

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.

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EAB Campus Climate Survey Methods

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University of Houston Victoria  
Spring 2016 Administration



Student Sample and Response Rate	
Number of students invited to take the survey	3881
Total number of respondents	340
Number of survey completers (reached the Thank You page)	237
Number of partial survey completers (answered at least one question, but did not reach the Thank You page)	102
Number of disqualified respondents (did not consent to take the survey)	1
Total response rate	9%



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)	338



Survey Timeline	
Survey launch date (administrator invited students to take the survey and sent reminder emails)	4/4/2016
Survey close date	4/25/2016

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.

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Survey Respondent Demographics

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Quick Takes

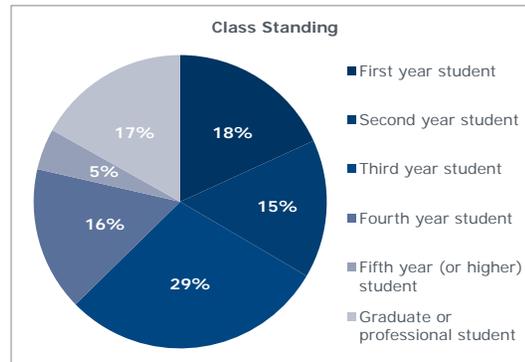
- The majority of respondents were heterosexual, female, and white.
- Three quarters of respondents consider themselves to be Victoria students.
- Most respondents were in their first four years of school.

Demographic Snapshot	%
Heterosexual	86%
Female	69%
White/Caucasian	56%
Hispanic or Latino*	45%
Asian	9%

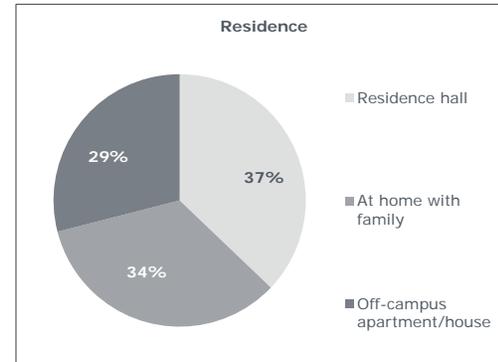
Avg. n= 296  
\*n= 300

I consider myself a(n) ____ student.	%
Victoria	75%
Houston area	16%
Online	9%

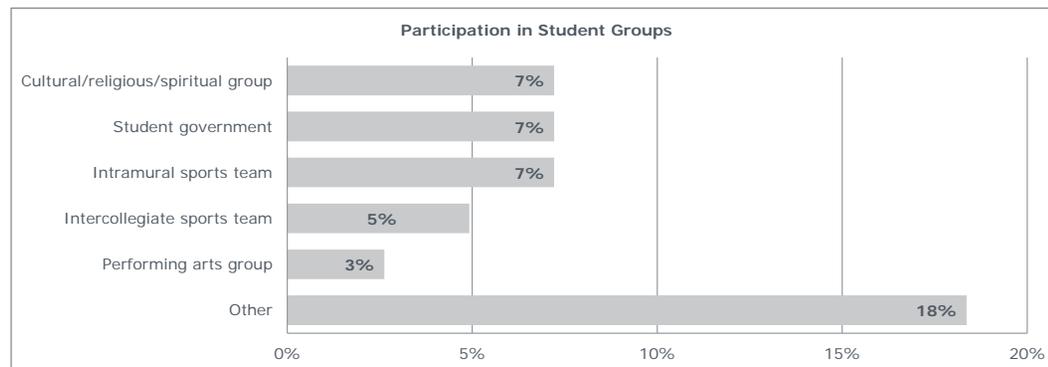
n= 246



n= 308



n= 308



n= 305

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Campus Climate and Harassment

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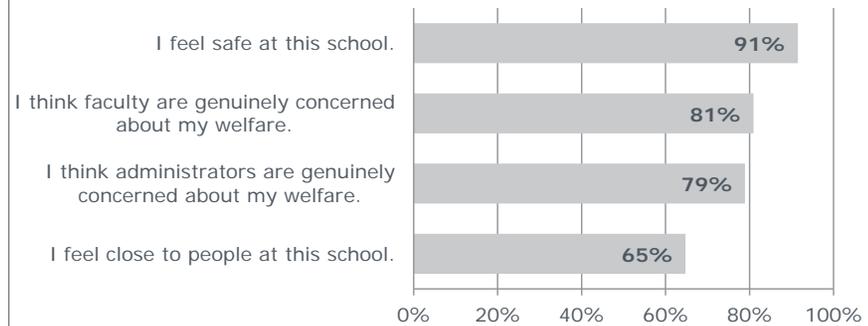
Quick Takes

