

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 2014 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 (10 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 Sexual Violence Prevention Supports and Resources

The climate survey is just one component of EAB's ongoing sexual violence prevention work. The Student Affairs Forum released two white papers on strong prevention program practices and building a university infrastructure to address sexual violence on campus. We've conducted webconferences about these topics that you can view on eab.com.

We have also created a Sexual Violence Prevention Online Resource Hub that is a repository of guidance documents, tools, and resources that provide promising practices to effectively address sexual violence on campus. You can access the hub on eab.com.

Using the Survey Data to Make an Impact

*Sharing Findings with the Campus Community*

Now that you have the results in hand, the challenge is how to use this wealth of information. Begin by sharing critical findings with internal and external constituencies. For example, you may want to share findings about where most sexual violence incidents occur with campus and local police, residence hall staff, etc.

We also recommend sharing high-level survey results with the student body to acknowledge their time and effort to provide input about the campus experience.

*Use Results to Target Efforts*

Use the survey results to refine the campus response to sexual violence and to improve existing services and programs. A campus-wide task force can use survey findings to inform its strategic plan and to define learning outcomes for students.

Offices and practitioners can incorporate data into presentations to campus audiences and can use the data to adjust programming content to fit the realities of the student population.

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EAB Campus Climate Survey Methods

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Spring 2015 Pilot Administration



Student Sample and Response Rate

At the University of Tennessee Chattanooga, **10,569** students were invited to take the survey. A total of **1,037** students responded to the survey for an overall response rate of **10%**.

This number includes **615** students who completed the survey, **415** students who partially completed the survey (answered at least one question, but did not reach the Thank You page), and **7** students who were disqualified because they did not consent to take the survey.



Abnormal Response Patterns

The EAB climate survey team used a data cleaning technique to identify straight-line responses in the data, or respondents who skimmed the survey and answered the same option for multiple survey questions. **Six** respondents who gave straight-line responses were identified and dropped from the data. The resulting analytic sample size is **1,024** (1,037 - 7 disqualified respondents - 6 abnormal responses).



Survey Timeline

A University of Tennessee Chattanooga administrator invited students to take the survey and sent reminder emails. At the end of the survey, students had the option to enter their name in a drawing to win gift cards.

The survey was open to students for 3 weeks, from April 1 to April 21, 2015.

Frequently Asked Questions ?

*If the survey response rate is low, how representative are the survey results of our student population?*

The EAB climate survey team 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 pilot institutions?*

The average survey response rate across institutions was 15%. The highest response rate was 35% and the lowest was 2% (this institution launched the survey as classes were ending and did not provide incentives).

*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 (**10 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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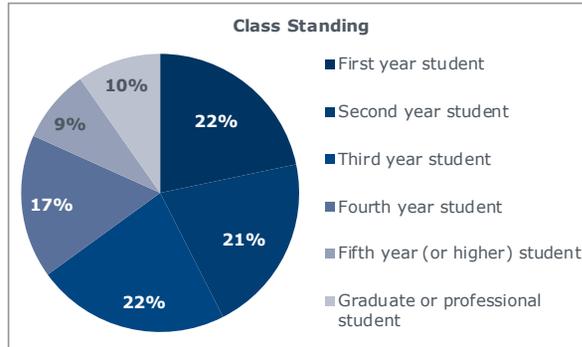
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Quick Takes

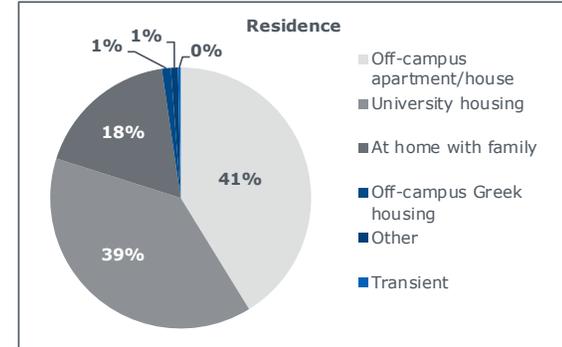
- The majority of survey respondents were white, heterosexual, and female.
- Most respondents were in their first, second, or third year of school.
- Most respondents either live in an off-campus apartment or house or in university housing.

