EAB

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 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

Metropolitan State University of Denver

Spring 2016 Administration

Student Sample and Response Rate	
Number of students invited to take the survey	17463
Total number of respondents	1842
Number of survey completers (reached the Thank You page)	1427
Number of partial survey completers (answered at least one question, but did not reach the Thank You page)	408
Number of disqualified respondents (did not consent to take the survey)	7
Total response rate	**11%**

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)	**1834**

Survey Timeline	
Survey launch date (administrator invited students to take the survey and sent reminder emails)	3/28/2016
Survey close date	4/18/2016

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.

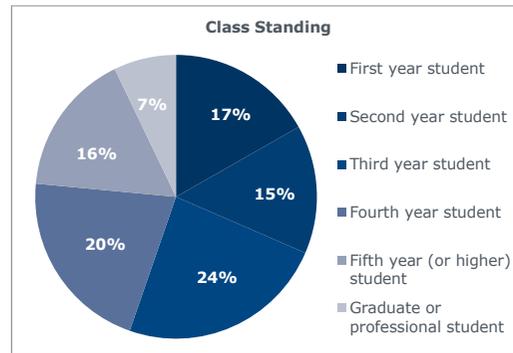<< Previous   Next >>

Survey Respondent Demographics
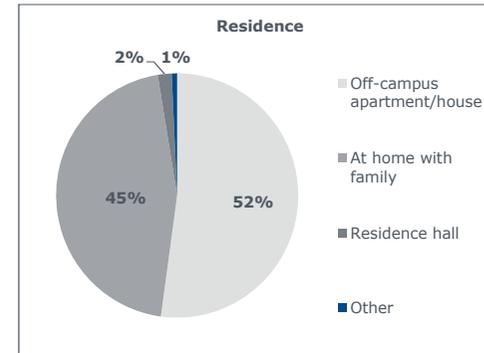
Quick Takes

- The majority of survey respondents were white, heterosexual, and female.
- Most respondents were in their first, second, third, or fourth year of school.
- Almost all respondents either live in an off-campus apartment or house or at home with family.

Demographic Snapshot	%
Heterosexual	80%
White/Caucasian	78%
Hispanic or Latino	22%
Female	66%

Avg. n= 1735

Class Standing

- First year student 17%
- Second year student 15%
- Third year student 24%
- Fourth year student 20%
- Fifth year (or higher) student 16%
- Graduate or professional student 7%

n= 1773

Residence

- Off-campus apartment/house 52%
- At home with family 45%
- Residence hall 2%
- Other 1%

n= 1774

Participation in Student Groups

Cultural/religious/spiritual group	5%
Performing arts group	3%
Club sports team	2%
Intercollegiate sports team	2%
Fraternity or sorority	2%
Student government	1%
Intramural sports team	1%
Other	13%

n= 1733

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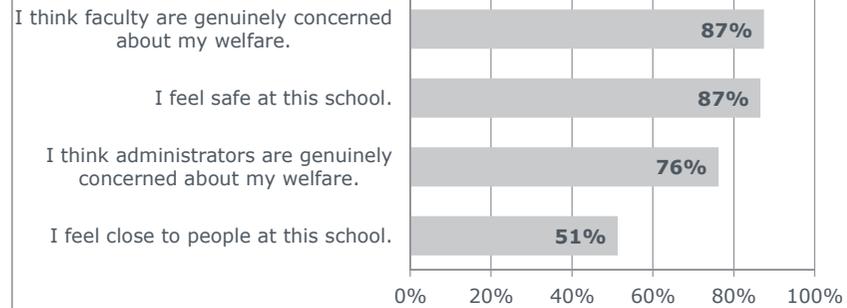
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Campus Climate and Harassment

Quick Takes

- Most respondents have a positive perception of the campus climate.
- Over a third of survey respondents had someone make sexist remarks or jokes in their presence.
- Over a third of respondents indicated that a student making a report would experience retaliation.