- Most respondents have a positive perception of the campus climate.
- Nearly one quarter of survey respondents had someone make sexist remarks or jokes in their presence.
- More than one third of respondents indicated that a person 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	23%
Said crude, sexual things to you	6%
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	3%

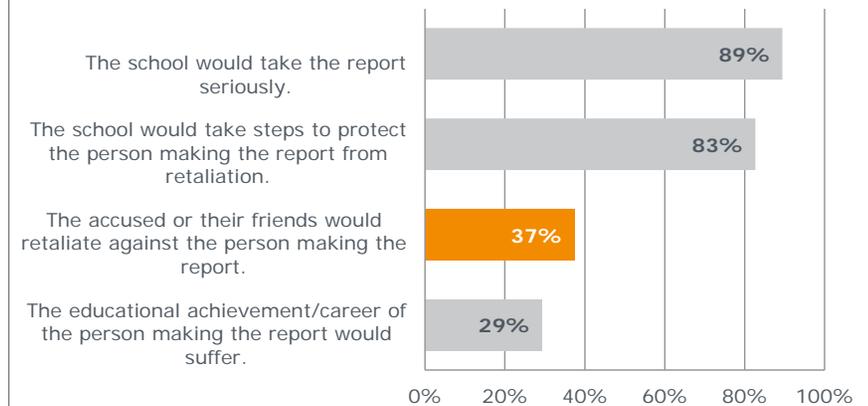
n= 256

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



Avg. n= 294

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



Avg. n= 283

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Sexual Violence Prevention Training and Student Knowledge

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Quick Takes

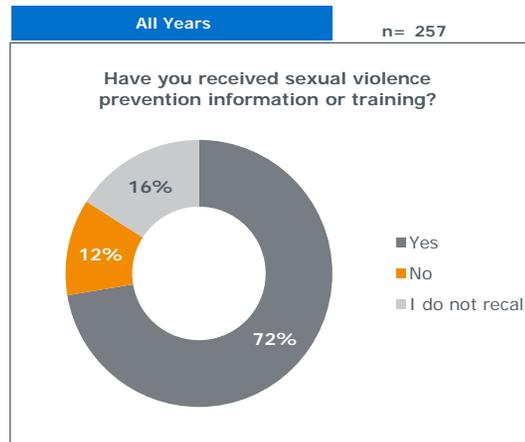
- Nearly all first year respondents received prevention training. The number of respondents receiving training in subsequent years declined.
- Most respondents who received training thought it was useful in increasing their knowledge.
- Nearly one quarter of respondents do not understand what the school 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	97%
The definition of sexual violence	94%
Sexual violence prevention strategies (e.g., asking for consent, responsible alcohol use)	94%
Bystander intervention	94%
The school's procedures for investigating an incident of sexual violence	91%

Avg. n= 183

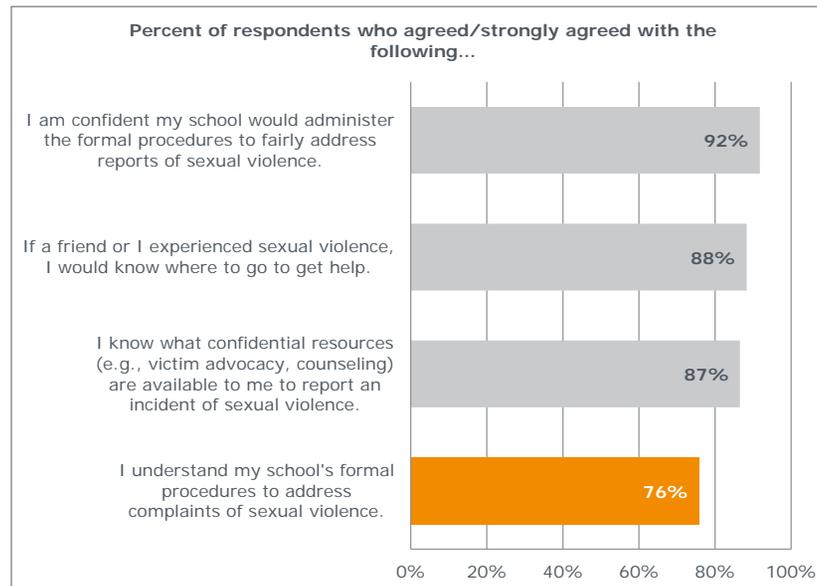
Where did you receive prevention training?	Percent
New student orientation	61%
Campus-wide events	39%
Residence life programs	31%

