



## Introduction to the EAB Campus Climate Survey

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### Purpose of the EAB Campus Climate Survey

The EAB Campus Climate Survey helps higher education leaders understand students' experiences with diversity and inclusion and/or the scope and nature of sexual violence on campus. Survey results inform efforts to improve students' experiences and available support and resources on campus.

### Survey Development

The Student Affairs Forum initially developed the EAB Campus Climate Survey in 2014. Since then, more than 80 unique institutions have administered the survey on campus at least one time. The survey was developed through an extensive literature review that included related research, state and federal legislation and guidance, existing survey instruments, cognitive testing with college graduates, and interviews with several higher education experts about the survey's structure and content. Each year, the survey is updated based on new literature and feedback from institutional users and survey respondents.

### Survey Design

The EAB Campus Climate Survey is an anonymous online instrument that assesses student perceptions, behaviors, attitudes, and experiences with diversity and inclusion and/or the nature of sexual violence on campus. The survey consists of standard sections and optional sections that are customized for participating institutions. Select survey questions can be customized, and custom questions can be added. Your institution's full survey can be found in your EAB Campus Climate Survey dashboard.

Survey respondents were required to consent to take the survey in order to proceed to the survey. No other survey elements were required. The survey asks about respondent experiences beginning of the current academic year (2017-2018), or the beginning of the fall 2017 semester.

### About EAB and the Student Affairs Forum

EAB is a technology, research, and consulting firm located in Washington, DC. EAB works with more than 1,200 colleges and universities across North America to help higher education leaders solve their biggest problems. The Student Affairs Forum is a research program dedicated to serving more than 200 chief student affairs officers and their teams on campus climate issues. For more information, please visit [eab.com](http://eab.com).



## Climate Survey Report



### About the EAB Campus Climate Survey Report

This Excel workbook features a high-level analysis of your institution's spring 2018 campus climate survey data. This report is designed to be viewed electronically in Excel.

#### *Navigating the Report*

Use the links in the left-hand column of this workbook to access each page of the report.

Each page includes a "Quick Takes" box to indicate top takeaways.

Each data chart or table includes an "n" value, representing the number of respondents for that particular question. Keep in mind that some questions were "check all that apply," meaning that percentages may not total to 100%.

You can break down some survey results by select respondent demographics. A **blue button** at the top of a chart indicates this option. The results are not segmented by other demographic categories either because those counts were generally too low (15 students or less) to ensure student privacy, or because results were not substantially different across demographic characteristics.

#### *Learning More From Your Data*

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 should work with a research expert on your campus to determine generalizability.

This report represents a high-level analysis of your institution's campus climate survey data. Data from the climate survey is very rich and you should work with a research expert on your campus to conduct further analyses of your institution's survey data.

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University of Tennessee Chattanooga  
Spring 2018 Administration



Student Sample and Response Rate	
Number of students invited to take the survey	10541
Total number of respondents	1636
Number of survey completers (reached the Thank You page)	1271
Number of partial survey completers (answered at least one question, but did not reach Thank You page)	358
Number of disqualified respondents (did not consent to take the survey)	7
Total response rate	<b>16%</b>



Abnormal Response Patterns	
Number of identified straight-line respondents (respondents who answered the same option for multiple survey questions)	7
Analytic sample size (total respondents - disqualified respondents - straight-line respondents)	<b>1622</b>



Survey Timeline	
Survey launch date (administrator invited students to take the survey and sent reminder emails)	3/19/18
Survey close date	4/9/18

About the Spring 2018 Cohort

**42** Institutions in the U.S. and Canada participated in the spring 2018 cohort

**17%** Average response rate across all cohort institutions, ranging from 2% to 44%



Surveys were generally open for three weeks between January and May, 2018

## Respondent Demographics

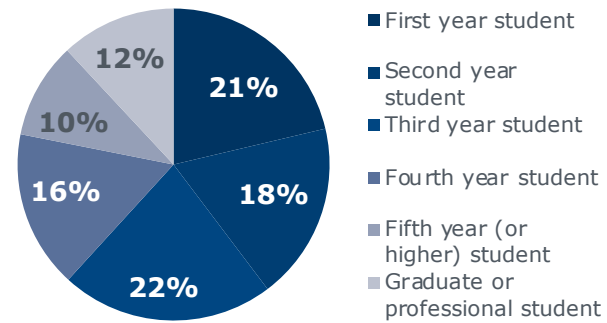
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### Quick Takes

