

Introduction to the EAB Campus Climate Survey Report

Report Contents

[Report Introduction](#)

[Survey Methods](#)

[Demographics](#)

[Campus Climate and Harassment](#)

[Prevention Training and Student Knowledge](#)

[Sexual Violence Experiences](#)

[Perpetrator Behavior, Relationship, Location of the Incident](#)

[Reporting an Incident](#)

[Community Behaviors](#)

[Community Attitudes](#)

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 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.

Next >>

EAB Campus Climate Survey Methods

Report Contents

- [Report Introduction](#)
- [Survey Methods](#)
- [Demographics](#)
- [Campus Climate and Harassment](#)
- [Prevention Training and Student Knowledge](#)
- [Sexual Violence Experiences](#)
- [Perpetrator Behavior, Relationship, Location of the Incident](#)
- [Reporting an Incident](#)
- [Community Behaviors](#)
- [Community Attitudes](#)

University of Houston System
Spring 2016 Administration



Student Sample and Response Rate	
Number of students invited to take the survey	65,723
Total number of respondents	5,032
Number of survey completers (reached the Thank You page)	3,424
Number of partial survey completers (answered at least one question, but did not reach the Thank You page)	1,580
Number of disqualified respondents (did not consent to take the survey)	28
Total response rate (Range of response rates at UH System institutions was 3% to 14%)	8%



Abnormal Response Patterns	
Number of identified straight-line respondents (respondents who answered the same option for multiple survey questions)	19
Analytic sample size (total respondents - disqualified respondents - straight-line respondents)	4,985



Survey Timeline	
University of Houston System campuses launched surveys between March 21, 2016 and April 11, 2016. Three surveys were open for three weeks and one survey was open for four weeks (due to extreme weather). Surveys closed between April 11, 2016 and May 6, 2016. An administrator on each campus invited students to take the survey and sent reminder emails.	

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 system's survey response rate compare with other institutions in the spring 2016 cohort?

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 each 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 system's specific questions.

<< Previous

Next >>

Survey Respondent Demographics

Report Contents

[Report Introduction](#)

[Survey Methods](#)

[Demographics](#)

[Campus Climate and Harassment](#)

[Prevention Training and Student Knowledge](#)

[Sexual Violence Experiences](#)

[Perpetrator Behavior, Relationship, Location of the Incident](#)

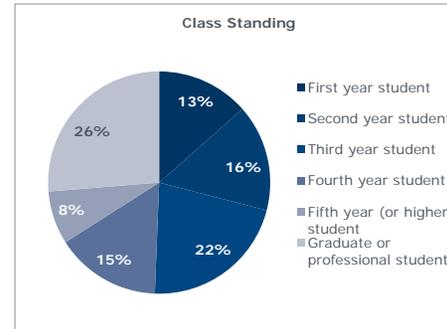
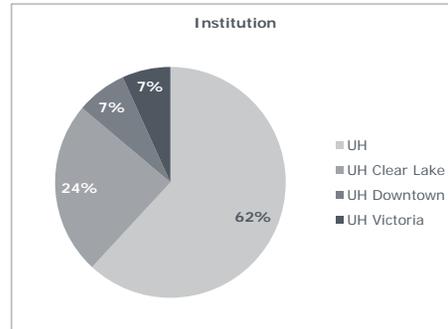
[Reporting an Incident](#)

[Community Behaviors](#)

[Community Attitudes](#)

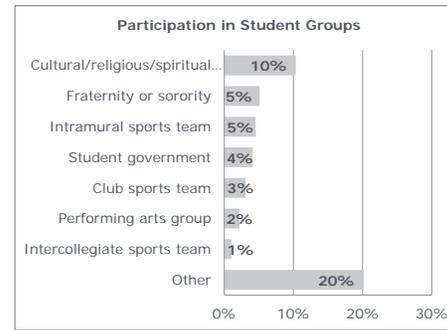
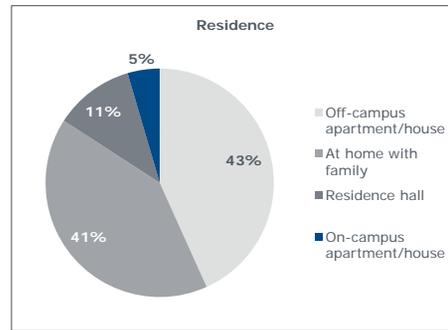
Quick Takes

- Sixty-two percent of respondents attend UH, 24% attend UH Clear Lake, and 7% attend UH Downtown and UH Victoria, respectively.
- The majority of respondents were heterosexual, female, and white.
- Three fourths respondents were in their first five years of school. One fourth of respondents were graduate or professional students.
- Most respondents either live off campus or at home with family.



