



# HEDS Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey Summary Report

Released 09/09/2016

This report contains comparative data on multiple dimensions of sexual assault and campus climate for undergraduates from the 49 institutions that administered the HEDS Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey between November 2015 and April 2016.

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### [2. Sexual Assault](#)

A comparison of how often sexual assault occurred at your institution with how often it occurred at all institutions — topics include: the percent of students that were sexually assaulted, whether bystanders were present and intervened, the percent of women victims that were assaulted multiple times, and the number of incidents per 100 students. We also provide specific details about sexual assaults at your institution, comparing assaults your students reported with assaults that students at all institutions reported — topics include: the involvement of drugs and alcohol, the affiliation of the assaulters, and the location of the assaults.

There are instances throughout this section in which we do not include data for men. The reason was that the rate at which men experienced sexual assault across most campuses was so low that we decided not to calculate summary quantitative information about what these men experienced. We do not want to imply that the experience of men who were sexually assaulted is any less devastating to them or important to us. Our concern was that the small sample sizes would lead to inaccurate or misleading comparisons.

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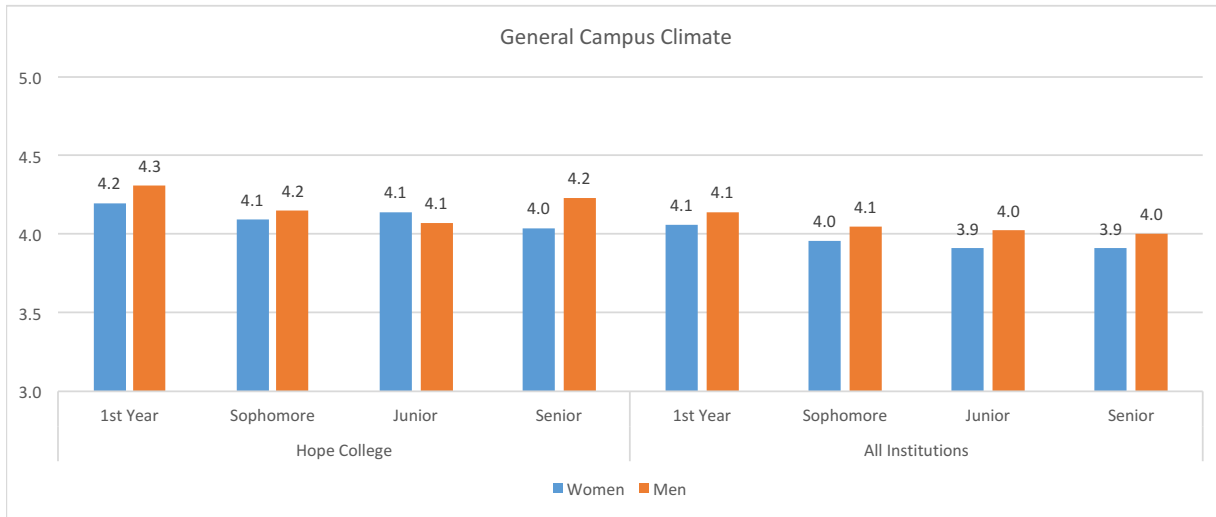


## HEDS Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey Summary Report

### Campus Climate

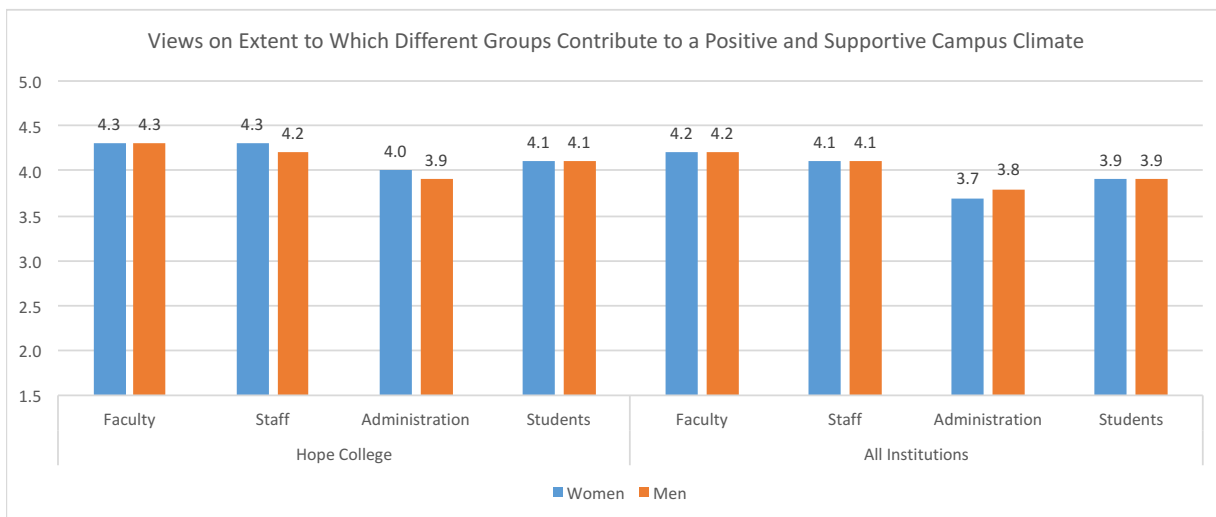
The HEDS Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey asked undergraduates about their views on the general climate at the institution. Students indicated the extent to which (a) faculty, staff, and administrators respect what students think, are concerned about their welfare, and treat them fairly, (b) students are concerned about the welfare of other students and treat other students fairly, and (c) they feel close to people and safe on campus, and like they are part of the institution's community.

We combined students' responses to these eight questions into a 5-point-scale. Higher scores indicate that students have a more positive view of the general campus climate. The following graph contrasts the responses of women and men at your institution on the campus climate scale with those of women and men at all institutions.



Overall, students who experienced higher levels of unwanted sexual contact, who experienced an attempted sexual assault, and who have been sexually assaulted have significantly lower general campus climate scores.

The HEDS Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey asked students the extent to which different groups of people contribute to a positive and supportive campus climate at their institution. The following graph contrasts the responses of women and men at your institution on questions of who contributes to a positive campus climate with those of women and men at all institutions, showing average responses on a scale of 1-5 where 5="Strongly agree" and 1="Strongly disagree."



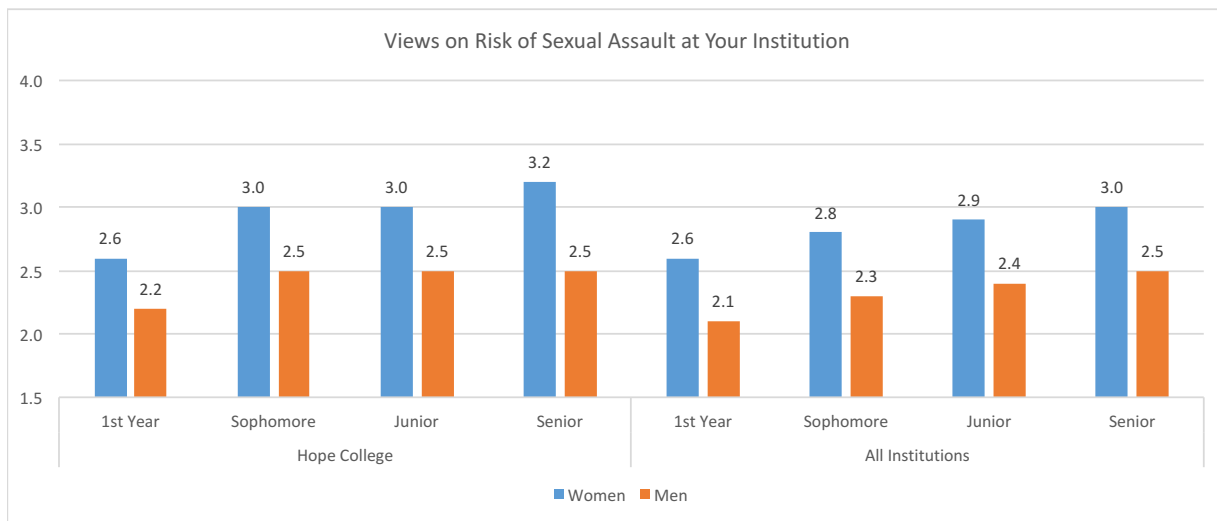
## Campus Climate on Issues Related to Sexual Assault

### Perceived Risk of Sexual Assault

The HEDS Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey asked students about their views on:

- The number of sexual assaults that occur at their institution.
- The risk that they or one of their friends have of being sexually assaulted at their institution.
- The likelihood that students at their institution would intervene if they witnessed a sexual assault.

