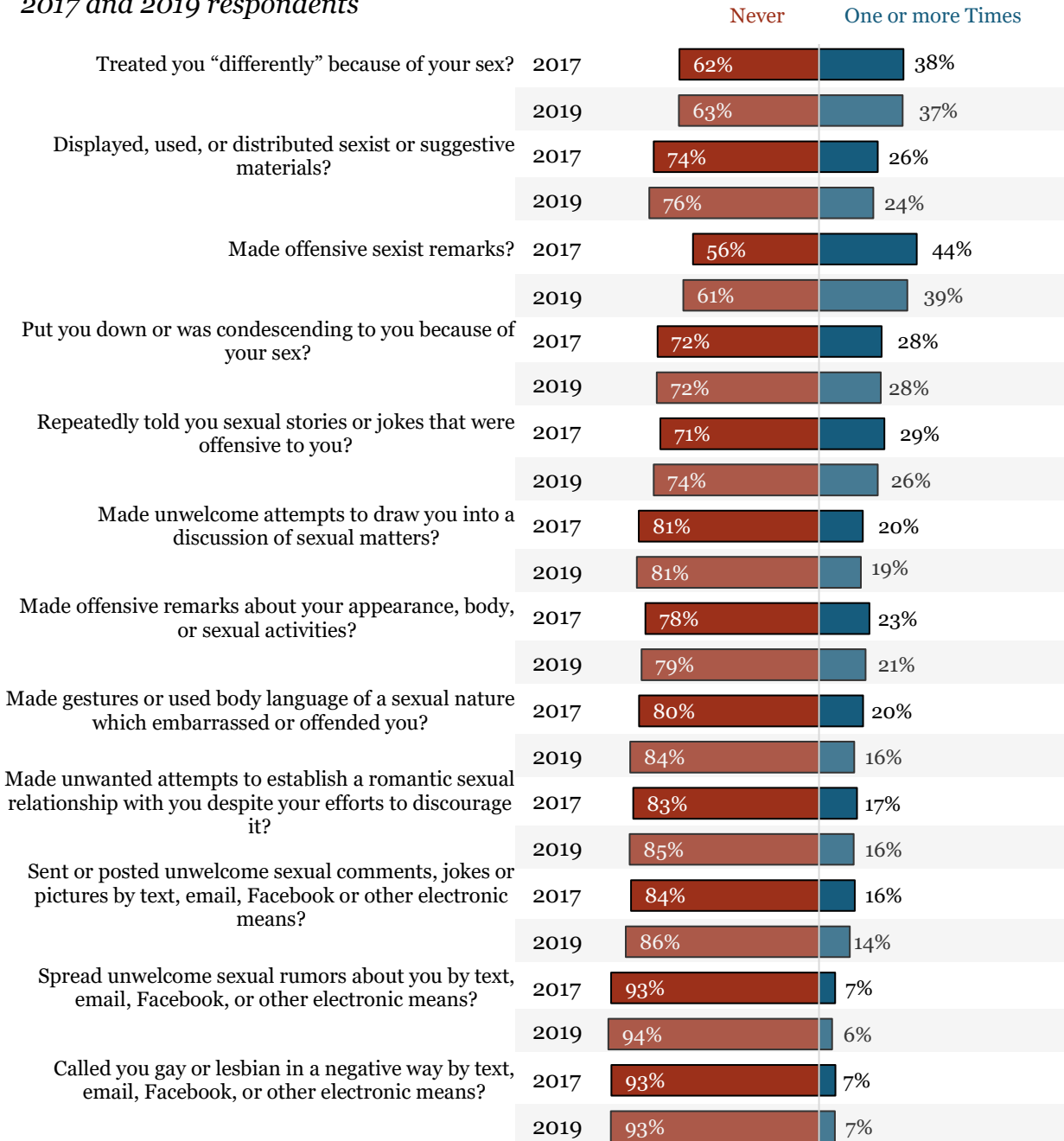


Sexual Harassment by a Student

Respondents were asked a series of questions about their experiences with students since enrolling at Baylor University. When compared to responses in 2017, a slightly lesser proportion of respondents in 2019 indicated that a student *made offensive sexist remarks* one or more times. Otherwise, response patterns were similar between 2017 and 2019 for the situations that were presented.

Since you enrolled at Baylor University have you been in a situation in which a student:

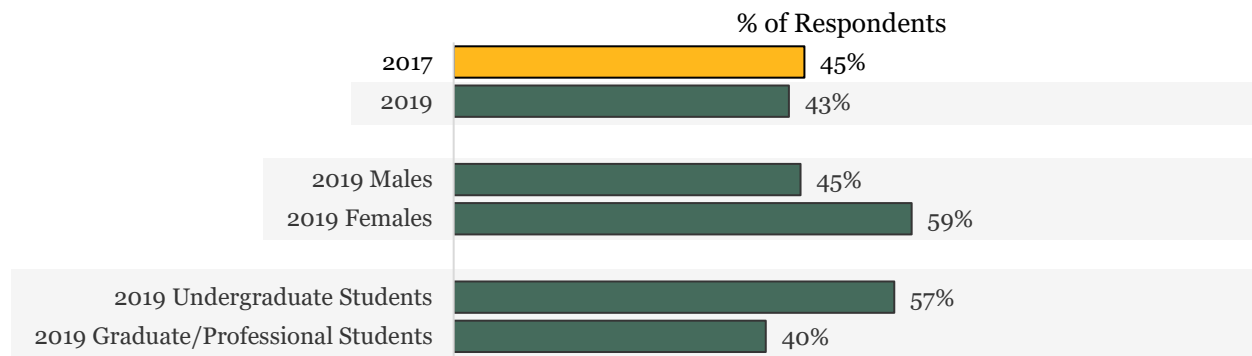
2017 and 2019 respondents



Sexual Harassment by a Student: Prevalence

Respondents who indicated that they experienced any of these behaviors one or more times were identified as victims of sexual harassment by a student. Overall prevalence of sexual harassment by a student decreased slightly from 2017 to 2019 and was higher in 2019 for females than for males and for undergraduate students as compared to graduate students.

Prevalence of sexual harassment by a student 2017 and 2019 respondents

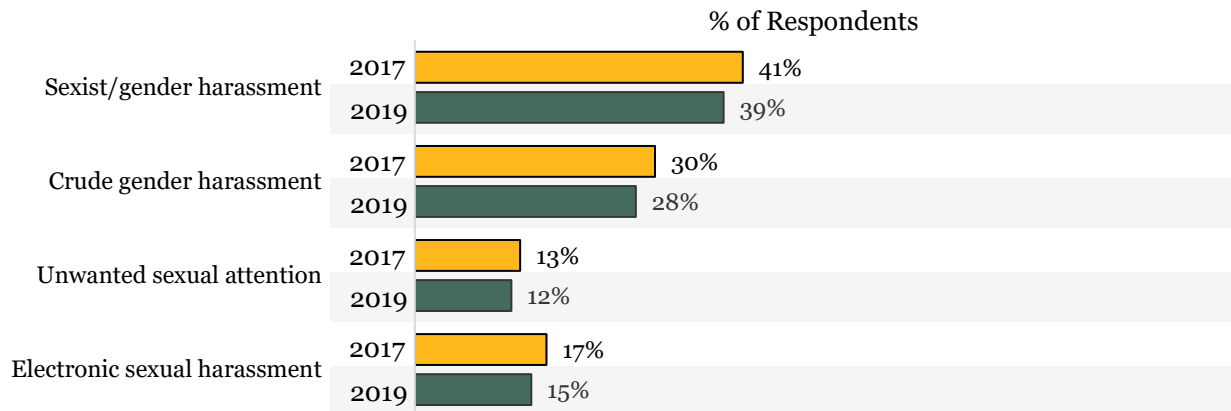


Behaviors constituting sexual harassment were classified by the following situations.

- *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, the prevalence sexual harassment by a student in each category were decreased slightly between 2017 and 2019.

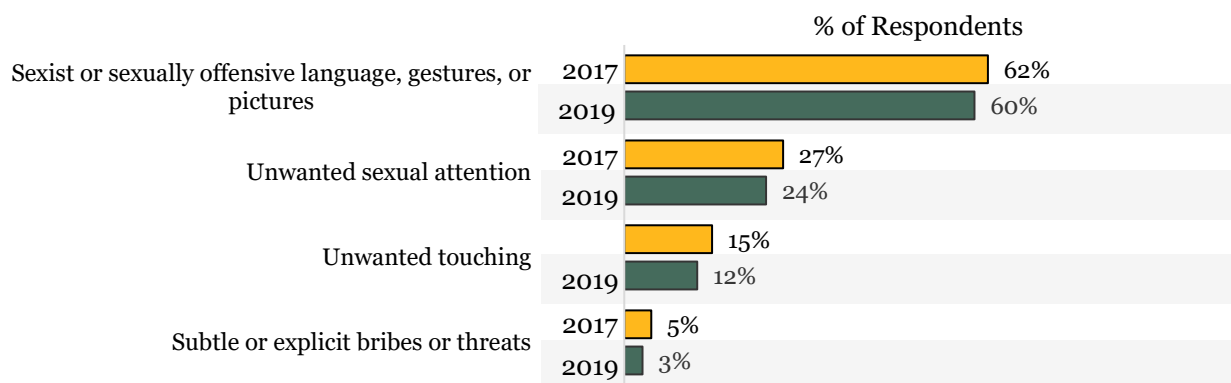
Form of sexual harassment by a student experienced *2017 and 2019 respondents*



Sexual Harassment by a Student: Description of the Incident

Respondents who indicated they experienced sexual harassment by a student answered additional questions related to one particular incident that had the greatest effect on them. Over half of respondents in 2019 indicated this situation involved *sexist or sexually offensive language, gestures, or pictures*. The proportion of respondents who indicated that the situation involved *unwanted sexual attention* or *unwanted touching* decreased slightly from 2017 to 2019.