- Most respondents lived in an off-campus apartment/house or residence hall.
- The majority of respondents were women, white, and heterosexual.
- Some additional characteristics of note:
  - Nearly all (91%) of respondents were full-time students.
  - Over half of respondents (52%) participated in at least one student group.
  - About one fourth (26%) of respondents had a mental disability.
  - Eleven percent (11%) of respondents had a physical disability.
  - Eighteen percent (18%) of respondents were first-generation college students.

### Class Standing



n= 1549

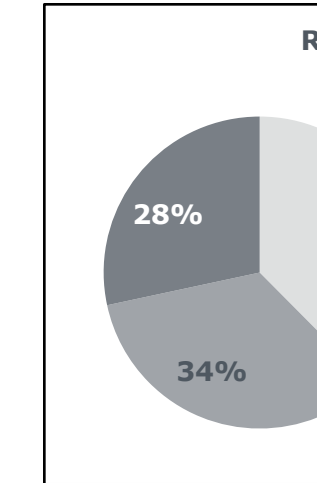
Gender Identity	%
Woman	62%
Man	36%

n= 1531

Sexual Orientation	%
Heterosexual	86%
LGBAQ*	14%

n= 1534

\*LGBAQ label includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, asexual, questioning, other



Race
White
Hispanic or Latino**
Black or African American
Asian
Other
American Indian or Alaska Native Hawaiian or Other



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## General Campus Climate

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### Quick Takes

- Twenty-two percent of respondents (22%) seriously considered leaving this school.
- Respondents most commonly considered leaving because they wanted to transfer, they struggled with mental health challenges, or they didn't feel close to anyone on campus.
- Most respondents (95%) feel safe at this school.
- Most respondents agree or strongly agree that faculty (84%) and administrators (72%) are genuinely concerned about their welfare.
- Nearly one third of respondents (30%) think that faculty pre-judge their abilities based on identity or background.

### Leaving This School?

**22%**

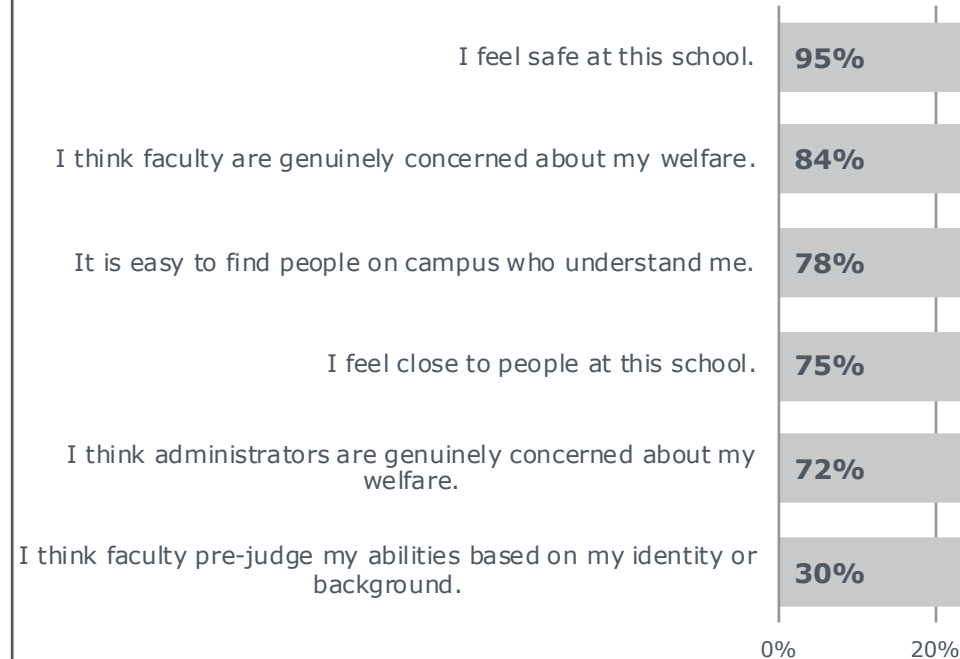
Of respondents seriously considered leaving this school. Respondents most commonly considered leaving because they wanted to transfer, they struggled with mental health challenges, or they didn't feel close to anyone on campus.