We combined students' responses to these three questions into a 5-point-scale. Higher scores indicate greater concerns about the risk of sexual assault and less confidence that students would intervene if they witnessed an assault. The following graph contrasts the responses of women and men at your institution on this scale with those of women and men at all institutions.

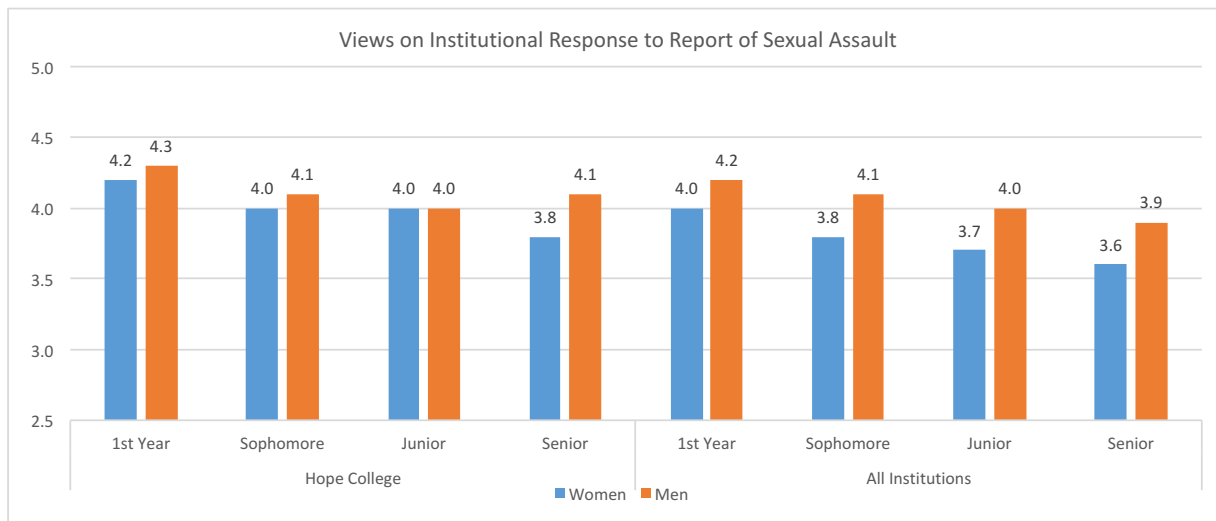


• **Overall, women at Hope College felt they had a slightly higher risk of sexual assault than women at all institutions.**

• **Overall, men at Hope College felt they had a slightly higher risk of sexual assault than men at all institutions.**

### Perceptions of Institutional Response to Sexual Assault

The survey also asked students the extent to which they agreed that students on campus would support a person who reported that they were sexually assaulted, and that campus officials would take the report seriously, support and protect the person making the report, conduct a careful investigation in order to determine what happened, and take action against the offender(s). Again, we combined students' responses into a 5-point-scale, with higher scores indicating that students were more confident in their institution's response to a reported sexual assault. The following graph contrasts the mean responses of women and men at your institution on this scale with the responses of women and men at all institutions.

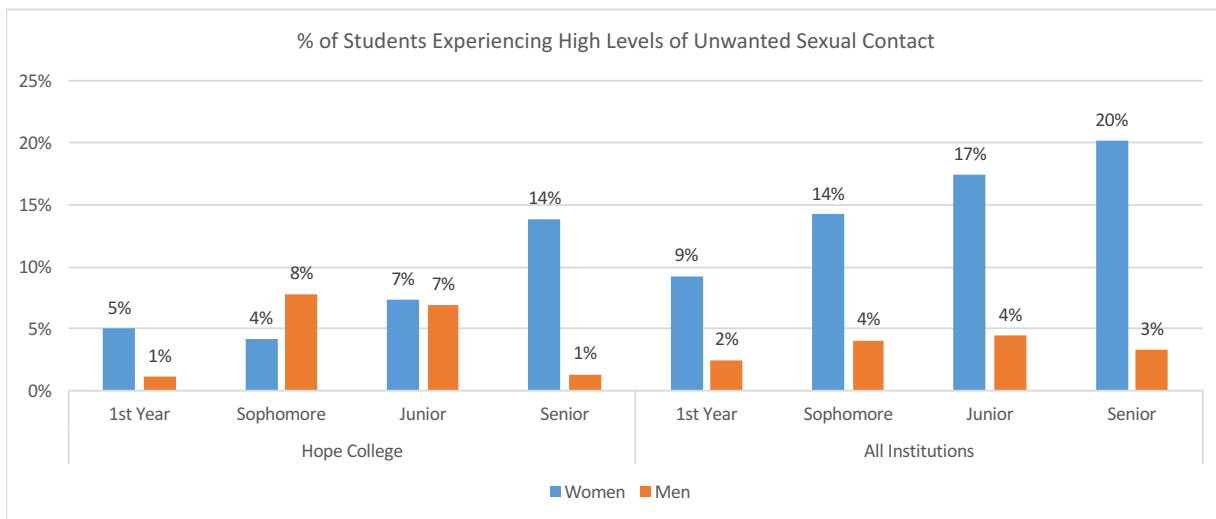


- Overall, women at Hope College were slightly more confident in their institution's response to a reported sexual assault than women at all institutions.
- Overall, men at Hope College were about as confident in their institution's response to a reported sexual assault as men at all institutions.

### Unwanted Sexual Contact

The graph below depicts the percentage of women and men at your institution who experienced high levels of unwanted sexual contact compared to women and men at all institutions. We designated students as experiencing high levels of unwanted sexual contact when they reported that they experienced one or more of the following kinds of unwanted sexual contact "Often" or "Very often":

- Unwanted verbal behaviors – e.g., someone making sexual comments about your body or making unwelcome sexual advances
- Unwanted nonverbal behaviors – e.g., someone sending you sexual emails/texts, leering at you, or making lewd gestures
- Unwanted brief physical contact – e.g., someone engaging in any brief inappropriate or unwelcome touching of your body