Demographic Snapshot	%
Heterosexual	84%
Female	58%
White/Caucasian	53%
Hispanic or Latino*	29%
Asian	25%
Black or African American	11%

Avg. n= 4532
*n= 4563



Campus Climate and Harassment

Report Contents

[Report Introduction](#)

[Survey Methods](#)

[Demographics](#)

[Campus Climate and Harassment](#)

[Prevention Training and Student Knowledge](#)

[Sexual Violence Experiences](#)

[Perpetrator Behavior, Relationship, Location of the Incident](#)

[Reporting an Incident](#)

[Community Behaviors](#)

[Community Attitudes](#)

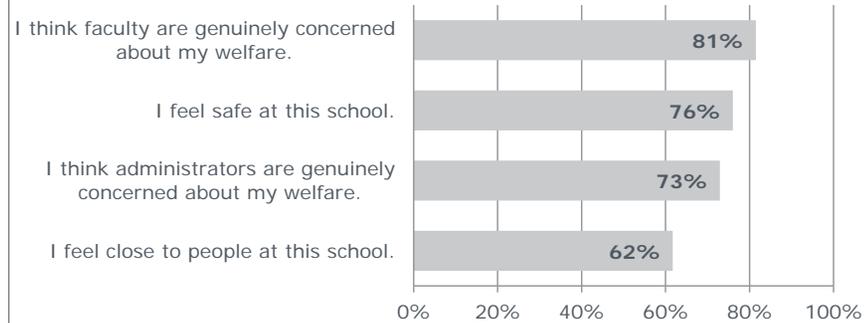
Quick Takes

- Most respondents have a positive perception of the campus climate.
- Nearly one third of respondents had someone make sexist remarks or jokes in their presence.
- Just over one third of respondents indicated that a person making a report would experience retaliation.
- Thirty-one percent 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	30%
Said crude, sexual things to you	11%
Emailed, texted, or used social media to send offensive content	8%
Seemed to be bribing you if you agreed to engage in a romantic or sexual relationship	4%

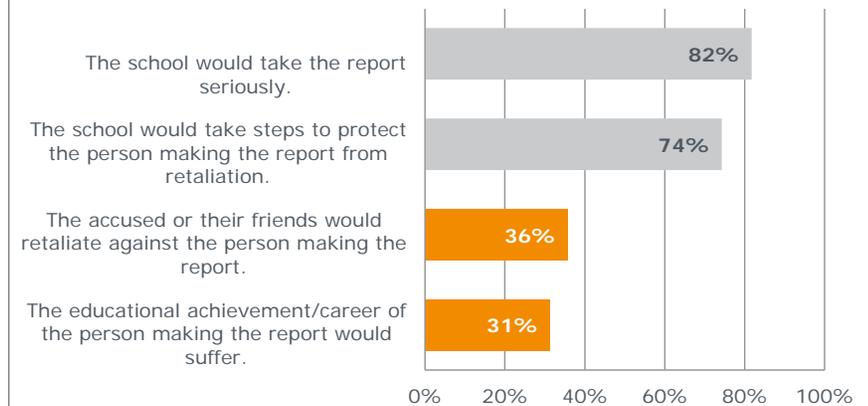
n= 3607

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



Avg. n= 4440

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



Avg. n= 4148

<< Previous

Next >>

Sexual Violence Prevention Training and Student Knowledge

Report Contents

- [Report Introduction](#)
- [Survey Methods](#)
- [Demographics](#)
- [Campus Climate and Harassment](#)
- [Prevention Training and Student Knowledge](#)
- [Sexual Violence Experiences](#)
- [Perpetrator Behavior, Relationship, Location of the Incident](#)
- [Reporting an Incident](#)
- [Community Behaviors](#)
- [Community Attitudes](#)

