

SENSITIVITY WARNING: THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY INCLUDES INFORMATION REGARDING STUDENTS' REPORTED EXPERIENCE OF INCIDENTS OF HARASSMENT AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE.

INTRODUCTION

During April of 2017, students were invited to respond to the Barnard Student Campus Climate Survey. The survey was designed to gather information about student knowledge and experience related to discrimination and harassment, to raise awareness about student experiences and campus resources, and to expand the conversation and engagement opportunities related to these important issues. 666 students responded to the survey, 522 of whom completed the survey to the end. The overall response rate was 27%.

BARNARD RESOURCES AND EDUCATION

Resources are not effective unless students are familiar with what is available and how to access support options. Of the Barnard students who completed the survey, a strong majority indicated familiarity with a range of medical and mental health resources, as well as campus programs. We continue to seek to increase student awareness of all programs and resources, as well as staff and faculty awareness, so they can refer students accordingly.

Detailed resource information can be found on Barnard's website at <http://www.barnard.edu/doc/titleix/resources>.

Confidential Resources: Students can seek support at Furman Counseling Center at 212-854-2092. Any student seeking support or resources related to sexual violence/intimate partner violence can access the SVR Rape Crisis/Anti-Violence Support Center by calling 212-854-4357 (HELP); off-campus support at St. Luke's Crime Victims Treatment Center (CVTC) at 212-523-4728 or New York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project at 212-714-1141; or online support and information at www.rainn.org.

During the 2016-17 academic year, all Barnard incoming first-year and transfer students received policy education and sexual violence and bystander intervention introduction workshops during the New Student Orientation Program. The Barnard-Columbia committee of staff continued to offer Step Up! Bystander intervention training throughout the year. Some staff members and more than 21 Peer Educators (Well Woman and Barnard SVR volunteers) completed 'train the trainer' education to assist in providing bystander intervention workshops and discussions across our community. Barnard staff in Public Safety, Residential Life & Housing, Health Services, Student Life, and across student services, also received an introduction to bystander intervention training at least once a year.

A large majority of Barnard students are involved in campus organizations and are, therefore, central to student educational efforts. A reminder of the five decision-making steps of bystander intervention was provided to all student organizations at the 2016-17 Club ReFuel, with an invitation for clubs and organizations to request additional training for their group. In February and April of 2017, more than 350 students participated in the Being Barnard: LEADERS hour-long workshop, learning to utilize

bystander intervention skills for student leaders.

SURVEY RESULTS

This discussion of survey results is organized as follows:

- Student experiences of harassment and sexual violence;
- Student awareness of policy, procedures, and resources; and
- Student participation in prevention education and willingness to help.

STUDENT EXPERIENCES OF HARASSMENT AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

75% of responding students reported that they know someone who has been sexually assaulted. The following groups of responding students are *more* likely to report that they know someone who has been assaulted:

- Students who identify as non-heterosexual compared to heterosexual students (88% vs. 71%)
- White students compared to students of color (79% vs 68%)
- Students participating in co-curricular activities compared to those who do not (77% vs. 61%)

The following table shows the overall percentages who reported experiencing each behavior in the previous twelve months and results for on-campus¹ and off-campus locations for each behavior. The most prevalent experience was receiving unwelcome sexual comments, jokes, gestures, or looks (more heavily off-campus, but experienced by more than 25% of respondents on campus). Next most common was hearing derogatory comments, jokes, or gestures regarding race or ethnicity, experienced by almost 40% of respondents. Most, but not all, behaviors were experienced by more responding students off campus than on campus.

