Overview of the EAB Campus Climate Survey

Purpose of the Survey
The EAB Sexual Violence Campus Climate Survey was developed in 2014-15 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 2016 semester.

Survey Development
To design the EAB Campus Climate Survey, the research team conducted a 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.

Ongoing Improvements
Each year the research team reviews new guidance and literature and updates the EAB Campus Climate Survey accordingly.
University of Houston
Spring 2017 Administration

Student Sample and Response Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of students invited to take the survey</td>
<td>41348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of respondents</td>
<td>4635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of survey completers (reached Thank You page)</td>
<td>3597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of partial survey completers (answered at least one question, but did not reach Thank You page)</td>
<td>1022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of disqualified respondents (did not consent to take the survey)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total response rate</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abnormal Response Patterns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of identified straight-line respondents (respondents who answered the same option for multiple survey questions)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytic sample size (total respondents - disqualified respondents - straight-line respondents)</td>
<td>4618</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Survey Timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Survey launch date (administrator invited students to take the survey and sent reminder emails)</td>
<td>4/4/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey close date</td>
<td>5/4/2017</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 22 participating institutions was 14%. The highest institutional response rate was 29% and the lowest was 3%.

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

Survey Respondent Demographics

Selected Demographics | %
--- | ---
Heterosexual | 84%
White/Caucasian | 50%
Asian | 32%
Hispanic or Latino | 29%
Female | 59%

Class Standing
- First year student: 15%
- Second year student: 23%
- Third year student: 15%
- Fourth year student: 8%
- Fifth year (or higher) student: 16%
- Graduate or professional student: 29%

Residence
- At home with family: 41%
- Off-campus apartment/house: 14%
- Residence hall: 6%
- On-campus apartment/house: 15%
- Other: 8%

Participation in Student Groups
- Cultural/religious/spiritual group: 12%
- Intramural sports team: 7%
- Fraternity or sorority: 6%
- Performing arts group: 3%
- Club sports team: 3%
- Student government: 3%
- Intercollegiate sports team: 2%
- Other: 24%
- I do not participate in a student group: 54%

Avg. n = 4265
Quick Takes

- Most respondents had a generally positive perception of the campus climate.
- About one third of survey respondents had someone make sexist remarks or jokes in their presence.
- Over one third of respondents indicated that a person making a report would experience retaliation.
- Over 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? Yes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Made sexist remarks or jokes in your presence</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Said crude, sexual things to you</td>
<td>13%</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>

n = 3814

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

- I feel safe at this school. 80%
- I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare. 80%
- I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare. 71%
- I feel close to people at this school. 65%

Avg. n= 4228

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. 83%
- The school would take steps to protect the person making the report from retaliation. 76%
- The accused or their friends would retaliate against the person making the report. 38%
- The educational achievement/career of the person making the report would suffer. 35%

Avg. n= 4098
Quick Takes

- Eighty-seven percent 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.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents did not know what confidential resources are available.
- Sixty-two percent of respondents understand what the school would do to address a sexual violence complaint.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training Area</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reporting an incident of sexual violence</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The definition of sexual violence</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual violence prevention strategies (e.g., asking for consent, responsible alcohol use)</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The school's procedures for investigating an incident of sexual violence</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bystander intervention</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Avg. n = 2542

### Have you received sexual violence prevention information or training?

- Yes: 15%
- No: 17%
- I do not recall: 68%

### 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: 86%
- If a friend or I experienced sexual violence, I would know where to go to get help: 74%
- I know what confidential resources (e.g., victim advocacy, counseling) are available to me to report an incident of sexual violence: 71%
- I understand my school's formal procedures to address complaints of sexual violence: 62%

Avg. n = 3803
Quick Takes

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

Survey respondents who experienced at least one instance of sexual misconduct

4%

Percent of respondents that experienced at least one incident of sexual misconduct at least one time since the beginning of the school year.

n=3725

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

- Yes 17%
- No 80%
- Unsure 3%

Note

Respondents were only asked this question if they indicated they experienced at least one incident of sexual misconduct at least one time since the beginning of the school year.