Quick Takes

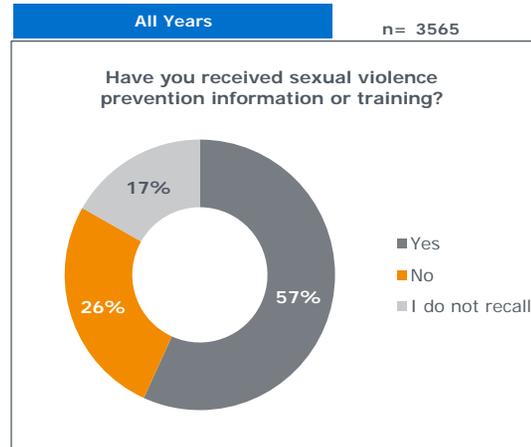
- Eighty-seven percent of first year respondents received prevention training. The number of respondents receiving training in subsequent years declined.
- Most respondents who received training thought it was useful in increasing their knowledge.
- Two thirds of respondents received prevention training at new student orientation.
- Just 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
Reporting an incident of sexual violence	85%
The definition of sexual violence	85%
Sexual violence prevention strategies (e.g., asking for consent, responsible alcohol use)	84%
The school's procedures for investigating an incident of sexual violence	79%
Bystander intervention	79%

Avg. n= 2007

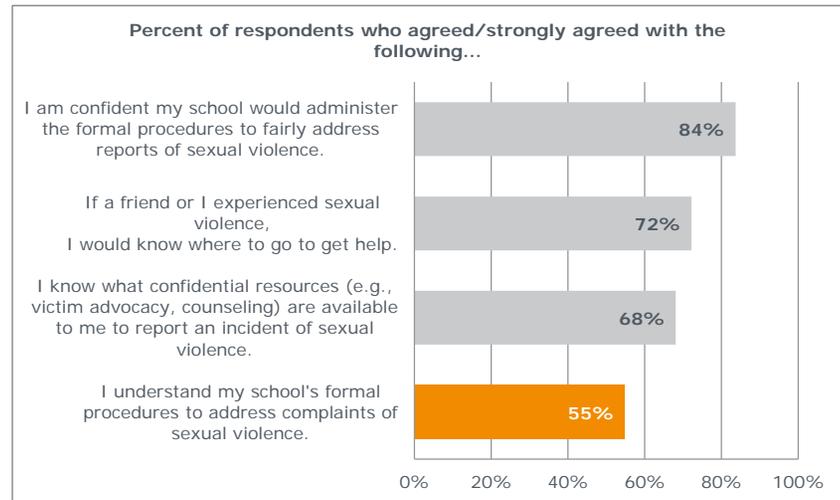
Where did you receive prevention training?	Percent
New student orientation	67%
Campus-wide events	17%
Other	14%

n= 2015



Interpreting This Chart

- Students were asked if they received information and training in any of the following areas:
- Understanding the definition of sexual violence
- Reporting an incident
- The school's procedures for investigation
- Accessing resources
- Sexual violence prevention strategies
- Bystander intervention



Avg. n= 3595

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

Report Contents

[Report Introduction](#)

[Survey Methods](#)

[Demographics](#)

[Campus Climate and Harassment](#)

[Prevention Training and Student Knowledge](#)

[Sexual Violence Experiences](#)

[Perpetrator Behavior, Relationship, Location of the Incident](#)

[Reporting an Incident](#)

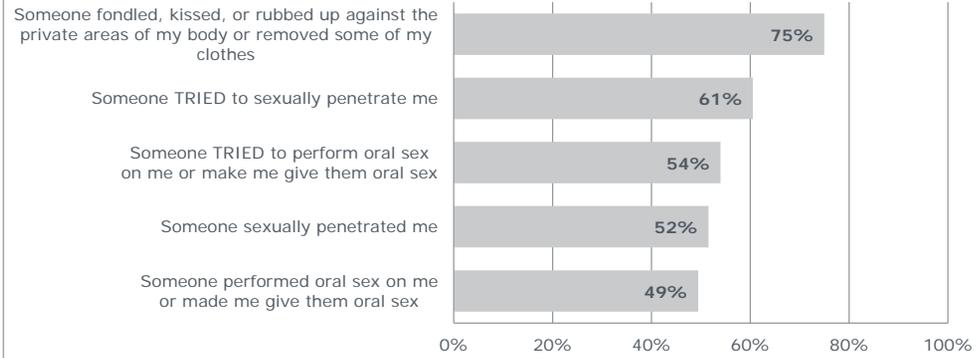
[Community Behaviors](#)

[Community Attitudes](#)

Quick Takes

- Four 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.
- One quarter of female respondents and 10 percent of male respondents experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to college.

Percentage of survey respondents who experienced sexual misconduct and who experienced the following *one or more times*...