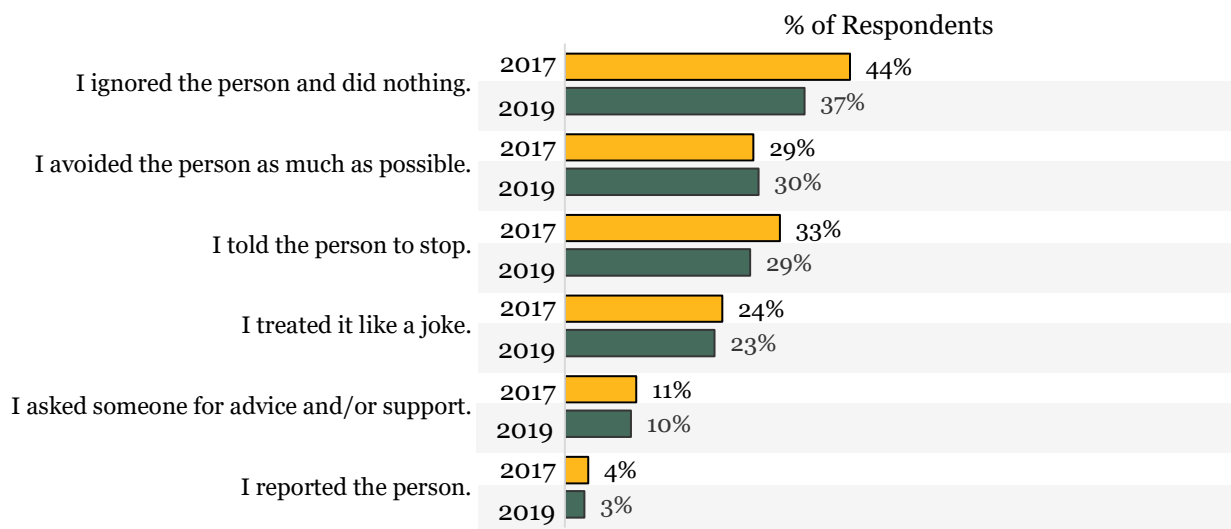
The situation involved: *2017 and 2019 respondents who indicated they experienced sexual harassment by a student*



When asked how they responded to the situation of sexual harassment by a student that had the greatest effect on them, 37% of respondents in 2019 indicated they *ignored the person and did nothing*. Three percent of respondents in 2019 indicated they *reported the person*.

Reaction to the situation

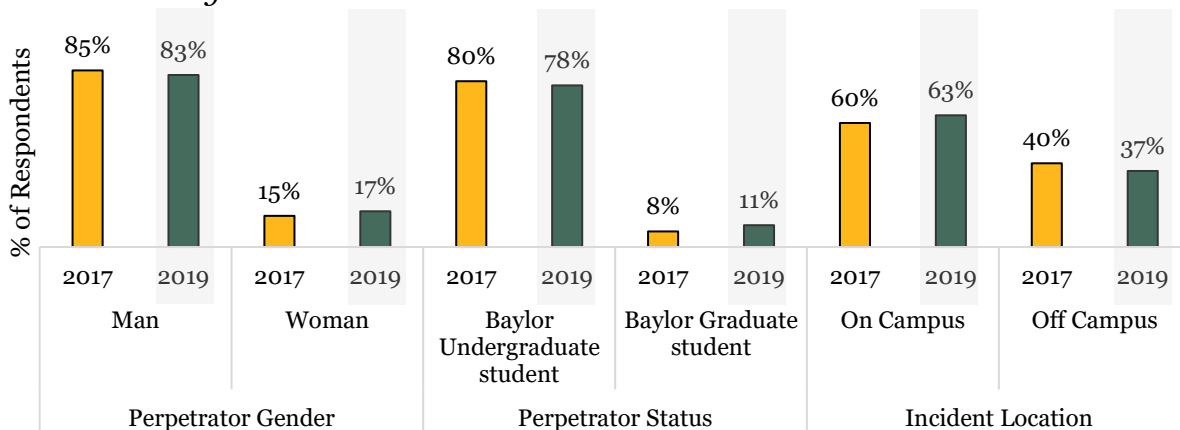
2017 and 2019 respondents who indicated they experienced sexual harassment by a student



A majority of respondents in 2019 who indicated they experienced sexual harassment by a student indicated that the perpetrator was a *man* and that the perpetrator was a *Baylor undergraduate student*. Additionally, 63% of respondents in 2019 indicated that the situation that had the greatest effect on them occurred *on campus*.

Description of the incident

2017 and 2019 respondents who indicated they experienced sexual harassment by a student

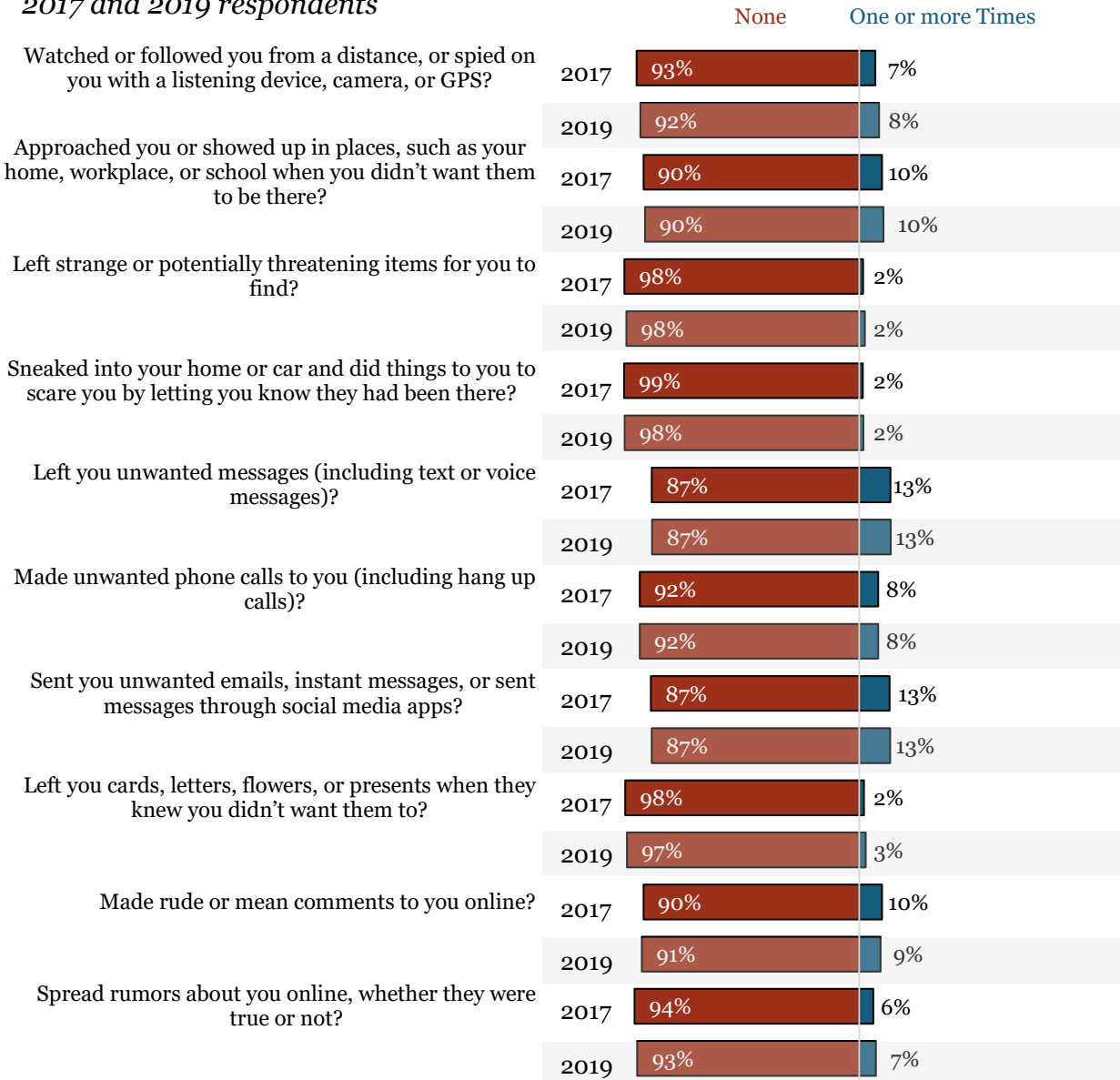


Stalking

Respondents were asked a series of questions related to their experiences with stalking since enrolling at Baylor. Response patterns were similar between 2017 and 2019 for the situations presented related to stalking.

How many times have one or more people done the following things to you since you enrolled at Baylor University:

2017 and 2019 respondents



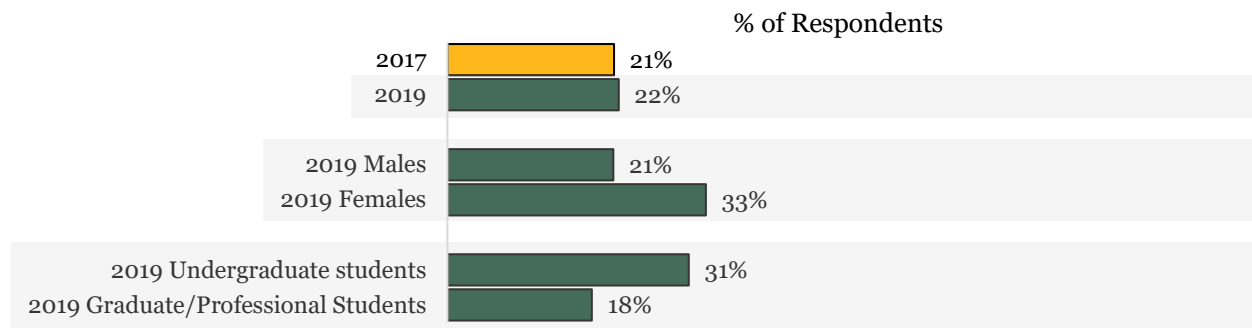
Stalking: Prevalence

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.

Respondents who indicated that they experienced any of these behaviors one or more times were identified as victims of stalking. Overall prevalence of stalking increased slightly from 2017 to 2019 and was higher in 2019 for females than for males and for undergraduate students as compared to graduate students.