**Reported experience of harassment and sexual violence in the past 12 months
Overall and by location**

Behavior experienced	Overall	Where experienced	
		On campus	Off campus
Made unwelcome sexual comments, jokes, gestures, or looks	63%	26%	57%
Made derogatory comments, jokes, or gestures regarding race or ethnicity	39%	23%	29%
Expressed derogatory comments, jokes, or names regarding a person's religion or cultural beliefs	29%	20%	18%
Touched, grabbed, or pinched you in an unwelcome sexual way	26%	13%	16%
Blocked your path, cornered you, or followed you in an unwelcome sexual way	24%	7%	20%
A course of conduct sufficient to cause you to fear for your personal safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress (stalking behavior)	12%	7%	8%
Called you a homophobic name (such as faggot, dyke, etc.)	9%	4%	7%

¹ On campus includes the following: at a college event, on Barnard campus, on Columbia campus, in a residence hall, in a Barnard class, in a Columbia class, and at an on-campus job. Off campus includes the following: at an off-campus job, on the street surrounding campus, in the subway, and other non-campus location.

Forced you to kiss him or her	8%	5%	4%
Showed, gave, or left sexual pictures, web pages, illustrations, or messages you didn't want to see	8%	4%	5%
Forced you to do something sexual, other than kissing	6%	4%	3%
Violence toward you, when you are or have been in a romantic or intimate relationship with that individual (dating violence)	3%	1%	2%
Asked you to do something sexual in exchange for something (e.g., a better grade, a recommendation, class notes, etc.)	2%	1%	2%

Responding students identifying as non-heterosexual were more likely than heterosexual students to experience six behaviors. The following table shows data for these six behaviors by sexuality, both overall and by location. Numbers shown in gray represent differences that are not statistically significant (i.e., not different from what we would expect by chance, to provide greater context.)

**Reported experience of harassment and sexual violence in the past 12 months
Differences by Sexuality**

Behavior experienced	Non-Hetero- sexual	Hetero- sexual
Made unwelcome sexual comments, jokes, gestures, or looks	72%	60%
On campus	32%	23%
Off campus	65%	54%
Touched, grabbed, or pinched you in an unwelcome sexual way	32%	23%
On campus	17%	12%
Off campus	21%	13%
A course of conduct sufficient to cause you to fear for your personal safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress (stalking behavior)	17%	9%
On campus	12%	5%
Off campus	11%	5%
Called you a homophobic name (such as faggot, dyke, etc.)	22%	3%
On campus	10%	1%
Off campus	17%	2%
Showed, gave, or left sexual pictures, web pages, illustrations, or messages you didn't want to see	10%	7%
On campus	8%	3%
Off campus	8%	5%
Forced you to kiss him or her	11%	6%
On campus	8%	3%
Off campus	5%	3%

Respondents of color experienced two behaviors differentially compared to white students, although not in the same direction. Of those that responded to the survey, students of color reported to be the target of derogatory comments, jokes, or gestures regarding race or ethnicity more often than white students, but were less likely to report being the target of unwelcome sexual comments. (Blue shaded

percentages show those more often reporting the behavior. Gray text indicates that differences are not statistically different from chance.)

**Reported experience of harassment and sexual violence in the past 12 months
Differences by Race/Ethnicity**

Behavior experienced	Students of Color	White Students
Made derogatory comments, jokes, or gestures regarding race or ethnicity	52%	31%
On campus	30%	18%
Off campus	41%	22%
Made unwelcome sexual comments, jokes, gestures, or looks	57%	67%
On campus	24%	27%
Off campus	51%	61%

There were also differences in experience by class standing. The following table shows only those differences that are statistically significant. Juniors and seniors were generally more likely to experience harassing behaviors in off-campus settings, while first-years and sophomores were more likely to experience them in on-campus locations. Blue shading shows those reporting the behavior most often.

**Reported experience of harassment and sexual violence in the past 12 months
Differences by Class**

Behavior experienced	FYs and Sophomores	JRs and SRs
Made unwelcome sexual comments, jokes, gestures, or looks		
Off campus	52%	63%
Made derogatory comments, jokes, or gestures regarding race or ethnicity		
Off campus	24%	35%
Expressed derogatory comments, jokes, or names regarding a person's religion or cultural beliefs		
Off campus	14%	22%
Touched, grabbed, or pinched you in an unwelcome sexual way		
On campus	16%	8%
Off campus	13%	21%
A course of conduct sufficient to cause you to fear for your personal safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress (stalking behavior)		
Off campus	6%	11%
Called you a homophobic name (such as faggot, dyke, etc.)		
Off campus	4%	9%
Blocked your path, cornered you, or followed you in an unwelcome sexual way		
On campus	8%	4%
Forced you to kiss him or her		
On campus	6%	2%

The following table shows the percentages of respondents reporting that they **witnessed** each behavior in the previous twelve months and results for on-campus and off-campus locations for each behavior.

