



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 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

Use the links in the left-hand column to navigate to the findings from each of the report sections. Findings that are **highlighted in orange** indicate areas for additional research and/or opportunities for improvement.

You can break down some survey results by student demographic (e.g., gender only). A **blue button** at the top of each report section indicates if the results segmented by other student demographic categories were too low (15 students or fewer) to report. Results in these categories were not substantially different from the overall results.

We encourage you to partner with your campus community for analyses of the survey data. You can also ask questions and gain additional insights from the research team.

EAB Support and Resources

Using the Survey Data to Make an Impact

At eab.com, you can find guidance for your campus community and how to use survey data to develop strategies on campus.

Ongoing Research

The climate survey is just one component of a campus sexual violence prevention program. Recent work from the research team includes prevention programming, building reporting systems, and archived webconferences about the survey.

Additional Resources

The Sexual Violence Prevention and Response Toolkit provides guidance documents, tools, and resources to help campus communities develop practices to effectively address sexual violence on campus. Visit eab.com for more information.



Climate Survey Report

mn of this Excel workbook to access high-level sections, as well as the raw survey data. Survey orange throughout the report represent areas for unities for improvement.

results by class standing or gender (female and male of a chart indicates this option. The results are not ographic categories either because counts in a given its or less) to ensure student privacy, or because erent across demographic characteristics.

n researchers at your institution to conduct further will be able to answer many institution-specific ghts as you explore the data over time.

Impact

on how to best share findings with the campus y results to better target prevention and response

nponent of EAB's ongoing work addressing campus n the Student Affairs Forum includes topics like g an effective university infrastructure, and campus te papers, studies, implementation toolkits, and rese topics at eab.com.

nd Response Resource Hub is an online repository of esources from EAB and others that provide promising xual violence on campus. You can access the hub on

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**University of Tennessee Chattanooga
Spring 2017 Administration**

Student Sample and Response Rate

Number of students invited to take the survey

Total number of respondents

 Number of survey completers
(reached the Thank You page)

 Number of partial survey completers
(answered at least one question, but did not reach Thank You page)

 Number of disqualified respondents
(did not consent to take the survey)

Total response rate


Abnormal Response Patterns

 Number of identified straight-line respondents
(respondents who answered the same option for multiple survey questions)

 Analytic sample size
(total respondents - disqualified respondents - straight-line respondents)

Survey Timeline

 Survey launch date
(administrator invited students to take the survey and sent reminder emails)

Survey close date

Methods

Frequently Asked Questions

If the survey response rate is low, how representative are the survey results of the 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 cohort institutions?

The average survey response rate across the 22 participating institutions was 11%. 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 data 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 answer the survey questions. No other survey elements were required.

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

In this high-level analysis, the climate survey team selectively broke out survey results that could best guide sexual violence prevention and response strategies. 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 could 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 explore the data to answer all your institution's questions.

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Survey Respondent Demographics

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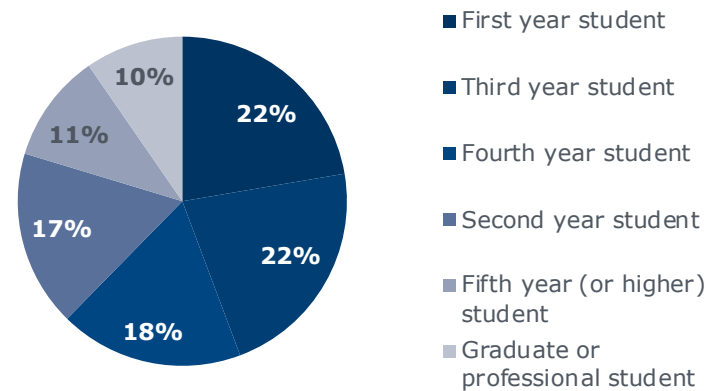
Quick Takes

- The majority of survey respondents were white, heterosexual, and female.
- Most respondents were in their first four years of school.
- Most respondents lived off campus or in a residence hall.

