

## Introduction to the EAB Campus Climate Survey Report

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## 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.

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.

In most of the report sections, 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.

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EAB Campus Climate Survey Methods

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University of Houston Downtown  
Spring 2016 Administration



Student Sample and Response Rate	
Number of students invited to take the survey	14262
Total number of respondents	368
Number of survey completers (reached the Thank You page)	251
Number of partial survey completers (answered at least one question, but did not reach the Thank You page)	117
Number of disqualified respondents (did not consent to take the survey)	0
Total response rate	3%



Abnormal Response Patterns	
Number of identified straight-line respondents (respondents who answered the same option for multiple survey questions)	15
Analytic sample size (total respondents - disqualified respondents - straight-line respondents)	353



Survey Timeline	
Survey launch date (administrator invited students to take the survey and sent reminder emails)	4/11/2016
Survey close date	5/6/2016

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.

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Survey Respondent Demographics

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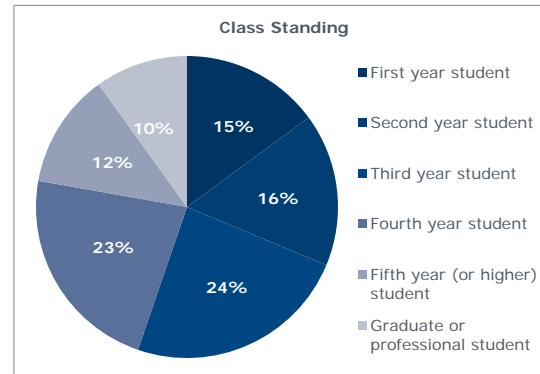
Quick Takes

- The majority of survey respondents were heterosexual and female. One half of respondents were Hispanic or Latino and 47% were white.
- Most respondents were in their first four years of school.
- Nearly all respondents either live at home with family or in an off-campus apartment or house.

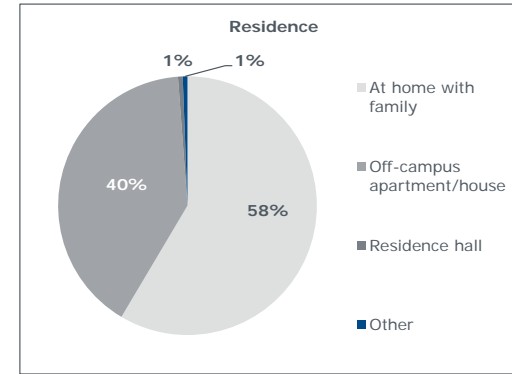
Demographic Snapshot	%
Heterosexual	84%
Female	70%
Hispanic or Latino*	50%
White/Caucasian	47%
Other	24%
Black or African American	19%

Avg. n = 326

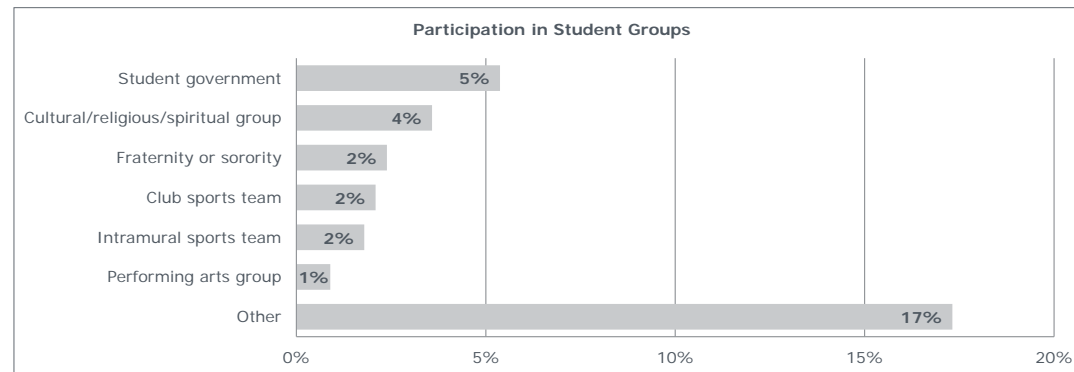
\*n = 329



n = 342



n = 341



n = 335

Campus Climate and Harassment

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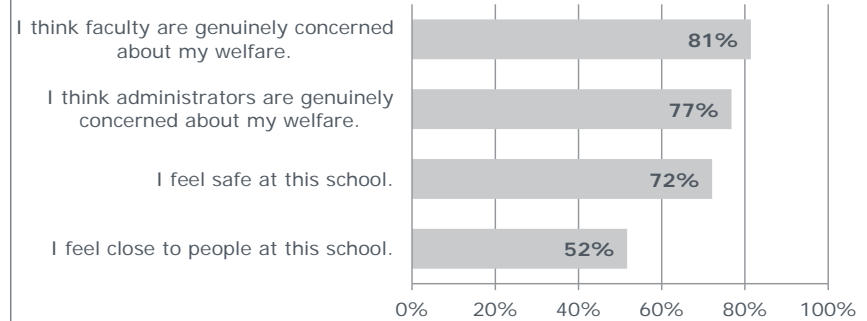
Quick Takes

- Most respondents have a positive perception of the campus climate.
- One quarter of respondents had someone make sexist remarks or jokes in their presence.
- Nearly one third of respondents indicated that a person making a report would experience retaliation.