Demographic Snapshot	%
Heterosexual	87%
White/Caucasian	87%
Black/African American	10%
Female	71%

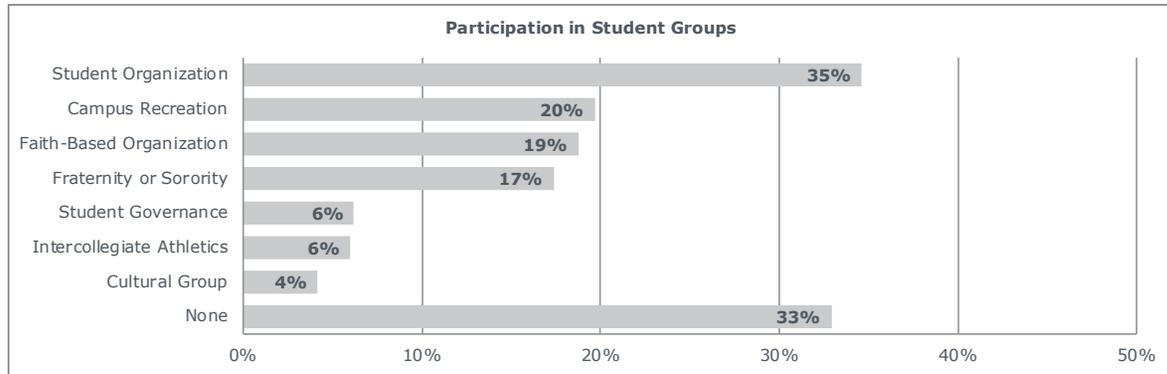
Avg. n= 892



n= 903



n= 905



n= 869

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Campus Climate and Harassment

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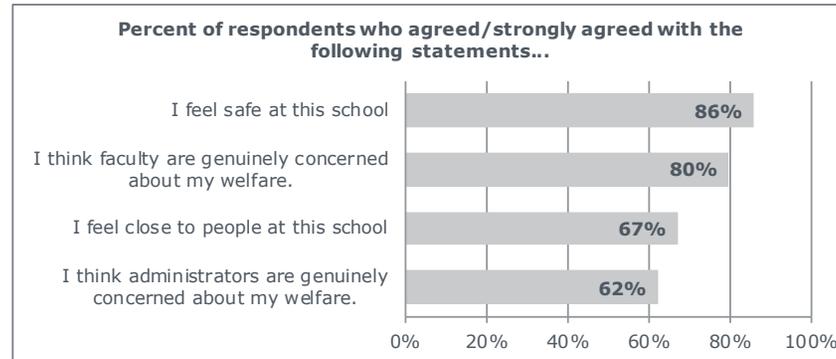
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**Quick Takes**

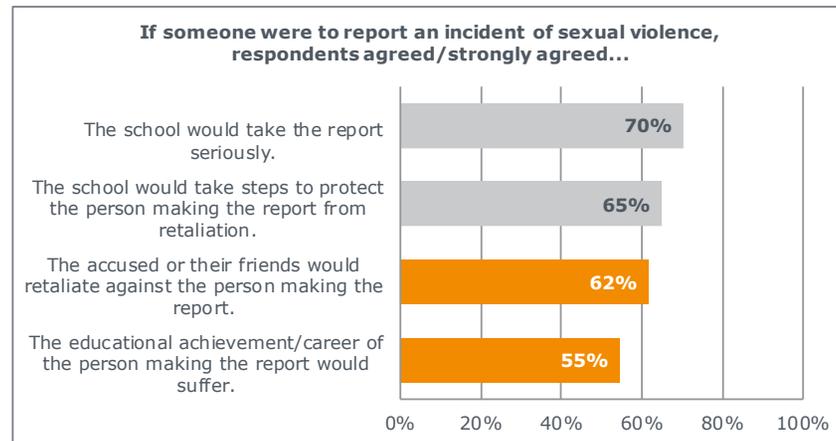
- Most respondents have a positive perception of the campus climate.
- Over half of survey respondents had someone make sexist remarks or jokes in their presence.
- Sixty-two percent of respondents indicated that a student making a report would experience retaliation. Over half of respondents believe the educational achievement 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	61%
Said crude, sexual things to you	26%
Emailed, texted, or used social media to send offensive content	16%
Seemed to be bribing you if you agreed to engage in a romantic or sexual relationship	10%

