Introduction to the EAB Campus Climate Survey Report

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 data informs 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 studies, state and federal legislation and guidance, existing survey instruments, cognitive testing with recent college graduates, and interviews with several higher education experts about the survey's language 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 students' perceptions, behaviors, attitudes, and experiences with diversity and inclusion and/or the scope and nature of sexual violence on campus. The survey consists of standard sections and optional modules 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 Box folder.

Respondents were required to consent to take the survey in order to proceed to the survey questions. No other survey elements were required. The survey asks about respondent experiences since the 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.
### About the Spring 2018 Cohort Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>Respondents in Analytic Sample</th>
<th>Percent of Analytic Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of students invited to take the survey</td>
<td>455,452</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of respondents</td>
<td>58,825</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of survey completers</td>
<td>38,790</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of partial survey completers</td>
<td>19,781</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of disqualified respondents</td>
<td>245</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate response rate</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average response rate</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average across all 42 cohort institutions, ranging from 2% to 44%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Abnormal Response Patterns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>Respondents in Analytic Sample</th>
<th>Percent of Analytic Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of identified straight-line respondents (respondents who answered the same option for multiple survey questions)</td>
<td>114</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytic sample size (total respondents - disqualified respondents - straight-line respondents)</td>
<td>58,466</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Survey Timeline

Surveys were generally open for three weeks between January and May, 2018.
Quick Takes
- Respondents were generally evenly split across the first four years of school and graduate or professional school.
- Most respondents lived in an off-campus apartment/house, at home with family, or in a residence hall.
- The majority of respondents were heterosexual, white, and women.
- Some additional characteristics of note:
  - Nearly all (90%) respondents were full-time students.
  - About half of respondents (53%) participated in at least one student group.
  - Just over one fifth (22%) of respondents had a mental disability.
  - One fifth (20%) of respondents were first-generation college students.
  - Nearly all (90%) respondents were full-time students.
  - About half of respondents (53%) participated in at least one student group.
  - Just over one fifth (22%) of respondents had a mental disability.
  - One fifth (20%) of respondents were first-generation college students.

Gender Identity %

- Woman 65%
- Man 34%
- Genderqueer/gender non-conforming 1%
- Other 1%
- Transgender <1%

Race %

- White 74%
- Hispanic or Latino** 17%
- Asian 12%
- Black or African American 9%
- American Indian or Alaska Native 2%
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander 1%
- Other 8%

Sexual Orientation %

- Heterosexual 83%
- LGBAQ* 17%

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

Class Standing

- First year student 21%
- Second year student 21%
- Third year student 16%
- Fourth year student 17%
- Fifth year (or higher) student 20%

Residence

- Off-campus apartment/house 7%
- At home with family 1%
- Residence hall 38%
- On-campus apartment/house 26%
- Other 27%
- Fraternity and sorority life housing 1%

Respondent Demographics
Quick Takes

Institution n=42

- Just over one fifth of respondents seriously considered leaving this school.
- Respondents most commonly considered leaving because they wanted to transfer.
- Most respondents feel safe and close to people at school and feel that faculty and administrators are genuinely concerned about their welfare.
- Nearly one third (29%) of respondents 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.

n= 49768

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

- I feel at this school. 93%
- I think faculty are genuinely concerned about my welfare. 83%
- I feel close to people at this school. 74%
- It is easy to find people on campus who understand me. 74%
- I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare. 70%
- I think faculty pre-judge my abilities based on my identity or background. 29%
Quick Takes

**Institution n=25**

- Most respondents have positive perceptions of and experiences with diversity and inclusion on campus.
- Thirty-nine percent (39%) of all respondents feel they need to hide some aspects of their identity to fit in.
- Since coming to school, respondents have learned most about diversity topics like race and ethnicity, sexual orientation, and gender.
- Respondents have primarily learned about or become more aware of diversity in class, by talking with friends, and at campus events.
Quick Takes

**Institution n=25**

- Most respondents are aware of services addressing the needs of diverse students, but have not used or volunteered/worked at these services.
- Respondents most commonly used and/or volunteered/worked with services for religious students and students with disabilities.
- More than half (54%) of respondents heard about programs, activities, or events that promote diversity and inclusion several times a semester.
- Just over one third (37%) of respondents frequently or sometimes attend related programs, activities, or events on campus.