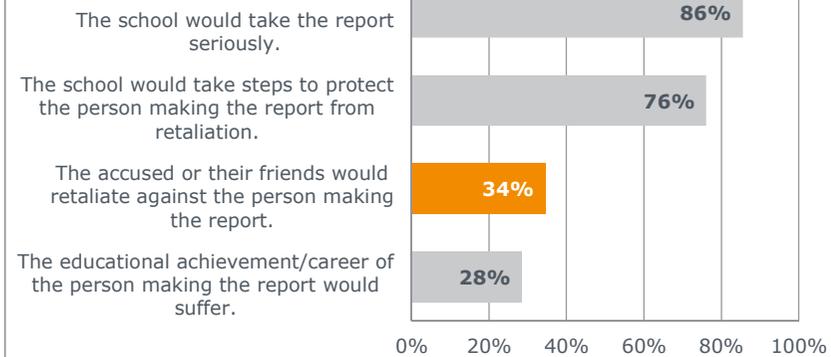| Has anyone done the following to you since the beginning of the school year?	Yes
Made sexist remarks or jokes in your presence	**35%**
Said crude, sexual things to you	13%
Emailed, texted, or used social media to send offensive content	6%
Seemed to be bribing you if you agreed to engage in a romantic or sexual relationship	4%

n= 1466

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

I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare. — **87%**

I feel safe at this school. — **87%**

I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare. — **76%**

I feel close to people at this school. — **51%**

Avg. n= 1704

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. — **86%**

The school would take steps to protect the person making the report from retaliation. — **76%**

The accused or their friends would retaliate against the person making the report. — **34%**

The educational achievement/career of the person making the report would suffer. — **28%**

Avg. n= 1634

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Sexual Violence Prevention Training and Student Knowledge

Quick Takes

- Less than half of respondents received prevention training across all years.
- 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.
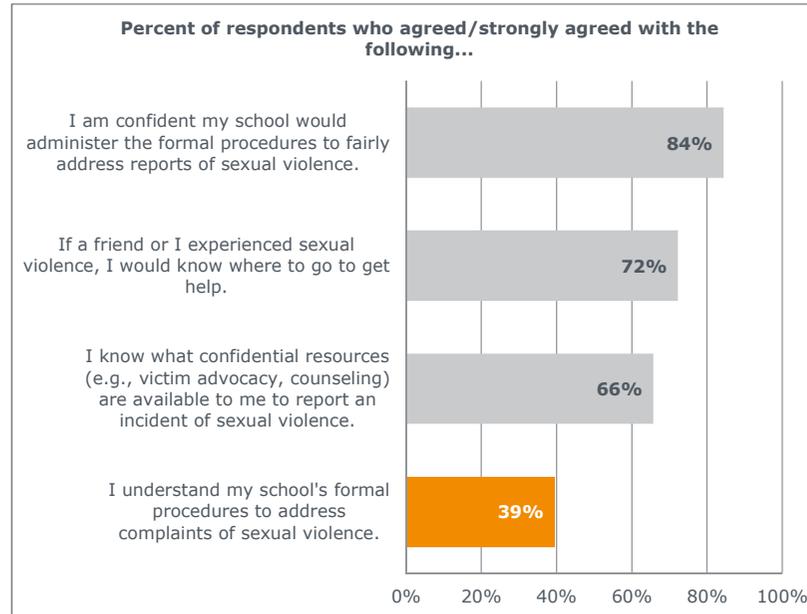
Respondents who reported that training was very useful/useful in increasing their knowledge of...	Percent
The definition of sexual violence	82%
Reporting an incident of sexual violence	81%
Sexual violence prevention strategies (e.g., asking for consent, responsible alcohol use)	79%
Bystander intervention	70%
The school's procedures for investigating an incident of sexual violence	62%

Avg. n= 588

All Years   n= 1464

Have you received sexual violence prevention information or training?