n= 185



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= 255

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

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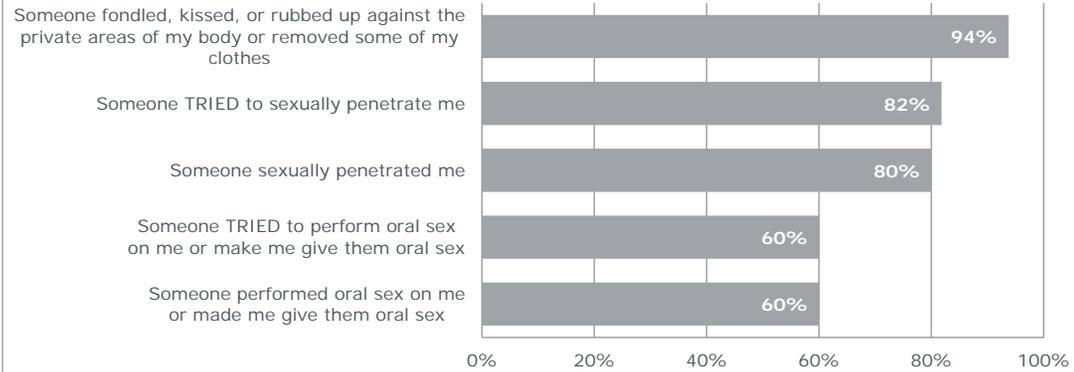
- Thirteen respondents (or 5%) experienced at least one incident of sexual misconduct at least one time since the beginning of the school year.
- Respondents most commonly experienced someone fondling, kissing, or rubbing against the private areas of their body or removing some of their clothes.
- Thirteen percent of female respondents experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to college.

Survey respondents who experienced at least one instance of sexual misconduct

13

Number of respondents that experienced at least one incident of sexual misconduct at least one time since the beginning of the school year.  
n=244

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

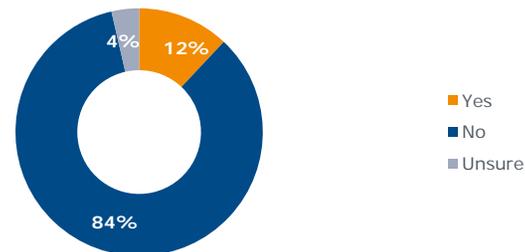


Avg. n= 11

All Students

n= 250

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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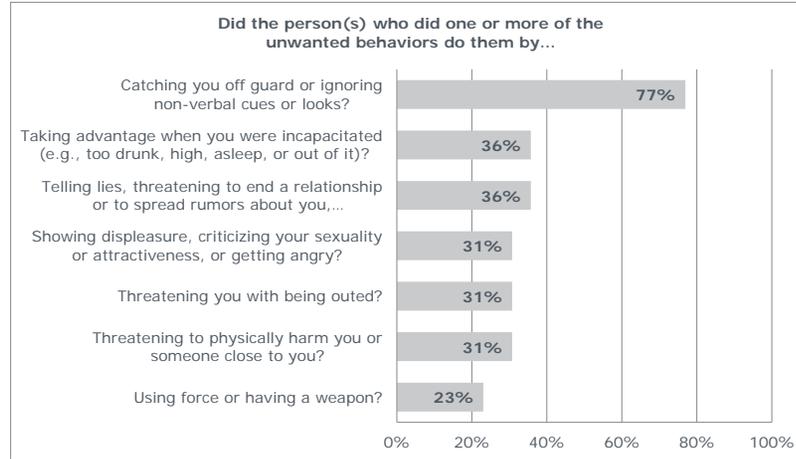
Perpetrator Behavior, Relationship, and Location of the Incident

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



Avg. n= 13

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	Acquaintance or peer	71%	10
No. 2	Friend	50%	7
No. 3	Ex-romantic partner or spouse	14%	2

n= 14



Location of the incident		%	Count
No. 1	On-campus residence	71%	10
No. 2	Off-campus residence	36%	5
No. 3	Other off-campus location	14%	2

n= 14

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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 no one 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 feeling ashamed or embarrassed and wanting to forget it happened.
- Most respondents did not report the incident to the school.
- Eighty percent of respondents said that they would report an incident of sexual misconduct if it happened to them. Eighty-five percent said they would report the incident if it happened to a friend.

