

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.

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.

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EAB Campus Climate Survey Methods

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University of Tennessee at Chattanooga
Spring 2016 Administration


Student Sample and Response Rate

Number of students invited to take the survey	10456
Total number of respondents	1616
Number of survey completers (reached the Thank You page)	1294
Number of partial survey completers (answered at least one question, but did not reach the Thank You)	317
Number of disqualified respondents (did not consent to take the survey)	5
Total response rate	15%



Abnormal Response Patterns

Number of identified straight-line respondents (respondents who answered the same option for multiple survey questions)	1
Analytic sample size (total respondents - disqualified respondents - straight-line respondents)	1610



Survey Timeline

Survey launch date (administrator invited students to take the survey and sent reminder email)	2/8/16
Survey close date	2/29/16



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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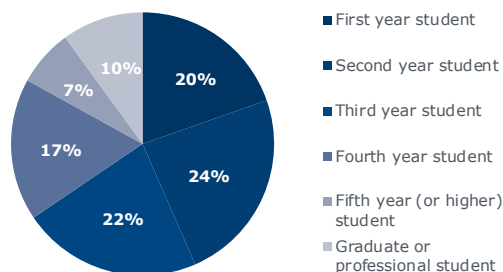
Quick Takes

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

Demographic Snapshot	%
Heterosexual	88%
White/Caucasian	82%
Black or African American	12%
Female	61%

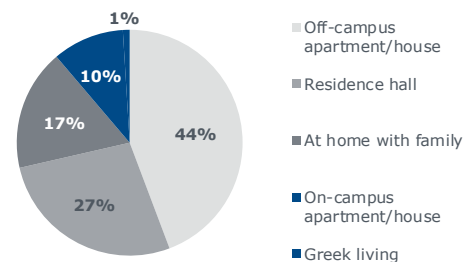
Avg. n= 1529

Class Standing



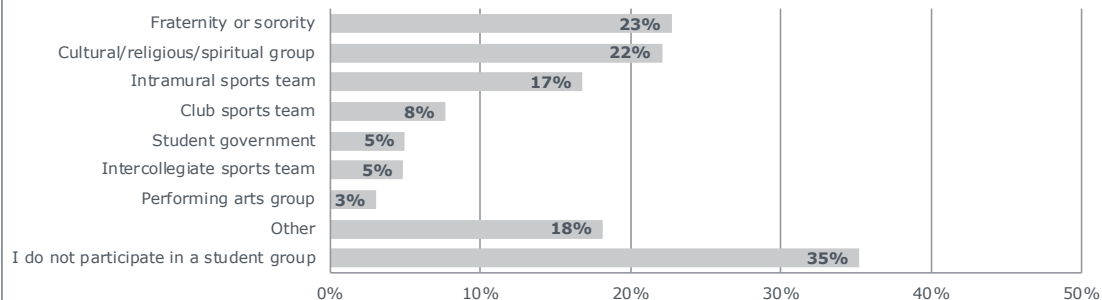
n= 1549

Residence



n= 1550

Participation in Student Groups



n= 1537

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Campus Climate and Harassment

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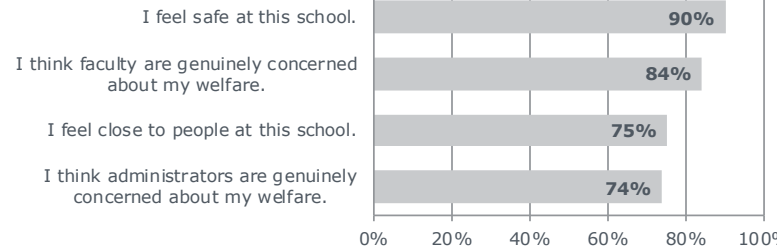
Quick Takes

- Most respondents have a positive perception of the campus climate.
- Nearly half of survey respondents had someone make sexist remarks or jokes in their presence.
- Nearly half of respondents indicated that a student making a report would experience retaliation.
- More than one third of respondents believe that the educational achievement or career of a person making a report of sexual violence 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	43%
Said crude, sexual things to you	19%
Emailed, texted, or used social media to send offensive content	17%
Seemed to be bribing you if you agreed to engage in a romantic or sexual relationship	8%