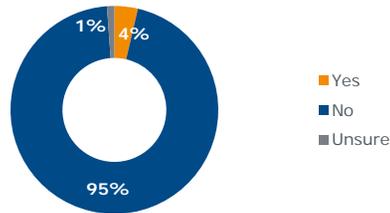


Avg. n= 110

All Students

n= 3483

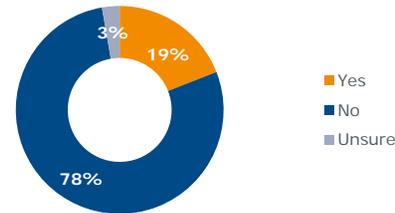
Percentage of unique respondents who experienced at least one instance of sexual misconduct at least one time



All Students

n= 3505

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.

<< Previous

Next >>

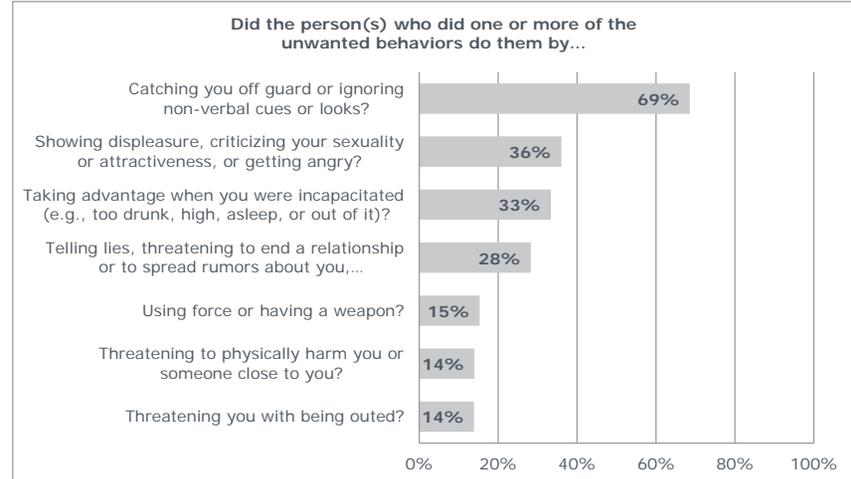
Perpetrator Behavior, Relationship, and Location of the Incident

Report Contents

- [Report Introduction](#)
- [Survey Methods](#)
- [Demographics](#)
- [Campus Climate and Harassment](#)
- [Prevention Training and Student Knowledge](#)
- [Sexual Violence Experiences](#)
- [Perpetrator Behavior, Relationship, Location of the Incident](#)
- [Reporting an Incident](#)
- [Community Behaviors](#)
- [Community Attitudes](#)

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 or looks.
- The unwanted behavior was most commonly perpetrated by an acquaintance or peer.
- Common locations of incidents of unwanted sexual contact were on- and off-campus residences.



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.

Avg. n= 137



Relationship to the perpetrator		%	Count
No. 1	Acquaintance or peer	38%	51
No. 2	Friend	31%	41
No. 3	No prior relationship	28%	37

n= 134



Location of the incident		%	Count
No. 1	On-campus residence	47%	57
No. 2	Off-campus residence	31%	38
No. 3	Bar, night club, dance club	16%	19

n= 122

Reporting an Incident of Unwanted Sexual Contact

Report Contents

- [Report Introduction](#)
- [Survey Methods](#)
- [Demographics](#)
- [Campus Climate and Harassment](#)
- [Prevention Training and Student Knowledge](#)
- [Sexual Violence Experiences](#)
- [Perpetrator Behavior, Relationship, Location of the Incident](#)
- [Reporting an Incident](#)
- [Community Behaviors](#)
- [Community Attitudes](#)

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.
- The most common concern respondents who experienced unwanted sexual contact had about sharing their experience was not thinking the incident was serious enough to report.
- Ninety percent of respondents did not report the incident to the school.



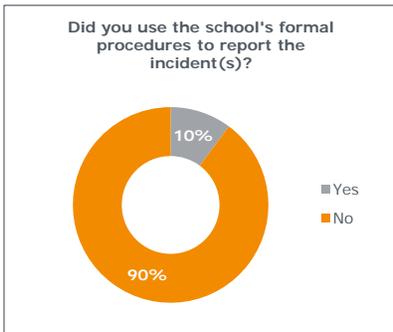
Top 3 people respondents told about an incident of unwanted sexual contact			
		%	Count
No. 1	Roommate/friend/classmate	41%	54
No. 2	No one	36%	48
No. 3	Romantic partner	20%	26