n= 1406

### All Respondents

n= 1414

### Percent of respondents who agreed/strongly agreed









## Affairs Forum











## Sexual Violence Prevention and Student Knowledge

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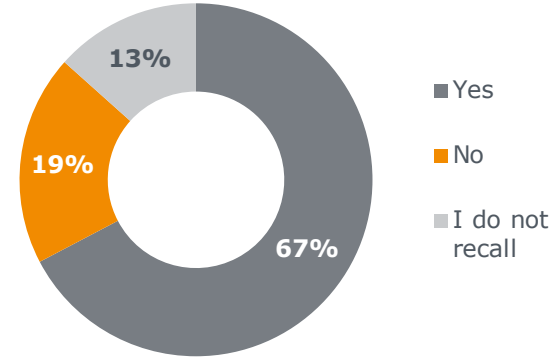
### Quick Takes

- Sixty-seven of all respondents (67%) received prevention training or information.
  - Eighty-eight percent of first year respondents (88%) received information or training.
  - The number of respondents receiving training in subsequent years declined.
- Most respondents who received training thought it was useful in increasing their knowledge.
- Most respondents received information or training at new student orientation.

### All Years

n= 1300

#### Percent of respondents who received prevention training or information



*Note: Respondents were asked if they received training about the content areas listed to the right.*

### Respondents who received training thought it was useful/useful in increasing their knowledge

- Sexual violence resources
- Reporting an incident
- The definition of sexual violence
- Sexual violence prevention for consent, responsibility
- Bystander intervention
- The school's procedure for reporting an incident of sexual violence

### Most common ways respondents received information or training

- New student orientation
- Campus-wide events
- Residence life programs





## Knowledge and Perceptions of Campus Reporting Options

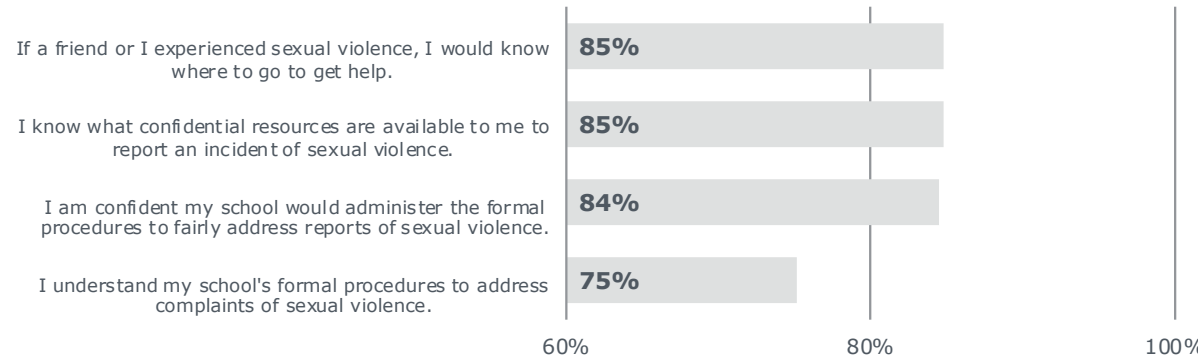
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### Quick Takes

- Eighty-five percent of respondents (85%) know where to get help if they or a friend experienced sexual violence and know about confidential resources.
- Most respondents (84%) are confident that their school would administer the formal procedures to fairly address reports of sexual violence.
- Three quarters of respondents (75%) understand their school's formal procedures to address complaints of sexual violence.
- Most respondents believe that their school would take a report seriously (82%) and take steps to protect the reporter from retaliation (76%).
- Forty-three percent of respondents (43%) believe that the accused or their friends would retaliate against the person making the report.
- Over one third of respondents (35%) believe that the educational achievement or career of the person making the report would suffer.

