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 filed 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 the 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.
Student Sample and Response Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number/Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of students invited to take the survey</td>
<td>3487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of respondents</td>
<td>527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of survey completers</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of partial survey completers</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of disqualified respondents</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total response rate</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abnormal Response Patterns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of identified straight-line respondents</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Survey Timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Survey launch date</td>
<td>4/18/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey close date</td>
<td>5/9/16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 3%.

- **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. It 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.
Quick Takes

- The majority of survey respondents were heterosexual, white, and female.
- Most respondents either live in an off-campus apartment or house or at home with family.

### Demographic Snapshot

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White/Caucasian</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Class Standing

- First year student: 51%
- Second year student: 14%
- Third year student: 14%
- Fourth year student: 12%
- Fifth year (or higher) student: 2%
- Graduate or professional student: 2%

### Residence

- Off-campus apartment/house: 13%
- At home with family: 87%

### Participation in Student Groups

- Cultural/religious/spiritual group: 17%
- Student government: 11%
- Intramural sports team: 10%
- Performing arts group: 2%
- I do not participate in a student group: 57%
- Other: 20%
Quick Takes

- Most respondents have a positive perception of the campus climate.
- Nearly half of survey respondents had someone make sexist remarks or jokes in their presence.
- Nearly one third of respondents believe the educational achievement or career of a person making a report would suffer.
- One quarter of respondents indicated that a person making a report would experience retaliation.

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

- I feel safe at this school. 95%
- I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare. 89%
- I feel close to people at this school. 84%
- I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare. 77%

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

- The educational achievement/career of the person making the report would suffer. 83%
- The school would take steps to protect the person making the report from retaliation. 78%
- The accused or their friends would retaliate against the person making the report. 29%
- The school would take the report seriously. 25%
Sexual Violence Prevention Training and Student Knowledge

Respondents who reported that training was very useful/useful in increasing their knowledge of...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reporting an incident of sexual violence</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The definition of sexual violence</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The school’s procedures for investigating an incident of sexual violence</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual violence prevention strategies (e.g., asking for consent, responsible alcohol use)</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bystander intervention</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quick Takes
- Sixty percent of first year respondents received prevention training, compared to only 40% of all respondents.
- Most respondents who received training thought it was useful in increasing their knowledge.
- Half of respondents don’t know what confidential resources are available.
- Under half of respondents understand what the school would do to address a sexual violence complaint.

Have you received sexual violence prevention information or training?

- Yes: 40%
- No: 34%
- I do not recall: 26%

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

1. I am confident my school would administer the formal procedures to fairly address reports of sexual violence.
   - 80%

2. If a friend or I experienced sexual violence, I would know where to go to get help.
   - 66%

3. I know what confidential resources (e.g., victim advocacy, counseling) are available to me to report an incident of sexual violence.
   - 50%

4. I understand my school's formal procedures to address complaints of sexual violence.
   - 38%
Sexual Violence Experiences Since the Beginning of the School Year  (Fall 2015)

Quick Takes

• Three respondents experienced at least one incident of sexual misconduct at least one time since the beginning of the school year.
• Nearly one fifth 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.

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

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body or removed some of my clothes</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Someone performed oral sex on me or made me give them oral sex</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsure</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
Quick Takes
- All of the respondents who experienced unwanted sexual contact were caught off guard or the perpetrator ignored the respondents' non-verbal cues.
- The unwanted behavior was most commonly perpetrated by an acquaintance or peer.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behavior</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catching you off guard or ignoring non-verbal cues or looks?</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taking advantage when you were incapacitated (e.g., too drunk, high, asleep, or out of it)?</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telling lies, threatening to end a relationship or to spread rumors about you, or verbally pressuring you?</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using force or having a weapon?</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Perpetrator Behavior, Relationship, and Location of the Incident

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship to the perpetrator</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 Acquaintance or peer</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 Faculty or staff member</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of the Incident</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 On-campus residence</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 Off-campus residence</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
Quick Takes

- All respondents received a positive response from the individuals they told.
- Common concerns respondents who experienced unwanted sexual contact had about sharing their experience included not thinking it was serious enough to report and not wanting to get the offender in trouble.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 1</th>
<th>Roommate/ Friend/ Coworker</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>Romantic partner</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>Campus sexual violence advocate/ counselor</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Count</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top 3 responses the respondent got when they told someone about the incident

| No. 1                  | Listened sympathetically without criticizing or blaming you | %     | Count |
| No. 2                  | Validated and believed your experience                      | %     | Count |
| No. 3                  | Helped you gather information or find resources or services | %     | Count |

Quick Takes

- All respondents received a positive response from the individuals they told.
- Common concerns respondents who experienced unwanted sexual contact had about sharing their experience included not thinking it was serious enough to report and not wanting to get the offender in trouble.