## HEDS Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey Summary Report

### How Often Does Sexual Assault Occur at Your Institution?

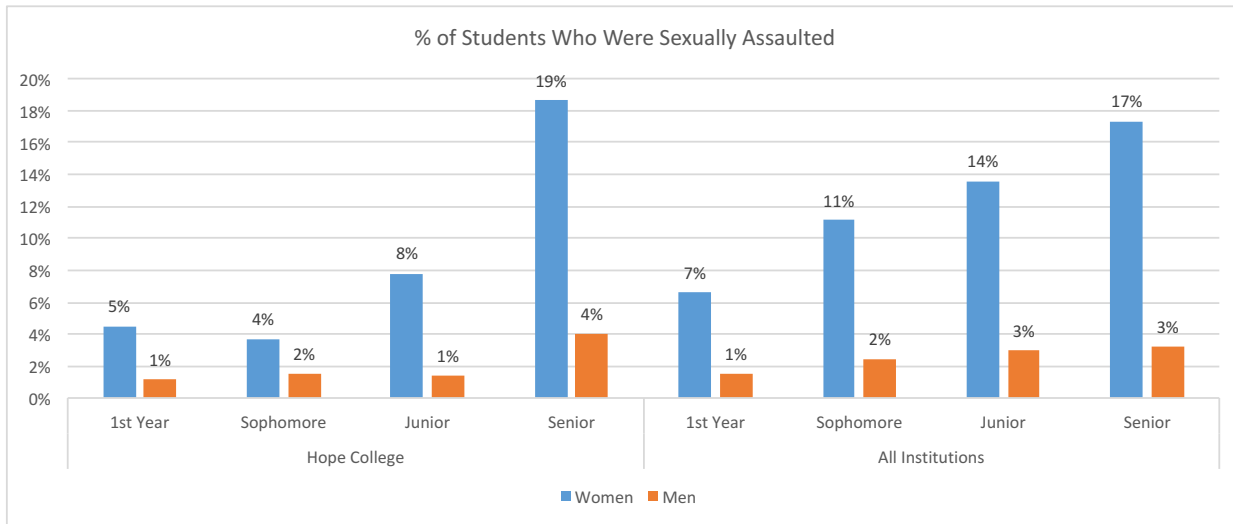
Prior to asking undergraduates about their experience with sexual assault, we provided them with the following descriptions of five kinds of sexual assault:

"When we ask about sexual assault, we are referring to five specific types of sexual contact, which you did not want or for which you did not give consent:

- Touching of a sexual nature (kissing you, touching of private parts, grabbing, fondling, rubbing up against you in a sexual way, even if it was over your clothes)
- Oral sex (someone's mouth or tongue making contact with your genitals, or your mouth or tongue making contact with someone else's genitals)
- Vaginal sex (someone's penis being put in your vagina, or your penis being put into someone else's vagina)
- Anal sex (someone's penis being put in your anus, or your penis being put into someone else's anus)
- Anal or vaginal penetration with a body part other than a penis or tongue, or by an object, like a bottle or candle"

Of the 1080 Hope College students who responded to this survey, 72 reported that they had been sexually assaulted, including 66 women and 6 men.

The graph below compares the percentage of women and men at your institution who experienced sexual assault with the percentage of women and men at all institutions who experienced sexual assault.



### Bystanders

Many institutions use Bystander Training as a means of reducing the number of sexual assaults. However, the effectiveness of Bystander Training is limited both by people's ability and willingness to intervene and by the number of assaults that occur when a bystander is present. In the tables below, we summarize data from your institution on both the presence of bystanders during sexual assaults, and the likelihood that they would intervene. The top part of the table includes data from victims of sexual assault, and the lower part of the table includes data from bystanders who witnessed sexual assaults.

	Hope College	All Institutions
<i>Reports from victims of sexual assault</i>		
% of sexual assaults in which bystanders were present	44%	36%
% of these sexual assaults in which the bystanders intervened	34%	25%
<i>Reports from bystanders of sexual assault</i>		
% of students who observed a sexual assault	6%	7%
% of these students who intervened	60%	66%

### Multiple Assaults

Many victims of sexual assault are assaulted multiple times. The table below depicts the percentage of women who were victims of sexual assault at your institution and experienced multiple assaults compared to the percentage of women who were victims of sexual assault at all institutions and experienced multiple incidents of sexual assault. Please note that the number of men who experienced sexual assault at your institution was too low to permit any statistical analyses or summaries. Across all institutions, 46% of men who were victims of sexual assault experienced multiple incidents of sexual assault.

	Hope College	All Institutions
% of women victims that had multiple assaults	61%	59%

### Incidence of Sexual Assault

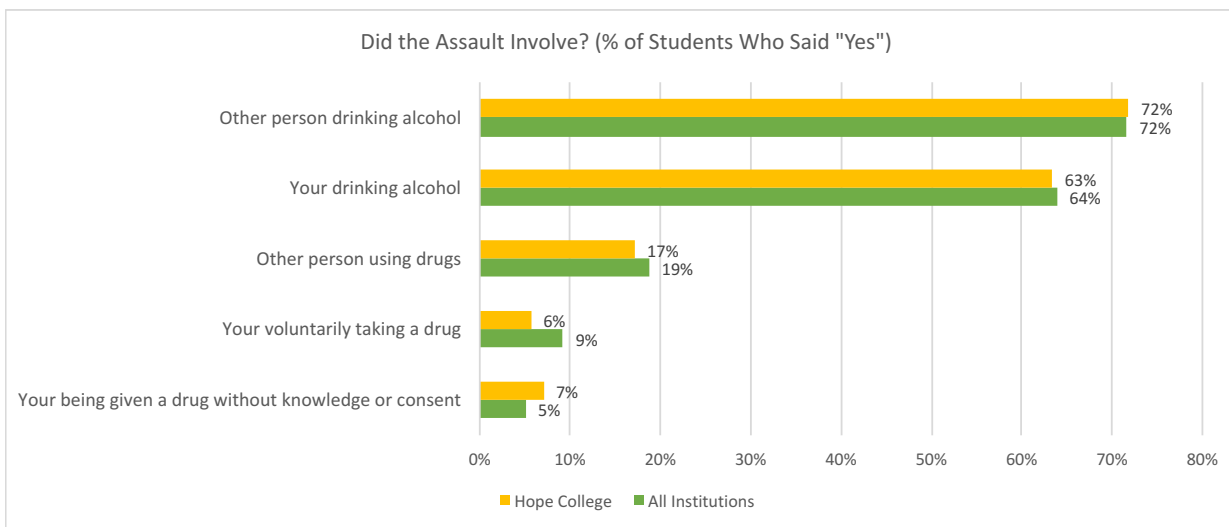
Because a high proportion of the people who were sexually assaulted experienced multiple assaults, focusing on the percentage of people who have been sexually assaulted underestimates how frequently sexual assault occurs.

In the following table, we compare the incidence rate of sexual assault for women and men at your institution with the sexual assault incidence rate for women and men at all institutions. We've calculated the number of sexual assaults per hundred students to allow comparisons across institutions with different numbers of students.

	Number of Sexual Assaults per 100 Students			
	1st Year	Sophomore	Junior	Senior
Women at Hope College	7.0	7.9	15.6	37.2
Women at all institutions	13.0	23.4	29.6	37.8
Men at Hope College	5.6	3.0	1.4	9.3
Men at all institutions	2.5	5.0	5.2	6.1

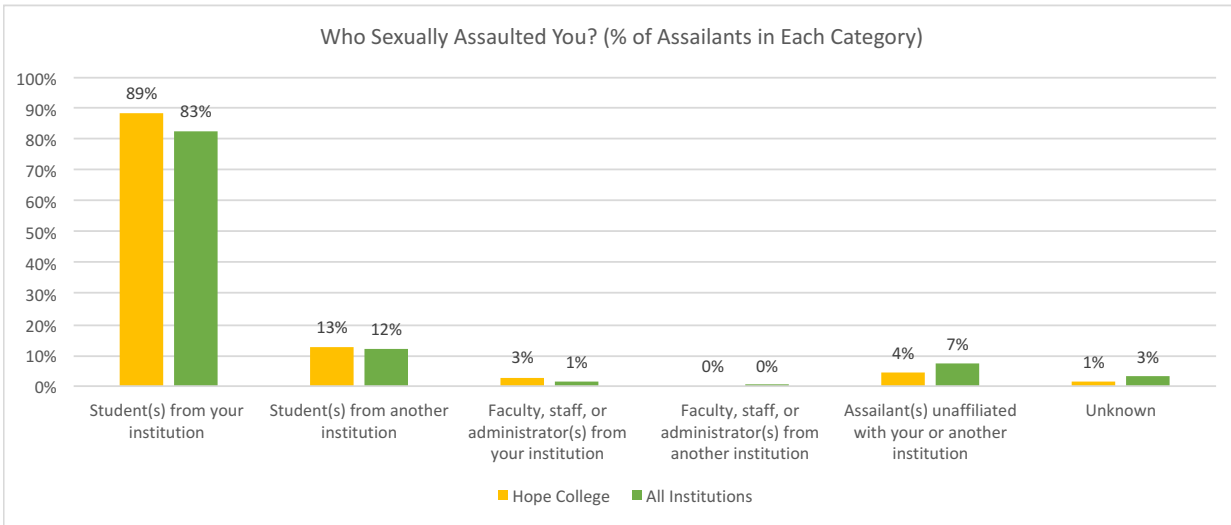
### Details about Incidents of Sexual Assault

Alcohol was involved in the vast majority of sexual assaults across all schools. The graph below compares the extent to which alcohol, as well as other drugs, were involved in sexual assaults at your institution compared to all institutions.