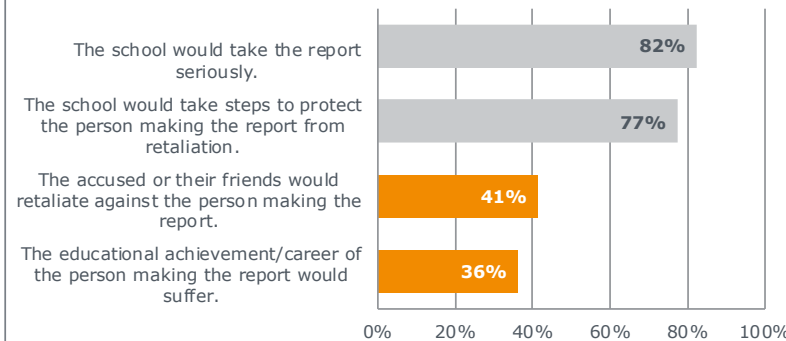
n= 1351

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



Avg. n= 1515

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



Avg. n= 1479

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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.
- Forty percent of respondents don't know what the school would do to address a sexual violence complaint.

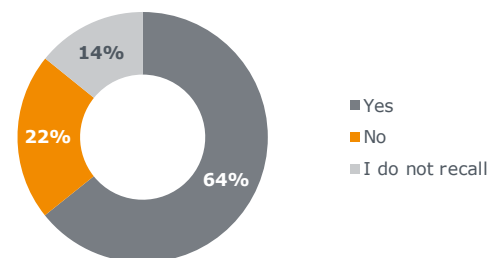
Respondents who reported that training was very useful/useful in increasing their knowledge of...	Percent
Reporting an incident of sexual violence	86%
The definition of sexual violence	86%
Sexual violence prevention strategies (e.g., asking for consent, responsible alcohol use)	85%
Bystander intervention	82%
The school's procedures for investigating an incident of sexual violence	73%

Avg. n= 843

All Years

n= 1318

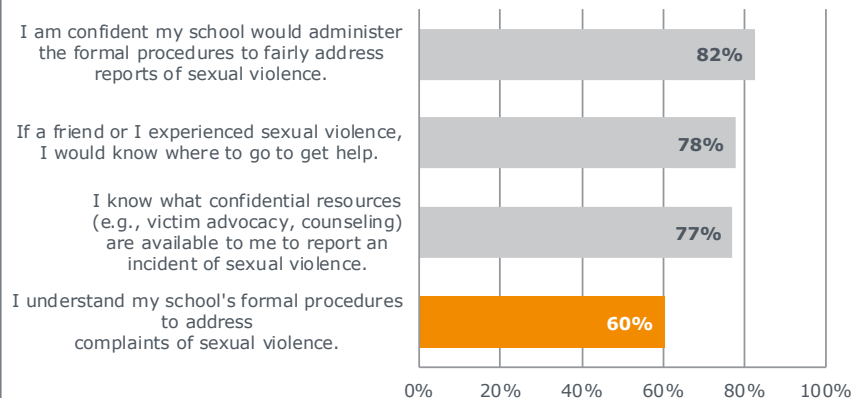
Have you received sexual violence prevention information or training?



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...