n= 741



Avg. n= 852



Avg. n= 806

## Sexual Violence Prevention Training and Student Knowledge

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### Quick Takes

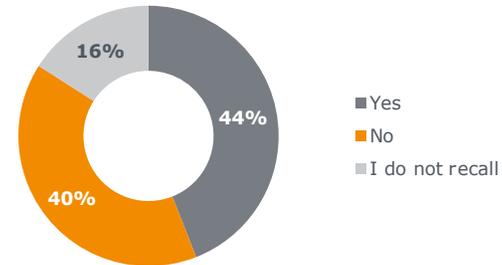
- Over two-thirds of first year respondents received prevention training. The number of respondents receiving training in subsequent years declined.
- Most respondents who received training thought it was useful in increasing their knowledge.
- Over one-third of respondents don't know what confidential resources are available.
- Fewer than 40 percent of respondents understand what the school would do to address a sexual violence complaint.

Respondents who agreed/strongly agreed that the training was useful in increasing their knowledge of...	Percent
Reporting an incident of sexual violence	86%
The definition of sexual violence	84%
Sexual violence prevention strategies (e.g., asking for consent, responsible alcohol use)	80%
Bystander intervention	79%
The school's procedures for investigating an incident of sexual violence	63%

Avg. n= 316

All Years n= 720

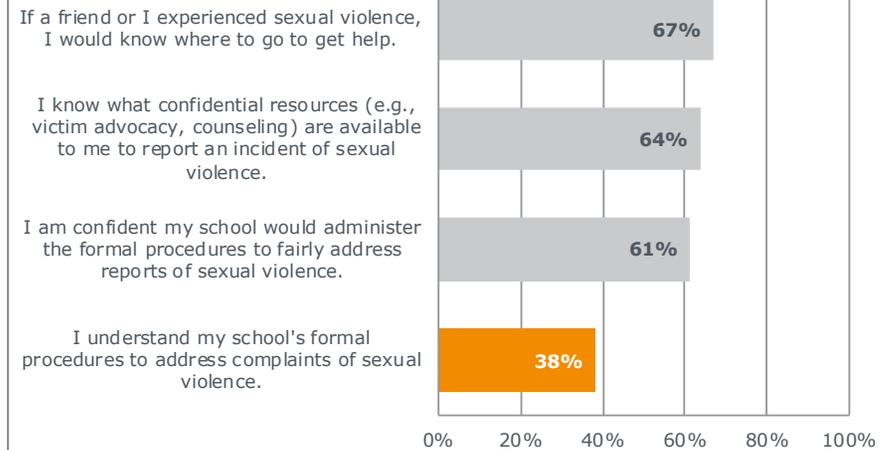
### Have you received sexual violence prevention information or training?



### 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= 739

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**Sexual Violence Experiences Since the Beginning of the School Year (Fall 2014)**

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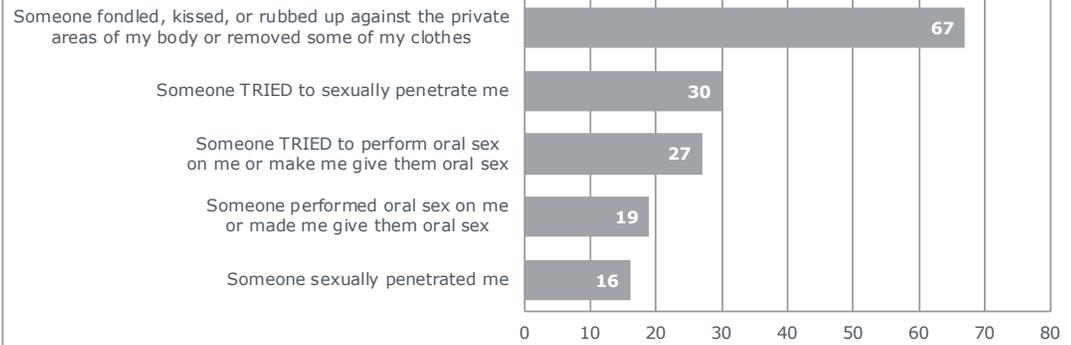
**Quick Takes**

- Eighty-five respondents indicated that they experienced at least one incident of sexual misconduct at least one time since the beginning of the school year.
- Nearly one-third 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.

**Program Consideration**

- The University of Tennessee Chattanooga should ensure that training and resources address this population of students who come to campus having already experienced sexual violence.