### Diversity and Inclusion Services and Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student Group</th>
<th>Percent Aware</th>
<th>Percent Used/Worked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students with disabilities</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International students</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students of diverse races and culture</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay, lesbian, and bisexual students</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women students</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious students</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent of all respondents who: Are aware of services to support the following student populations
Have used or volunteered/worked at these services

### About how often...?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>About how often do you hear about programs, activities, or events that promote diversity and inclusion happening on campus?</th>
<th>About how often do you attend programs, activities, or events that promote diversity and inclusion happening on campus?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Several times a semester</strong> 54%</td>
<td><strong>Frequently</strong> 8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Once or twice a semester</strong> 26%</td>
<td><strong>Sometimes</strong> 29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Once or twice a school year</strong> 10%</td>
<td><strong>Rarely</strong> 34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Almost never</strong> 7%</td>
<td><strong>Never</strong> 30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Never</strong> 3%</td>
<td><strong>n= 24651</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>n= 24622</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Experiences with Discrimination and Harassment

Quick Takes

Institution n=25

- Nearly one fifth (18%) of respondents reported that someone shunned, ignored, or intimidated them, or acted directly or indirectly toward them in an offensive or hostile manner that interfered with their ability to learn and work (once or more than once since the beginning of the school year).

- Respondents most commonly experienced being deliberately ignored or excluded, being the target of offensive humor, or receiving hostile or threatening comments or gestures.

- Respondents most commonly believed the discrimination or harassment to be based on their physical appearance, gender or gender identity, or another factor.

- Respondents most commonly reported that the incident occurred in class.

- Eleven percent (11%) of respondents formally reported the incident to the school.

- Respondents most commonly told a roommate, friend, or classmate about the incident.

- Respondents most commonly chose not to share or report the incident because they believed it wasn’t serious enough to report.

Of respondents reported that someone shunned, ignored, or intimidated them, or acted directly or indirectly toward them in an offensive or hostile manner that interfered with their ability to learn and work (once or more than once)

n= 24378

Respondents who experienced discrimination or harassment most commonly reported that:

- I was deliberately ignored or excluded. 49%
- I was the target of offensive humor. 36%
- I received hostile or threatening comments or gestures. 25%

n= 4141

Respondents who experienced discrimination or harassment most commonly believed the conduct to be based on:

- My appearance or physical characteristics 37%
- My gender or gender identity 25%
- Other 24%

n= 4062

Most common locations of the incident:

- In class 40%
- While walking on campus 28%
- In on-campus housing 18%

n= 4026

Most common reasons respondents did not share or report the incident:

- Didn’t think it was serious enough to report 55%
- Feared that I would not be believed or taken seriously 35%
- Wanted to forget it happened 33%

n= 4035

Did you formally report the incident to the school?

Yes, 11%
No, 89%

n= 4036
Quick Takes

Institution n=7

• Respondents most commonly socialized with and engaged in serious conversation with students who were different from them in race or ethnicity.
• Most commonly, respondents interact with students whose background and identities differ from their own in class.
• Respondents most commonly hesitate to engage with others because they are afraid they might say something that could be perceived as offensive or uninformed.
• Twenty-nine percent (29%) of respondents don’t feel any discomfort interacting with peers who are different from them.

Percent of respondents who often or very often
Socialized with students who were different from them in:

Engaged in serious conversations with students who were different from them in:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Race or ethnicity</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socioeconomic background</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious beliefs</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationality</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual orientation</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political beliefs</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most common reasons why respondents might hesitate to engage with others

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I’m afraid that I may say something that could be perceived to be offensive or uninformed.</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don’t know what to talk about</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I feel like I can’t relate to them or we don’t have anything in common.</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where do you primarily interact with students whose background and identities differ from your own?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In class</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At informal gatherings</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At student residences</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Perceptions of Campus Inclusivity

Quick Takes

Institution n=11

- Most respondents (81%) have access to a faculty or staff member who they trust.
- Three quarters (75%) of respondents feel comfortable sharing their own perspectives in class.
- Most respondents feel issues of diversity and inclusion are adequately addressed across their campus experience.
- Most respondents feel the communities they belong to are appropriately represented in the school's environment.
- Just over one quarter (27%) of respondents feel that the communities they belong to are missing completely from their school's environment.