**Reported witnessing of harassment and sexual violence in the past 12 months
Overall and by Location**

	Where witnessed		
	Overall	On Campus	Off Campus
Made unwelcome sexual comments, jokes, gestures, or looks	49%	25%	42%
Made derogatory comments, jokes, or gestures regarding a person's race or ethnicity	47%	32%	36%
Expressed derogatory comments, jokes, or names regarding a person's religion or cultural beliefs	43%	27%	30%
Called another person a homophobic name (such as faggot, dyke, etc.)	31%	15%	24%
Touched, grabbed, or pinched someone in an unwelcome sexual way	20%	12%	13%
Blocked another person's way, cornered, or followed another person in a sexual way	16%	7%	12%
A course of conduct directed toward a specific individual, sufficient to cause a reasonable person to fear for personal safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress (stalking behavior)	11%	7%	6%
Forced another person to kiss him or her	5%	3%	1%
Violence by a person toward another individual, when they are or have been in a romantic or intimate relationship (dating violence)	4%	2%	3%
Asked another person to do something sexual in exchange for something (e.g., a better grade, a recommendation, class notes, etc.)	3%	2%	1%
Forced another person to do something sexual, other than kissing	2%	2%	0%

Students were asked about their experiences during the previous 12 months with unwanted sex play (defined as “fondling, kissing, touching, but not intercourse”) or sexual intercourse. (These questions did not refer to location.) Nineteen percent (19%) of respondents had experienced sexual assault (see the following table). The most common circumstance reported was being overwhelmed by pressure to have sex play (experienced by 14% of respondents), followed by unwanted sex play or intercourse while under the influence of alcohol or other substances (10%).

Reported experience of sexual assault

Experience	% experienced
Sex play when you were overwhelmed by the other person's arguments and/or pressure	14%
Sex play or intercourse when you were under the influence of alcohol or other substances	10%
Intercourse when you were pressured, forced or otherwise did not provide consent	8%
Sex play or intercourse when you were given alcohol or other substances	6%
Sex play because the other person threatened or used some degree of physical force	4%

(twisting your arm, holding you down etc.) to make you	
Sex play because the other person used their position of authority (boss, teacher, supervisor) to make you	2%
Experienced any of the above in the previous 12 months	19%

Non-heterosexual respondents were more likely than heterosexuals to report two experiences (see the following table, and were more likely to have experienced sexual assault overall (26% vs. 17%). There were no statistically significant differences in experience of sexual assault by class year or for students of color compared to white students.

**Reported experience of sexual assault in the previous 12 months
Differences by Sexuality**

Behavior experienced	Non-Hetero- sexual	Hetero- sexual
Sex play when you were overwhelmed by the other person's arguments and/or pressure	20%	12%
Sex play or intercourse when you were under the influence of alcohol or other substances	16%	8%

67% of the 99 students reporting sexual assault reported only one incident in the previous 12 months. Another 9% experienced two assaults, and 23% experienced three or more sexual assaults over a 12-month period. There were no differences in these numbers by sexuality or race/ethnicity.

Students reporting any experience of sexual assault were asked to provide basic identifying information about the perpetrators. This question was not linked to the six specific experiences, and students could identify more than one category to account for multiple assaults. The most commonly mentioned perpetrators were students from Columbia (46%), followed by students from other colleges or universities (26%) and acquaintances not affiliated with Barnard or Columbia (24%). No respondents selected Barnard or Columbia faculty or staff.