n= 132

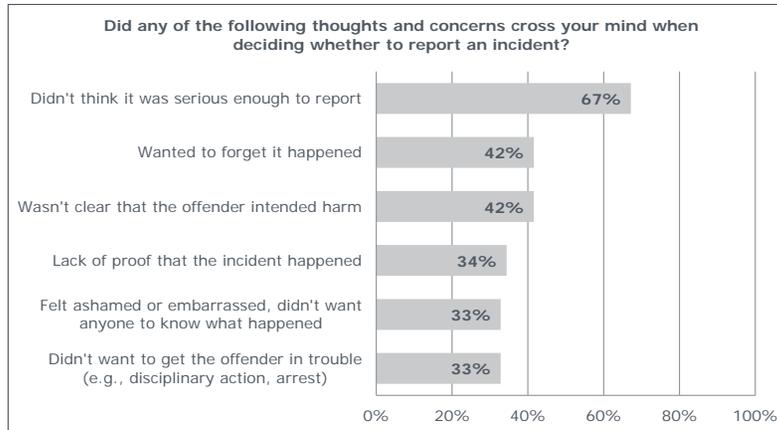


Top 3 responses the respondent got when they told someone about the incident			
		%	Count
No. 1	Responded in a way that made you feel supported	65%	51
No. 2	Listened sympathetically without criticizing or blaming you	53%	41
No. 3	Validated and believed your experience	44%	34

n= 78



n= 128



n= 125

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.

Community Behaviors

Report Contents

[Report Introduction](#)

[Survey Methods](#)

[Demographics](#)

[Campus Climate and Harassment](#)

[Prevention Training and Student Knowledge](#)

[Sexual Violence Experiences](#)

[Perpetrator Behavior, Relationship, Location of the Incident](#)

[Reporting an Incident](#)

[Community Behaviors](#)

[Community Attitudes](#)

Quick Takes

- Three institutions (UH Clear Lake, UH Downtown, and UH Victoria) administered this optional survey module.
- Respondents view themselves as more likely than their peers to engage in bystander behaviors.
- Five percent of respondents said they observed a situation that could have led to a sexual assault.
- The most commonly reported bystander behavior was asking the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help.

Bystander Behavior

5%

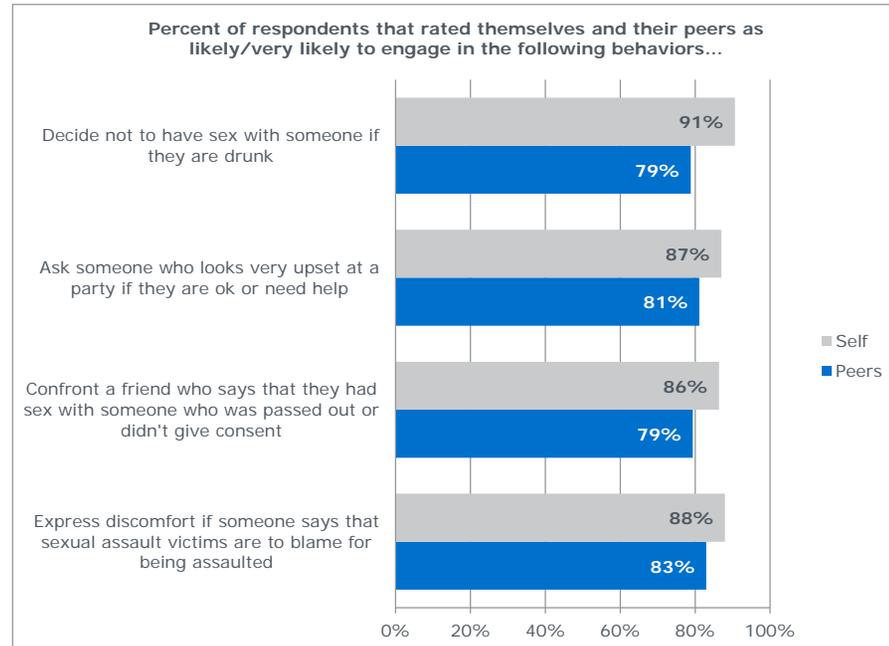
Percent of respondents who observed a situation that they believed was, or could have led to, a sexual assault.

