Overview of the EAB Campus Climate Survey

Purpose of the Survey

The EAB Sexual Violence Campus Climate Survey was developed by EAB, a best-practice research firm located in Washington, DC. EAB provides research for student affairs executives on innovative practices for improving student engagement and enhancing the student experience.

The purpose of the climate survey is to understand the scope and nature of sexual violence on college and university campuses.

Survey Design

The EAB Campus Climate Survey is an anonymous online instrument that assesses students' perceptions, behaviors, attitudes, and experiences with regards to sexual violence on campus. The survey consists of a core section and three optional modules (Community Behaviors, Community Attitudes, and Relationship Dynamics).

Survey questions about prevention training received, bystander actions, and experiences with sexual violence, harassment, and intimate partner violence are restricted to students' experiences since the beginning of the fall 2015 semester.

Survey Development

To design the EAB Campus Climate Survey, the research team conducted an exhaustive literature review on sexual violence that included empirical research studies, relevant legislation, existing surveys, and White House task force and Department of Education guidance about current issues of sexual violence across higher education institutions.

Testing the Survey

Individuals at colleges and universities in the U.S. and Canada reviewed and provided feedback on the EAB Campus Climate Survey. The individuals who reviewed the survey at these institutions filled the following roles: assessment expert, counselor, faculty, prevention specialist, sexual assault expert, Title IX Coordinator, and Vice President of Student Affairs. The survey was also cognitively tested with recent college graduates to ensure that the language and content of the survey was relevant to their experience.
EAB Campus Climate Survey Methods

Student Sample and Response Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of students invited to take the survey</td>
<td>39155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of respondents</td>
<td>3106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of survey completers (reached the Thank You page)</td>
<td>2079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of partial survey completers (answered at least one question, but did not reach the Thank You page)</td>
<td>1008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of disqualified respondents (did not consent to take the survey)</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total response rate</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abnormal Response Patterns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of identified straight-line respondents (respondents who answered the same option for multiple survey questions)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytic sample size (total respondents - disqualified respondents - straight-line respondents)</td>
<td>3085</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Survey Timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Survey launch date (administrator invited students to take the survey and sent reminder emails)</td>
<td>3/28/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey close date</td>
<td>4/18/2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Frequently Asked Questions

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

EAB is not able to determine to what extent the survey respondents reflect the makeup of your student population. Survey results may not be generalizable to the entire student body. You can work with a research expert on your campus to determine how representative the survey results are.

How does my institution's survey response rate compare with other spring 2016 cohort institutions?

The average survey response rate across the 34 participating institutions was 17%. The highest institutional response rate was 52% and the lowest was 1%.

What questions were asked on the survey?

The full survey can be found in your institution's EAB Box folder.

A number of students only partially completed the survey. How do I know how many students answered each question?

Included next to each data chart or table is "n=." "N" is the number of students who responded to the question. The average number of responses is given in charts and tables that combine multiple questions. This is reported as "avg. n=.

Were any survey questions required?

Survey respondents were required to consent to take the survey in order to proceed to the survey questions. No other survey elements were required.

Why can I break out survey results only by class standing and gender (female and male only)? I want to see sexual violence, harassment, and intimate partner violence broken out by demographic characteristics like race, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

In this high-level analysis, the climate survey team selectively broke out survey results that could best guide sexual violence prevention and response strategy. We did not break out results by demographic characteristics when response counts for a given demographic category were so low (15 or less) that student privacy would be jeopardized. This is most notable in the sexual violence, harassment, and intimate partner violence sections. We recommend you work with a research expert to further explore the data to answer all your institution's questions.
Quick Takes

- The majority of respondents were heterosexual, white, and female.
- Most respondents were in their first four years of school.
- Most respondents live in an off-campus apartment or house or at home with family.