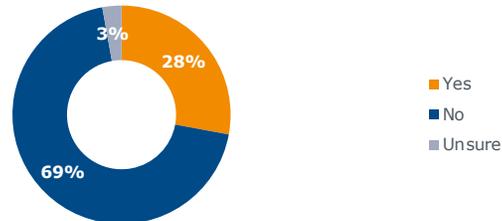
**Number of survey respondents who experienced the following *one or more times*...**



All Students

n = 706

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



**Note**

- Respondents were not asked details about the unwanted contact prior to college.

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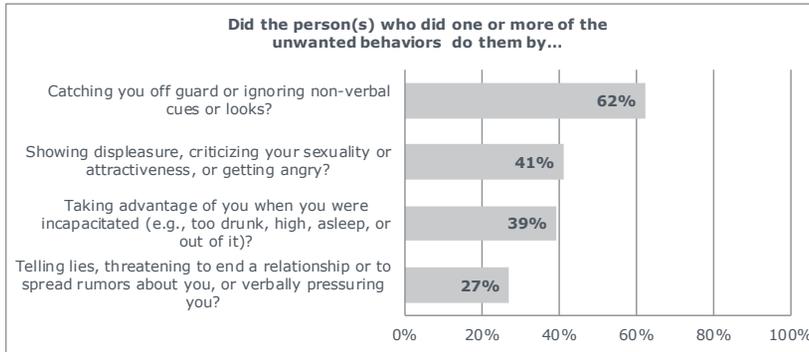
Perpetrator Behavior, Relationship, and Location of the Incident

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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 respondents' 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 apartment, residence hall, or other unspecified off-campus location.



Avg. n= 84

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.



Top 3 most common relationships to the perpetrator			
No.	Relationship	%	Count
No. 1	Acquaintance or peer	40%	32
No. 2	Friend	34%	27
No. 3	Ex-romantic partner or spouse	24%	19

n= 80



Top 3 most common locations of the incident			
No.	Location	%	Count
No. 1	Off-campus apartment	47%	38
No. 2	Residence hall	37%	30
No. 3	Other off-campus location	16%	13

n= 81

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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.
- Common concerns respondents who experienced unwanted sexual contact had about sharing their experience include not being sure if the offender intended harm and feeling ashamed or embarrassed.
- Most respondents did not report the incident to the school.

**Top 3 people respondents told about an incident of unwanted sexual contact**

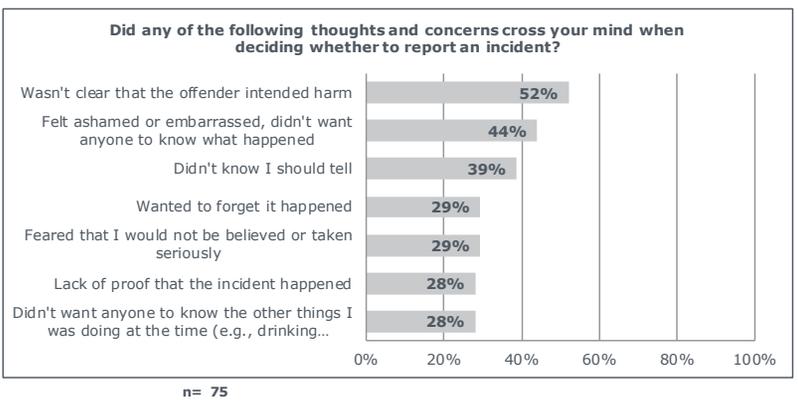
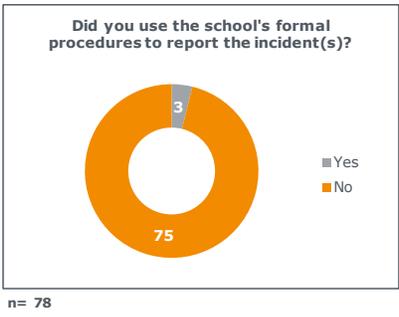
		%	Count
No. 1	Roommate/friend/classmate	55%	42
No. 2	No one	30%	23
No. 3	Romantic partner	10%	8

n= 77

**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%	40
No. 2	Helped you gather information or find resources or services	19%	10
No. 3	Told you to not talk about it, to move on, or to focus on other things	15%	8

n= 53



**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 2014)**
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**Quick Takes**

- Female respondents were much more likely to experience stalking and harassment than male respondents.
- Almost forty percent 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.



