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.
Student Sample and Response Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of students invited to take the survey</td>
<td>3893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of respondents</td>
<td>804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of survey completers (reached the Thank You page)</td>
<td>673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of partial survey completers (answered at least one question, but did not reach Thank You page)</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of disqualified respondents (did not consent to take the survey)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total response rate</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abnormal Response Patterns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</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>801</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Survey Timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</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>4/10/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey close date</td>
<td>5/1/2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Quick Takes
- The majority of survey respondents were white, heterosexual, and female.
- Most respondents were in their first four years of school.
- Most respondents lived at home with family or off-campus.

Survey Respondent Demographics

Class Standing
- First year student: 24%
- Second year student: 17%
- Third year student: 13%
- Fourth year student: 18%
- Fifth year (or higher) student: 11%
- Graduate or professional student: 7%

Residence
- At home with family: 40%
- Off-campus apartment/house: 32%
- Residence hall: 27%
- Other: 1%

Participation in Student Groups
- Intramural sports team: 5%
- Student government: 5%
- Cultural/religious/spiritual group: 3%
- Intercollegiate sports team: 1%
- Performing arts group: 1%
- Other: 11%
- I do not participate in a student group: 76%
Quick Takes

- Most respondents had a generally positive perception of the campus climate.
- Seventeen percent of survey respondents had someone make sexist remarks or jokes in their presence.
- Over forty percent of respondents indicated that a person making a report would experience retaliation.
- Just over one third of respondents indicated that the educational achievement or career of the person making the report would suffer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Made sexist remarks or jokes in your presence</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Said crude, sexual things to you</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emailed, texted, or used social media to send offensive content</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seemed to be bribing you if you agreed to engage in a romantic or sexual relationship</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

- I feel safe at this school. 92%
- I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare. 89%
- I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare. 84%
- I feel close to people at this school. 64%

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. 89%
- 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. 41%
- The educational achievement/career of the person making the report would suffer. 34%
**Quick Takes**

- Eighty-eight 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.
- Eighty-one percent of respondents understand what the school would do to address a sexual violence complaint.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I do not recall</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**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%
- I know what confidential resources (e.g., victim advocacy, counseling) are available to me to report an incident of sexual violence. 87%
- If a friend or I experienced sexual violence, I would know where to go to get help. 87%
- I understand my school’s formal procedures to address complaints of sexual violence. 81%

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**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
Quick Takes

- Two percent of respondents experienced at least one instance 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.
- Sixteen percent of female respondents experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to college.

Survey respondents who experienced at least one instance of sexual misconduct

2%

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

n=670

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

- Yes: 2%
- No: 84%
- Unsure: 14%

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: 35%
- Someone TRIED to sexually penetrate me: 20%
- Someone sexually penetrated me: 17%
- Someone TRIED to perform oral sex on me or make me give them oral sex: 14%
- Someone performed oral sex on me or made me give them oral sex: 9%

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
- Twenty-one 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 to the respondent.
- Common locations of incidents of unwanted sexual contact were an off-campus or on-campus residence.

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?
- Taking advantage when you were incapacitated (e.g., too drunk, high, asleep, or out of it)?
- Showing displeasure, criticizing your sexuality or attractiveness, or getting angry?
- Telling lies, threatening to end a relationship or to spread rumors about you, or verbally pressuring you?
- Using force or having a weapon?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behavior</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catching you off guard or ignoring non-verbal cues or looks.</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taking advantage when you were incapacitated (e.g., too drunk, high,</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asleep, or out of it).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Showing displeasure, criticizing your sexuality or attractiveness, or</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getting angry.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telling lies, threatening to end a relationship or to spread rumors</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>about you, or verbally pressuring you?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using force or having a weapon?</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Avg. n = 33

Relationship to the perpetrator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1: No prior</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relationship</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2: Friend</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3: Acquaintance or</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 4: Ex-romantic</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partner or spouse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n = 29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location of the incident

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1: Off-campus residence</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2: On-campus residence</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3: Other off-campus</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>location</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n = 26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
- Common concerns respondents who experienced unwanted sexual contact had about sharing their experience include not thinking the incident was serious enough to report and feeling ashamed or embarrassed.
- Twenty-one 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>#</th>
<th>People told about incident</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>No one</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>Roommate/friend/classmate</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>Family member</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n= 29

### 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: 41%
- Felt ashamed or embarrassed, didn't want anyone to know what happened: 30%
- Wanted to forget it happened: 11%
- Wasn't clear that the offender intended harm: 11%
- Didn't want to get the offender in trouble (e.g., disciplinary action, arrest): 11%
- Other: 30%

n= 28

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.
Intimate Partner Violence Since the Beginning of the School Year (Fall 2016)

Your institution did not administer this survey module.
Quick Takes

- Respondents generally viewed themselves as more likely than their peers to engage in bystander behaviors.
- Five 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

5%

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=671
Quick Takes

- Only twelve percent 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.

Community Attitudes

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

- It’s definitely a problem: 5%
- It’s somewhat of a problem: 7%
- It’s not really a problem: 30%
- I don’t know: 58%

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
- Sexual violence and rape happen because men can get carried away in sexual situations once they’ve started: 37% agreed/strongly agreed, 11% unsure
- A lot of times, women who say they were raped agreed to have sex and then regretted it afterward: 29% agreed/strongly agreed, 11% 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, 21% unsure
- It’s not really a problem: 30%
- I don’t know: 58%

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

Resources to help institutions determine if they are compliant with recent federal legislation and guidance from the Department of Education regarding Title IX and the Clery Act.

Prevention and Response

Recommendations for creating strong sexual violence prevention programs and response structures, including a dedicated task force, on campus.

Policies, Procedures, and Community Partnerships

Guidance in developing sexual misconduct policies and procedures and building effective community partnerships.

Reporting, Investigations, and Adjudications

Strategies for improving reporting structures on campus, resolving sexual harassment claims, adjudicating sexual misconduct cases, and imposing student sanctions.

Public Relations

Strategies for working with local and national media so that issues of on-campus sexual violence are accurately contextualized and reported.

Legal Caveat

EAB is a division of The Advisory Board Company ("EAB"). EAB has made efforts to verify the accuracy of the information it provides to members. This report was compiled from a variety of sources, some of which EAB believes are reliable and credible, but may contain errors or other inaccuracies. EAB has prepared the report on an "as is" basis, and affirms in writing to the extent permitted by applicable law, that EAB disclaims all warranties, represented or implied, including the warranty of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. EAB is not responsible for any claims, liabilities, or expenses relating to (a) any errors or omissions in this report, whether caused by any EAB organization, or (c) failure of member and its employees and agents to abide by the terms set forth herein. EAB is a division of The Advisory Board Company, 701 17th Street, N.W., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20006, and is a for-profit foreign limited liability company. Copyright ©2017 EAB. All Rights Reserved.

Sexual Violence Experiences

Perpetrator Behavior

Relationship, Location of the Incident

Stalking

Partner Violence

Community Behaviors

Community Attitudes

EAB Resources

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.