Selected Demographics	%
Heterosexual	87%
White/Caucasian	85%
Female	71%

Avg. n= 1080

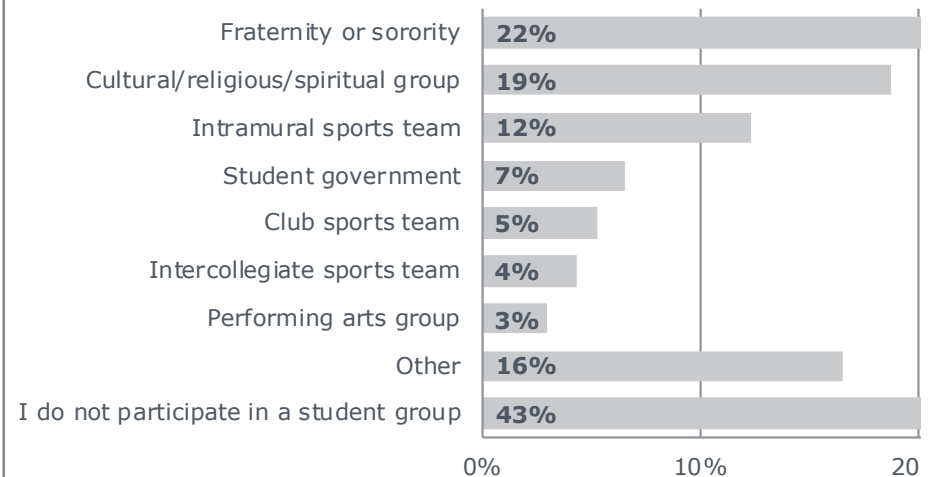
Class Standing



n= 1102

n=

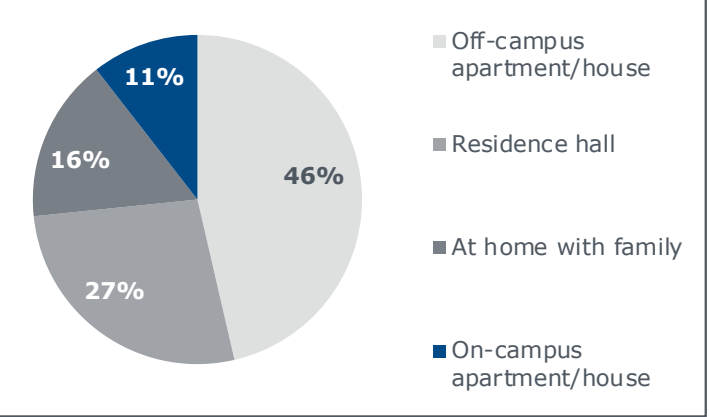
Participation in Student



n= 1091

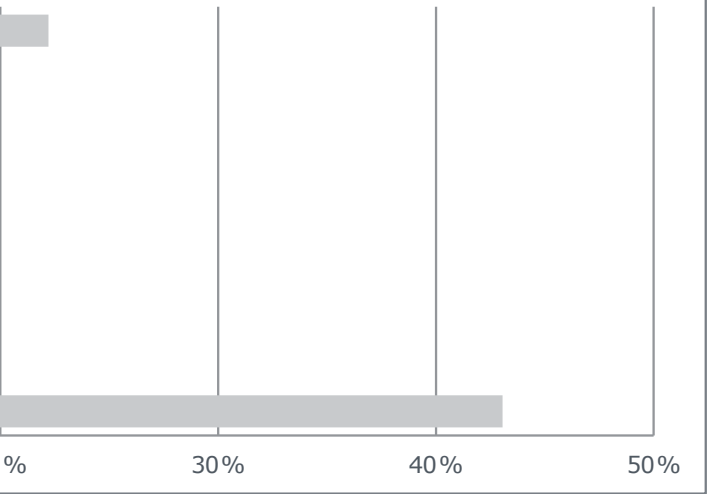


Residence



1108

Groups



Campus Climate and Harassment

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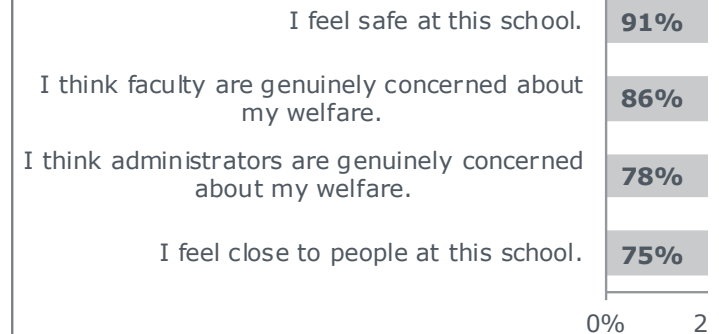
Quick Takes