Avg. n= 1347

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

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Quick Takes

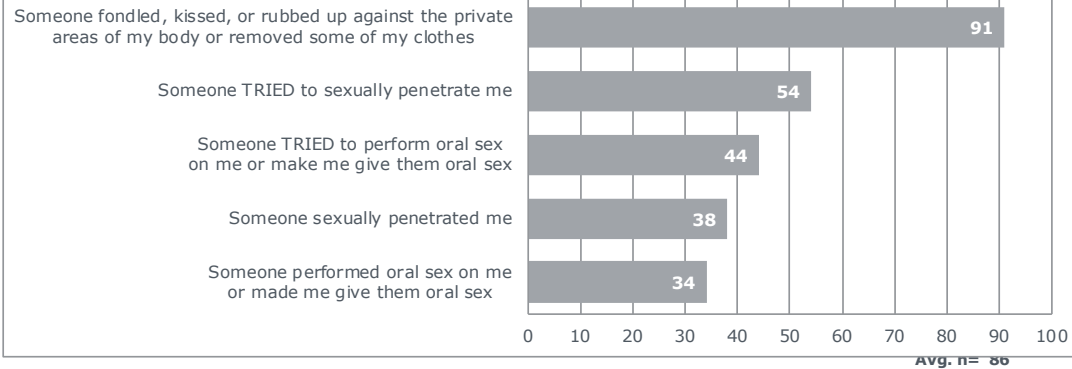
- One hundred respondents (or 8%) experienced at least one incident of sexual misconduct at least one time since the beginning of the school year.
- Over one quarter of female respondents experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to college.
- Respondents most commonly experienced someone fondling, kissing, or rubbing against the private areas of their body or removing some of their clothes.

Survey respondents who experienced at least one instance of sexual misconduct

100

Number of respondents that experienced at least one incident of sexual misconduct at least one time since the beginning of the school year.
n=1292

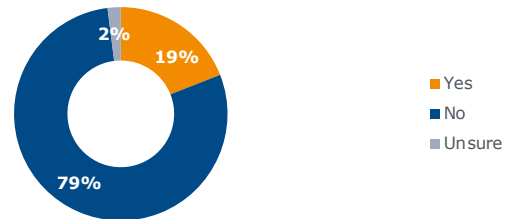
Number of survey respondents who experienced the following *one or more times*...



All Students

n= 1307

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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Perpetrator Behavior, Relationship, and Location of the Incident

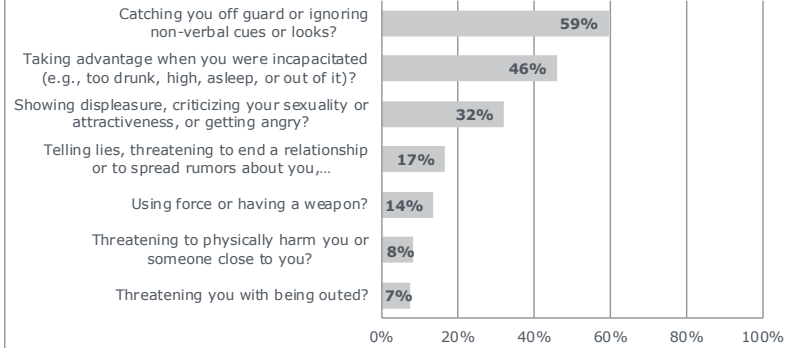
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Quick Takes

- 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.
- Almost half of respondents who experience unwanted sexual contact were taken advantage of when they were drunk, asleep, or otherwise incapacitated.
- The unwanted behavior was most commonly perpetrated by an acquaintance, peer, or friend.
- Common locations of incidents of unwanted sexual contact were off and on-campus residences.

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



Avg. n= 110



Relationship to the perpetrator		%	Count
No. 1	Acquaintance or peer	38%	41
No. 2	Friend	31%	33
No. 3	No prior relationship	25%	27

n= 107



Location of the incident		%	Count
No. 1	Off-campus residence	44%	43
No. 2	On-campus residence	39%	38
No. 3	Bar, night club, dance club	12%	12

n= 97

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 any question in this section. 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. More than one third of respondents did not tell anyone 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 it was serious enough to report and wanting to forget it happened.
- Most 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	53%	55
No. 2	No one	34%	35
No. 3	Romantic partner	16%	17

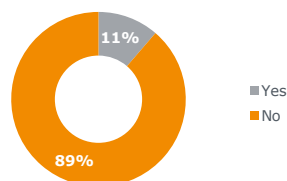
n= 104



Top 3 responses the respondent got when they told someone about the incident		%	Count
No. 1	Responded in a way that made you feel supported	75%	47
No. 2	Listened sympathetically without criticizing or blaming you	44%	28
No. 3	Validated and believed your experience	41%	26

