Introduction to the EAB Campus Climate Survey Report

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.

Navigating the EAB Campus Climate Survey Report

Use the links in the left-hand column of this Excel workbook to access high-level findings from each of the report sections, as well as the raw survey data. Survey findings that are highlighted in orange throughout the report represent areas for additional research and/or opportunities for improvement.

You can break down some survey results by class standing or gender (female and male only). A blue button at the top of a chart indicates this option. The results are not segmented by other student demographic categories either because counts in a given category were too low (15 students or less) to ensure student privacy, or because results were not substantially different across demographic characteristics.

We encourage you to partner with researchers at your institution to conduct further analyses of the survey data. You will be able to answer many institution-specific questions and gain additional insights as you explore the data over time.

EAB Support and Resources

Using the Survey Data to Make an Impact
At eab.com, you can find guidance on how to best share findings with the campus community and how to use survey results to better target prevention and response strategies on campus.

Ongoing Research
The climate survey is just one component of EAB’s ongoing work addressing campus sexual violence. Recent work from the Student Affairs Forum includes topics like prevention programming, building an effective university infrastructure, and campus reporting. You can access full white papers, studies, implementation toolkits, and archived webconferences about these topics at eab.com.

Additional Resources
The Sexual Violence Prevention and Response Resource Hub is an online repository of guidance documents, tools, and resources from EAB and others that provide promising practices to effectively address sexual violence on campus. You can access the hub on eab.com.
### University of Houston Downtown
**Spring 2017 Administration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Student Sample and Response Rate</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of students invited to take the survey</td>
<td>13115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of respondents</td>
<td>2466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of survey completers (reached the Thank You page)</td>
<td>2266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of partial survey completers (answered at least one question, but did not reach Thank You page)</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of disqualified respondents (did not consent to take the survey)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total response rate</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Abnormal Response Patterns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of identified straight-line respondents (respondents who answered the same option for multiple survey questions)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytic sample size (total respondents - disqualified respondents - straight-line respondents)</td>
<td>2462</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Survey Timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Survey launch date</td>
<td>2/13/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey close date</td>
<td>3/6/2017</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.
### Survey Respondent Demographics

#### Quick Takes
- The majority of survey respondents were heterosexual, female, and Hispanic or Latino.
- Most respondents were in their first four years of school.
- Most respondents lived at home with family.

#### Selected Demographics
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White/Caucasian</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Class Standing
- First year student (14%)
- Second year student (30%)
- Third year student (13%)
- Fourth year student (11%)
- Fifth year (or higher) student (9%)
- Graduate or professional student (1%)

#### Residence
- At home with family (64%)
- Off-campus apartment/house (35%)
- Other (1%)

#### Participation in Student Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student government</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural/religious/spiritual group</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Club sports team</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraternity or sorority</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intramural sports team</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performing arts group</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I do not participate in a student group</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Has anyone done the following to you since the beginning of the school year?

- Made sexist remarks or jokes in your presence: 12%
- Said crude, sexual things to you: 5%
- Emailed, texted, or used social media to send offensive content: 3%
- Seemed to be bribing you if you agreed to engage in a romantic or sexual relationship: 2%

Avg. n= 2297

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

- I feel safe at this school: 90%
- I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare: 88%
- I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare: 83%
- I feel close to people at this school: 61%

Avg. n= 2391

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: 91%
- The school would take steps to protect the person making the report from retaliation: 87%
- The accused or their friends would retaliate against the person making the report: 33%
- The educational achievement/career of the person making the report would suffer: 27%

Avg. n= 2364

Quick Takes

- Most respondents had a generally positive perception of the campus climate.
- One third of respondents indicated that a person making a report would experience retaliation.
- Twenty-seven percent of respondents indicated that the educational achievement or career of the person making the report would suffer.
Quick Takes

- Just over three quarters 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-three percent of respondents did not know what confidential resources are available.
- Over half of respondents understand what the school would do to address a sexual violence complaint.

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. 93%
- If a friend or I experienced sexual violence, I would know where to go to get help. 80%
- I know what confidential resources (e.g., victim advocacy, counseling) are available to me to report an incident of sexual violence. 77%
- I understand my school's formal procedures to address complaints of sexual violence. 69%

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>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The definition of sexual violence</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual violence prevention strategies (e.g., asking for consent, responsible alcohol use)</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The school's procedures for investigating an incident of sexual violence</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bystander intervention</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Avg. n = 2269
Quick Takes

- Forty-three 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 20 percent of female respondents experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to college.