- Most respondents had a generally positive perception of the campus climate.
- Nearly half of respondents had someone make sexist remarks or jokes in their presence.
- Thirty-nine percent of respondents indicated that a person making a report would experience retaliation.
- About 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
Made sexist remarks or jokes in your presence	45%
Said crude, sexual things to you	19%
Emailed, texted, or used social media to send offensive content	12%
Seemed to be bribing you if you agreed to engage in a romantic or sexual relationship	7%

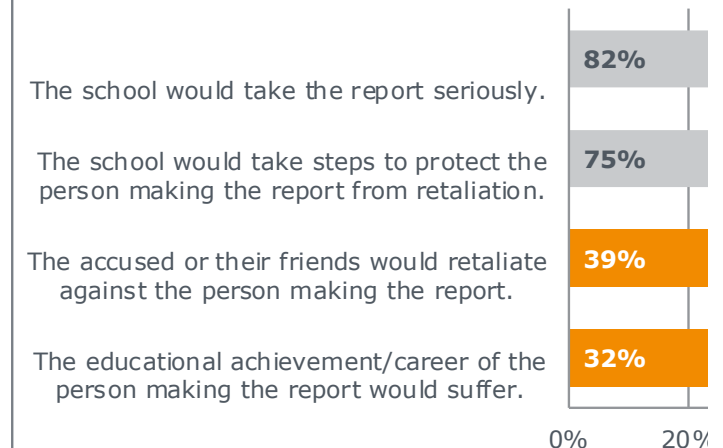
n= 923

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

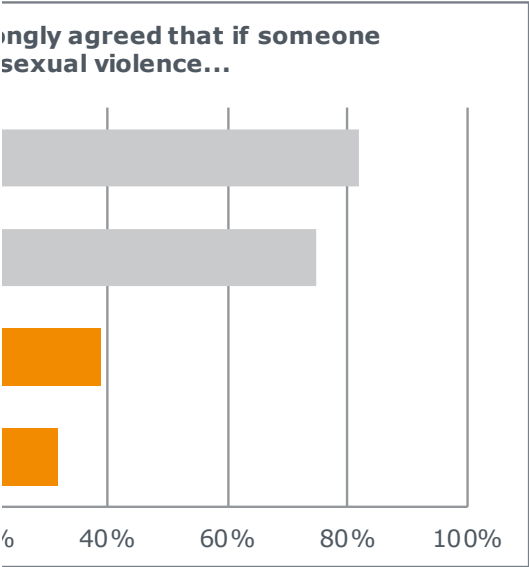
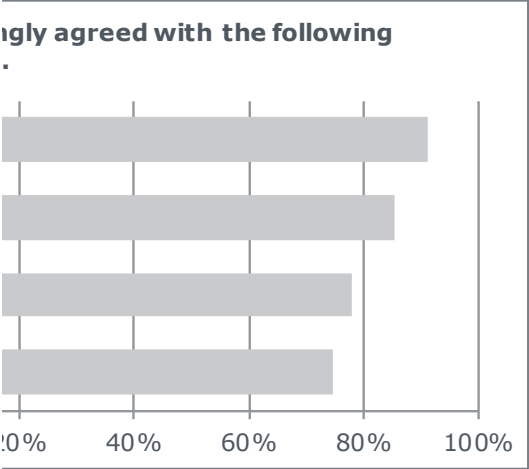