### Demographic Snapshot

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic Snapshot</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White/Caucasian</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino*</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Avg. n = 2823

- n = 2837

### Class Standing

- First year student: 22%
- Second year student: 18%
- Third year student: 14%
- Fourth year student: 9%
- Fifth year (or higher) student: 15%
- Graduate or professional student: 6%

n = 2941

### Residence

- Off-campus apartment/house: 14%
- At home with family: 39%
- Residence hall: 40%
- On-campus apartment/house: 6%

n = 2939

### Participation in Student Groups

- Cultural/religious/spiritual group: 11%
- Fraternity or sorority: 7%
- Intramural sports team: 6%
- Performing arts group: 3%
- Club sports team: 3%
- Student government: 3%
- Intercollegiate sports team: 1%

n = 2886
Quick Takes

- Most respondents have a positive perception of the campus climate.
- More than one third of survey respondents had someone make sexist remarks or jokes in their presence.
- More than one third of respondents indicated that a person making a report would experience retaliation.
- Nearly one third of respondents indicated that the educational achievement or career of the person making the report would suffer.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Made sexist remarks or jokes in your presence</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Said crude, sexual things to you</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emailed, texted, or used social media to send offensive content</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seemed to be bribing you if you agreed to engage in a romantic or sexual relationship</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Avg. n = 2171

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

- I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare. 78%
- I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare. 67%
- I feel safe at this school. 67%
- I feel close to people at this school. 61%

Avg. n = 2750

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

- The school would take the report seriously. 77%
- The school would take steps to protect the person making the report from retaliation. 68%
- The accused or their friends would retaliate against the person making the report. 35%
- The educational achievement/career of the person making the report would suffer. 32%

Avg. n = 2546
Quick Takes

- Nearly 90% of first-year respondents received prevention training. The number of respondents receiving training in subsequent years declined.
- Most respondents who received training thought it was useful in increasing their knowledge.
- Nearly forty percent of respondents don’t know what confidential resources are available.
- Under half of respondents understand what the school would do to address a sexual violence complaint.

Respondents who reported that training was very useful/useful in increasing their knowledge of...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reporting an incident of sexual violence</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual violence prevention strategies (e.g., asking for consent, responsible alcohol use)</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The definition of sexual violence</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The school’s procedures for investigating an incident of sexual violence</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bystander intervention</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where did you receive prevention training?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New student orientation</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campus-wide events</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sexual Violence Prevention Training and Student Knowledge

Interpreting This Chart

- Students were asked if they received information and training in any of the following areas:
  - Understanding the definition of sexual violence
  - Reporting an incident
  - The school's procedures for investigation
  - Accessing resources
  - Sexual violence prevention strategies
  - Bystander intervention

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

- I am confident my school would administer the formal procedures to fairly address reports of sexual violence. 79%
- If a friend or I experienced sexual violence, I would know where to go to get help. 65%
- I know what confidential resources (e.g., victim advocacy, counseling) are available to me to report an incident of sexual violence. 61%
- I understand my school's formal procedures to address complaints of sexual violence. 47%

Report Contents

- Report Introduction
- Survey Methods
- Demographics
- Campus Climate and Harassment
- Prevention Training and Student Knowledge
- Sexual Violence Experiences
- Perpetrator Behavior, Relationship, Location of the Incident
- Reporting an Incident
- Community Attitudes
- EAB Resources
Quick Takes

- Ninety-one respondents (or 4%) experienced at least one incident of sexual misconduct at least one time since the beginning of the school year.
- Respondents most commonly experienced someone fondling, kissing, or rubbing against the private areas of their body or removing some of their clothes.
- More than one quarter of female respondents experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to college.

Survey respondents who experienced at least one instance of sexual misconduct

91

Number of respondents that experienced at least one incident of sexual misconduct at least one time since the beginning of the school year. n=2089

Percentage of survey respondents who experienced sexual misconduct and experienced the following one or more times...

- Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body or removed some of my clothes: 73%
- Someone TRIED to sexually penetrate me: 61%
- Someone TRIED to perform oral sex on me or make me give them oral sex: 54%
- Someone performed oral sex on me or made me give them oral sex: 52%
- Someone TRIED to sexually penetrate me: 48%

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

- Yes: 3%
- No: 76%
- Unsure: 21%

Notes

- Respondents were not asked details about the unwanted contact prior to college.
- Ensure that your institution’s training and resources address this population of students who come to campus having already experienced sexual violence.
Quick Takes

- The majority of respondents who experienced unwanted sexual contact were caught off guard by the perpetrator or the perpetrator ignored the respondent's non-verbal cues or looks.
- The unwanted behavior was most commonly perpetrated by an acquaintance, peer, friend, or someone with no prior relationship to the respondent.
- Common locations of incidents of unwanted sexual contact were on and off-campus residences and a bar or night club.