Prevalence of stalking 2017 and 2019 respondents

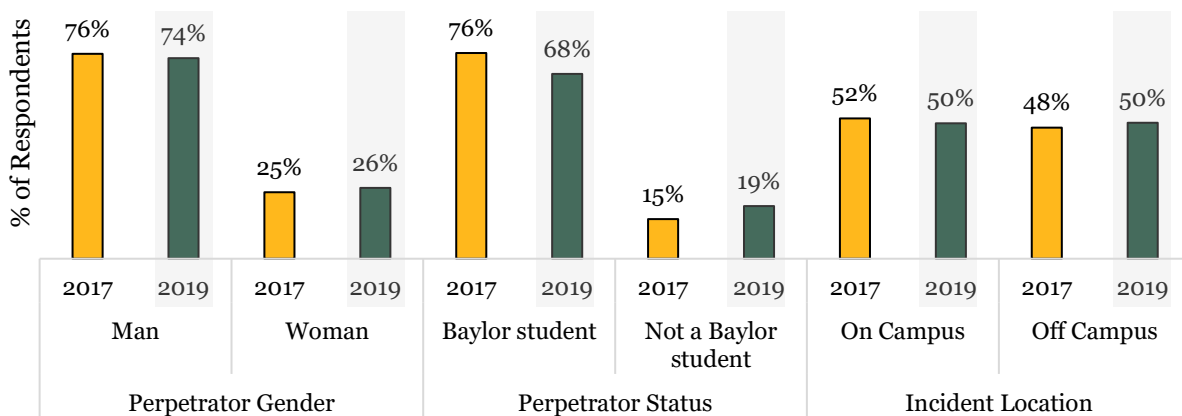


Stalking: Description of the Incident

Respondents who indicated they experience stalking answered additional questions related to one particular incident that had the greatest effect on them. A majority of respondents in 2019 who indicated they experienced staking indicated that the perpetrator was a *man* and that the perpetrator was a *Baylor undergraduate student*. Additionally, half of respondents in 2019 indicated that the situation that had the greatest effect on them occurred *on campus*.

Description of the incident

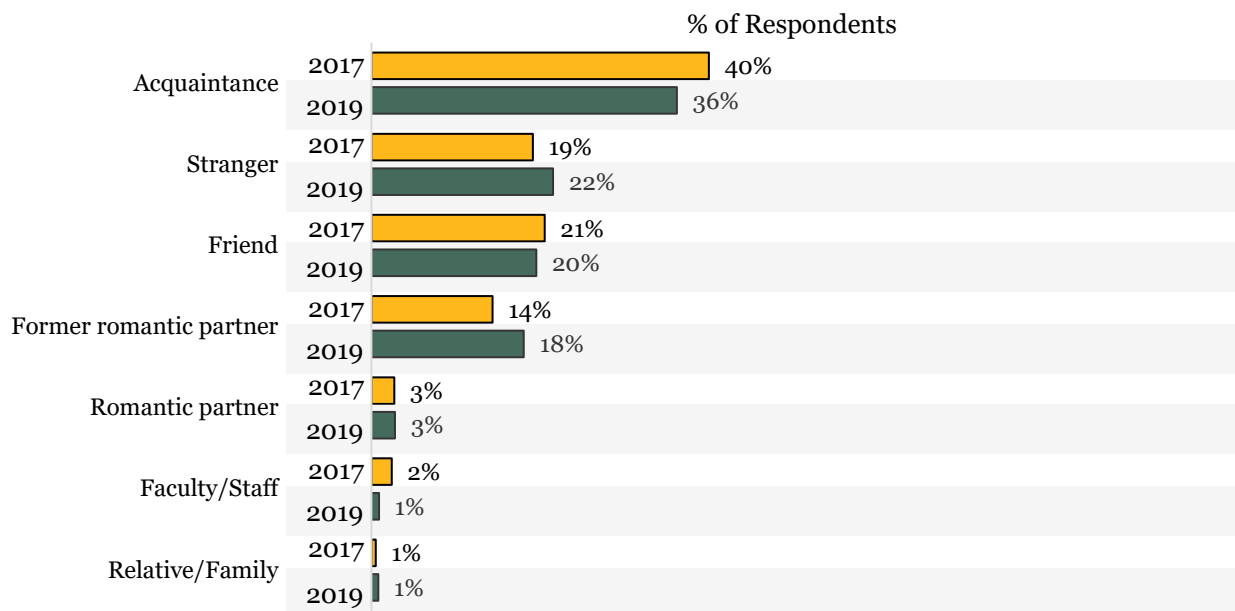
2017 and 2019 respondents who indicated they experienced stalking



Thirty-six percent of respondents in 2019 indicated that the perpetrator was an *acquaintance* and another 22% indicated that the perpetrator was a *stranger*.

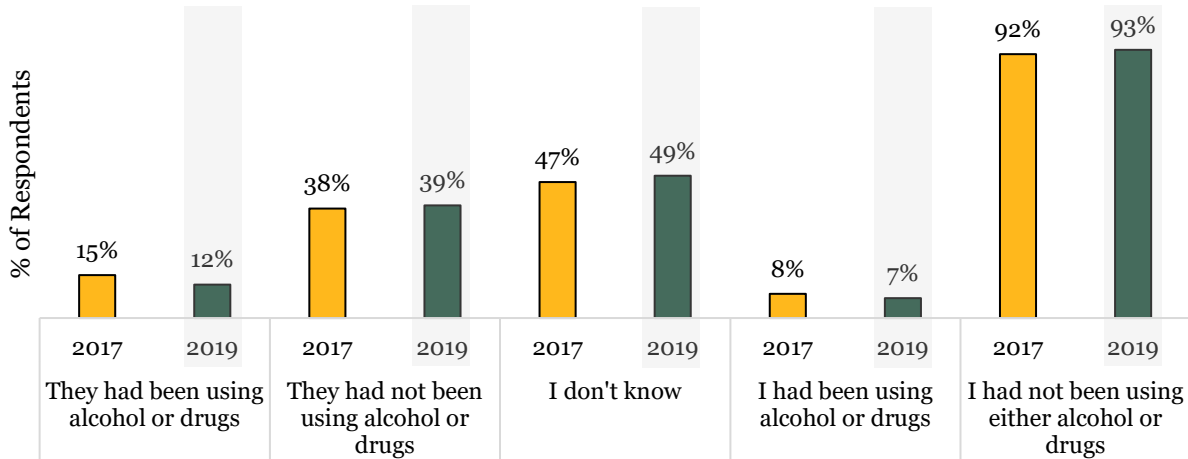
Relationship to perpetrator

2017 and 2019 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 that had the greatest effect on them. A majority of respondents in 2019 indicated they had not been using either alcohol or drugs whereas 12% indicated that the perpetrator had been using alcohol or drugs at the time of the incident.

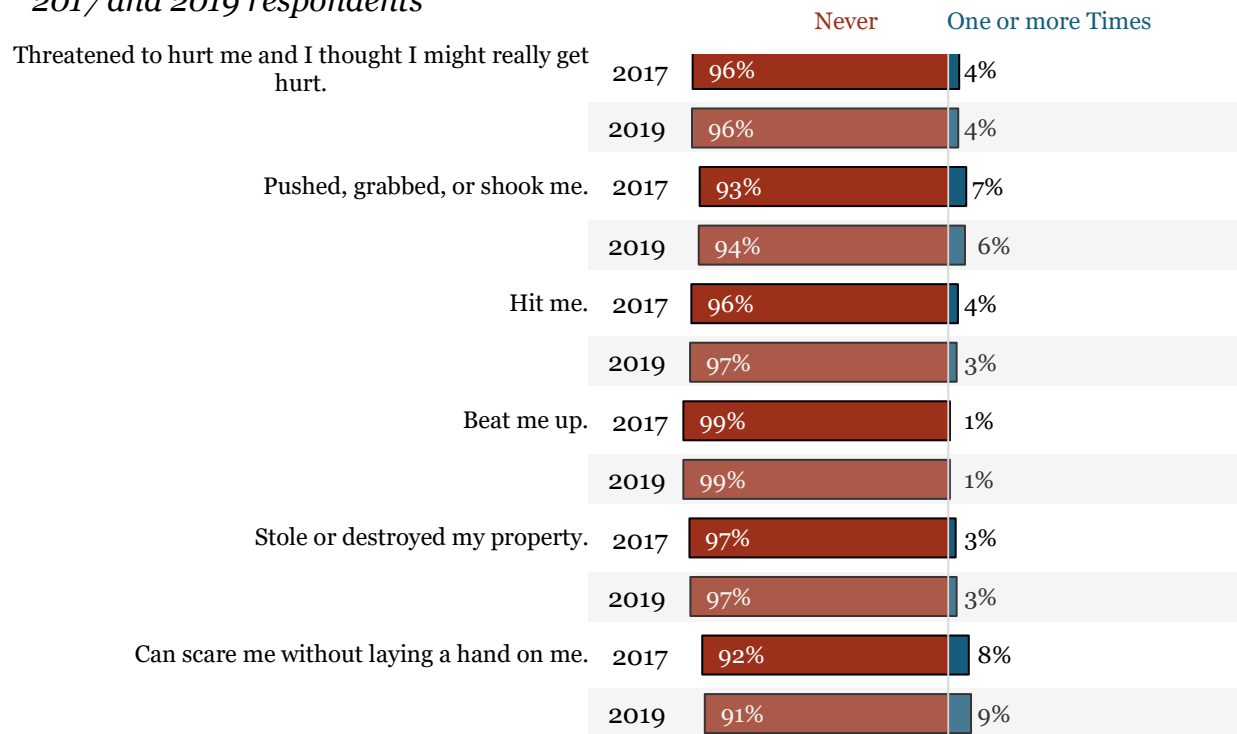
Alcohol use at the time of the incident
2019 respondents who indicated they experienced stalking



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. Response patterns were similar between 2017 and 2019 for the situations presented related to dating violence.

Not including horseplay or joking around, the person: 2017 and 2019 respondents



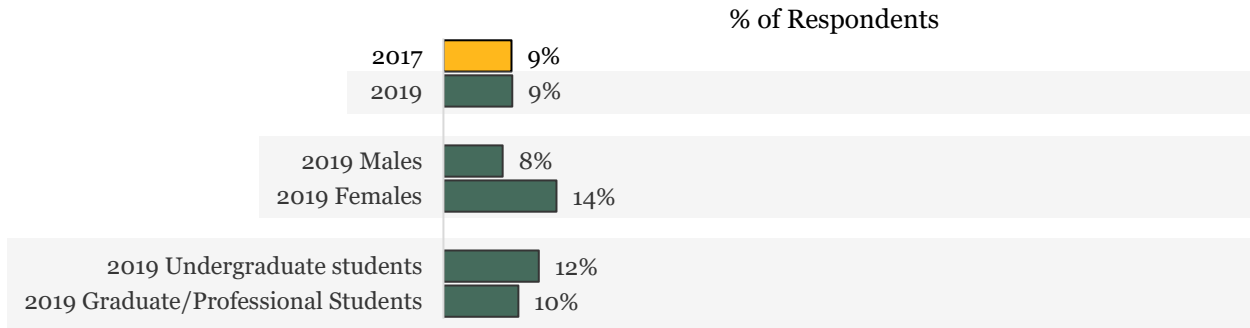
Dating Violence: Prevalence

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

- 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.