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.

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

- Yes: 33%
- No: 67%

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: 40%
- Didn’t want the offender to get in trouble (e.g., disciplinary action, arrest): 67%
- Wanted to forget it happened: 33%
- Felt ashamed or embarrassed, didn’t want anyone to know what happened: 33%
- Wasn’t clear that the offender intended harm: 33%

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

- Yes: 33%
- No: 67%
Stalking and Harassment Experiences Since the Beginning of the School Year (Fall 2015)

Top 3 most common relationships to the perpetrator:
1. Roommate/friend/classmate
2. Family member
3. Romantic partner

Top 3 people who respondents told about the incident:
1. Roommate/friend/classmate
2. Family member
3. Romantic partner

Quick Takes:
• The most common form of harassment respondents experienced was receiving unwanted phone calls or leaving messages.
• Just over 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.

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

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

Your institution did not administer this survey module.
### Intimate Partner Violence Since the Beginning of the School Year (Fall 2015)

**Quick Takes**

- Twenty-two survey respondents indicated experiencing some form of intimate partner violence.

**Interpret This Chart**

Respondents were asked if their casual, steady, or serious dating or intimate partner had done any of the following:

- Slapped you
- Pushed or shoved you
- Hit you with a fist or something hard
- Kicked you
- Hurt you by pulling your hair
- Slammed you against something
- Tried to hurt you by choking or suffocating you
- Beaten you
- Burned you on purpose
- Used a knife, gun, or other weapon on you

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Your institution did not administer this survey module.
Community Behaviors

Your institution did not administer this survey module.
Quick Takes

- A greater percentage of male respondents agreed/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.
- Nine 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

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

- Rape and sexual violence can happen unintentionally, especially if alcohol is involved.
  - Percent Agreed/Strongly Agreed: 41%
  - Percent Unsure: 9%

- If a woman hooks up with a lot of men, eventually she is going to get into trouble.
  - Percent Agreed/Strongly Agreed: 20%
  - Percent Unsure: 12%

- Sexual violence and rape happen because men can get carried away in sexual situations once they've started.
  - Percent Agreed/Strongly Agreed: 29%
  - Percent Unsure: 6%

- A person who is sexually assaulted or raped while she or he is drunk is at least somewhat responsible for putting themselves in that position.
  - Percent Agreed/Strongly Agreed: 11%
  - Percent Unsure: 3%

- Sexual violence and rape happen because people put themselves in bad situations.
  - Percent Agreed/Strongly Agreed: 2%
  - Percent Unsure: 6%

- A lot of times, women who say they were raped agreed to have sex and then regretted it afterward.
  - Percent Agreed/Strongly Agreed: 5%
  - Percent Unsure: 16%

- An incident can only be sexual assault or rape if the person says "no."
  - Percent Agreed/Strongly Agreed: 8%
  - Percent Unsure: 16%

- When someone is raped or sexually assaulted, it's often because the way they said no was unclear or there was some miscommunication.
  - Percent Agreed/Strongly Agreed: 6%
  - Percent Unsure: 16%

- It is not necessary to get consent before sexual activity if you are in a relationship with that person.
  - Percent Agreed/Strongly Agreed: 4%
  - Percent Unsure: 16%

- It shouldn't be considered rape if a man is drunk and didn't realize what he was doing.
  - Percent Agreed/Strongly Agreed: 2%
  - Percent Unsure: 6%

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

- It’s definitely a problem: 2%
- It’s somewhat of a problem: 7%
- It’s not really a problem: 32%
- I don’t know: 58%
Sexual Misconduct Reporting: Critical Areas for Colleges and Universities to Address

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

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

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.
If you experienced non-consensual or unwanted sexual contact while at the Baylor College of Medicine from the beginning of the current school year (Fall 2015) to present, was the person affiliated with...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Your laboratory</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your clinical training site</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A partner institution</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No experience</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>97.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n = 359

If you experienced non-consensual or unwanted sexual contact while at the Baylor College of Medicine from the beginning of the current school year (Fall 2015) to present, where did the incident occur?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Your laboratory</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your clinical training site</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Medical Center</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No experience</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>98.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n = 357

What is your Baylor College of Medicine classification?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School of Medicine student</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School of Allied Health Sciences student</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences student</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fellow</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Doctoral Trainee</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n = 360