Avg. n= 1058

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



Avg. n= 1025



Sexual Violence Prevention Training and Student Knowledge

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Quick Takes

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

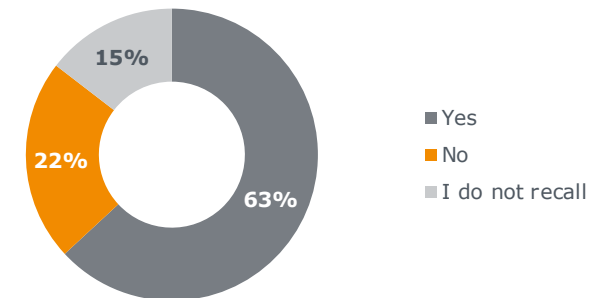
Respondents who reported that training was very useful/useful in increasing their knowledge of...	Percent
The definition of sexual violence	92%
Sexual violence prevention strategies (e.g., asking for consent, responsible alcohol use)	90%
Reporting an incident of sexual violence	88%
Bystander intervention	86%
The school's procedures for investigating an incident of sexual violence	80%

Avg. n= 578

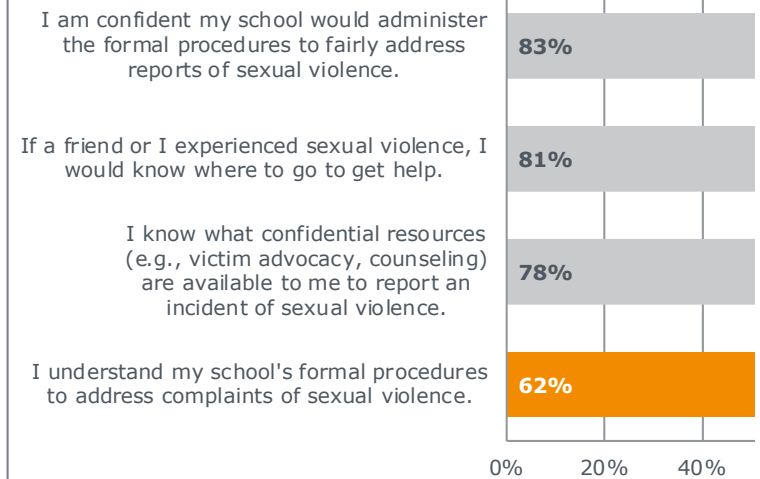
All Years

n= 927

Have you received sexual violence prevention information or training?



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



Avg. n= 922



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

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Sexual Violence Experiences Since the Beginning of the School Year (Fall 2016)

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Quick Takes

- Seven 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.
- Over one quarter of female respondents experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to college.

Survey respondents who experienced at least one instance of sexual misconduct

7%

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

n=908

Percent of survey respondents who experienced the following types of sexual violence

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

Someone TRIED to sexually penetrate me

Someone sexually penetrated me

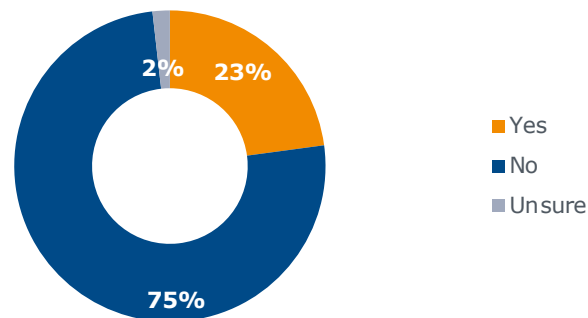
Someone TRIED to perform oral sex on me or make me give them oral sex

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

All Students

n= 892

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



Note

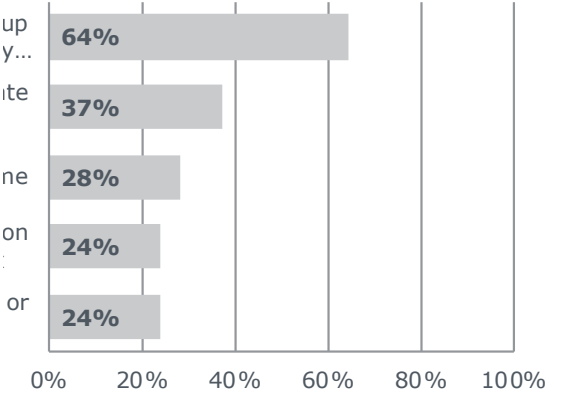
Respondents were only asked this question if they indicated they experienced at least one incident of sexual misconduct at least one time since the beginning of the school year.