Interpreting These Charts

- Respondents who didn't experience unwanted sexual contact were not asked follow up questions about the incident.
- The same respondent could have selected multiple responses to any question in this section. For example, a respondent could have selected that the perpetrator caught them off guard and threatened to spread rumors.

Quick Takes

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# Reporting an Incident of Unwanted Sexual Contact

## Quick Takes
- Respondents who experienced unwanted sexual contact most commonly told a roommate, friend, or classmate. More than one third of respondents told no one about the incident.
- Most respondents received a positive response from the individuals they told.
- Common concerns respondents who experienced unwanted sexual contact had about sharing their experience include not thinking the incident was serious enough to report and thinking it wasn't clear that the offender intended harm.
- Most respondents did not report the incident to the school.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Roommate/friend/classmate</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No one</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Romantic partner</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Responded in a way that made you feel supported</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Listened sympathetically without criticizing or blaming you</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Validated and believed your experience</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- **Yes**: 91%
- **No**: 9%

**n = 87**

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

- **Didn't think it was serious enough to report**: 76%
- **Wasn't clear that the offender intended harm**: 48%
- **Wanted to forget it happened**: 41%
- **Lack of proof that the incident happened**: 38%
- **Didn't want to get the offender in trouble (e.g., disciplinary action, arrest)**: 35%

**n = 85**

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**Interpreting This Chart**

The same respondent could have selected multiple thoughts and concerns. For example, a respondent could have selected they felt ashamed and wanted to forget the incident happened.
Quick Takes

• A greater percentage of male respondents agreed or strongly agreed with most of the statements compared to female respondents.
• Nearly half of respondents believe that rape and sexual violence can happen unintentionally, especially if alcohol is involved.
• More than one third of respondents believe that if a woman hooks up with a lot of men she will eventually get into trouble.
• Nearly one third of respondents believe that sexual violence happens because men can get carried away in sexual situations.
• Twenty-three percent of female respondents indicated that sexual misconduct was somewhat or definitely a problem compared to 15% of male respondents.

Notes

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

Community Attitudes

All Students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Percent Agreed/Strongly Agreed</th>
<th>Percent Unsure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rape and sexual violence can happen unintentionally, especially if alcohol is involved.</td>
<td>47% 12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If a woman hooks up with a lot of men, eventually she is going to get into trouble.</td>
<td>35% 11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual violence and rape happen because men can get carried away in sexual situations once they've started.</td>
<td>32% 11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A person who is sexually assaulted or raped while she or he is drunk is at least somewhat responsible for putting themselves in that position.</td>
<td>23% 6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A lot of times, women who say they were raped agreed to have sex and then regretted it afterward.</td>
<td>21% 28%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual violence and rape happen because people put themselves in bad situations.</td>
<td>15% 6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An incident can only be sexual assault or rape if the person says &quot;no.&quot;</td>
<td>13% 7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When someone is raped or sexually assaulted, it's often because the way they said no was unclear or there was some miscommunication.</td>
<td>11% 10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is not necessary to get consent before sexual activity if you are in a relationship with that person.</td>
<td>6% 5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It shouldn't be considered rape if a man is drunk and didn't realize what he was doing.</td>
<td>5% 9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

- Percent Agreed/Strongly Agreed
- Percent Unsure

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It's definitely a problem</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's somewhat of a problem</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's not really a problem</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don't know</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n = 2063
Sexual Misconduct Reporting: Critical Areas for Colleges and Universities to Address

Instances of sexual misconduct are vastly underreported on college and university campuses. This study discusses how to recalibrate education and outreach for the campus community, redesign reporting options for students, and streamline institutional report intake and management processes. This study also explores how institutions are using campus climate and reporting data to drive decision-making on campus.

Building an Effective University Infrastructure: Addressing Sexual Violence on Campus

This study discusses how to establish an effective sexual violence task force, implement comprehensive prevention programming, and evaluate institutional efforts. The study also explores innovative strategies to build campus-wide awareness among students, faculty, and staff.

Beyond Orientation: New Approaches to Sexual Violence Prevention Programming

This white paper discusses the current state of sexual violence prevention on campus and shares innovative strategies and practices that provide students with high-quality learning opportunities to expand their knowledge and build their prevention skills throughout their time on campus.