Overview of the EAB Campus Climate Survey

Purpose of the Survey

The EAB Sexual Violence Campus Climate Survey was developed in 2014-15 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 2016 semester.

Survey Development

To design the EAB Campus Climate Survey, the research team conducted a 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.

Ongoing Improvements

Each year the research team reviews new guidance and literature and updates the EAB Campus Climate Survey accordingly.

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.

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.
New York Institute for Technology
Spring 2017 Administration

Student Sample and Response Rate

| Number of students invited to take the survey | 7000     |
| Total number of respondents                  | 1444     |
| Number of survey completers (reached the Thank You page) | 895     |
| Number of partial survey completers (answered at least one question, but did not reach Thank You page) | 537     |
| Number of disqualified respondents (did not consent to take the survey) | 12      |
| Total response rate                          | 21%      |

Abnormal Response Patterns

| Number of identified straight-line respondents (respondents who answered the same option for multiple survey questions) | 6       |
| Analytic sample size (total respondents - disqualified respondents - straight-line respondents) | 1426    |

Survey Timeline

| Survey launch date (administrator invited students to take the survey and sent reminder emails) | 2/23/2017 |
| Survey close date | 3/16/2017 |

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 22 participating institutions was 14%. The highest institutional response rate was 29% 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. 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.
Quick Takes

- Survey respondents were 49% female, 49% male, mostly heterosexual, and mostly Asian or White.
- Thirty-seven percent of respondents were graduate or professional students.
- Eighty-seven percent of respondents lived either at home with family or in an off-campus apartment/house.

Selected Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White/Caucasian</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender not reported or other</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Class Standing

- First year student: 18%
- Second year student: 15%
- Third year student: 13%
- Fourth year student: 14%
- Fifth year (or higher) student: 3%
- Graduate or professional student: 15%

Residence

- At home with family: 2%
- Off-campus apartment/house: 10%
- On-campus apartment/house: 43%
- Residence hall: 44%
- Other: 1%

Participation in Student Groups

- Cultural/religious/spiritual group: 9%
- Student government: 8%
- Intramural sports team: 5%
- Fraternity or sorority: 5%
- Intercollegiate sports team: 4%
- Performing arts group: 2%
- Other: 17%
- I do not participate in a student group: 61%

(n=1342, n=1352, Avg. n=1260)
Quick Takes

- Most respondents had a generally positive perception of the campus climate.
- Nearly one third of survey respondents had someone make sexist remarks or jokes in their presence.
- Forty-one percent of respondents indicated that a person making a report would experience retaliation.
- Thirty-four 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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Made sexist remarks or jokes in your presence</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Said crude, sexual things to you</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emailed, texted, or used social media to send offensive content</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seemed to be bribing you if you agreed to engage in a romantic or sexual relationship</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n= 1021

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. 84%
- I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare. 77%
- I feel close to people at this school. 75%

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. 83%
- The school would take steps to protect the person making the report from retaliation. 80%
- The accused or their friends would retaliate against the person making the report. 41%
- The educational achievement/career of the person making the report would suffer. 34%

n= 1147
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.
- Sixty-two percent 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...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The definition of sexual violence</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting an incident of sexual violence</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual violence prevention strategies (e.g., asking for consent, responsible alcohol use)</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bystander intervention</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The school’s procedures for investigating an incident of sexual violence</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Avg. n = 475

Have you received sexual violence prevention information or training?

- Yes 48%
- No 30%
- I do not recall 22%

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. 86%

If a friend or I experienced sexual violence, I would know where to go to get help. 74%

I know what confidential resources (e.g., victim advocacy, counseling) are available to me to report an incident of sexual violence. 71%

I understand my school's formal procedures to address complaints of sexual violence. 62%
Quick Takes

- Twenty-two 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.
- Eighteen percent of female respondents experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to college.

Survey respondents who experienced at least one instance of sexual misconduct

Number of respondents who experienced at least one incident of sexual misconduct at least one time since the beginning of the school year.

n=981

Percent of survey respondents who nonconsensually 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
- Someone TRIED to sexually penetrate me
- Someone sexually penetrated me
- Someone TRIED to perform oral sex on me or make me give them oral sex
- Someone performed oral sex on me or made me give them oral sex

Note

Respondents were only asked this question if they indicated they experienced at least one incident of sexual misconduct at least one time since the beginning of the school year.