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.



Respondents who nonconsensually
following *one or more times*...



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Avg. n= 81

Perpetrator Behavior, Relationship, and Location of the Incident

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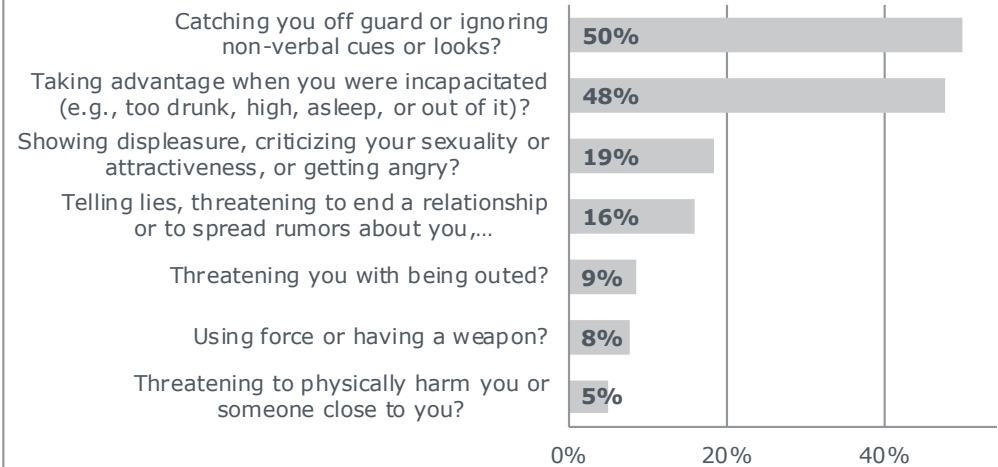
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Quick Takes

- Half 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 an off-campus residence, on-campus residence or a fraternity.



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



Avg. n= 81



Relationship to the perpetrator		%	Count
No. 1	Acquaintance or peer	35%	26
No. 2	No prior relationship	32%	24
No. 3	Friend	28%	21

n= 75

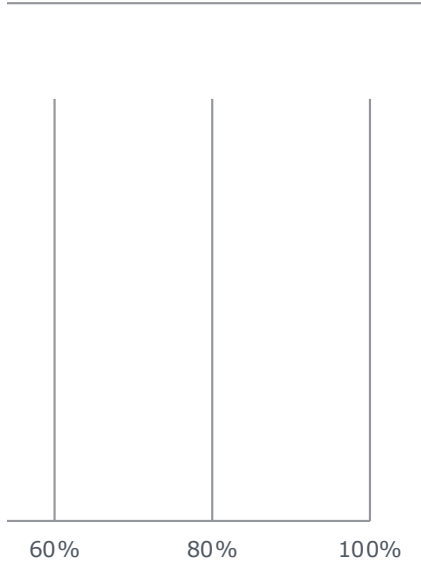


Location of the incident		%	Count
No. 1	Off-campus residence	42%	31
No. 2	On-campus residence	19%	14
No. 3	Fraternity	15%	11

n= 73

Interpretation

- Respondents who followed...
- The majority of respondents reported...



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 with the perpetrator. For example, a respondent could have selected that the perpetrator caught them off guard and threatened to spread rumors.

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Reporting an Incident of Unwanted Sexual Contact

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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.
- Respondents' who experienced unwanted sexual contact were most commonly concerned about sharing their experience because they didn't think the incident was serious enough to report.
- Over 80% of respondents did not report the incident to the school.