**Reported perpetrators of unwanted sexual contact
(among the 99 students reporting assault)**

Relationship	% experienced
A Columbia University student	46%
A student from another college or university	26%
An acquaintance not affiliated with the College or University	24%
Unknown/a stranger	8%
A Barnard student	5%
A visitor to Barnard	3%
A family member or close family friend	2%

Students reporting sexual assault were also asked whether and to whom they reported the assaults. Almost one-third of respondents who reported assault said they had *not reported* or disclosed the

assault to anyone. White respondents were more than twice as likely as students of color to *not report* to anyone (39% vs. 16%). More than two-thirds of respondents disclosed to friends, with students of color more likely than white student to do so (81% vs. 61%).

Ten percent (10%) or fewer reported to any other resource. No respondents indicated that they reported to law enforcement or an off-campus survivor advocate.

**Respondents reporting assault reported/disclosed to...
(among the 93 students reporting assault and responding to this question)**

Relationship	% experienced
Friend(s)	68%
No one	31%
Family member(s)	10%
Off campus counselor/treatment provider	9%
On campus counselor (confidential resource)	5%
College staff member (e.g., RA, Res Life staff, Dean, Professor)	3%
Campus authorities (Title IX Coordinator or Public Safety)	3%
On campus survivor advocate (confidential resource)	2%

In a more general question, students were asked about their likelihood of reporting harassment or discrimination (including sexual harassment, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking) during the past year. More than three-quarters of respondents indicated at least some willingness to report and more than half indicated they were very likely to report in at least one way.

Following are the percentages of respondents indicating they were very or somewhat likely to report by various mechanisms:

- 59% to the Title IX coordinator
- 57% via electronic form
- 57% to a Residential Life staff member
- 49% to Public Safety
- 41% to a staff or faculty member other than those listed in the survey
- 31% to a Class Dean
- 26% to a Student Life Advisor

STUDENT AWARENESS OF POLICY, PROCEDURES, AND RESOURCES

A series of questions asked about students' awareness of Barnard's procedures for addressing complaints of sexual discrimination or harassment and sexual violence. The vast majority (95%) of responding students indicated that they believe they can find these procedures on the website and/or know how to contact the Title IX Coordinator.

Most respondents are at least somewhat familiar with a range of campus programs and resources, as shown in the following table. The Alcohol and Substance Awareness Program (ASAP) and the Rape Crisis /Anti-Violence Support Center are the programs least known to students.

**Familiarity With Campus Programs and Resources
(n ~ 570)**

Resource	Completely familiar	Somewhat familiar	Not familiar
Primary Care Health Service	63%	30%	8%
Furman Counseling Center	53%	38%	9%
Residential Life Programs	42%	45%	13%
Well Woman	33%	50%	17%
Barnard recognized organization events (McAc, Skip Stop, etc.)	33%	46%	21%
University recognized events (Inter-Greek Council organization, cultural organization, etc.)	25%	44%	30%
Barnard Student Government Association meetings	20%	46%	34%
Barnard sponsored events (Barnard Blue, heritage month events, etc.)	14%	52%	34%
ASAP (Alcohol and Substance Awareness Program)	12%	40%	48%
Rape Crisis /Anti-Violence Support Center (SVR, RC/AVSC)	10%	37%	52%

Sixty percent (60%) of respondents were not aware that the campus definition of affirmative consent differs from criminal definitions of consent in New York State. Students were then asked if they believed these definitions *should* differ. Following are responses to this question:

Should Barnard and NY State definitions of consent differ?	% responding
Yes, it makes sense that these should definitions would differ	27%
No, I do not think these definitions should differ	20%
I am unsure	53%

STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN PREVENTION EDUCATION AND WILLINGNESS TO HELP

Students were asked about participation/attendance at prevention education opportunities during the 2016-17 academic year. Following are the responses. Overall, 59% of respondents reported attending at least one of these prevention education events.