n=1330



Top 3 most common bystander behaviors		%	Count
No. 1	I asked the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help.	67%	39
No. 2	I stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation.	34%	20
No. 3	I created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation.	31%	18

n= 58



n= 1309

Community Attitudes

Report Contents

- [Report Introduction](#)
- [Survey Methods](#)
- [Demographics](#)
- [Campus Climate and Harassment](#)
- [Prevention Training and Student Knowledge](#)
- [Sexual Violence Experiences](#)
- [Perpetrator Behavior, Relationship, Location of the Incident](#)
- [Reporting an Incident](#)
- [Community Behaviors](#)
- [Community Attitudes](#)

Quick Takes

- Three institutions (UH, UH Clear Lake, and UH Victoria) administered this optional survey module.
- A greater percentage of male respondents agreed or strongly agreed with most of the statements compared to female respondents.
- Nearly half of respondents believe that rape and sexual violence can happen unintentionally, especially if alcohol is involved.
- Over one third of respondents believe that if a woman hooks up with a lot of men, eventually she is going to get into trouble.
- Nearly one third of respondents believe that sexual assault and rape happen because men get carried away in sexual situations.
- Seventeen percent of respondents indicated that sexual misconduct was somewhat or definitely a problem.

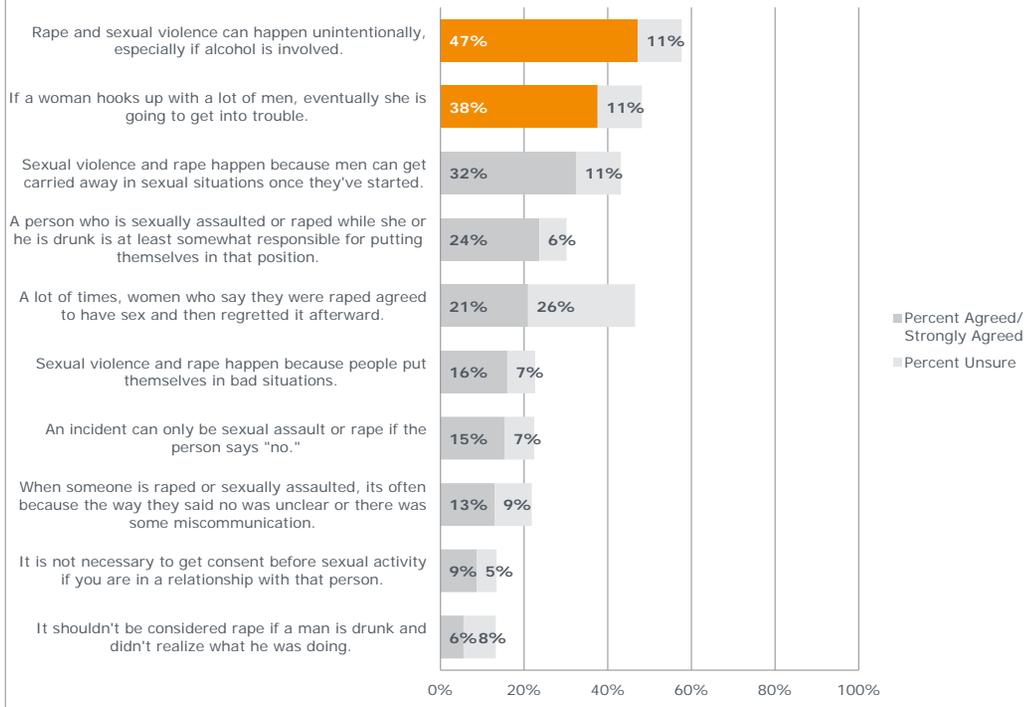
Notes

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

All Students

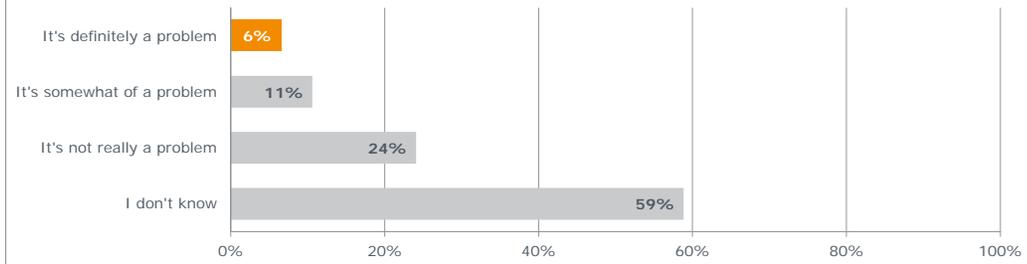
Avg. n= 3109

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



All Students

How much of a problem is sexual misconduct at your school?



n= 3141