Survey respondents who experienced at least one instance of sexual misconduct

43

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

n=2257

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

- Yes 15%
- No 83%
- Unsure 2%

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 or removed some of my clothes
- Someone TRIED to perform oral sex on me or make me give them oral sex
- Someone performed oral sex on me or made me give them oral sex
- Someone sexually penetrated me
- Someone TRIED to sexually penetrate me

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.

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.
Perpetrator Behavior, Relationship, and Location of the Incident

Quick Takes

- Thirty-eight percent 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 someone with no prior relationship with the respondent.
- Common locations of incidents of unwanted sexual contact were an off-campus residence or outdoors.

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? 38%
- Taking advantage when you were incapacitated (e.g., too drunk, high, asleep, or out of it)? 28%
- Showing displeasure, criticizing your sexuality or attractiveness, or getting angry? 15%
- Telling lies, threatening to end a relationship or to spread rumors about you? 14%
- Using force or having a weapon? 11%
- Threatening to physically harm you or someone close to you? 10%
- Threatening you with being outed? 8%

Avg. n= 80

Relationship to the perpetrator | % | Count
--- | --- | ---
No. 1 | No prior relationship | 48% | 33
No. 2 | Friend | 26% | 18
No. 3 | Acquaintance or peer | 14% | 10

n= 69

Location of the incident | % | Count
--- | --- | ---
No. 1 | Off-campus residence | 30% | 20
No. 2 | Outdoors | 25% | 17
No. 3 | Other off-campus location | 19% | 13

n= 67

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.
Quick Takes

- Respondents who experienced unwanted sexual contact most commonly told no one about the incident.
- Most respondents who told someone about the incident 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.
- Most respondents did not report the incident to the school.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top 3 people respondents told about an incident of unwanted sexual contact</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 No one</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 Roommate/friend/classmate</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3 Family member</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top 3 responses the respondent got when they told someone about the incident</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 Responded in a way that made you feel supported</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 Validated and believed your experience</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3 Listened sympathetically without criticizing or blaming you</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Yes: 87%
- No: 13%

n = 69

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: 42%
- Wanted to forget it happened: 39%
- Wasn’t clear that the offender intended harm: 27%
- Felt ashamed or embarrassed, didn’t want anyone to know what happened: 24%
- Lack of proof that the incident happened: 21%
- F feared that I would not be believed or taken seriously: 20%
- Other: 21%

n = 66

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.
Stalking and Harassment Experiences Since the Beginning of the School Year (Fall 2016)

Your institution did not administer this survey module.
Your institution did not administer this survey module.
Respondents generally viewed themselves as more likely than their peers to engage in bystander behaviors.

Eight 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.

Your institution did not administer this survey module.
Quick Takes

- Only 10% of students believe sexual misconduct is definitely or somewhat of a problem.
- A greater percentage of male respondents agreed/strongly agreed with most of the statements compared to female respondents.
- Forty percent of respondents believe that rape and sexual violence can happen unintentionally, especially if alcohol is involved.

All Students  n= 2244

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

- It’s definitely a problem: 4%
- It’s somewhat of a problem: 6%
- It’s not really a problem: 35%
- I don’t know: 55%

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

- Rape and sexual violence can happen unintentionally, especially if alcohol is involved: 40% agreed/strongly agreed, 11% unsure.
- If a woman hooks up with a lot of men, eventually she is going to get into trouble: 39% agreed/strongly agreed, 11% unsure.
- Sexual violence and rape happen because men can get carried away in sexual situations once they’ve started: 29% agreed/strongly agreed, 14% unsure.
- 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: 18% agreed/strongly agreed, 5% unsure.
- An incident can only be sexual assault or rape if the person says “no”: 16% agreed/strongly agreed, 9% unsure.

Notes

- These statements are adapted from the Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale.
- The statements are intentionally heteronormative.
EAB Sexual Violence Prevention and Response Resource Hub

The hub is a repository of carefully vetted guidance documents, tools, and resources that provide best practices to effectively address sexual violence on campus. This is a growing space that will continue to expand as new guidance emerges on this topic.

The hub is organized into six critical categories.

- Federal Legislation and Guidance
- Reporting, Investigations, and Adjudications
- Prevention and Response
- Policies, Procedures, and Community Partnerships
- Public Relations
- Websites

EAB 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

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.