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

- I have access to at least one faculty or staff member who I trust and who can connect me with information or support I may need, regardless of the issue I face. 81%
- I feel comfortable sharing my own perspectives and experiences in class. 75%
- I feel I have to work harder than other students to be perceived as a good student. 40%
- In class, I have heard faculty express stereotypes based on identity. 31%
- I have been singled out in class because of my identity. 17%

Percent of respondents who feel that issues of diversity and inclusion are adequately addressed:

- In student organizations 80%
- In the school mission 78%
- In class 75%
- In school communication 74%
- By faculty 74%
- By school leadership 73%
- In the curriculum 68%

Percent of respondents who feel that the communities they belong to are appropriately represented in the school's environment:

- Student orgs 84%
- Student body 81%
- Events 80%
- Communications 78%
- Staff 78%
- Faculty 77%
- Curriculum 75%
- Recruiting 74%

27% Of respondents feel that communities they belong to are missing completely from their school environment. n = 10403
Quick Takes

Institution n=4

- About one third (33%) of respondents often or sometimes couldn't afford to eat balanced meals or worried whether their food would run out before they got money to buy more (31%).
- Sixteen percent (16%) of respondents were hungry but didn't eat because there wasn't enough money for food.

Experiences with Food Insecurity

Percent of respondents who:

- Often or sometimes couldn't afford to eat balanced meals
- Often or sometimes worried whether their food would run out before they got money to buy more
- Often or sometimes bought food that just didn't last and they didn't have money to get more
- Cut the size of meals or skipped meals because there wasn't enough money for food
- Ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food
- Were hungry but didn't eat because there wasn't enough money for food

Avg. n= 2661
Quick Takes

Institution n=38

- Sixty percent (60%) of all respondents received prevention training or information.
  - Over three quarters (76%) of first year respondents 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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training Area</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sexual violence resources</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The definition of sexual violence</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting an incident of sexual violence</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual violence prevention strategies (e.g., asking for consent, responsible alcohol use)</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bystander intervention skills</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The school’s procedures for investigating an incident of sexual violence</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Avg. n= 21346

Most common ways that respondents received information or training:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information Source</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New student orientation</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campus-wide events</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence life programs</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Avg. n= 21298

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

Institution n=38

- Most respondents are confident that their school would administer the formal procedures to fairly address reports of sexual violence.
- Most respondents know where to get help if they or a friend experienced sexual violence and know about confidential resources.
- Most respondents believe that their school would take a report seriously and take steps to protect the reporter from retaliation.
- Forty percent (40%) of respondents believe that the accused or their friends would retaliate against the person making the report.
- Just over one third (35%) of respondents 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:

- I am confident my school would administer the formal procedures to fairly address reports of sexual violence. 80%
- If a friend or I experienced sexual violence, I would know where to go to get help. 78%
- I know what confidential resources are available to me to report an incident of sexual violence. 77%
- I understand my school’s formal procedures to address complaints of sexual violence. 63%

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...

- The school would take the report seriously. 79%
- The school would take steps to protect the person making the report from retaliation. 73%
- The accused or their friends would retaliate against the person making the report. 40%
- The educational achievement/career of the person making the report would suffer. 35%
Quick Takes

Institution n=38

- Seven percent (7%) of respondents experienced at least one incident of sexual violence 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 someone with no prior relationship or an acquaintance or peer.
  - Respondents most commonly reported that the incident occurred in an off-campus residence.
  - Nearly half (43%) of respondents had someone make sexist remarks or jokes in their presence.

Experiences with Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment

7% Of respondents experienced at least one incident of sexual misconduct at least one time

n= 35062

Respondents who experienced sexual violence most commonly reported that:

- 71% Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed against me or removed some of my clothes
- 31% Someone TRIED to sexually penetrate me
- 25% Someone sexually penetrated me

Avg. n= 3145

Most common relationships to the perpetrator:

- 36% No prior relationship
- 35% Acquaintance or peer
- 29% Friend

n= 3021

Most common locations of the incident:

- 36% Off-campus residence
- 27% On-campus residence
- 15% Bar, night/dance club

n= 2971

Experiences with Sexual Harassment

Made sexist remarks or jokes in your presence: 43%

Said crude sexual things to you: 18%

Sent offensive sexual content via email, text, or social media: 11%

Seemed to be bribing you if you agreed to a romantic or sexual relationship: 6%

n= 35599
Quick Takes

Institution n=38

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

- Eight percent (8%) of respondents used the school's formal procedures to report the incident.
- More than half (58%) of respondents 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 believed it wasn't serious enough to report.