Has anyone done the following to you since the beginning of the school year?	Yes
Made sexist remarks or jokes in your presence	25%
Said crude, sexual things to you	10%
Emailed, texted, or used social media to send offensive content	5%
Seemed to be bribing you if you agreed to engage in a romantic or sexual relationship	5%

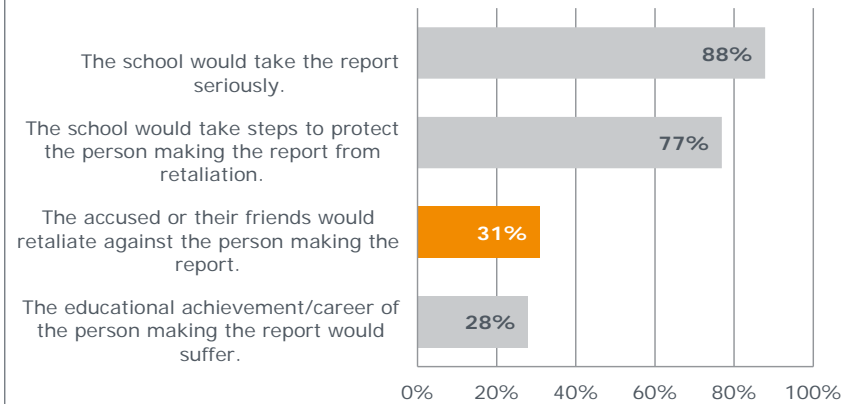
n= 263

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



Avg. n= 323

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



Avg. n= 304

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Sexual Violence Prevention Training and Student Knowledge

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Quick Takes

- 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.
- Under half of respondents understand what the school would do to address a sexual violence complaint.

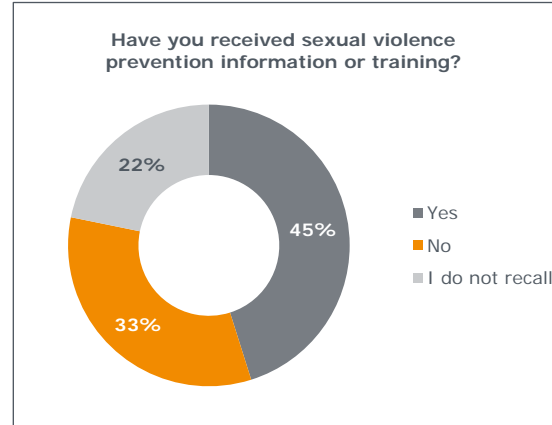
Respondents who reported that training was very useful/useful in increasing their knowledge of...	Percent
Reporting an incident of sexual violence	85%
Sexual violence prevention strategies (e.g., asking for consent, responsible alcohol use)	84%
The definition of sexual violence	83%
Bystander intervention	79%
The school's procedures for investigating an incident of sexual violence	79%

Avg. n= 114

Where did you receive prevention training?	Percent
New student orientation	47%
I do not recall	21%
Other	20%

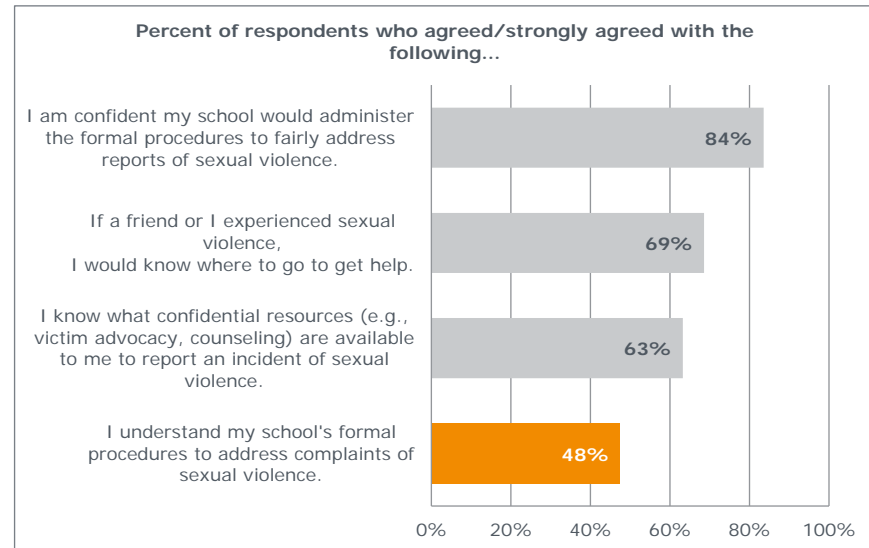
n= 116

All Years n= 257



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



Avg. n= 263

Sexual Violence Experiences Since the Beginning of the School Year (Fall 2015)