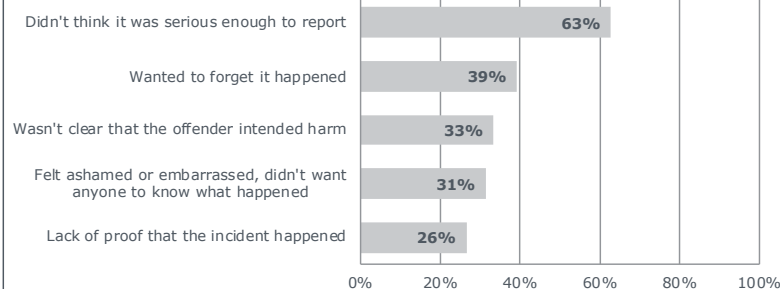
n= 63

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



n= 106

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



n= 102

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.

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Quick Takes

- Twenty-one percent of respondents experienced some form of stalking or harassment. The most common form of harassment experienced was receiving unwanted phone calls or messages.
- One third of respondents reported that the perpetrator was an acquaintance or peer.
- Nearly two thirds of respondents who experienced stalking or harassment told a roommate, friend, or classmate.

Reporting Harassment
11

Number of respondents used the school's formal procedures to report the harassment.
n=196



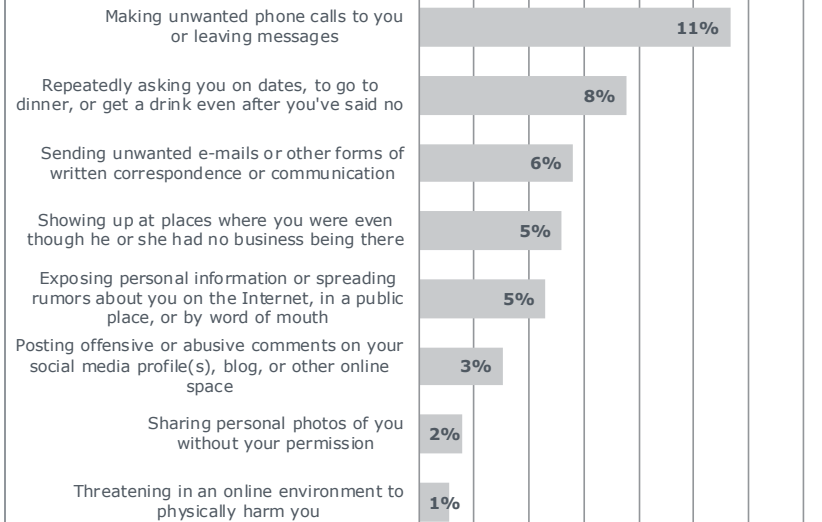
Top 3 most common relationships to the perpetrator		Percent
No. 1	Acquaintance or peer	33%
No. 2	Friend	27%
No. 3	Ex-romantic partner or spouse	26%

n= 198



Top 3 people who respondents told about the incident		Percent
No. 1	Roommate/friend/classmate	63%
No. 2	Romantic partner	24%
No. 3	Family member	22%

n= 192

Has anyone frightened, concerned, angered, or annoyed you by...


n= 1022

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Intimate Partner Violence Since the Beginning of the School Year (Fall 2015)

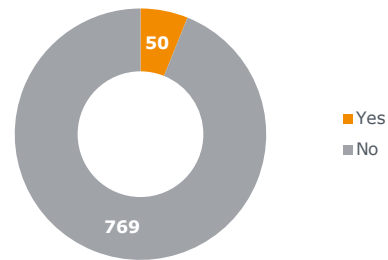
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Quick Takes

- Fifty respondents indicated experiencing some form of intimate partner violence.
- Seven of the respondents who experienced intimate partner violence sought services or contacted a hotline.
- Of the four respondents who reported being physically injured in the incident, none sought medical attention.

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



n= 819

Interpret This Chart

Respondents were asked if their casual, steady, or serious 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



What happened after the incident?	Count
Sought services or contacted a hotline	7
Physically injured	4
Sought medical attention*	0

Avg. n= 50

*n= 4

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Community Behaviors

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Community Attitudes

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EAB Resources

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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.

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 in this topic area.

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.

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