Respondents who indicated that experienced any of these behaviors one or more times were identified as victims of dating violence. Overall prevalence of dating violence was 9% in both 2017 and 2019, and was slightly higher in 2019 for females than for males and for undergraduate students as compared to graduate students.

Prevalence of dating violence 2017 and 2019 respondents

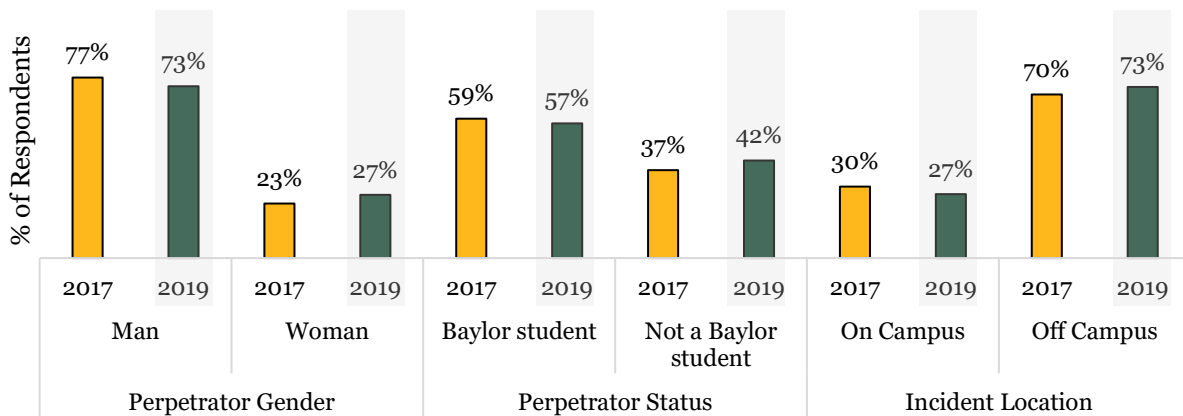


Dating Violence: Description of the Incident

Respondents who indicated they experienced dating violence answered additional questions related to one particular incident that had the greatest effect on them. A majority of respondents in 2019 who indicated they experienced dating violence indicated that the perpetrator was a *man* and that the situation that had the greatest effect on them occurred *off campus*.

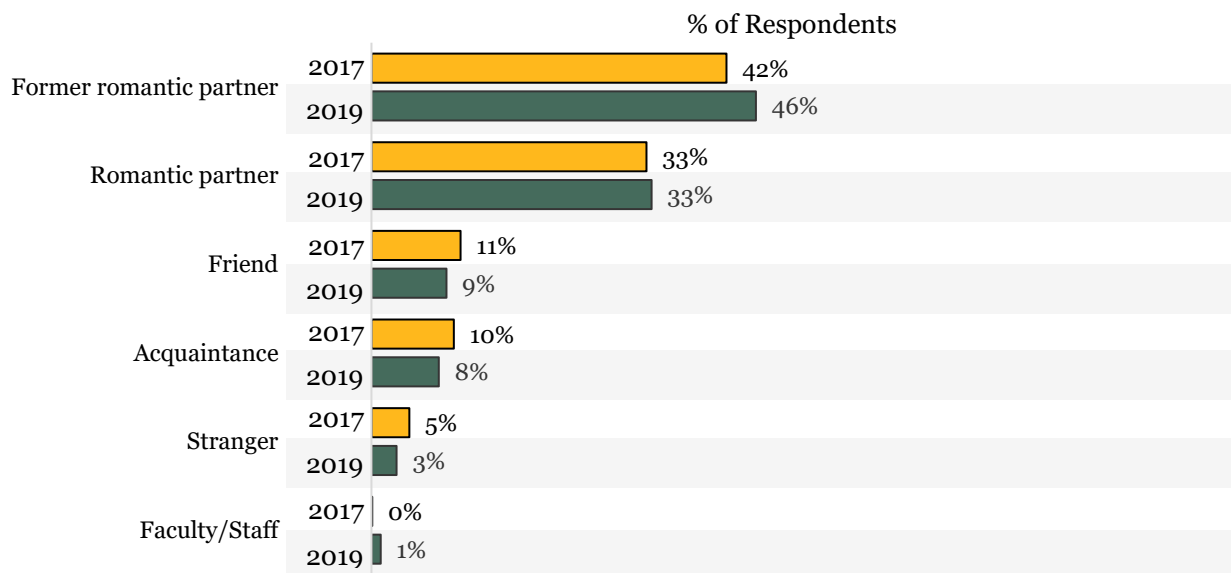
Description of the incident

2017 and 2019 respondents who indicated they experienced dating violence



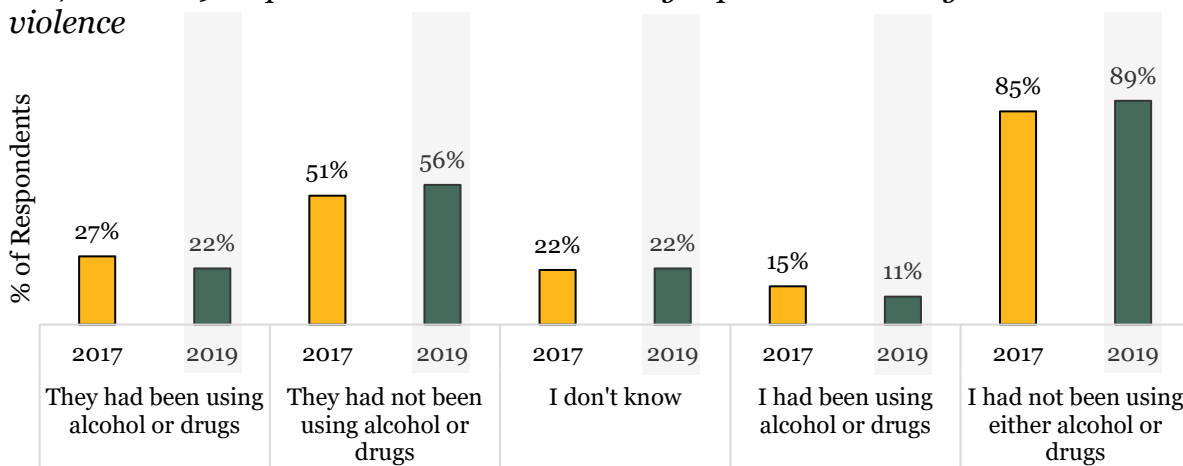
In 2019, 46% of respondents indicated that the perpetrator was a *former romantic partner* and 33% indicated that the perpetrator was a *romantic partner*.

Relationship to perpetrator 2017 and 2019 respondents who indicated they experienced dating violence



Respondents who indicated they had experienced dating violence were asked about their and the perpetrator’s alcohol and drug use at the time of the incident that had the greatest effect on them. A majority of respondents in 2019 indicated they had not been using either alcohol or drugs whereas 22% indicated that the perpetrator had been using alcohol or drugs at the time of the incident. Alcohol and drug use during the incident decreased slightly from 2017 to 2019 for both the perpetrator and the victim.

Alcohol use at the time of the incident 2017 and 2019 respondents who indicated they experienced dating violence