- 41% Yes
- 38% No
- 22% I do not recall
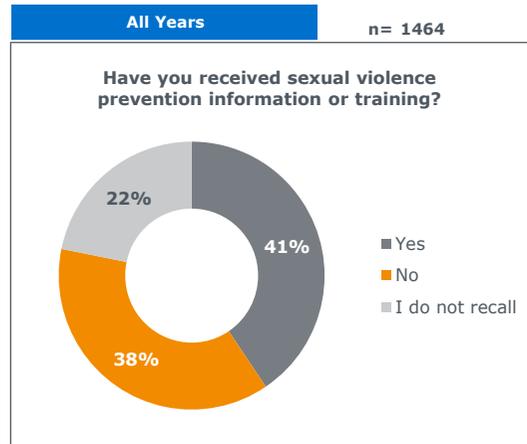
Interpreting This Chart

- 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...

I am confident my school would administer the formal procedures to fairly address reports of sexual violence. — 84%

If a friend or I experienced sexual violence, I would know where to go to get help. — 72%

I know what confidential resources (e.g., victim advocacy, counseling) are available to me to report an incident of sexual violence. — 66%

I understand my school's formal procedures to address complaints of sexual violence. — 39%

Avg. n= 1465

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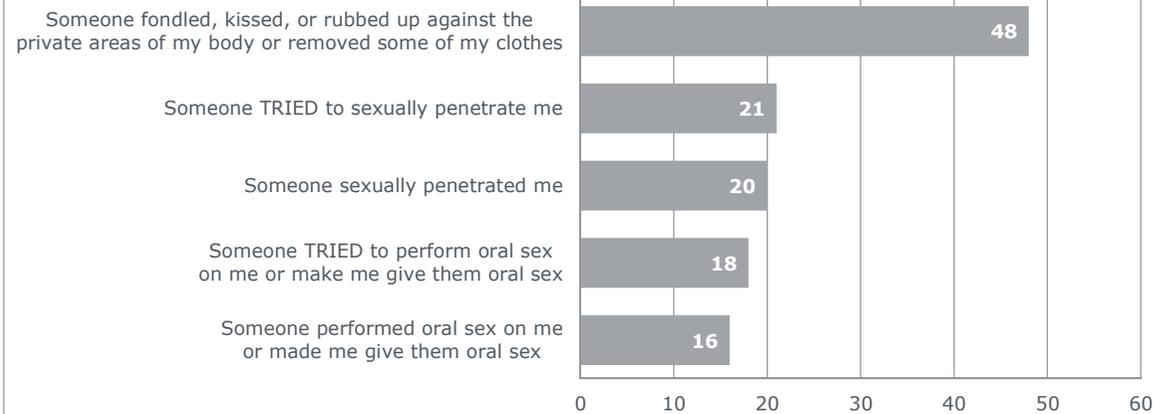
Quick Takes

- Respondents most commonly experienced someone fondling, kissing, or rubbing against the private areas of their body or removing some of their clothes.
- Four percent of respondents, or 58 respondents, experienced at least one incident of sexual misconduct at least one time since the beginning of the school year.
- Almost half of female respondents experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to college.

Survey respondents who experienced at least one instance of sexual misconduct

58

Number of respondents that experienced at least one incident of sexual misconduct at least one time since the beginning of the school year.
n=1432

**Number of survey respondents who 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	48
Someone TRIED to sexually penetrate me	21
Someone sexually penetrated me	20
Someone TRIED to perform oral sex on me or make me give them oral sex	18
Someone performed oral sex on me or made me give them oral sex	16