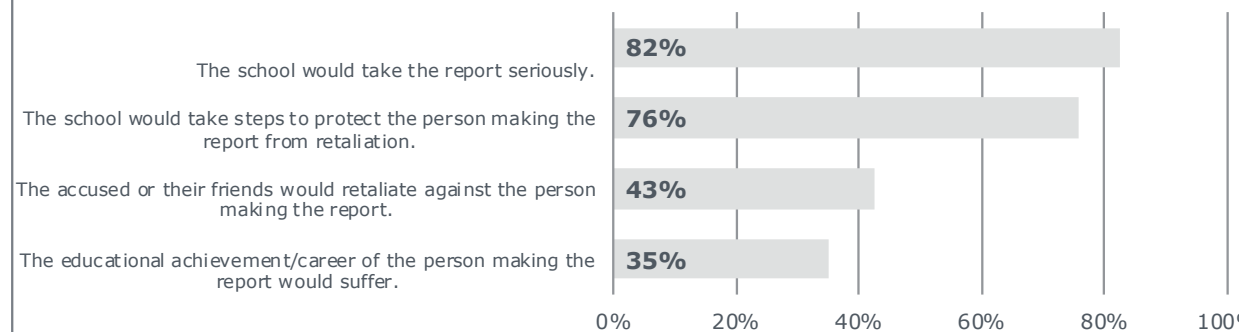
### Percent of respondents who agreed/strongly agreed with the following statements:



Avg. n= 1298

### Percent of respondents who agreed/strongly agreed with the following statement:

*If someone were to report an incident of sexual violence to a campus authority...*



Avg. n= 1303











## Experiences with Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment

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### Quick Takes

- Seven percent of respondents (7%) experienced at least one incident of sexual misconduct at least one time since the beginning of the school year. Of those respondents:
  - Most commonly experienced someone fondling, kissing, or rubbing against the private areas of their body or removing some of their clothes.
  - Respondents most commonly reported that the perpetrator was an acquaintance or peer.
  - Respondents most commonly reported that the incident occurred in an on-campus residence.
- Forty percent (40%) of respondents had someone make sexist remarks or jokes in their presence.

### Experiences with Sexual Violence

**7%** Of respondents experienced at least one incident of sexual misconduct at least one time  
n = 1269

#### Respondents who experienced sexual violence most commonly reported that:

67%	Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed against me or removed some of my
30%	Someone TRIED to sexually penetrate me
25%	Someone sexually penetrated me

Avg. n = 105

#### Most common relationships to the perpetrator

40%	Acquaintance or peer
34%	No prior relationship
30%	Friend

n = 100

#### Most common locations of the incident

40%	Off-campus residence
27%	On-campus residence
9%	Bar, night/dance club

n = 98

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## Student Affairs Forum

### Experiences with Sexual Harassment

Have made sexist remarks or jokes in your presence

40%

Have said crude sexual things to you

18%

Have sent offensive sexual content via email, text, or social media

11%

Have asked you to be bribing you if you agreed to a romantic or sexual relationship

7%

0%

50%

100%

n= 1300



## Experiences with Sharing and/or Reporting an Incident on Campus

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### Quick Takes

*Respondents who experienced sexual violence were asked about how they shared and/or reported the incident.*

- Eight respondents formally reported the incident on campus.
- The majority of respondents (58%) told a roommate, friend, or classmate about the incident.
- Most respondents received a supportive response from those they told about the incident.
- Respondents most commonly chose not to report or tell someone about the incident because they did not think it was serious enough to report.

**8** Respondents used the school's formal procedures to report the incident  
n= 98

**58%** Of respondents told a roommate, friend, or classmate about the incident  
n= 98

#### What kind of response did you receive?

Responded in a way that made you feel supported	83%
Listened sympathetically without criticizing or blaming you	49%
Validated and believed your experience	40%