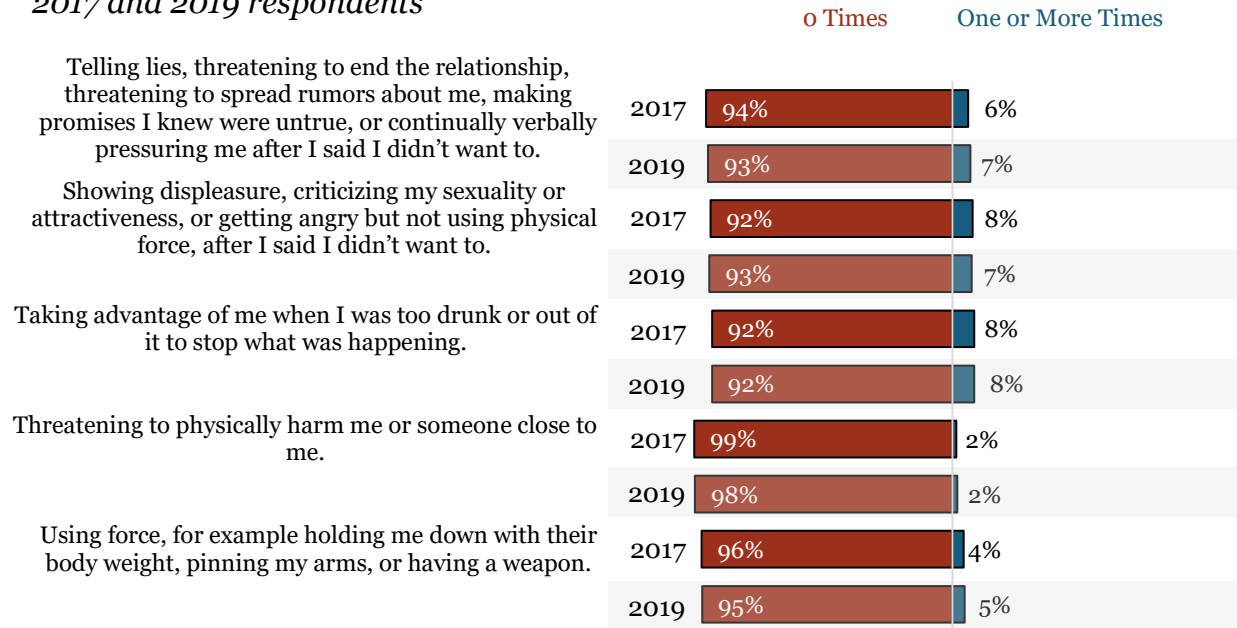


Sexual Violence

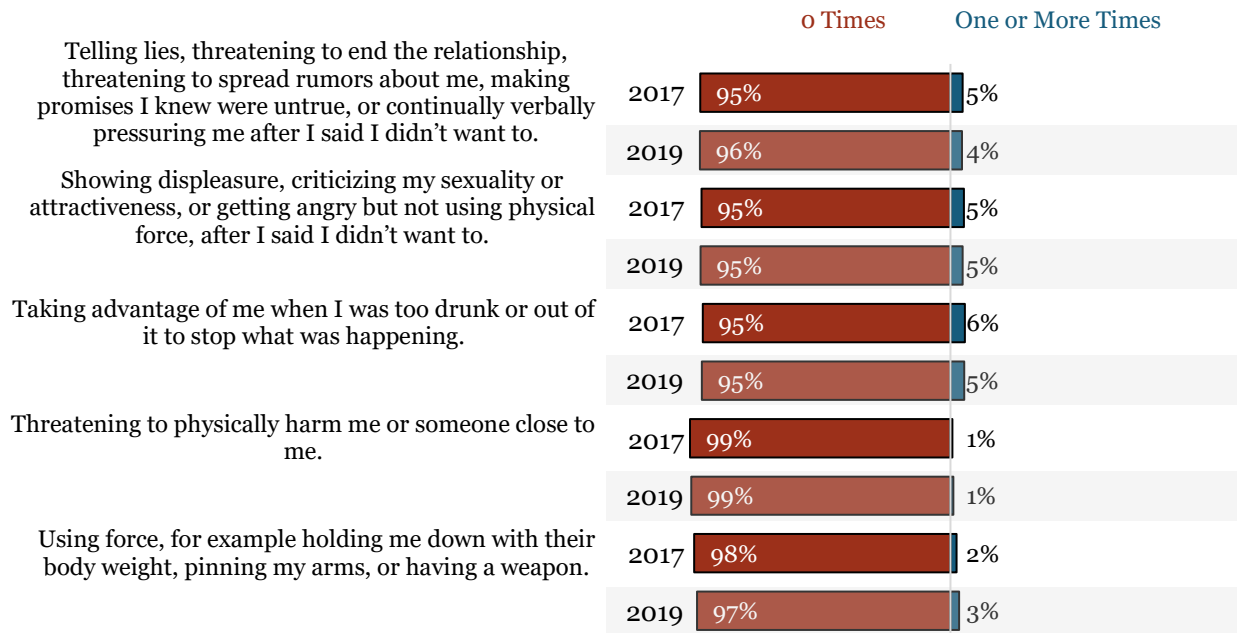
Respondents were asked a series of questions related to sexual violence victimization since enrolling at Baylor University.

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:

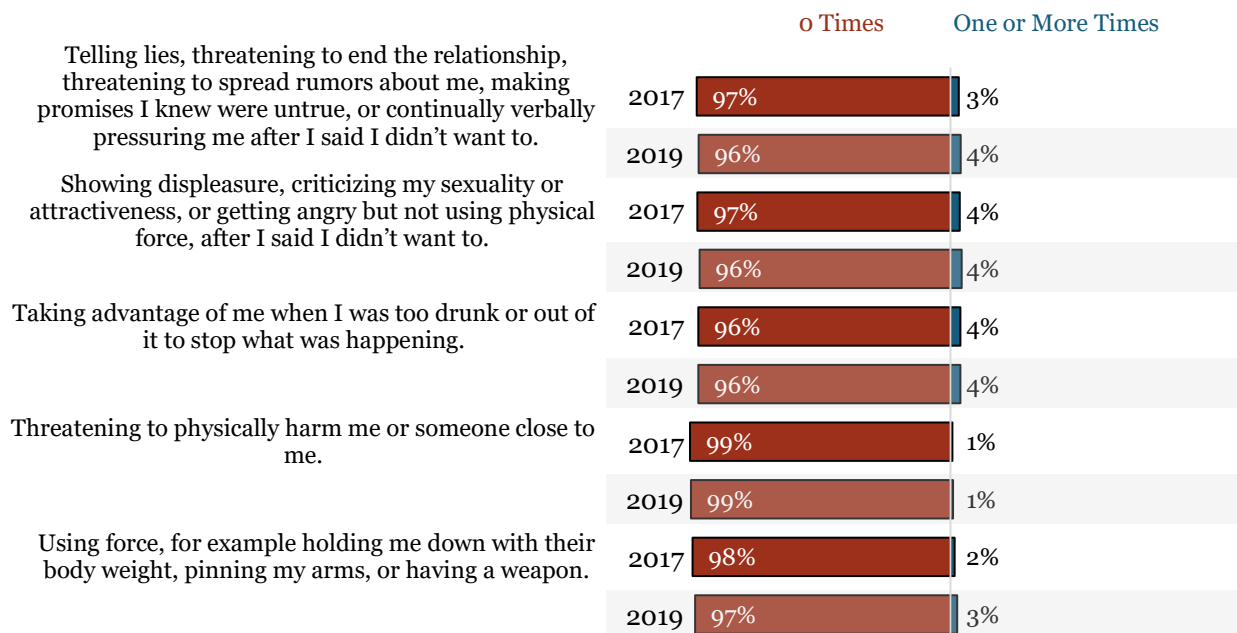
2017 and 2019 respondents



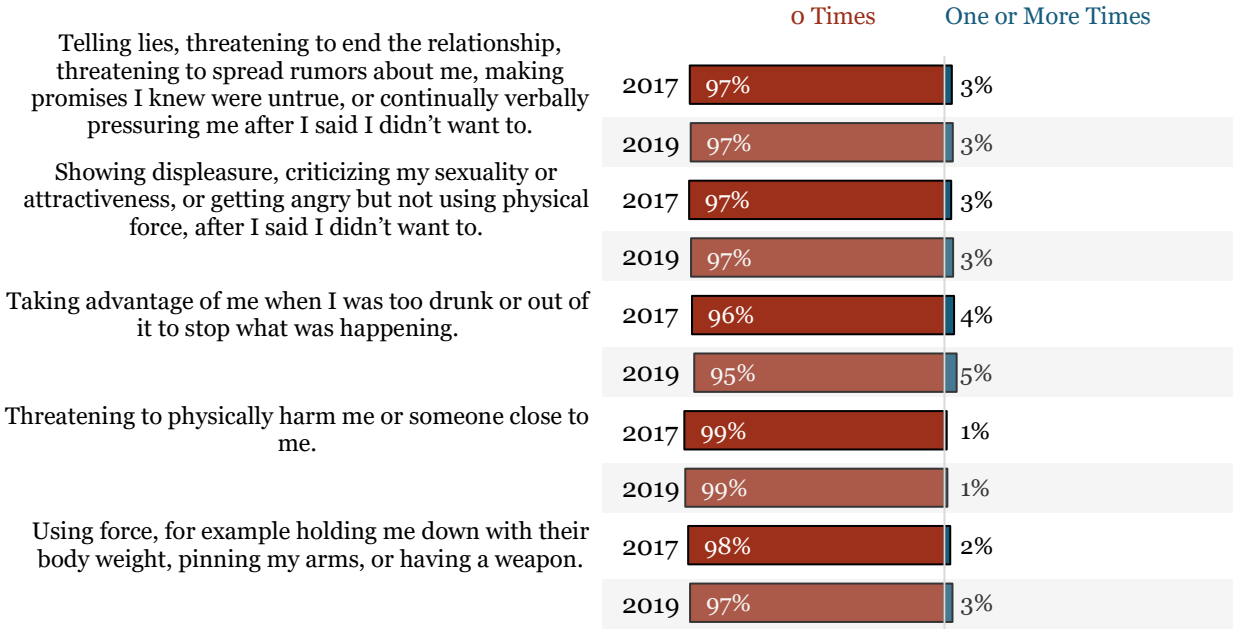
Even though it didn't happen, someone TRIED to have oral, anal, or vaginal sex with me without my consent by:
2017 and 2019 respondents



Someone had oral sex with me or made me perform oral sex on them without my consent by:
2017 and 2019 respondents



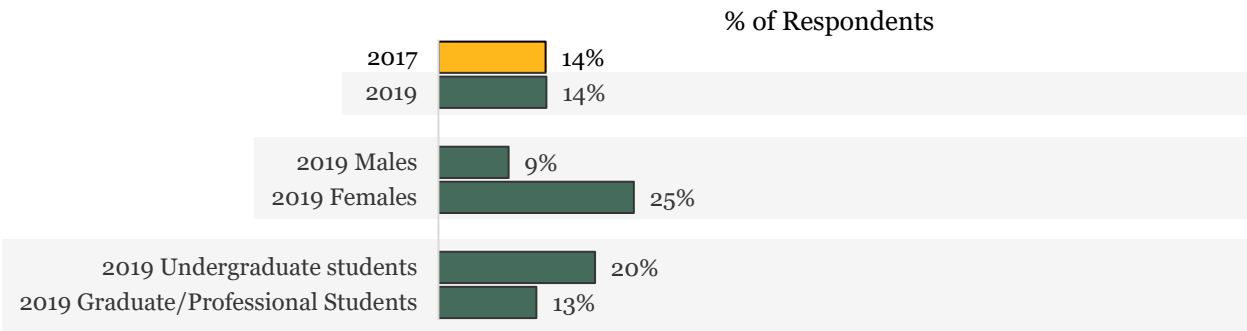
Someone put their penis, fingers, or other objects into my vagina/butt without my consent by:
2017 and 2019 respondents



Sexual Violence: Prevalence

Respondents who indicated that experienced any of these behaviors one or more times were identified as victims of sexual violence. In 2017 and in 2019, 14% of respondents indicated they experienced sexual violence. Prevalence of sexual violence was higher in 2019 for females than for males and for undergraduate students than for graduate students.

Prevalence of sexual violence
2017 and 2019 respondents

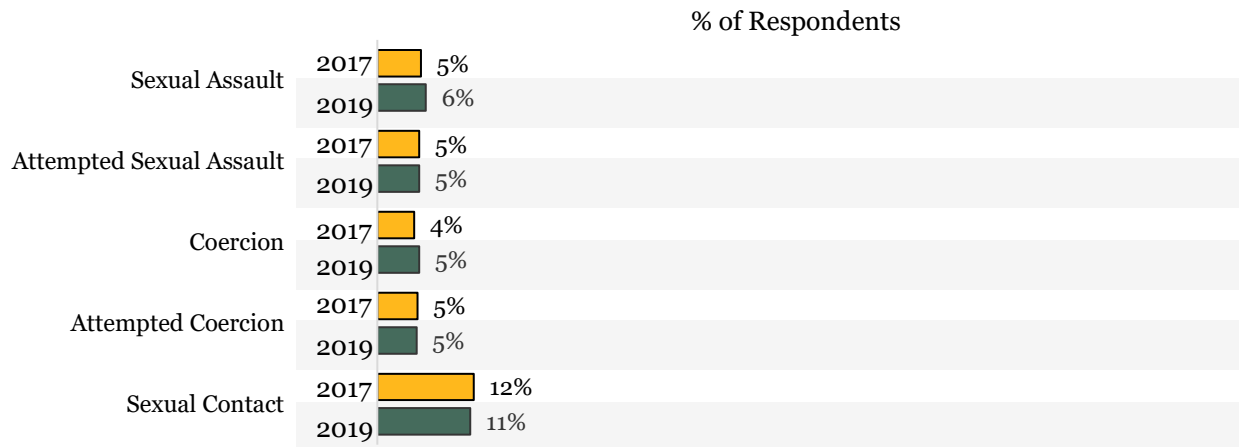


Behaviors constituting sexual violence were classified by the following situations.