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

- One quarter of respondents who experienced unwanted sexual contact were caught off guard by the perpetrator or the perpetrator ignored the respondent's non-verbal cues.
- The unwanted behavior was most commonly perpetrated by someone with no prior relationship to the respondent.
- Common locations of incidents of unwanted sexual contact were outdoors, off-campus residence, and an on-campus residence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship to the perpetrator</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 No prior relationship</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 Friend</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3 Acquaintance or peer</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>5</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 Outdoors</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 Off-campus residence</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3 On-campus residence</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Avg. n= 48

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

- Catching you off guard or ignoring non-verbal cues or looks? 25%
- Taking advantage when you were incapacitated (e.g., too drunk, high, asleep, or out of it)? 21%
- Showing displeasure, criticizing your sexuality or attractiveness, or getting angry? 19%
- Telling lies, threatening to end a relationship or to spread rumors about you... 10%
- Threatening to physically harm you or someone close to you? 4%
- Using force or having a weapon? 2%
- Threatening you with being outed? 2%

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 the questions about unwanted behaviors and the relationship to the perpetrator. For example, a respondent could have selected that the perpetrator caught them off guard and threatened to spread rumors.
Quick Takes

- Respondents who experienced unwanted sexual contact most commonly told no one about the incident.
- Most respondents who told someone about the incident received a positive response from the individuals they told.
- Common concerns respondents who experienced unwanted sexual contact had about sharing their experience include not thinking the incident was serious enough to report and wanting to forget it happened.
- Eighty-eight percent of respondents did not report the incident to the school.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top 3 people respondents told about an incident of unwanted sexual contact</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>No one</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>Roommate/friend/classmate</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>Romantic partner</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top 3 responses the respondent got when they told someone about the incident</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>Responded in a way that made you feel supported</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>Listened sympathetically without criticizing or blaming you</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>Validated and believed your experience</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Yes: 12%
- No: 88%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Did any of the following thoughts and concerns cross your mind when deciding whether to report an incident?</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Didn't think it was serious enough to report</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanted to forget it happened</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasn't clear that the offender intended harm</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felt ashamed or embarrassed, didn't want anyone to know what happened</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Didn't want to get the offender in trouble (e.g., disciplinary action, arrest)</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Didn't know I should tell</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
Quick Takes

- Fifteen percent of respondents that experienced at least one form of stalking or harassment since the beginning of the current school year. The most common form of harassment respondents experienced was receiving unwanted phone calls or voice messages.
- Thirty-seven percent of respondents reported that the perpetrator of the unwanted behavior was an acquaintance or peer.
- Sixty percent of respondents who experienced stalking or harassment told a roommate, friend, or classmate.

Experiencing Harassment

15%

Percentage of respondents who experienced at least one form of stalking or harassment since the beginning of the current school year.

n= 834

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top 3 most common relationships to the perpetrator</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 Acquaintance or peer</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 No prior relationship</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3 Ex-romantic partner or spouse</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n= 115

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top 3 people who respondents told about the incident</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 Roommate/friend/classmate</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 Family member</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3 No one</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n= 114

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

- Making unwanted phone calls to you or leaving messages
  - 10%

- Sending unwanted e-mails or other forms of written correspondence or communication
  - 5%

- Repeatedly asking you on dates, to go to dinner, or get a drink even after you’ve said no
  - 4%

- Showing up at places where you were even though he or she had no business being there
  - 4%

- Exposing personal information or spreading rumors about you on the Internet, in a public place, or by word of mouth
  - 3%

- 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= 834

Reporting Harassment

4

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

n=115
Intimate Partner Violence Since the Beginning of the School Year (Fall 2016)

Quick Takes
- Twenty-three survey respondents had a partner and indicated experiencing some form of intimate partner violence.

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

Number of respondents: n = 426

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What happened after the incident?</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sought services or contacted a hotline</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physically injured</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

avg n = 23
Respondents generally viewed themselves as more likely than their peers to engage in bystander behaviors.

Seven 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.

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

- Decide not to have sex with someone if they are drunk
- 91% Self, 78% Peers

- Express discomfort if someone says that sexual assault victims are to blame for being assaulted
- 88% Self, 83% Peers

- Ask someone who looks very upset at a party if they are ok or need help
- 87% Self, 81% Peers

- Confront a friend who says that they had sex with someone who was passed out or didn't give consent
- 86% Self, 79% Peers

Percent of respondents who observed a situation that they believed was, or could have led to, a sexual assault since the beginning of the current school year.

n=885