% of respondents reporting attendance at the following during AY17

Step Up/Bystander Intervention training	38%
Being Barnard presentation, event, or training	34%
Workshop, speaker, discussion, or campus event related to sexual violence prevention	47%

Most responding students feel that they confident that they could be supportive if someone disclosed to them that they had been sexually assaulted. Only 8% said that they don't feel prepared, but one-quarter would like to learn more, in case someone does disclose assault to them.

If someone you know were to disclose to you that they have recently been sexually assaulted, do you feel prepared (sufficiently aware of resources) to provide a supportive response?

	% responding
Yes, I have some information and feel I could be supportive and could help locate information about reporting options and support resources	57%
Yes, I'm aware of a range of resources on and off campus and am confident I could offer options and support	28%
I would like to learn more about options and how to be of support if someone I know discloses to me	25%
No, I don't feel prepared	8%
# of respondents	523

(Note: Students could select multiple responses)

In response to a series of ten questions about likelihood to help in a series of circumstances (the “bystander willingness to help scale”), the vast majority of responding students (86% or more) indicated at least some likelihood to help in each situation (see following table). Respondents expressed the least comfort with helping in situations of possible relationship abuse. Consistent with research about bystander intervention, when there is less ambiguity there is greater likelihood to intervene, with 75% of responding students indicating they would be extremely likely to “Tell someone if I think their drink was spiked with a drug.”

For each of the following statements, please indicate how likely you would be to engage in the stated behavior to help someone familiar to you (as in, someone within the campus community).

Behavior	Extremely likely	Likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
Tell someone if I think their drink was spiked with a drug	75%	18%	6%	0%	1%
If someone said they had an unwanted sexual experience, but don't call it rape, I express concern or offer to help	51%	37%	11%	1%	1%
I ask someone who seems upset if they are okay or need help	51%	34%	13%	2%	1%
Ask someone who is being shoved or yelled at by their partner if they need help	45%	32%	18%	5%	1%
I see someone talking to a woman I know. The person is sitting close to her and by the look on her face I can see she is uncomfortable. I ask her if she is okay or try to start a conversation with her.	41%	37%	16%	5%	1%

I stop and check in on someone who looks intoxicated when they are being taken upstairs at a party	39%	36%	19%	5%	2%
I express concern to someone I know who has unexplained bruises that may be signs of abuse in relationship	35%	38%	21%	5%	1%
I let someone who I suspect has been sexually assaulted know I'm available for help and support	32%	36%	23%	7%	2%
I approach someone I know if I think they are in an abusive relationship and let them know I'm there to help	29%	36%	25%	8%	2%
I see someone and their partner. The partner has fist clenched around the arm of person and person looks upset. I ask if everything is okay.	27%	35%	24%	11%	3%
~ 518 respondents					

Finally, most respondents say they feel a sense of community and belonging at Barnard, regardless of race, sexual orientation, or year in school (see following table). Responding students are less likely to feel that they belong as part of Columbia, a feeling more pronounced for non-heterosexual students (data not shown).

	I feel a sense of community and like I belong	
	at Barnard College	as part of Columbia
Strongly agree	41%	12%
Agree	41%	48%
Neither agree nor disagree	11%	23%
Disagree	4%	11%
Strongly disagree	4%	6%
# of respondents	576	573

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The results of the 2017 Barnard Student Campus Climate Survey are representative of 27% of the student population. The majority of student respondents know someone who has been sexually assaulted (75%). Of these respondents, non-heterosexual students, White students, and Students participating in co-curricular activities were more likely to report that they know someone who has been assaulted. Nineteen percent (19%) of respondents had reported experiencing sexual assault themselves. Most (67%) of the 99 students reporting sexual assault reported only one incident in the previous 12 months. Almost one-third of respondents who reported assault said they had not reported or disclosed the assault to anyone. The vast majority (95%) of responding students indicated that they believe they can find these procedures on the website and/or know how to contact the Title IX Coordinator and most are at least somewhat familiar with a range of campus programs and resources. In terms of participation in prevention education opportunities, 59% of respondents reported attending

at least one of these prevention education events. Overall, most respondents reported that they feel a sense of community and belonging at Barnard, regardless of race, sexual orientation, or year in school.