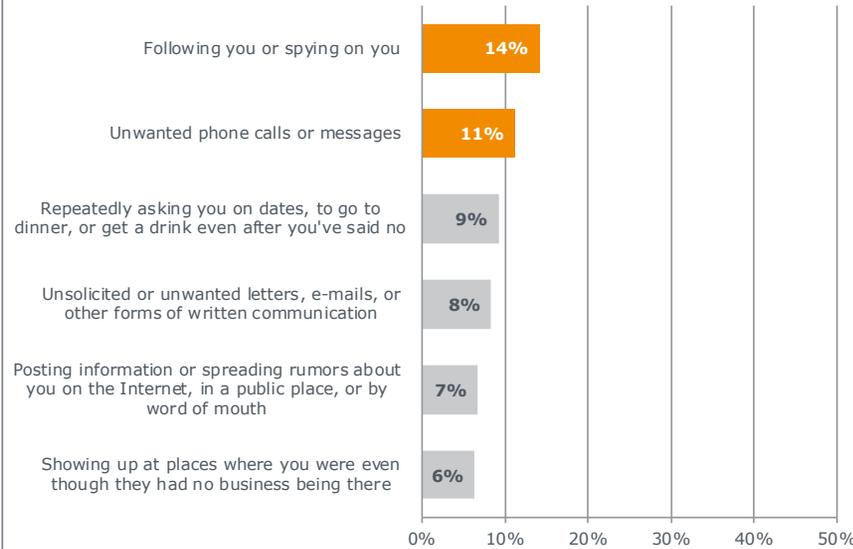
Top 3 most common relationships to the perpetrator		Percent
No. 1	Acquaintance or peer	39%
No. 2	Ex-romantic partner or spouse	27%
No. 3	Friend	23%

n= 130



Top 3 people who respondents told about the incident		Percent
No. 1	Roommate/friend/classmate	63%
No. 2	Family member	31%
No. 3	Romantic partner	19%

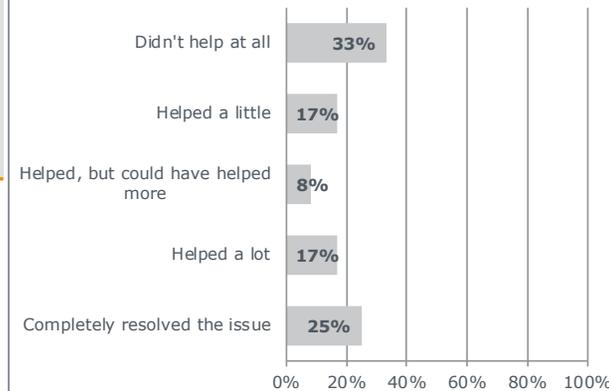
n= 126

**All Students**
**Has anyone frightened, concerned, angered, or annoyed you by...**


n= 480

**Reporting Harassment**
**9%**

Percent of respondents who used the school's formal procedures to report the harassment (n=128)

**Percent of respondents who formally reported an incident say that the school's procedures...**


n= 12

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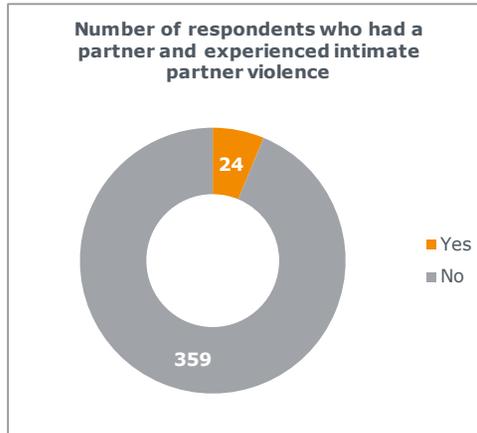
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**Quick Takes** 

- Twenty-four survey respondents indicated experiencing some form of intimate partner violence.
- For six respondents, the incident resulted in physical injuries.



**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
- Slamming 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	3
Physically injured	6
Sought medical attention	1

n = 10

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Community Behaviors

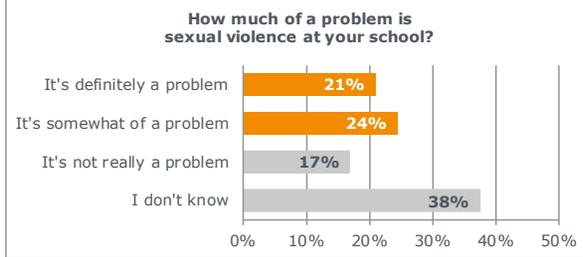
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Quick Takes

- Fifty-one percent of female respondents indicated that sexual violence was somewhat or definitely a problem compared to 28% of male respondents.
- Respondents view themselves and their peers as less likely to express discomfort at inappropriate jokes and comments compared to other bystander behaviors.
- Eleven percent of respondents said they observed a situation that could have led to a sexual assault.