- *Sexual Assault* includes situations in which someone had oral sex with me or made me have oral sex with them without my consent OR someone put their penis, fingers, or other objects into my vagina/butt without my consent by:
 - 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.
- *Attempted Sexual Assault* includes situations in which even though it didn't happen, someone TRIED to have oral, anal, or vaginal sex with me without my consent by:
 - 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.
- *Coercion* includes situations in which someone had oral sex with me or made me have oral sex with them without my consent OR someone put their penis, fingers, or other objects into my vagina/butt without my 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; or
 - Showing displeasure, criticizing your sexuality or attractiveness, or getting angry but not using physical force, after you said you didn't want to.
- *Attempted Coercion* includes situations in which 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 you, making promises you knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring you after you said you didn't want to; or
 - Showing displeasure, criticizing your sexuality or attractiveness, or getting angry but not using physical force, after you said you didn't want to.
- *Sexual Contact* includes situations in which 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 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.

Based upon the definitions above, five percent of respondents in 2019 indicated they experienced *attempted sexual assault, coercion, and attempted coercion*, six percent experienced *sexual assault*, and 11% experienced *sexual contact*. These categories are not exclusive, and as such respondents could have experienced more than one form of sexual violence.

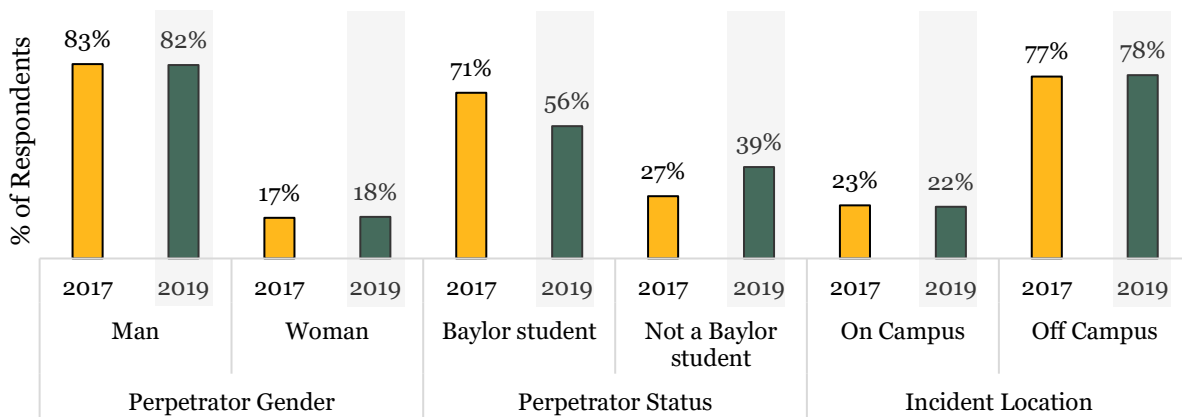
Form of sexual violence experienced 2017 and 2019 respondents



Sexual Violence Victimization: Description of the Incident

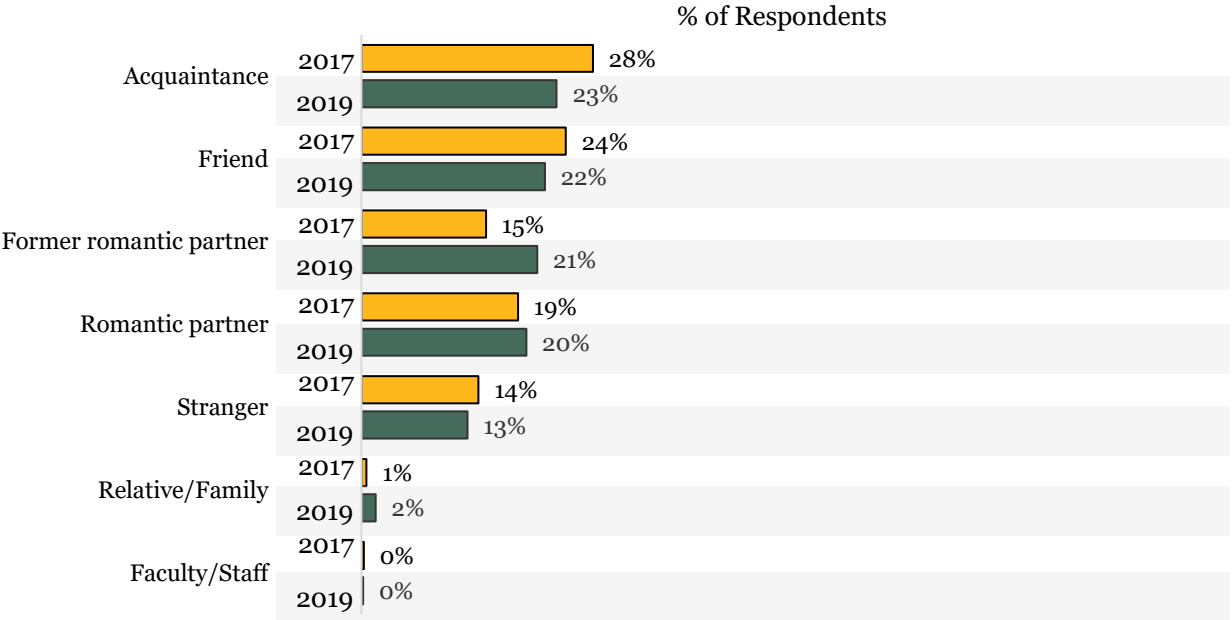
Respondents who indicated that they experienced any form of sexual violence answered additional questions related to one particular incident that had the greatest effect on them. A majority of respondents in 2019 who indicated they experienced sexual violence indicated that the perpetrator was a *man* and that the incident occurred *off campus*. Additionally, 56% of respondents in 2019 indicated that the perpetrator was a *Baylor student*.

Description of the incident 2017 and 2019 respondents who indicated they experienced sexual violence



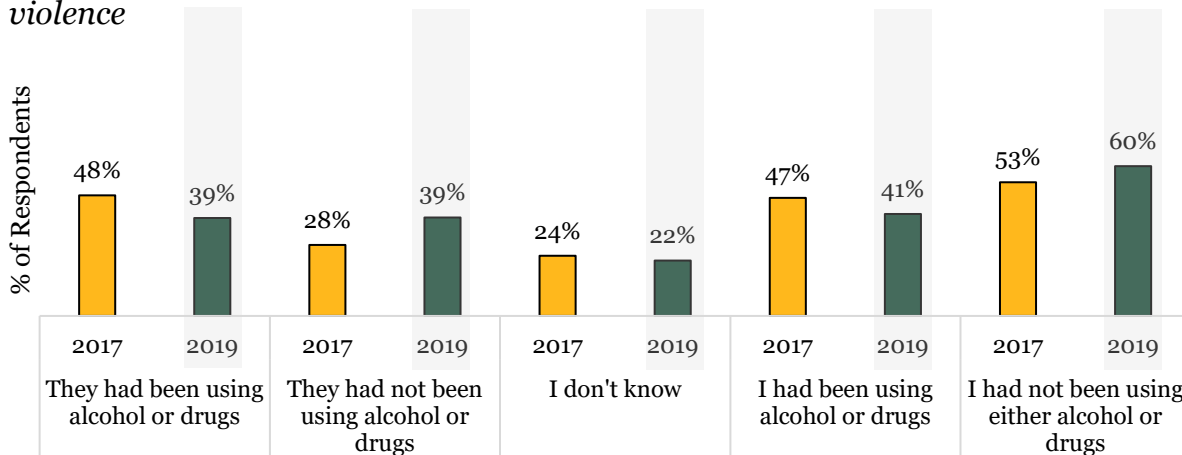
Twenty-three percent of respondents in 2019 who indicated they experienced sexual violence identified the perpetrator of the experience that had the greatest effect on them as an *acquaintance*. Approximately twenty percent of respondents also indicated that the perpetrator was a *friend*, *former romantic partner*, or *romantic partner*.

Relationship to perpetrator
2017 and 2019 respondents who indicated they experienced sexual violence



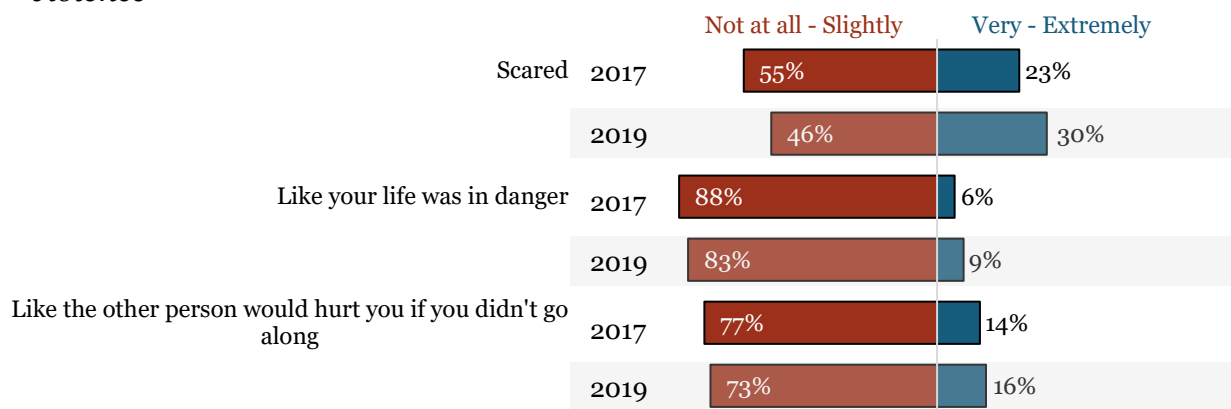
Respondents who indicated they had experienced sexual violence were asked about their and the perpetrator’s alcohol and drug use at the time of the incident that had the greatest effect on them. A majority of respondents in 2019 indicated they had not been using either alcohol or drugs whereas 39% indicated that the perpetrator had been using alcohol or drugs at the time of the incident. The proportion of respondents who indicated they were using alcohol or drugs at the time of the incident decreased from 47% in 2017 to 41% in 2019.