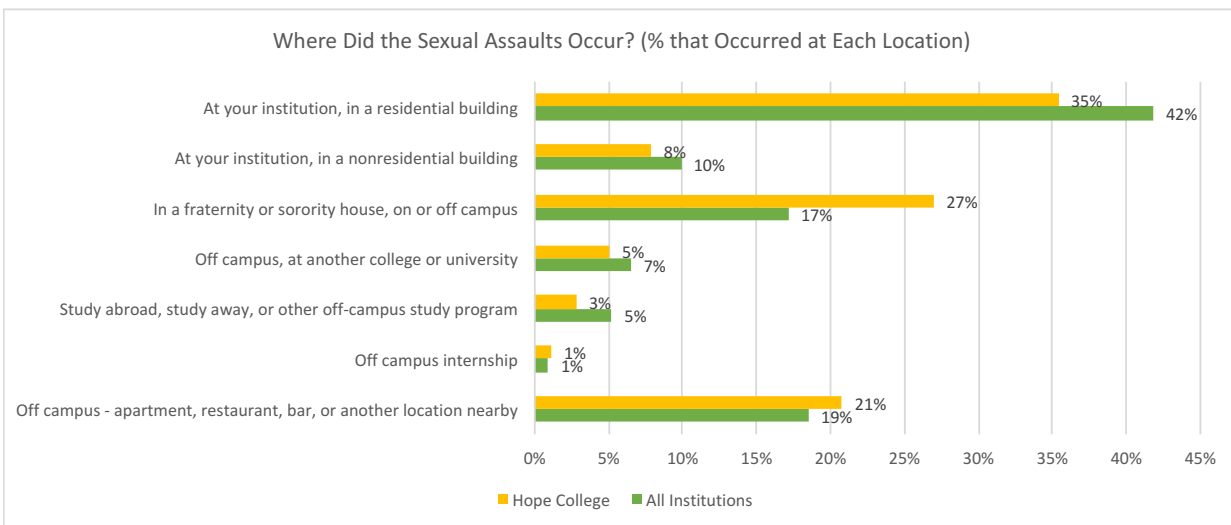


**The percentage of students who experienced sexual assault at your institution and were unable to give consent or stop what was happening because they were incapacitated in some way (e.g., passed out, drugged, drunk, asleep) was 40%.**

In many cases of sexual assault, the assailant(s) were affiliated with the victim's college or university. The following graph provides information about the person/people who were responsible for sexual assault at your institution and at all institutions, along with information about whether the assailant(s) were affiliated with your institution or another college or university. Please note, since a significant number of victims were assaulted by more than one person, the percentages will add up to more than 100%.



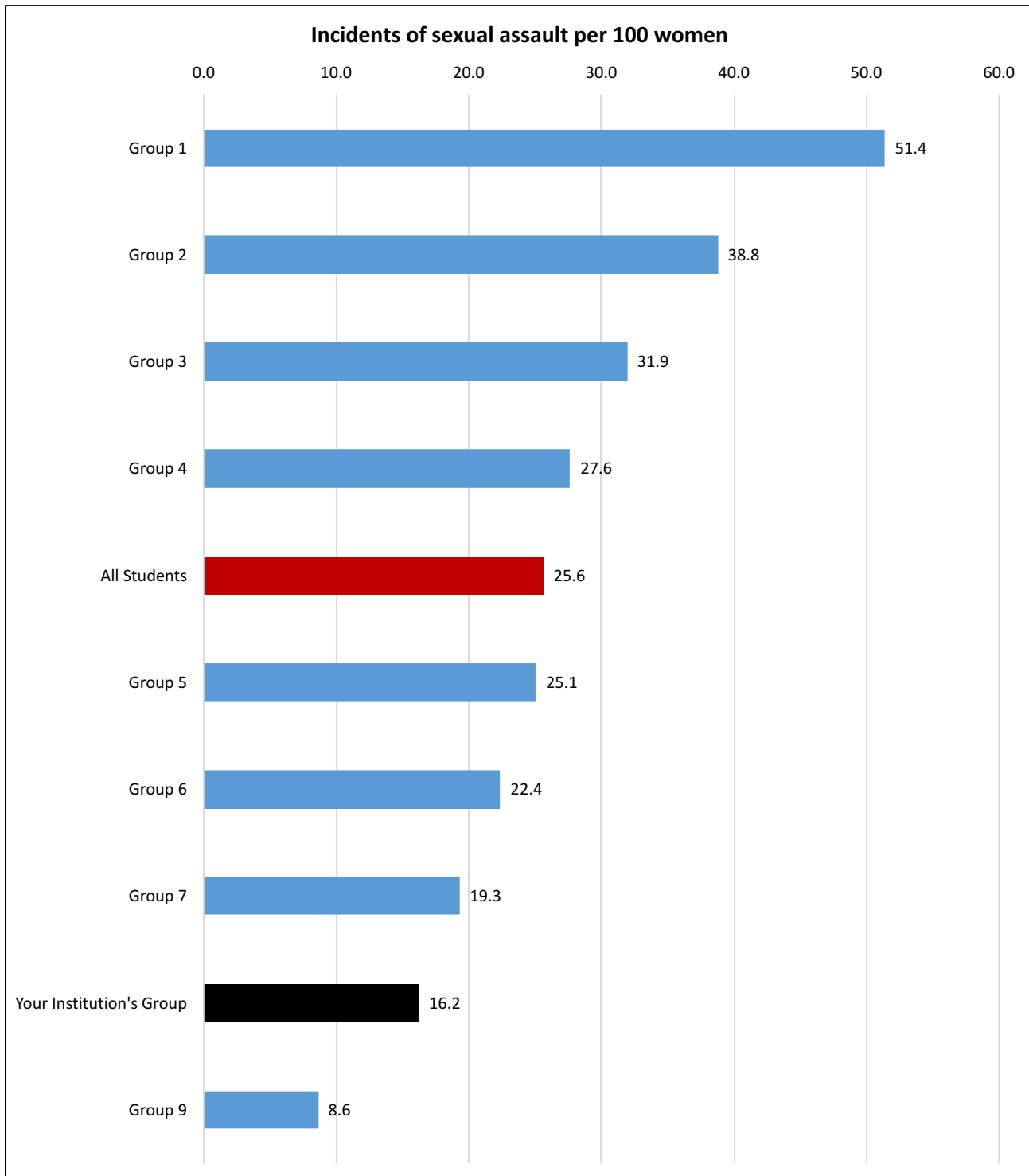
The graph below shows where sexual assaults occurred, comparing incidents that your students experienced to incidents that students at all institutions experienced.