n= 65

#### Respondents' most common reasons for not reporting or sharing their experience

Didn't think it was serious enough

Wanted to forget it happened

Wasn't clear that the offender intended to harm









## Prior Experiences with Unwanted Sexual Contact

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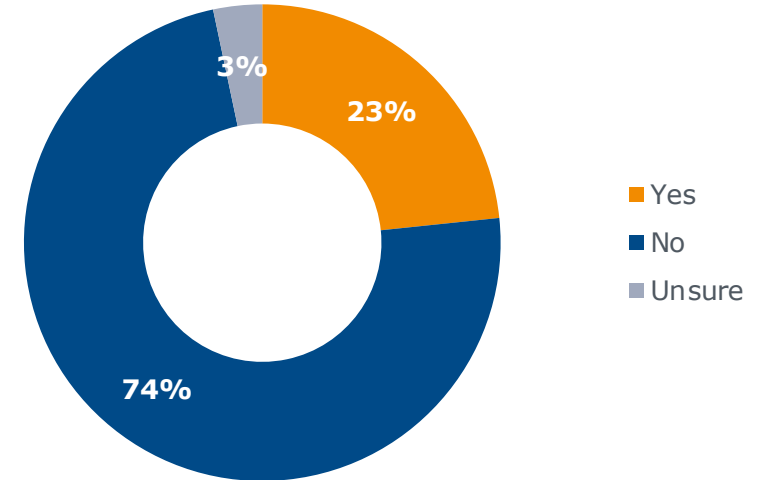
### Quick Takes

- Nearly one quarter of all respondents (23%) reported that someone had or attempted to have unwanted sexual contact with them prior to going to college.
- Almost one third of women respondents (31%) experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to college.
- One in ten of men respondents (10%) experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to college.

### All Respondents

n= 1268

#### Unwanted Sexual Contact - Prior to College









## Community Behaviors

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### Quick Takes

- Respondents generally viewed themselves as more likely than their peers to engage in bystander behaviors.
- Nine percent of respondents (9%) observed a situation that they believed was, or could have led to, a sexual assault. In response to the situation, respondents most commonly asked the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help.

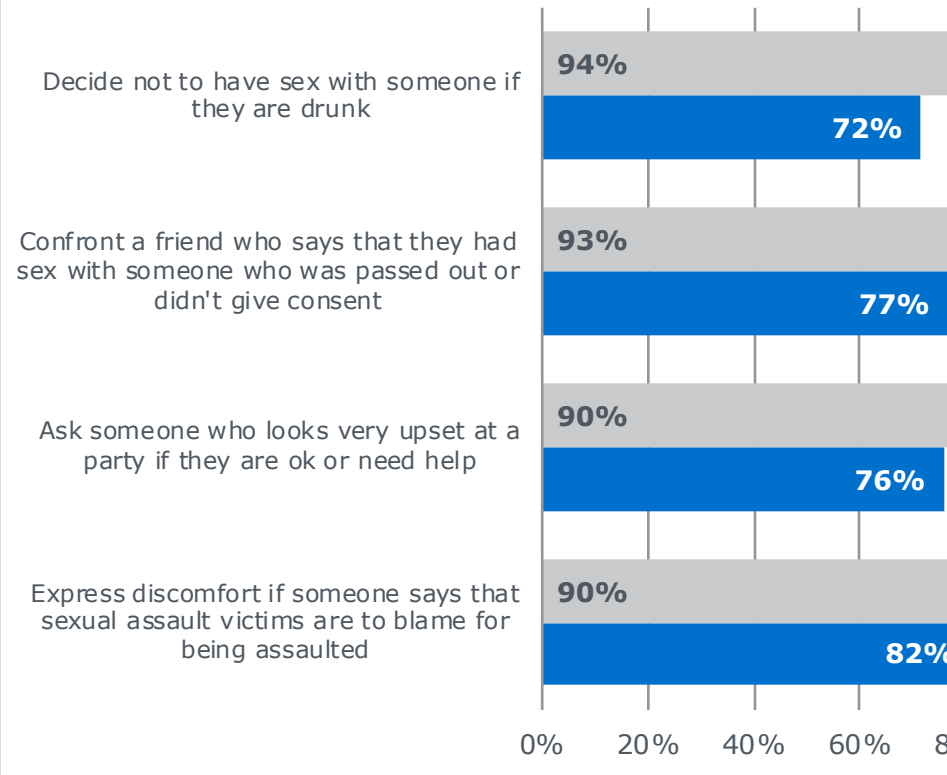
### Bystander Behavior

9%

Percent of respondents observed a situation that they believed was, or could have led to, a sexual assault. In response to the situation, respondents most commonly asked the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help.

n= 1249

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



Avg. n= 1249