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.



Top 3 people respondents told about an incident of unwanted sexual contact			
		%	Count
No. 1	No one	43%	6
No. 2	Romantic partner	29%	4
No. 3	Family member	21%	3

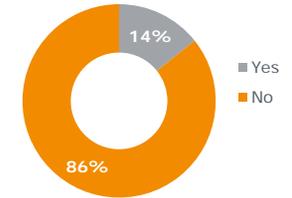
n = 14



Top 3 responses the respondent got when they told someone about the incident			
		%	Count
No. 1	Validated and believed your experience	57%	4
No. 2	Listened sympathetically without criticizing or blaming you	43%	3
No. 3	Blamed you for the assault, or said you could have done something to prevent it, or asked why you didn't do something to prevent it	43%	3

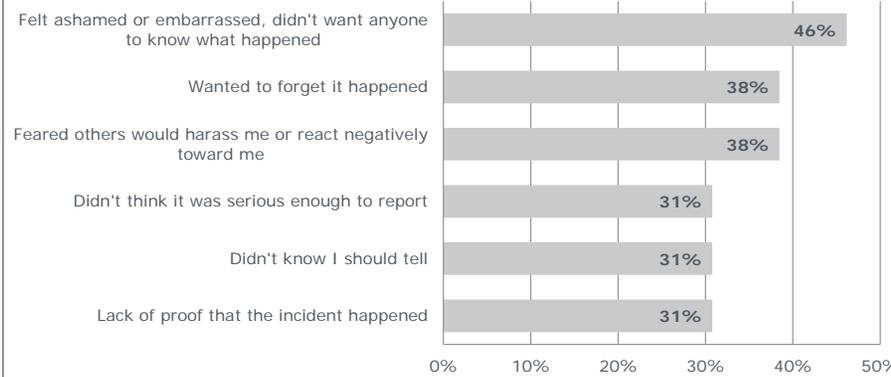
n = 7

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



n = 14

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



n = 13

Would you report an incident of sexual misconduct if it happened to you?

80%

Of respondents said yes. (n=253)

Would you report an incident of sexual misconduct if it happened to your friend?

85%

Of respondents said yes. (n=253)

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Quick Takes

- Respondents view themselves as more likely than their peers to engage in bystander behaviors.
- Ten 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

10%

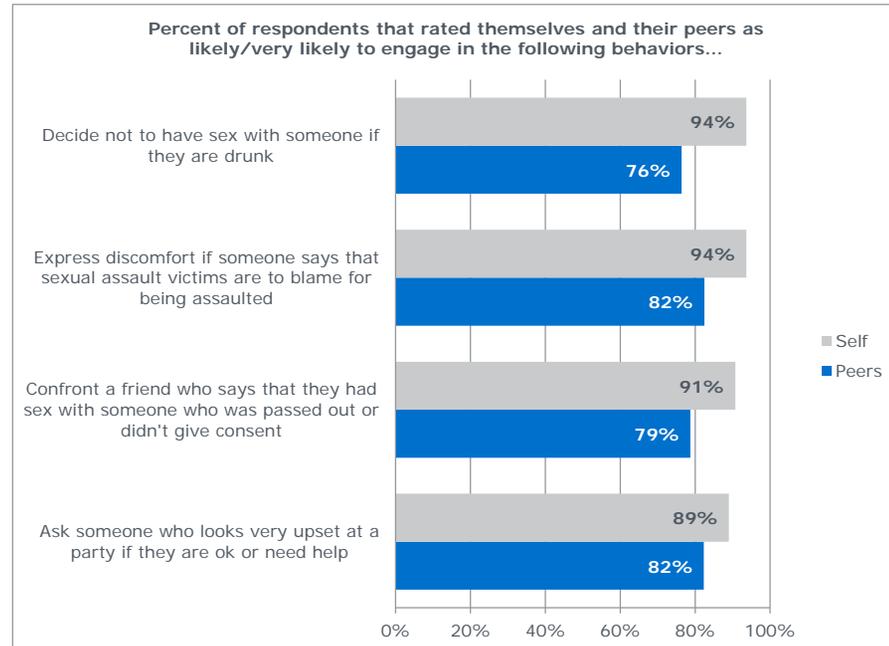
Percent of respondents who observed a situation that they believed was, or could have led to, a sexual assault.