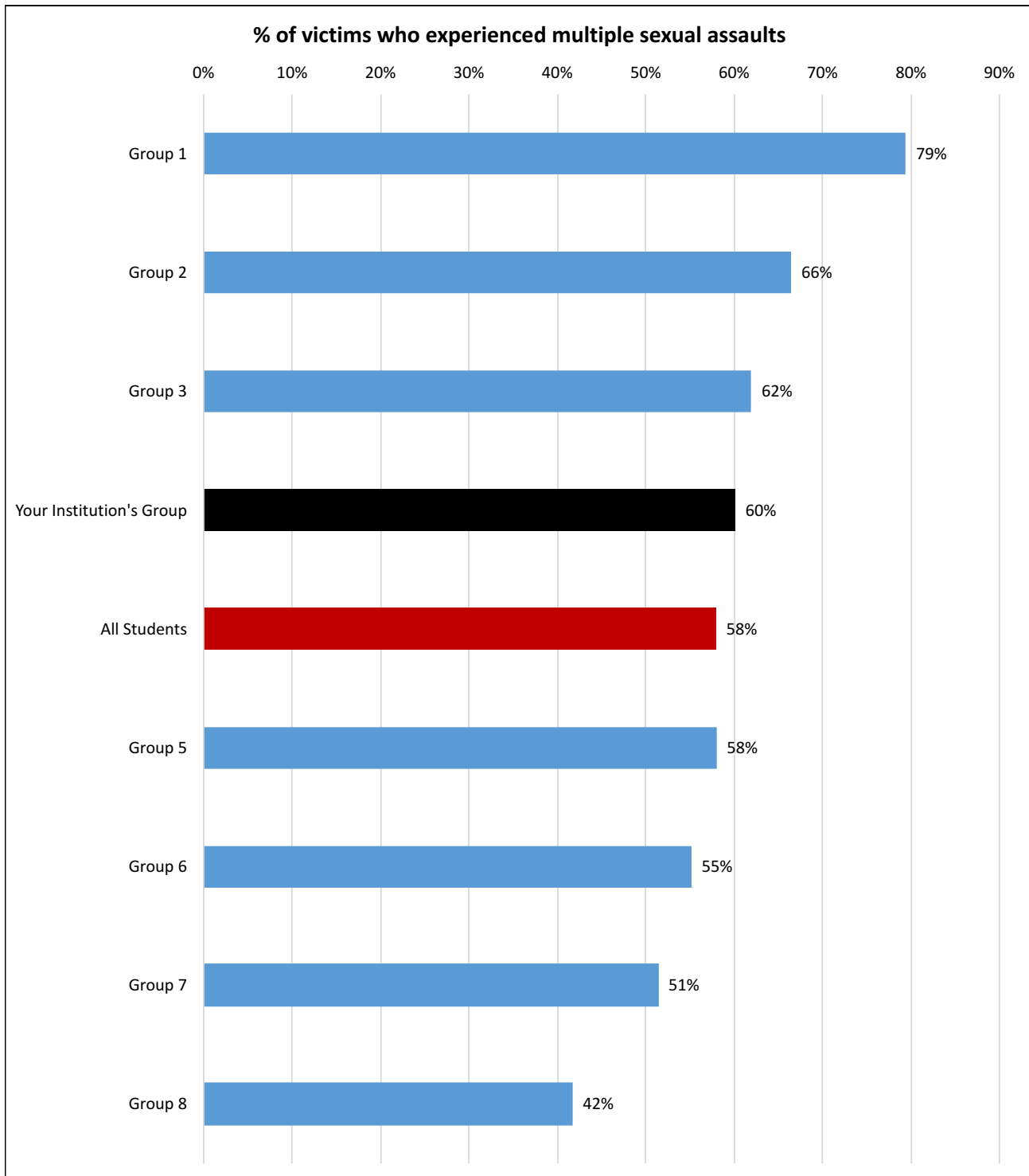
## HEDS Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey Summary Report



We ranked participating institutions from highest to lowest, placed them into groups of at least 5 institutions, and then calculated the group means to produce the values on the graph. The "All Students" group represents the mean for all female undergraduates who submitted the survey.