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

Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body

61%

Someone tried to sexually penetrate me

28%

Someone tried to perform oral sex on me or make me give them oral sex

24%

Someone performed oral sex on me or made me give them oral sex

21%

Someone sexually penetrated me

20%

Note

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.
- The unwanted behavior was most commonly perpetrated by an acquaintance or peer.
- Common locations of incidents of unwanted sexual contact were on-campus and off-campus residences.

Did the person(s) who did one or more of the unwanted behaviors do them by...

- Catching you off guard or ignoring non-verbal cues or looks? 53%
- Taking advantage when you were incapacitated (e.g., too drunk, high, asleep, or out of it)? 31%
- Showing displeasure, criticizing your sexuality or attractiveness, or getting angry? 23%
- Telling lies, threatening to end a relationship or to spread rumors about you... 19%
- Threatening you with being outed? 9%
- Threatening to physically harm you or someone close to you? 9%
- Using force or having a weapon? 4%

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 the questions about unwanted behaviors and the relationship to the perpetrator. For example, a respondent could have selected that the perpetrator caught them off guard and threatened to spread rumors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship to the perpetrator</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 Acquaintance or peer</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 No prior relationship</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3 Friend</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of the incident</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 On-campus residence</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 Off-campus residence</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3 Other on-campus location</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Avg. n = 203
Quick Takes

- Respondents who experienced unwanted sexual contact most commonly told a roommate, friend, or classmate 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 wanting to forget it happened.
- Eight percent of respondents reported the incident to the school.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 1</th>
<th>Roommate/friend/classmate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45%</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 2</th>
<th>No one</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39%</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 3</th>
<th>Romantic partner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18%</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 1</th>
<th>Responded in a way that made you feel supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67%</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 2</th>
<th>Listened sympathetically without criticizing or blaming you</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51%</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 3</th>
<th>Validated and believed your experience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47%</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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: 59%
- Wanted to forget it happened: 46%
- Felt ashamed or embarrassed, didn't want anyone to know what happened: 39%
- Wasn't clear that the offender intended harm: 39%
- Lack of proof that the incident happened: 35%
- Didn't want to get the offender in trouble (e.g., disciplinary action, arrest): 29%
- Didn't know I should tell: 25%

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

- Yes: 92%
- No: 8%

n=183
Quick Takes

- Respondents generally viewed themselves as more likely than their peers to engage in bystander behaviors.
- Six percent of respondents said they observed a situation that could have led to a sexual assault.
- The most commonly reported bystander behavior was asking the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help.

Bystander Behavior

6%

Percent of respondents who observed a situation that they believed was, or could have led to, a sexual assault since the beginning of the current school year.

n=3612

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

- Decide not to have sex with someone if they are drunk
- Confront a friend who says that they had sex with someone who was passed out or didn't give consent
- Express discomfort if someone says that sexual assault victims are to blame for being assaulted
- Ask someone who looks very upset at a party if they are ok or need help
Quick Takes

- Twenty-six percent of female respondents indicated that sexual misconduct was somewhat or definitely a problem compared to 20% of male respondents.
- A greater percentage of male respondents agreed/strongly agreed with most of the statements compared to female respondents.
- Nearly half of respondents believe that rape and sexual violence can happen unintentionally, especially if alcohol is involved.

### All Students n= 3566

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Percent of Respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It’s definitely a problem</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s somewhat of a problem</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s not really a problem</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don’t know</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### All Students Avg. n= 3546

**Percent of respondents who either agreed/strongly agreed with or were unsure regarding the following statements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Percent Agreed/Strongly Agreed</th>
<th>Percent Unsure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rape and sexual violence can happen unintentionally, especially if alcohol is involved.</td>
<td>45% 9%</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>37% 9%</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>35% 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>21% 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>18% 23%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sexual Misconduct Reporting: Critical Areas for Colleges and Universities to Address

Study, Toolkit, and On-Demand Webconferences

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

Building an Effective University Infrastructure: Addressing Sexual Violence on Campus

Study, Toolkit, and On-Demand Webconference

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

Beyond Orientation: New Approaches to Sexual Violence Prevention Programming

Online White Paper and On-Demand Webconference

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