Top 3 people respondents told about an incident of unwanted sexual contact		%	Count
No. 1	Roommate/friend/classmate	59%	44
No. 2	No one	36%	27
No. 3	Romantic partner	9%	7

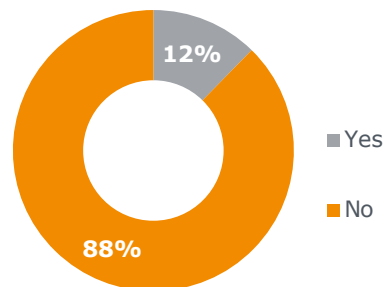
n= 75



Top 3 reasons respondents told someone about the incident
No. 1
No. 2
No. 3

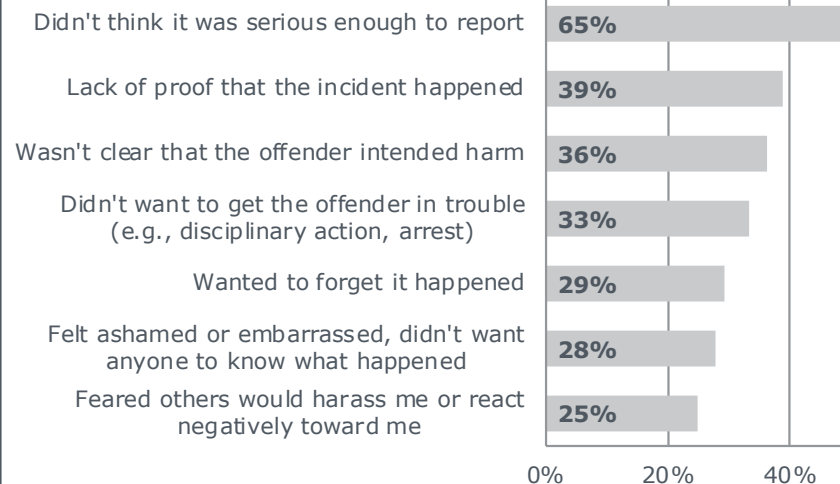
n=

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



n= 73

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

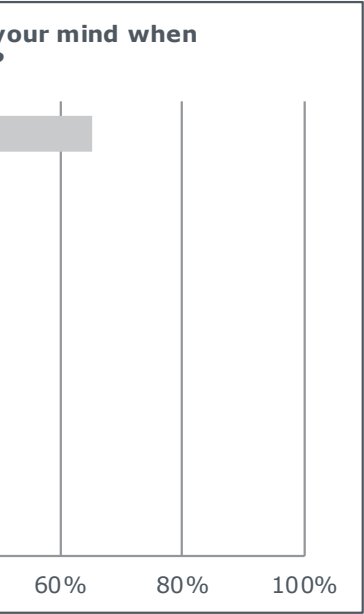


n= 72



Responses the respondent got when they spoke to someone about the incident	%	Count
Responded in a way that made you feel supported	76%	35
Validated and believed your experience	50%	23
Listened sympathetically without criticizing or blaming you	48%	22

46



?

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)

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Quick Takes

- Seventeen percent of respondents that experienced at least one form of stalking or harassment since the beginning of the current school year.
- Over one third of respondents reported that the perpetrator of the unwanted behavior was an acquaintance or peer.
- Nearly two thirds of respondents who experienced stalking or harassment told a roommate, friend, or classmate.

Experiencing Harassment

17%

Percentage of respondents that experienced at least one form of stalking or harassment since the beginning of the current school year.

n=853



Top 3 most common relationships to the perpetrator		Percent
No. 1	Acquaintance or peer	37%
No. 2	Friend	27%
No. 3	No prior relationship	20%

n= 137



Top 3 people who respondents told about the incident		Percent
No. 1	Roommate/friend/classmate	63%
No. 2	Family member	27%
No. 3	Romantic partner	16%

n= 137

Has anyone frightened, concerned, ang



n= 853

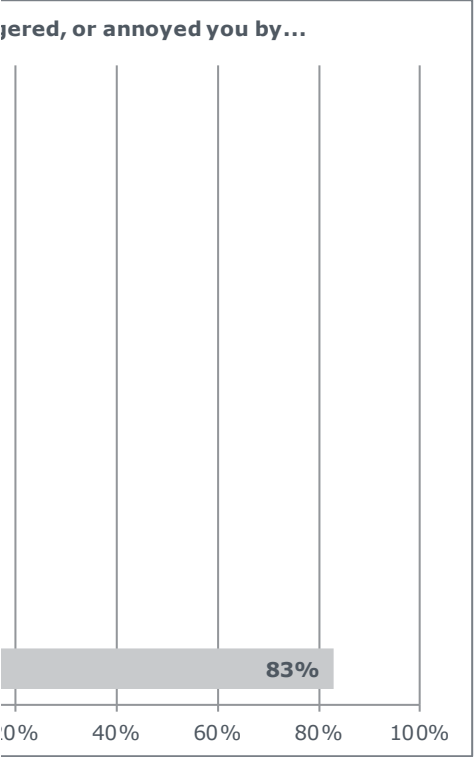
Reporting Harassment

6

Number of respondents used the school's formal procedures to report the harassment.