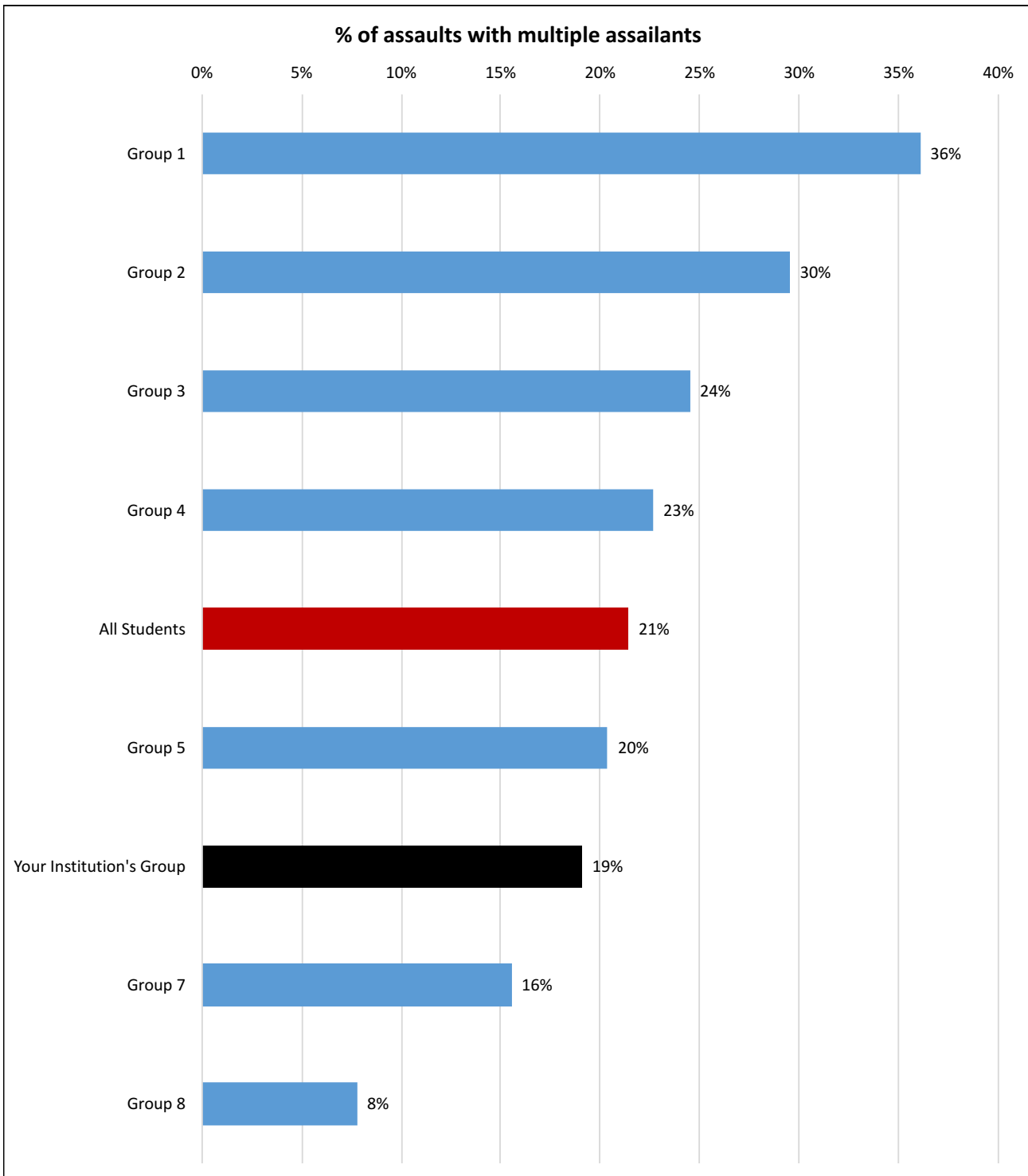
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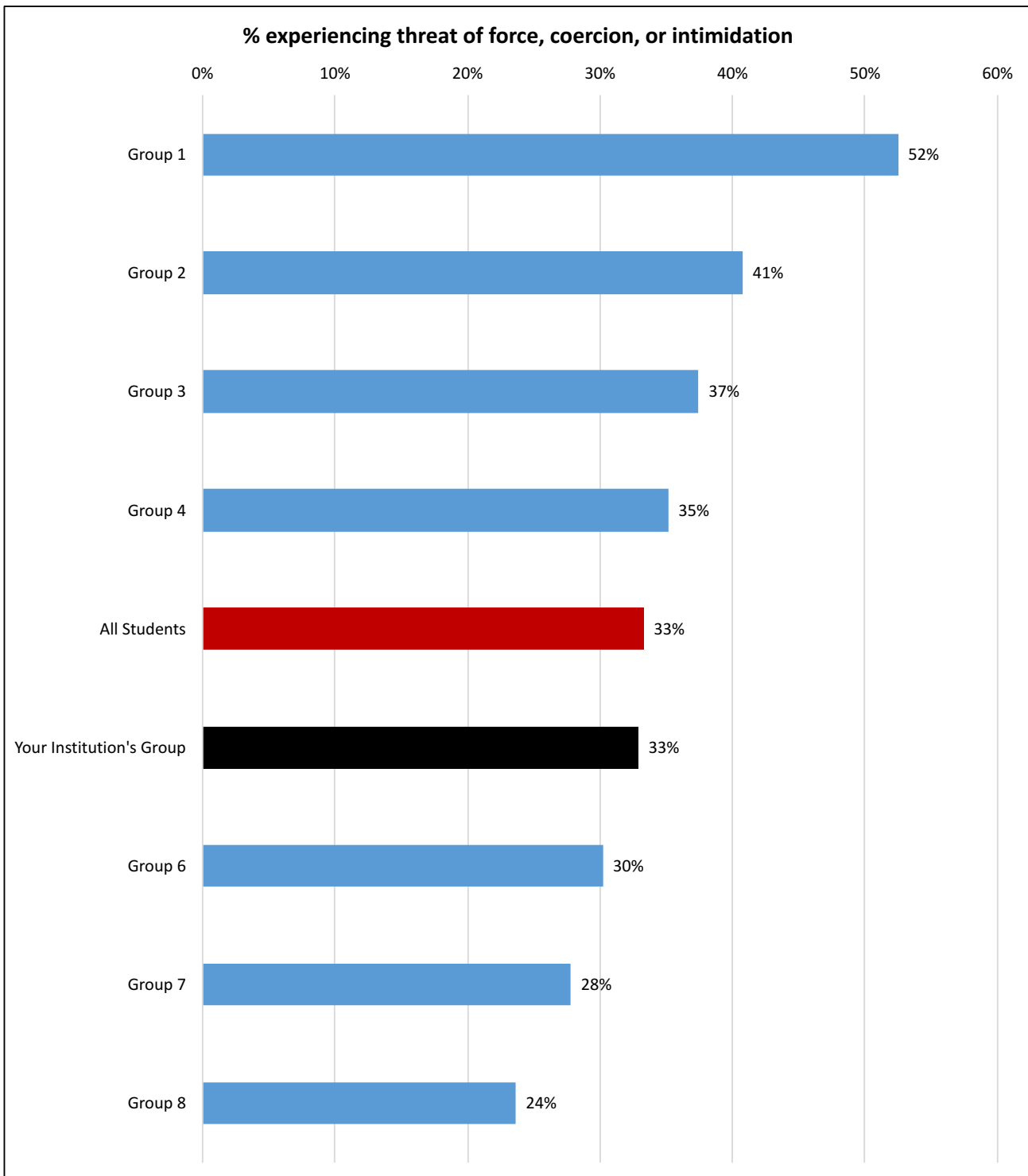
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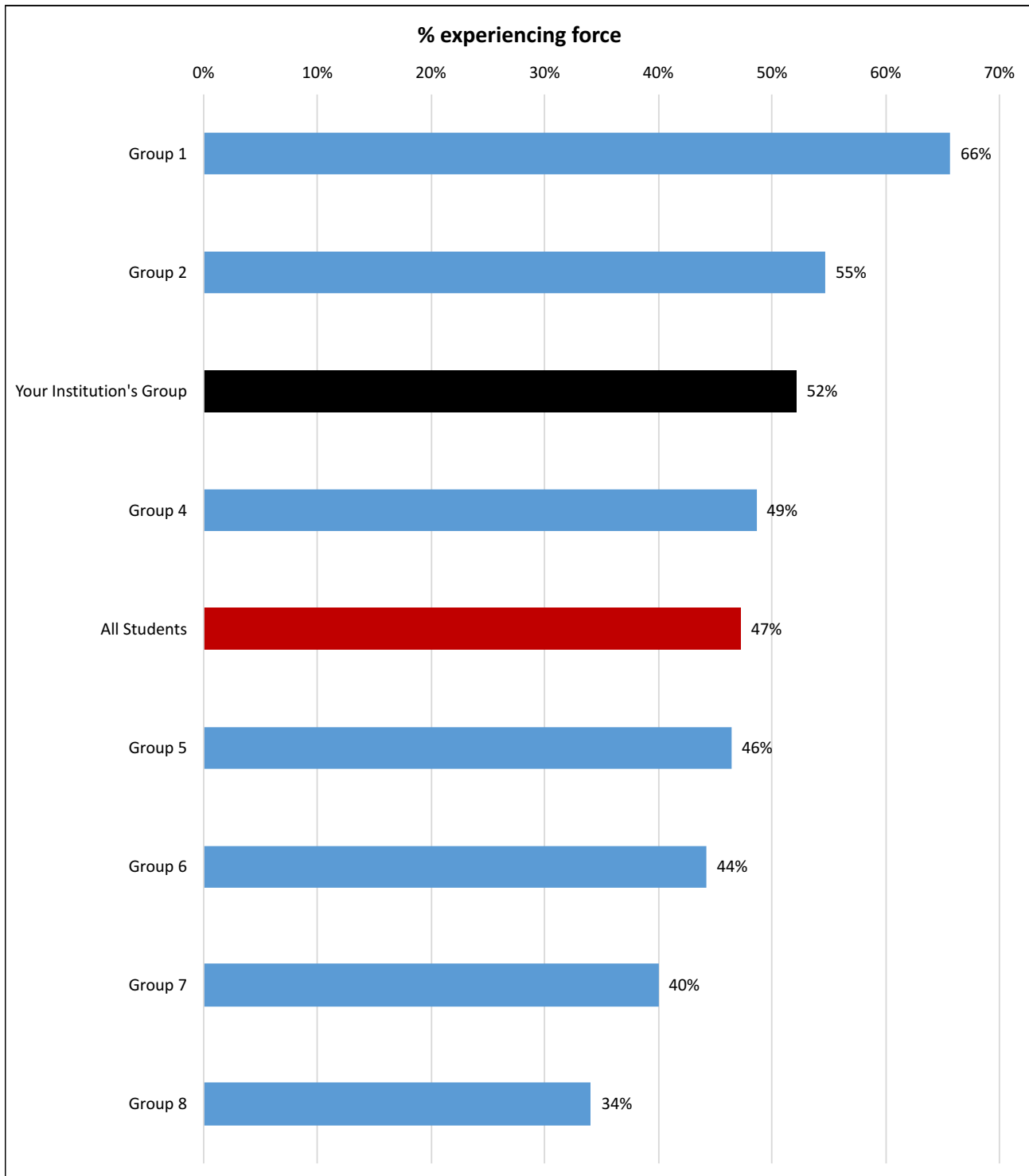