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Quick Takes

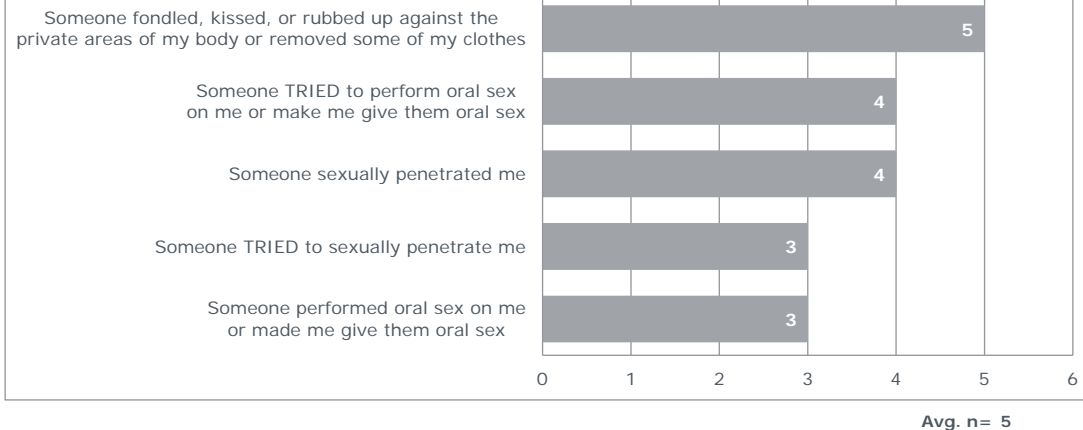
- Five respondents (or 2%) experienced at least one incident of sexual misconduct at least one time since the beginning of the school year.
- Respondents most commonly experienced someone fondling, kissing, or rubbing against the private areas of their body or removing some of their clothes.
- Most respondents who told someone about the incident received a positive response from the individuals they told.
- Nearly one quarter of female respondents experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to college.

Survey respondents who experienced at least one instance of sexual misconduct

5

Number of respondents that experienced at least one incident of sexual misconduct at least one time since the beginning of the school year.  
n=255

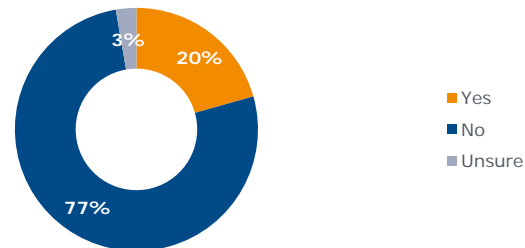
Number of survey respondents who experienced the following *one or more times*...



All Students

n= 257

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



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.

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Quick Takes

- Respondents view themselves as more likely than their peers to engage in bystander behaviors.
- Seven 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

7%

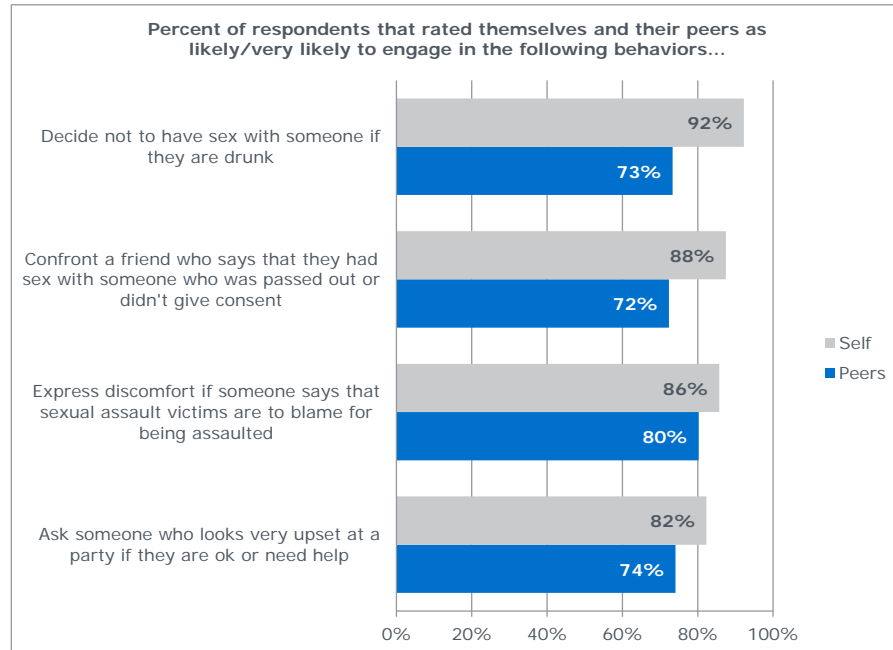
Percent of respondents who observed a situation that they believed was, or could have led to, a sexual assault.

n=234



Top 3 most common bystander behaviors		%	Count
No. 1	I asked the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help.	67%	6
No. 2	I told someone in a position of authority about the situation.	33%	3
No. 3	I created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation.	22%	2

n= 9



n= 229

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