n=236



Top 3 most common bystander behaviors		%	Count
No. 1	I asked the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help.	67%	16
No. 2	I stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation.	42%	10
No. 3	I told someone in a position of authority about the situation.	33%	8

n= 24



n= 235

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Quick Takes

- A greater percentage of male respondents agreed or strongly agreed with most of the statements compared to female respondents.
- More than half of respondents believe that rape and sexual violence can happen unintentionally, especially if alcohol is involved.
- Almost half of respondents believe that a woman who hooks up with a lot of men will eventually get into trouble.
- Over one third of respondents believe that sexual assault and rape happen because men get carried away in sexual situations.
- Twelve percent of respondents indicated that sexual misconduct was somewhat or definitely a problem.

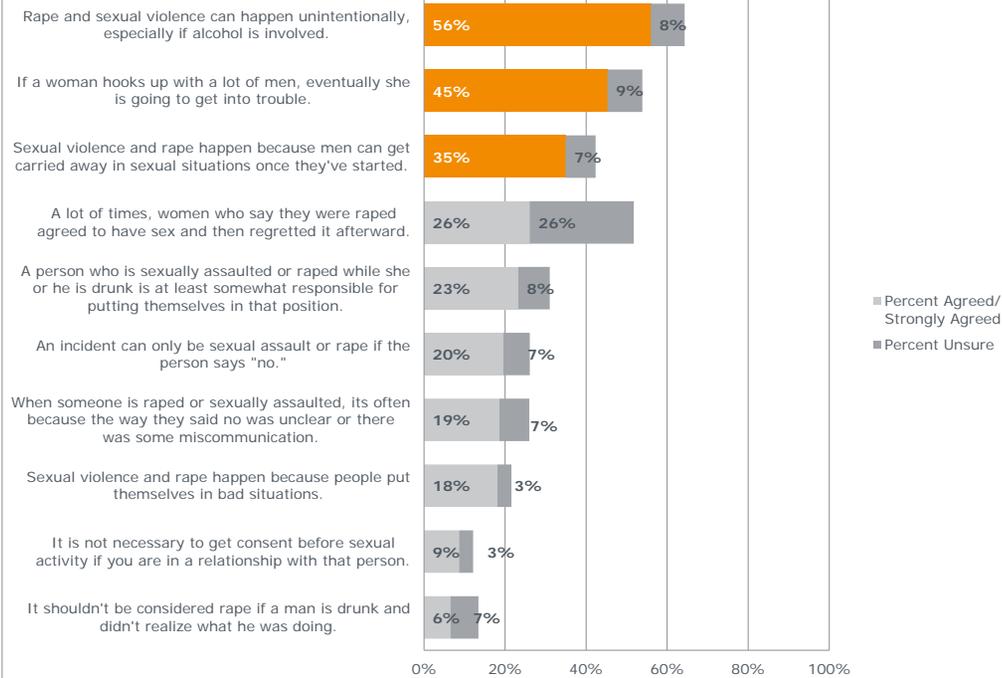
Notes

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

All Students

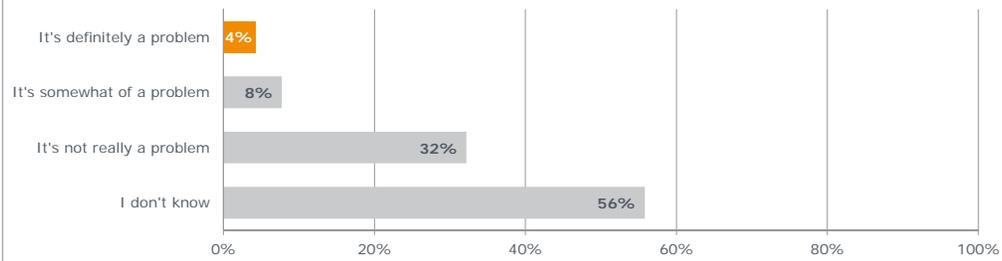
Avg. n= 231

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= 233