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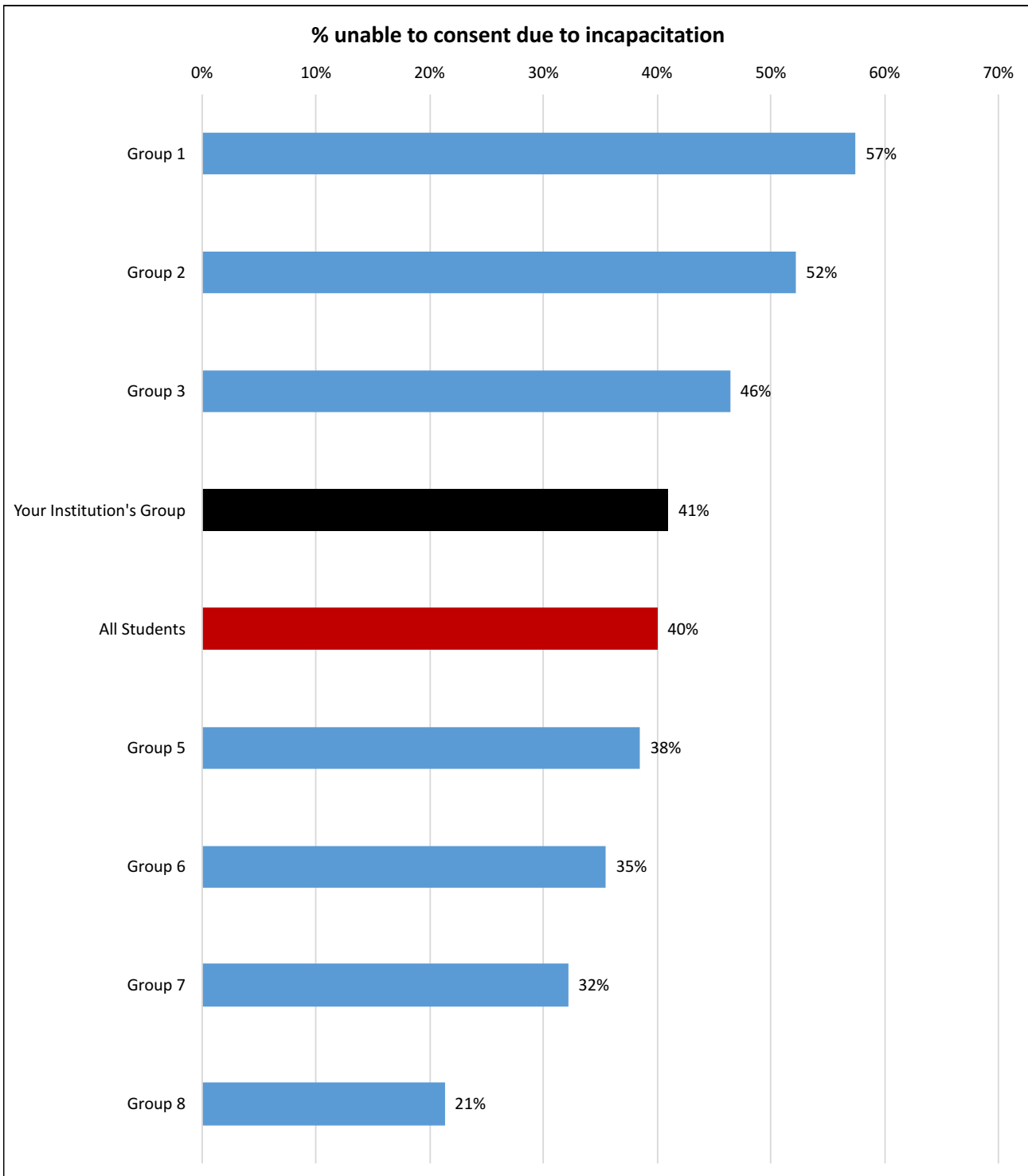
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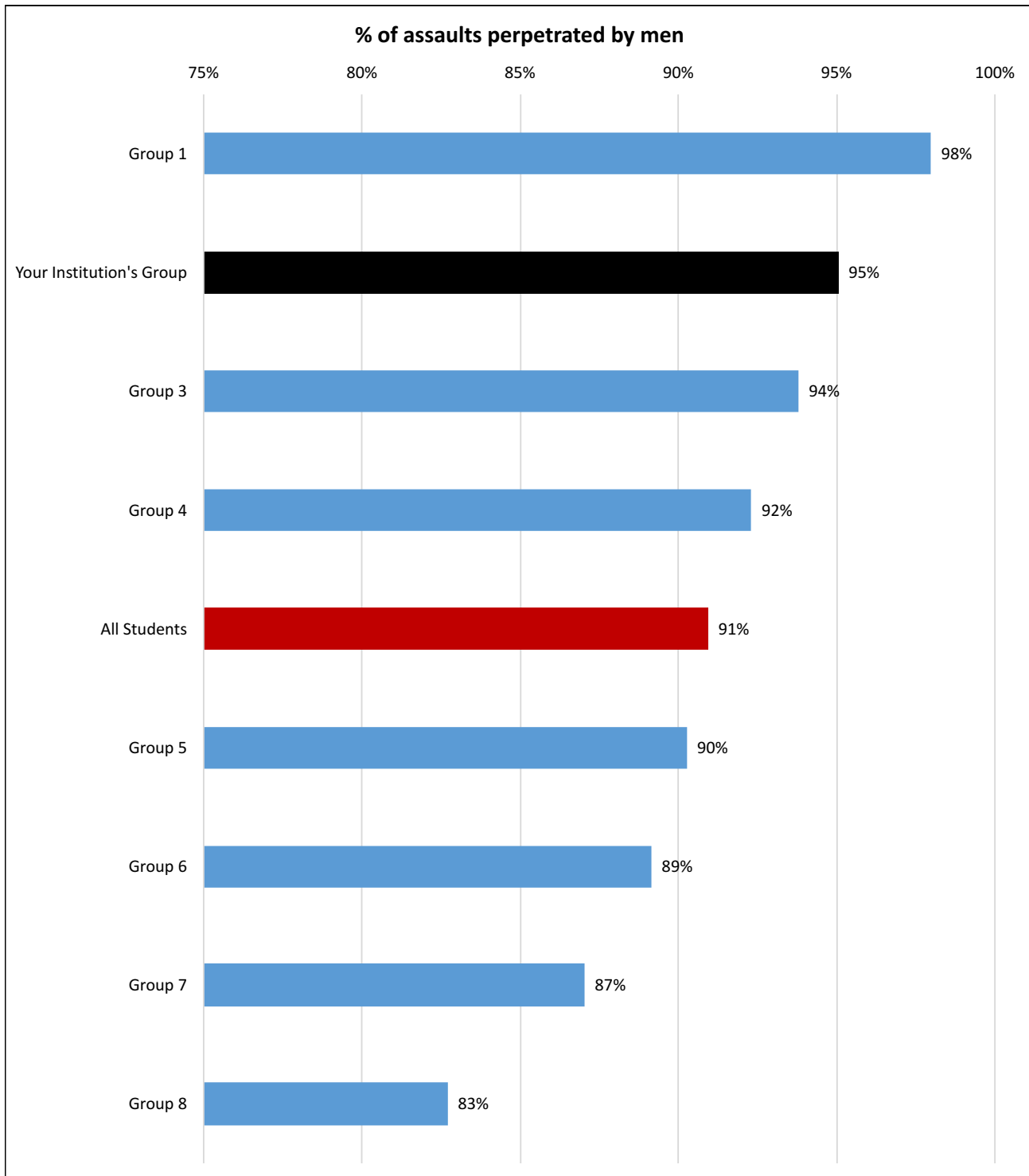
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## HEDS Sexual Assault Campus Climate Survey Summary Report