Avg. n= 44

All Students   n= 1424

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

- 2% Unsure
- 35% Yes
- 63% No

■ Yes
■ No
■ Unsure
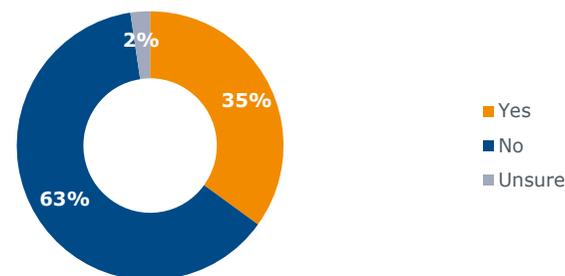
Notes

- 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.
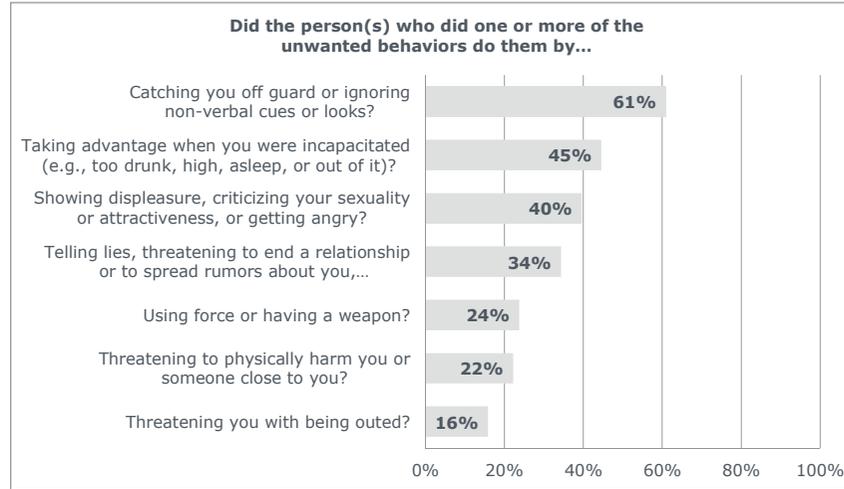
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Perpetrator Behavior, Relationship, and Location of the Incident

Quick Takes

- The majority of respondents who experienced unwanted sexual contact were caught off guard by the perpetrator or the perpetrator ignored non-verbal cues.
- The unwanted behavior was most commonly perpetrated by someone with no prior relationship to the victim or an acquaintance or peer.
- Common locations of incidents of unwanted sexual contact were off-campus residences and other off-campus locations.

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

Behavior	%
Catching you off guard or ignoring non-verbal cues or looks?	61%
Taking advantage when you were incapacitated (e.g., too drunk, high, asleep, or out of it)?	45%
Showing displeasure, criticizing your sexuality or attractiveness, or getting angry?	40%
Telling lies, threatening to end a relationship or to spread rumors about you,…	34%
Using force or having a weapon?	24%
Threatening to physically harm you or someone close to you?	22%
Threatening you with being outed?	16%

Avg. n= 64

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.

Relationship to the perpetrator		%	Count
No. 1	No prior relationship	33%	21
No. 2	Acquaintance or peer	30%	19
No. 3	Ex-romantic partner or spouse	19%	12
No. 4	Friend	17%	11
No. 5	Current romantic partner or spouse	8%	5

n= 64

Location of the incident		%	Count
No. 1	Off-campus residence	44%	25
No. 2	Other off-campus location	28%	16
No. 3	Other on-campus location	18%	10
No. 4	Bar, night club, dance club	12%	7
No. 5	On-campus residence	7%	4

n= 57

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Reporting an Incident of Unwanted Sexual Contact

Quick Takes

- Respondents who experienced unwanted sexual contact most commonly told a roommate, friend, or classmate about the incident. A third of respondents told no one about the incident.

- Respondents most commonly received a positive response from the individuals they told.

- The most common concern respondents had about sharing their experience was not thinking it was serious enough to report.