Alcohol use at the time of the incident
2017 and 2019 respondents who indicated they experienced sexual violence



When asked about their feelings during the incident that had the greatest effect on them, thirty percent of respondents in 2019 indicated they felt *very* or *extremely* scared.

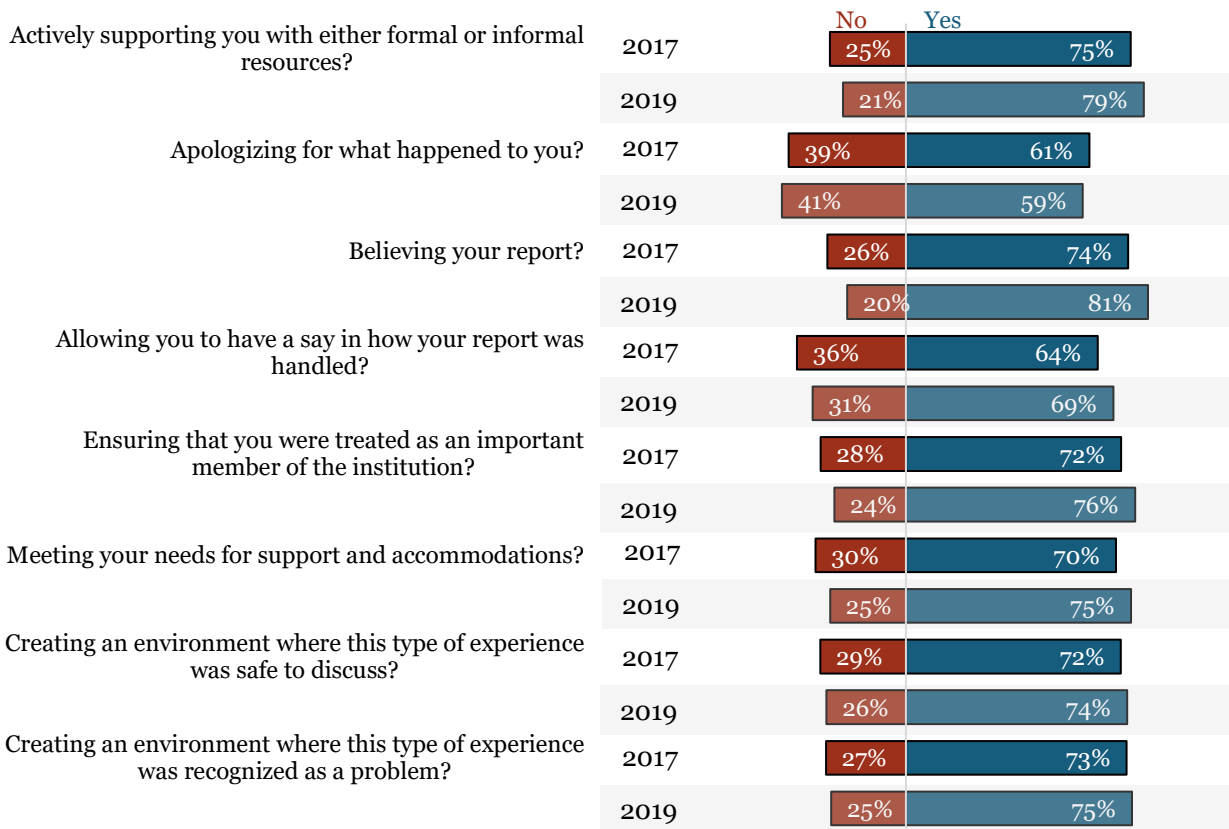
During the incident, to what extent did you feel:
2017 and 2019 respondents who indicated they experienced sexual violence



Institutional Responses

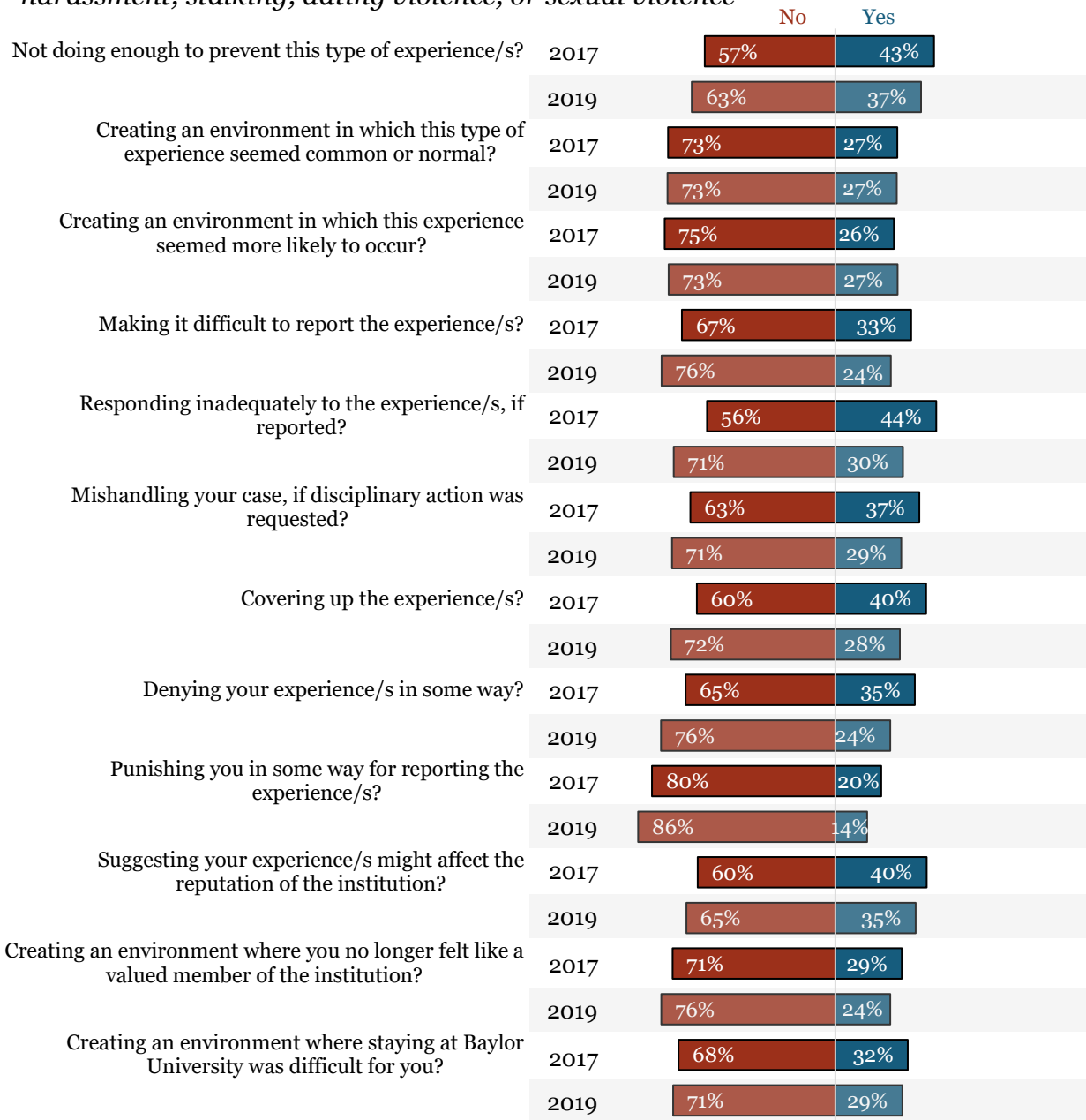
Respondents who indicated that they had experienced sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or sexual violence were asked about Baylor’s role in their experiences. Because all situations did not apply to each respondent, responses of “Not Applicable” were removed from the overall item totals. A majority of respondents in 2019 agreed that Baylor would play a positive role in their experiences based upon situations provided. The proportion of respondents who agreed that Baylor did or would *believe their report* increased from 74% in 2017 to 81% in 2019.

Did (would) Baylor play a role in your experiences by: 2017 and 2019 respondents who indicated they experienced sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or sexual violence



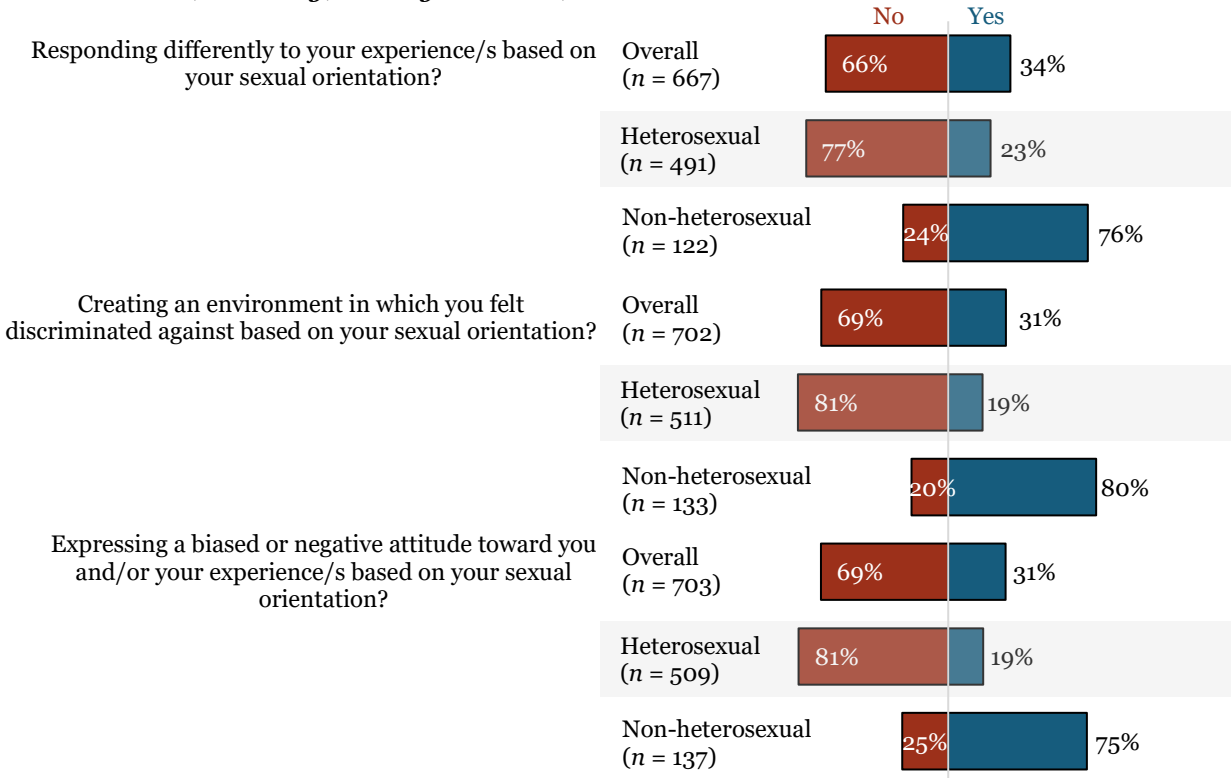
The proportion of respondents who agreed that Baylor would play a negative role in their experience generally decreased from 2017 to 2019 for the situations provided. A majority of respondents in 2019 agreed that Baylor would support them. The proportion of respondents who agreed that Baylor did or would *respondent inadequately to the experience/s, if reported* decreased from 44% in 2017 to 30% in 2019.