### Participating Institutions

This file contains data from approximately 20,000 students at 49 institutions. These institutions vary in size and come from diverse Carnegie Classifications, yet most are private and predominantly serve undergraduate students. Because HEDS institutions are primarily undergraduate, we decided to focus on undergraduate students in this file, and we excluded respondents who selected "Graduate Student" or "Other" as a college classification in the survey.

	# of Undergraduate Women Respondents	# of Undergraduate Men Respondents	Total # of Undergraduate Respondents <sup>1</sup>	Response Rate <sup>2</sup>
Hope College	770	303	1080	33.6%
All institutions	13303	6304	19998	21.7%

**Notes:** <sup>1</sup> The total number includes all valid responses, not just those students who identified as women or men.

To be considered a valid response, a respondent must have clicked "Submit" at the end of the survey.

The number of undergraduate women, number of undergraduate men, and total number of undergraduate respondents represent the number of students that did not select "Graduate Student" or "Other" as a college classification in the survey.

<sup>2</sup> We calculated the response rate by dividing an institution's total number of valid responses by the number of emails successfully delivered through Qualtrics. Because we were unable to determine the number of undergraduate students that were contacted, the response rate reflects all responses, including those students that selected "Graduate Student" or "Other" as a college classification in the survey.

In all worksheets, the information labeled "All Institutions" represents unit record data for all undergraduate students that responded to the survey – comparison groups do not include students that selected "Graduate" or "Other" for their classification in Q35 of the survey.

We calculated all effect sizes using Cohen's d. Following the practice of the National Survey of Student Engagement ([http://nsse.indiana.edu/pdf/effect\\_size\\_guide.pdf](http://nsse.indiana.edu/pdf/effect_size_guide.pdf)), we used the following cutoff points for designating different effect sizes:

- \* Large – 0.5
- \* Medium – 0.3
- \* Small – 0.1

### 1. Campus Climate

This worksheet contains information on four campus climate scales. The four scales are:

General Campus Climate – 8 statements, Cronbach's  $\alpha = 0.85$

Views on Sexual Assault at Your Institution – 3 statements, Cronbach's  $\alpha = 0.80$

Views on Institutional Response to Report of Sexual Assault – 5 statements, Cronbach's  $\alpha = 0.90$

Frequency of Unwanted Sexual Contact – 3 questions, Cronbach's  $\alpha = 0.81$



We reverse-scored the response options for questions in the "Views on Sexual Assault at Your Institution Scale" (Q4 – "I believe the number of sexual assaults to be low," "I do not believe that I or one of my friends is at risk for being sexually assaulted," and "I believe students would intervene if they witnessed a sexual assault") so that 1=Strongly agree and 5=Strongly disagree. Thus higher scores on this scale reflect a higher perceived risk of sexual assault.

The statements that appear under the graphs titled, "Views on Risk of Sexual Assault at Your Institution" and "Views on Institutional Response to Report of Sexual Assault" are based on effect size. The interpretation of the language that we use is as follows:

"much higher/more" — Large positive difference

"moderately higher/more" — Medium positive difference

"slightly higher/more" — Small positive difference

"about the same/as" — No difference

"slightly lower/less" — Small negative difference

"moderately lower/less" — Medium negative difference

"much lower/less" — Large negative difference

## 2. Sexual Assault

### *% of Students Who Were Sexually Assaulted Graph*

We only show an institution's data for men in this graph if more than 40 undergraduate men completed the survey. Likewise, we only show data for an institution's women if more than 40 undergraduate women completed the survey. Based on institutional response rates, it's possible that an institution might see data for their women undergraduates only, that they might see data for their men undergraduates only, or that they might not see this graph at all.

### *Bystanders*

Reports from victims of sexual assault — In the survey, students who were sexually assaulted multiple times were asked to focus on only one incident of sexual assault when answering a set of questions about details of the assault, including questions regarding the presence and intervention of bystanders. In the "Bystanders" section, the percentages are based on only the one incident of sexual assault for which students provided details. Students who reported being sexually assaulted multiple times did not answer questions about bystanders for all incidents they experienced.

Reports from bystanders of sexual assault — This data comes from Section Three: Bystander Behaviors, Bystander Branch One, Questions I and III. Only those students who reported that they had not been sexually assaulted in Q13 responded to these questions.

We did not include the "Reports from victims of sexual assault" table in the Bystander section of the report for institutions in which 10 or fewer students said they had been sexually assaulted since starting at that institution.

### *Multiple Assaults*

We did not include the Multiple Assaults section of the report for institutions in which 10 or fewer women said they had been sexually assaulted since starting at that institution.

### *Incidence of Sexual Assault*

Reporting the proportion of women or men who have experienced sexual assault underestimates the frequency with which students are experiencing sexual assault at your campus, given that 59% of women and 46% of men who were sexually assaulted indicated that they had experienced multiple sexual assaults at their institution. To provide a better estimate, we have calculated the number of sexual assaults that students reported per 100 students by gender and classification.

We calculated the number of incidents of sexual assault per 100 students by adding up the number of sexual assaults students said they had experienced (Q14) and dividing that by the number of students who responded to a question about whether or not they'd been sexually assaulted (Q13). If a student reported being sexually assaulted "more than 4" times, we counted this as 5 incidents in our calculation. Because we capped the number of assaults that students could report at 5, and based on our analyses of other questions on the survey, the incidence rates that we calculated in this report are probably underestimates of the actual number of sexual assaults per 100 students.

We only show an institution's data for men broken by class year in this table if more than 40 undergraduate men completed the survey. Likewise, we only show data for an institution's women broken by class year if more than 40 undergraduate women completed the survey. If 11 to 40 students of either gender completed the survey, we show data for that gender overall. If 10 or fewer students of either gender completed the survey, we do not show data for that gender in the table. Based on institutional response rates, it's possible that an institution might see data for their women undergraduates only, that they might see data for their men undergraduates only, or that they might not see this table at all.

### *Details about Incidents of Sexual Assault*

Students who experienced sexual assault were asked about the affiliation of the assaulter(s) and the extent to which alcohol and drugs were involved in the assault in the section of the survey that asks respondents to focus on one incident, which means that students who reported multiple assaults were only able to report on the affiliation of the assaulter(s) and the involvement of alcohol and drugs for the one incident they chose to focus on. The percentages in the "Who Sexually Assaulted You?" graph add up to more than 100% because students who had multiple assailants in their sexual assault incident were able to select more than one affiliation.

We calculated the percentages in the "Where Did the Sexual Assault Occur?" graph using data from Q15 and Q16. We divided the number of assaults at each location by the total number of locations selected in Q15 or Q16. We determined the number of assaults at each location by combining Q15, seen by students who said they had been assaulted once, and Q16, seen by students who said they had been assaulted multiple times. When students reported "more than 4" incidents of sexual assault, we used a lower bound estimate of five incidents in our calculations.

We did not include the "Details about Incidents of Sexual Assault" section of the "Sexual Assault" tab for institutions in which 10 or fewer students said they had been sexually assaulted since starting at that institution.

### **3. Sexual Assault Rate**

Please see the second paragraph in the "Incidence of Sexual Assault" section above for information on how we calculated the number of incidents of sexual assault per 100 women. The only difference here is that we calculate the incidence rate for women only, not for all students.

We did not include an institution's data in groups other than the "All Students" group if 40 or fewer women from that institution submitted the survey.

### **4. Multiple Assaults Rate, 5. Multiple Assailants, 6. Threat of Force, 7. Use of Force, 8. Incapacitation, and 9. % Assailants Male**

We did not include an institution's data in groups other than the "All Students" group if 10 or fewer students said they had been sexually assaulted since starting at that institution.

Reports from victims of sexual assault — In the survey, students who were sexually assaulted multiple times were asked to focus on only one incident of sexual assault when answering a set of questions about details of the assault, including questions regarding the number of assailants, threat of force, use of force, inability to consent due to incapacitation, and gender of the assailant(s). In the "5. Multiple Assailants," "6. Threat of Force," "7. Use of Force," "8. Incapacitation," and "9. % Assailants Male" graphs, the percentages are based on only the one incident of sexual assault for which students provided details. Students who reported being sexually assaulted multiple times did not answer questions about these details for all incidents they experienced.

We calculated the percentages in the graph on the "9. % Assailants Male" worksheet by using data from Q24a and Q24b. We divided the number of victims of sexual assault that indicated that the sex(es) of the assaulter(s) were "Male" by the total number of students that responded to Q24a or Q24b. We did not include victims who said the assaulters were "Both males and females" in the total number of male assailants but did include them in the total number of people that answered the question. Because of this, the percent of assaults perpetrated by men that we calculated in this report are probably underestimates of the actual number of sexual assaults perpetrated by men.