n=137

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Intimate Partner Violence Since the Beginning of the School Year

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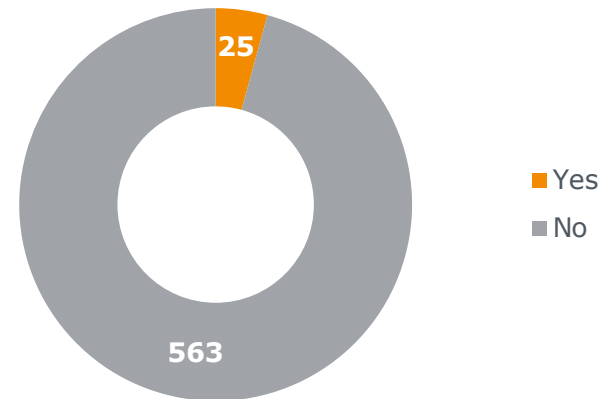
[Community Attitudes](#)

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Quick Takes

- Twenty-five survey respondents indicated experiencing some form of intimate partner violence.

Number of respondents who had a partner and experienced intimate partner violence



n= 588

Year (Fall 2016)



Interpret This Chart

Respondents were asked if their casual, steady, or
current dating or intimate partner had done any of
the following:

- Slapped you
- Pushed or shoved you
- Hit you with a fist or something hard
- Kicked you
- Hurt you by pulling your hair
- Slammed you against something
- Tried to hurt you by choking or suffocating you
- Beaten you
- Burned you on purpose
- Used a knife, gun, or other weapon on you

Community Behaviors

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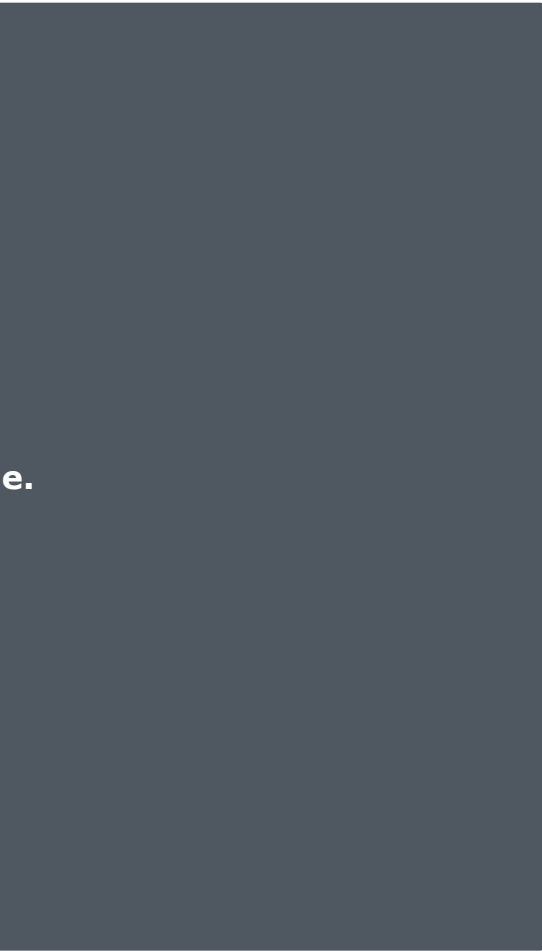
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The hub is a repository of carefully vetted guidance documents, tools, and resources that provide best practices to effectively address sexual violence on campus. This is a growing space that will continue to expand as new guidance emerges on this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

Websites

Online centers that provide research, resources, training, and tools on sexual violence prevention, response, policy, and legislative requirements.

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.

LEGAL CAVEAT

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