Did (would) Baylor play a role in your experiences by:
2019 Respondents who indicated they experienced sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or sexual violence



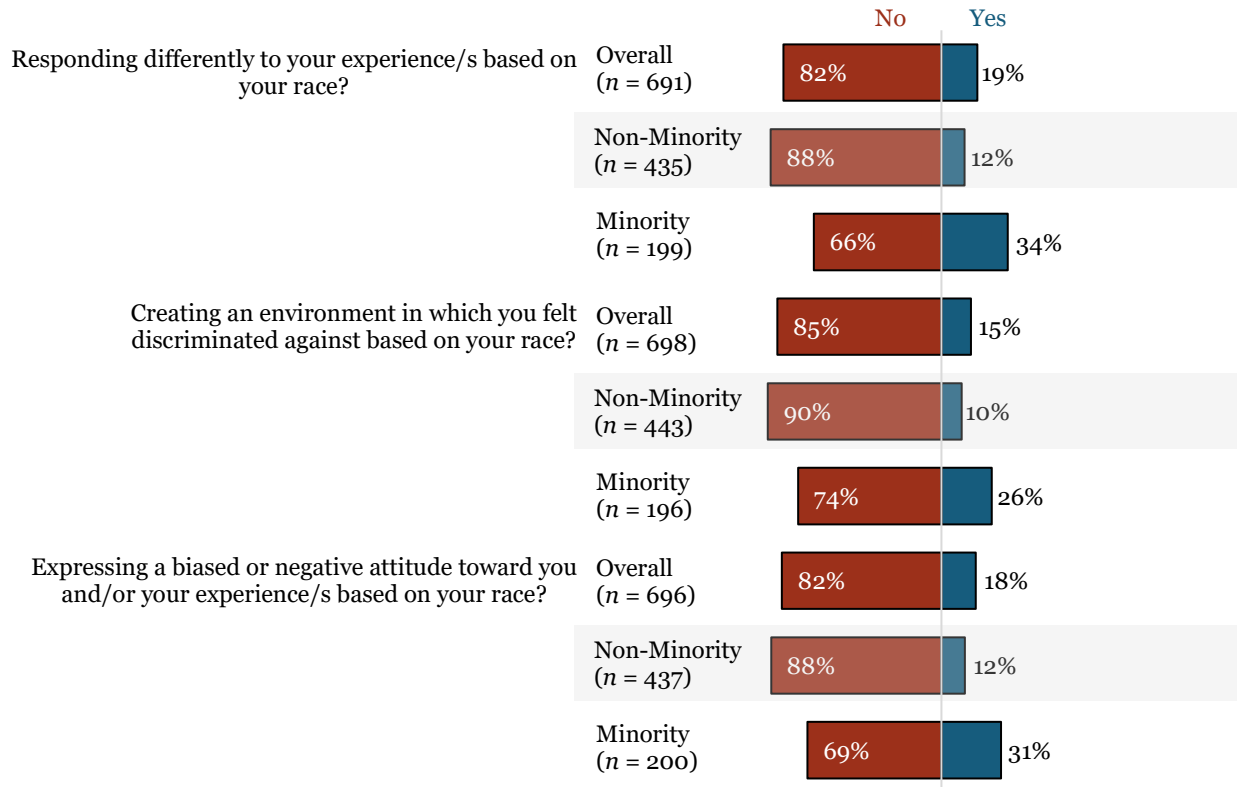
Respondents who indicated that they had experienced sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or sexual violence were asked how Baylor did or would play a role in their experiences as it related to their sexual orientation. Based upon the respondents' sexual orientation as identified in the survey, a greater proportion of respondents who were not heterosexual agreed that Baylor would respond differently to their experiences based on their sexual orientation as compared to those who indicated they were heterosexual.

Did (would) Baylor play a role in your experiences by:
2019 respondents who indicated they experienced sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or sexual violence



Respondents who indicated that they had experienced sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or sexual violence were asked how Baylor did or would play a role in their experiences as it related to their race. Based upon the respondents' race as identified in the survey, a greater proportion of respondents who were minorities agreed that Baylor would respond differently to their experiences based on their race as compared to those who indicated they were non-minorities.

Did (would) Baylor play a role in your experiences by:
2019 Respondents who indicated they experienced sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or sexual violence



Formal Reporting of Victimization

The proportion of respondents who indicated that they had experienced sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or sexual violence and who reported having told someone about the incident prior to taking the Baylor University Social Climate Survey increased from 28% in 2017 to 32% in 2019.

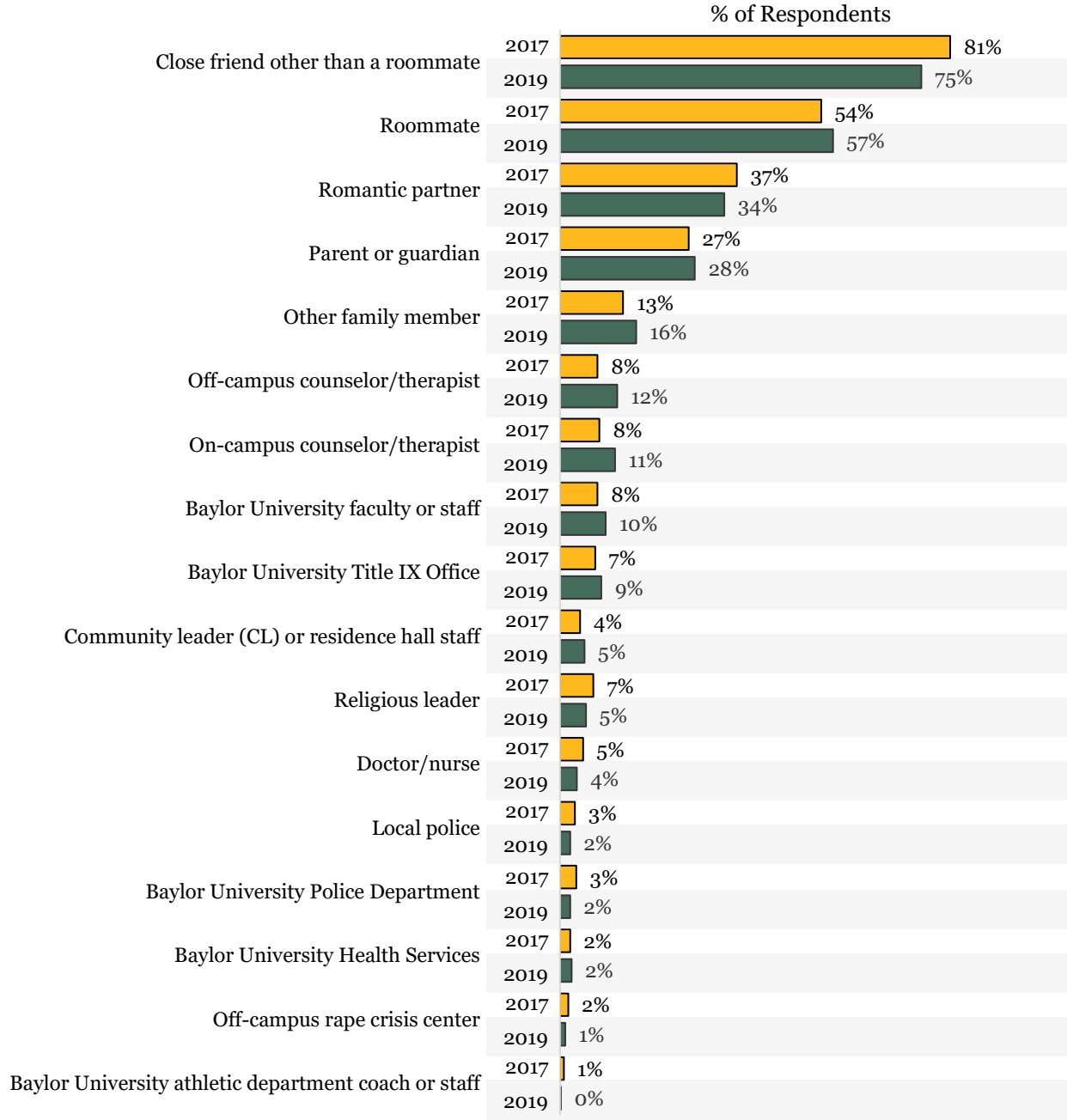
Did you tell anyone about the incident before this questionnaire?

2017 and 2019 respondents who indicated they experienced sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or sexual violence



Respondents who indicated that they disclosed the incident were asked to indicate anyone who they told. A majority of respondents in 2019 indicated they told a *close friend other than a roommate* or a *roommate*. The proportion of respondents who reported their experience to an *on-campus therapist*, *Baylor University faculty or staff*, or the *Baylor University Title IX Office* increased slightly from 2017 to 2019.

Who did you tell?
2017 and 2019 respondents who indicated they reported their experience of sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or sexual violence



Respondents who indicated that they disclosed the incident were asked about the usefulness of various campus resources in dealing with the incident. Over half of respondents in 2019 indicated that the *on-campus counselor/therapist, Community Leader (CL) or residence hall staff, and Baylor faculty or staff* were moderately or very useful in dealing with the incident. The proportions below reflect those who reported their experiences to each of the resources listed. As the number of individuals who reported to each group varies, the number of respondents is provided for additional context.

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

2017 and 2019 respondents who indicated they reported their experience of sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or sexual violence