- Almost all respondents did not report the incident to the school.
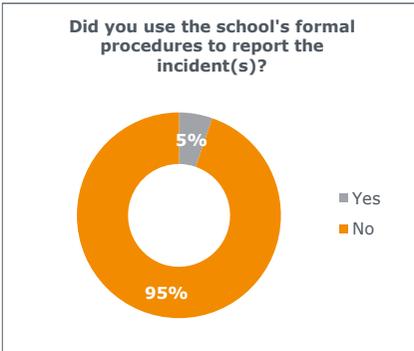
Top 3 people respondents told about an incident of unwanted sexual contact		%	Count
No. 1	Roommate/friend/classmate	49%	30
No. 2	No one	33%	20
No. 3	Romantic partner	21%	13

n= 61

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	68%	26
No. 2	Validated and believed your experience	47%	18
No. 3	Listened sympathetically without criticizing or blaming you	45%	17

n= 38

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

- 5% Yes
- 95% No

n= 57

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	68%
Lack of proof that the incident happened	58%
Wanted to forget it happened	56%
Felt ashamed or embarrassed, didn't want anyone to know what happened	54%
Feared that I would not be believed or taken seriously	46%
Feared others would harass me or react negatively toward me	44%

n= 57

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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Stalking and Harassment Experiences Since the Beginning of the School Year (Fall 2015)

Quick Takes

- The most common form of harassment respondents experienced was receiving unwanted phone calls or messages.
- Nearly forty percent of respondents reported that the perpetrator of the unwanted behavior was an acquaintance or peer.
- Over half of respondents who experienced stalking or harassment told a roommate, friend, or classmate.

Reporting Harassment

10

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

n=255

Top 3 most common relationships to the perpetrator		Percent
No. 1	Acquaintance or peer	37%
No. 2	Ex-romantic partner or spouse	32%
No. 3	No prior relationship	22%

n= 259

Top 3 people who respondents told about the incident		Percent
No. 1	Roommate/friend/classmate	53%
No. 2	Family member	33%
No. 3	Romantic partner	29%

n= 257

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

Making unwanted phone calls to you or leaving messages	9%
Repeatedly asking you on dates, to go to dinner, or get a drink even after you've said no	9%
Sending unwanted e-mails or other forms of written correspondence or communication	8%
Showing up at places where you were even though he or she had no business being there	6%
Exposing personal information or spreading rumors about you on the Internet, in a public place, or by word of mouth	5%
Posting offensive or abusive comments on your social media profile(s), blog, or other online space	2%
Sharing personal photos of you without your permission	2%
Threatening in an online environment to physically harm you	1%

n= 1278

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

Quick Takes

- Seventy-one survey respondents experienced some form of intimate partner violence.
- Of the 21 respondents that reported being physically injured by a partner, only four sought medical attention.

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

71

930

■ Yes
■ No

n= 1001
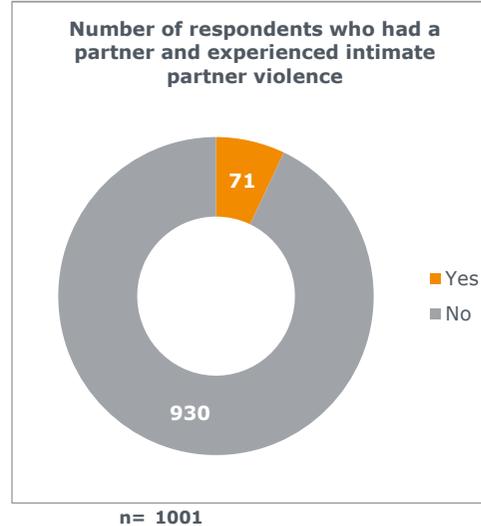
Interpret This Chart

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 of suffocating you
- Beaten you
- Burned you on purpose
- Used a knife, gun, or other weapon on you

What happened after the incident?	Count
Physically injured	21
Sought services or contacted a hotline	10
Sought medical attention*	4

Avg. n= 73
*n= 21

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Community Behaviors

Your institution did not administer this survey module.

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Community Attitudes

Your institution did not administer this survey module.

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Count
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Student Affairs Forum

EAB Resources

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.

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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