All Students



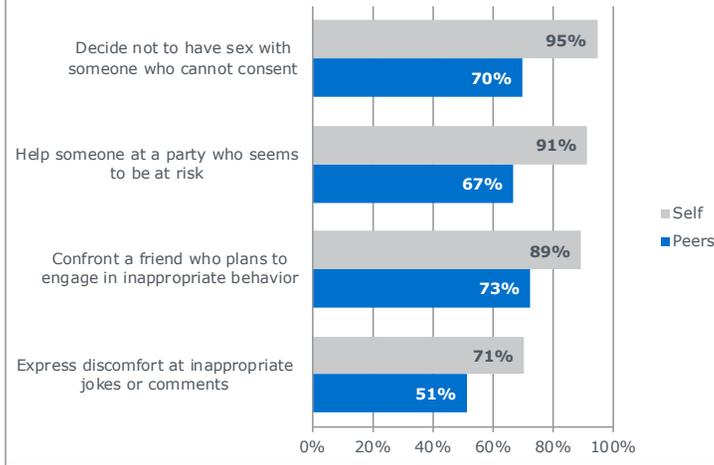
n= 629

Bystander Behavior

11%

Percent of respondents who observed a situation that they believed was, or could have led to, a sexual assault. (n=626)

How respondents rated themselves and their peers as likely/very likely to engage in the following behaviors...



n= 615

Note

These categories were created by aggregating responses from two questions in the Community Behaviors module.



Top 3 most common bystander behaviors		%	Count
No. 1	I asked the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help	52%	33
No. 2	I stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation	38%	24
No. 3	I confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation	25%	16

n= 63

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## Community Attitudes

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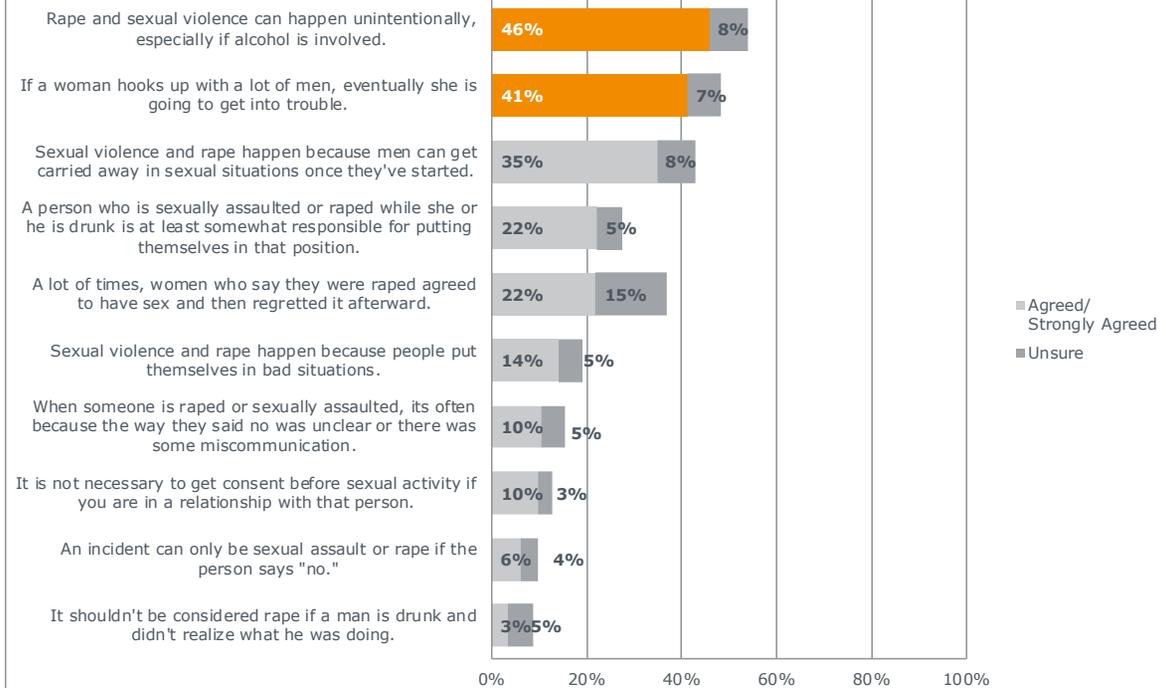
- Over one-third of respondents believe that sexual assault and rape happen because men get carried away in sexual situations.
- Nearly 1 in 4 respondents believe that women say they were raped because they regret a sexual encounter.
- Almost half of respondents believe that rape and sexual violence can happen unintentionally, especially if alcohol is involved.
- A greater percentage of males agreed/strongly agreed with most of the statements compared to females.