8% Respondents used the school’s formal procedures to report the incident

58% Of respondents told a roommate, friend, or classmate about the incident

What kind of response did you receive?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>n</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responded in a way that made you feel supported</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listened sympathetically without criticizing or blaming you</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Validated and believed your experience</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WMU Cross-Institutional Spring 2018 Page 14
Quick Takes

Institution n=38

- Nearly one quarter (23%) of all respondents reported that someone had or attempted to have unwanted sexual contact with them prior to going to college.
- Nearly one third (29%) of women respondents experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to college.
- One in ten (10%) men respondents experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to college.
- Transgender, genderqueer/gender non-conforming, and respondents who identified their gender identity as 'other' more often reported experiencing unwanted sexual contact prior to college.
Quick Takes

Institution n=19

- Respondents generally viewed themselves as more likely than their peers to engage in bystander behaviors.
- Eleven percent (11%) 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.

Bystander Behavior

11%

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.

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
  - Self: 93%
  - Peers: 70%

- Confront a friend who says that they had sex with someone who was passed out or didn't give consent
  - Self: 92%
  - Peers: 76%

- Express discomfort if someone says that sexual assault victims are to blame for being assaulted
  - Self: 90%
  - Peers: 83%

- Ask someone who looks very upset at a party if they are ok or need help
  - Self: 88%
  - Peers: 76%

n = 18730
Quick Takes

Institution n=17

- A greater percentage of women respondents indicated that sexual misconduct was somewhat or definitely a problem, compared to men respondents.
- A greater percentage of men respondents agreed/strongly agreed with most of the stated myths about sexual violence.

Community Attitudes

Percent of respondents who either agreed/strongly agreed with or were unsure about the following statements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Percent Agreed/Strongly Agreed</th>
<th>Percent Unsure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rape and sexual violence can happen unintentionally, especially if alcohol is involved.</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual violence and rape happen because men can get carried away in sexual situations once they've started.</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If a woman hooks up with a lot of men, eventually she is going to get into trouble.</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A lot of times, women who say they were raped agreed to have sex and then regretted it afterward.</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These statements are adapted from the Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale. They are intentionally heteronormative.
Experiences with Intimate Partner Violence & Stalking and Harassment

Quick Takes

Institution n=16

- Respondents were asked if they had a casual, steady, or serious intimate partner or spouse. Respondents who answered “yes” were asked questions about their partner’s non-violent and violent behaviors.
  - Nearly a third (29%) of respondents experienced some form of non-violent behavior or harassment from an intimate partner.
  - Respondents most commonly experienced their partner calling them a name and/or criticizing them or accusing them of paying too much attention to someone or something else.
- Four percent (4%) of respondents experienced some form of violent behavior from an intimate partner.
- Nearly one fifth (18%) of respondents felt frightened, concerned, angered, or annoyed by a stalking or harassing behavior.
  - Respondents most commonly experienced receiving unwanted phone calls or messages.
  - The unwanted behavior was most often done by an acquaintance or peer.
  - Respondents most often told a roommate, friend, or classmate about the incident.

Experiences with Intimate Partners

Respondents were asked if they had a casual, steady, or serious dating or intimate partner or spouse. Respondents who answered “yes” answered the following questions about their relationship with their partner.

- Of respondents experienced some form of non-violent behavior or harassment from an intimate partner.
  - 29% Of respondents experienced some form of non-violent behavior or harassment from an intimate partner. Respondents most commonly experienced their partner calling them a name and/or criticizing them or accusing them of paying too much attention to someone or something else.
  - 4% Of respondents experienced some form of violent behavior from an intimate partner.
- Of respondents felt frightened, concerned, angered, or annoyed by a variety of stalking and harassing behaviors.
  - 18% Of respondents felt frightened, concerned, angered, or annoyed by a stalking or harassing behavior.
    - Respondents most commonly experienced receiving unwanted phone calls or messages.
    - The unwanted behavior was most often done by a an acquaintance or peer.
    - Respondents most often told a roommate, friend, or classmate about the incident.
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 issues related to campus climate, mental health and student safety, and emerging student segments.

For more information, please visit eab.com or email climatesurvey@eab.com.