**Notes**

- These statements are adapted from the Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale.
- The statements are intentionally heteronormative.

**All Students**

Avg. n= 602

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


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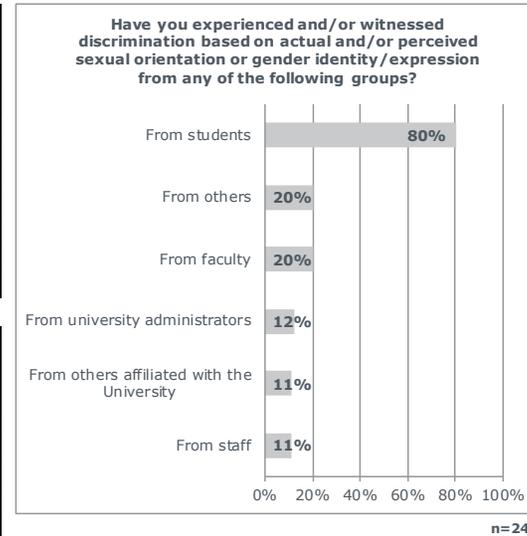
- The most common negative experience as a result of actual and/or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity/expression was verbal harassment or threats.
- The most common perpetrator behavior as a result of actual and/or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity/expression was verbal harassment or threats.
- Respondents were most likely to experience discrimination from students.

While attending UTC, have you personally experienced any of the following because of your actual and/or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity/expression?	Percent	Count
Verbal harassment/threats	50%	69
Refusal of friends/roommates to associate with you	28%	38
Other	25%	34
Sexual harassment/assault	19%	26
Pressure to leave campus housing	16%	22
Denial of services	11%	15
Vandalism/property destruction	10%	14
Physical assault	5%	7

n= 137

While attending UTC, have you witnessed and/or participated in any of the following because of someone's actual and/or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity/expression?	Percent	Count
Verbal harassment/threats	57%	96
Refusal of friends/roommates to associate with you	36%	60
Other	21%	35
Pressure to leave campus housing	20%	33
Sexual harassment/assault	19%	32
Vandalism/property destruction	18%	30
Denial of services	14%	23
Physical assault	7%	12

n= 167



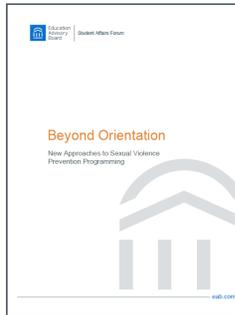
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**Building an Effective University Infrastructure: Addressing Sexual Violence on Campus**
*Study and On-Demand Webconference*

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.

<http://www.eab.com/research-and-insights/student-affairs-forum/studies/2015/building-an-effective-university-infrastructure>

**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.

<http://www.eab.com/research-and-insights/student-affairs-forum/white-papers/beyond-orientation>
**EAB Sexual Violence Prevention 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 five critical categories.

**Prevention**

Recommendations for creating strong sexual violence prevention programs on campus including education that extends beyond orientation, bystander intervention training, and campus-wide campaigns.

**Policies, Procedures, and Reporting**

Guidance regarding sexual misconduct policy development, organizing a sexual violence taskforce, establishing effective reporting procedures, and assessing campus efforts.

**Adjudication**

Strategies for resolving sexual harassment claims, adjudicating sexual misconduct cases, and imposing student sanctions.

**Legislation**

Resources to help institutions determine if they are compliant with the VAWA amendments to the Clery Act.

**Websites**

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

<http://www.eab.com/research-and-insights/student-affairs-forum/resources/sexual-violence-resource-hub/>

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