

BARNARD COLLEGE CAMPUS CLIMATE SURVEY

2018 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Sensitivity Warning: the following summary includes information regarding students' reported experience of incidents of harassment and sexual violence.

INTRODUCTION

During April of 2018, all enrolled students on campus (N=2,437) 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. 838 students responded to the survey, 627 of whom completed the survey to the end. The overall response rate was 34%.

BARNARD RESOURCES AND EDUCATION

Resources are not effective unless students are familiar with what is available and how to access support options. A strong majority of Barnard students indicate 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

<https://barnard.edu/title-ix-equity/support/resources/students>

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 Victim's 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 2017-18 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 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 receive 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 2017-18 Club ReFuel, with an invitation for clubs and

organizations to request additional training for their group. In February and April of 2017, 293 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 perceptions of Barnard’s campus climate;
- student experiences of harassment and sexual violence;
- student awareness of policy, procedures, and resources;
- student perceptions of Barnard’s response to harassment and sexual violence; and
- student participation in prevention education and willingness to help.

STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF CAMPUS CLIMATE

Students were asked the following questions about the general campus climate and their sense of belonging at Barnard and at Columbia. Responses are most positive about other students, feeling safe on campus, feeling part of the Barnard community, and feeling valued in the classroom. Opinions about faculty, staff, and administrators are more mixed, and less than half of respondents feel part of the Columbia community (see following table).

**Below are statements about the general climate at Barnard.
Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each.**

Behavior	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Barnard students are genuinely concerned about the welfare of other students	45%	36%	11%	6%	3%
I feel safe on this campus	40%	42%	10%	7%	2%
I feel like I am a part of the Barnard community	34%	39%	13%	9%	4%
I feel valued in the classroom/learning environment	33%	49%	11%	5%	2%
Faculty, staff, and administrators at Barnard are genuinely concerned about students’ welfare	25%	53%	10%	10%	3%
Faculty, staff, and administrators at Barnard treat students fairly	18%	54%	12%	12%	4%
I feel like I am a part of the Columbia community	10%	38%	23%	21%	8%

There are some significant differences by demographic variables for some statements:

- Students of color are *less* likely to agree that:
 - Barnard students care about each other and
 - they feel valued in the classroom.
- LGBTQIA (non-heterosexual) students are *less* likely to agree that students are treated fairly.
- Juniors and seniors (compared to first-years and sophomores) are *less* likely to agree on **every** statement except feeling safe on campus and feeling part of the Columbia community.

STUDENT EXPERIENCES OF HARASSMENT AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

79% of responding students reported that they know someone who has been sexually assaulted. The following groups of students are *more* likely to know someone who has been assaulted:

- Students who identify as LGBTQIA compared to straight students (89% vs. 71%)
- White students compared to students of color (85% vs 71%)

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 (much more heavily off-campus, but experienced by about one-third 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 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	68%	32%	60%
Made derogatory comments, jokes, or gestures regarding race or ethnicity	39%	26%	29%
Touched, grabbed, or pinched you in an unwelcome sexual way	31%	13%	23%
Expressed derogatory comments, jokes, or names regarding a person’s religion or cultural beliefs	30%	20%	18%
Blocked your path, cornered you, or followed you in an unwelcome sexual way	27%	9%	22%
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)	16%	7%	11%
Showed, gave, or left sexual pictures, web pages, illustrations, or messages you didn’t want to see	15%	4%	13%
Forced you to kiss him or her	11%	6%	6%

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.

**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
Forced you to do something sexual, other than kissing	10%	4%	7%
Called you a homophobic name (faggot, dyke, etc.)	9%	3%	7%
Violence toward you, when you are or have been in a romantic or intimate relationship with that individual (dating violence)	5%	2%	4%
Asked you to do something sexual in exchange for something (e.g., a better grade, a recommendation, class notes, etc.)	4%	1%	2%

Persons identifying as LGBTQIA were more likely than straight students to experience ten of the twelve behaviors. The following table shows data for these behaviors by sexuality, both overall and by location.

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

Behavior experienced	LGBTQIA	Straight
Made unwelcome sexual comments, jokes, gestures, or looks	75%	62%
On campus	38%	27%
Off campus	67%	54%
Touched, grabbed, or pinched you in an unwelcome sexual way	38%	41%
On campus	14%	13%
Off campus	30%	17%
Blocked your path, cornered you, or followed you in an unwelcome sexual way	33%	22%
On campus	10%	7%
Off campus	29%	18%
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)	22%	11%
On campus	10%	6%
Off campus	17%	7%
Showed, gave, or left sexual pictures, web pages, illustrations, or messages you didn't want to see	18%	12%
On campus	6%	4%
Off campus	16%	10%
Forced you to kiss him or her	14%	9%
On campus	7%	6%
Off campus	9%	4%
Forced you to do something sexual other than kissing	16%	7%
On campus	5%	3%
Off campus	12%	4%
Called you a homophobic name (faggot, dyke, etc.)	18%	2%
On campus	6%	1%
Off campus	15%	2%

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

Behavior experienced	LGBTQIA	Straight
Violence toward you, when you are or have been in a romantic or intimate relationship with that individual (dating violence)	9%	2%
On campus	3%	1%
Off campus	8%	2%
Asked you to do something sexual in exchange for something (e.g., a better grade, a recommendation, class notes, etc.)	7%	1%
On campus	2%	1%
Off campus	5%	1%

Respondents of color experienced four behaviors differentially compared to white students, although not in the same direction. Students of color were the target of derogatory comments, jokes, or gestures regarding race or ethnicity and concerning a person’s religion or cultural beliefs more often than white students, but were less likely to be touched in an unwelcome way and to be called homophobic slurs. (Blue shaded percentages show those more often reporting the behavior.)

**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	56%	26%
On campus	36%	18%
Off campus	41%	19%
Expressed derogatory comments, jokes, or names regarding a person's religion or cultural beliefs	36%	26%
On campus	22%	20%
Off campus	24%	13%
Touched, grabbed, or pinched you in an unwelcome sexual way	26%	34%
On campus	12%	14%
Off campus	19%	25%
Called you a homophobic name (faggot, dyke, etc.)	6%	11%
On campus	2%	3%
Off campus	5%	9%

There were no differences in overall experience (both on and off campus) by class standing.

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. LGBTQIA students were significantly more likely to report witnessing the first eight of these behaviors.

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

	Overall	Where witnessed	
		On Campus	Off Campus
Made unwelcome sexual comments, jokes, gestures, or looks	57%	32%	45%
Made derogatory comments, jokes, or gestures regarding a person's race or ethnicity	51%	34%	34%
Expressed derogatory comments, jokes, or names regarding a person's religion or cultural beliefs	41%	29%	25%
Called another person a homophobic name (faggot, dyke, etc.)	27%	14%	20%
Touched, grabbed, or pinched someone in an unwelcome sexual way	24%	15%	16%
Blocked another person's way, cornered, or followed another person in a sexual way	19%	10%	13%
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)	10%	7%	5%
Forced another person to kiss him or her	8%	6%	3%
Asked another person to do something sexual in exchange for something (e.g., a better grade, a recommendation, class notes, etc.)	6%	4%	3%
Violence by a person toward another individual, when they are or have been in a romantic or intimate relationship (dating violence)	5%	3%	3%
Forced another person to do something sexual, other than kissing	4%	3%	1%

Twenty-two percent (22%) of respondents had experienced sex play (defined as “fondling kissing touching, but not intercourse”) and/or intercourse during the previous 12 months (see the following table). The most common circumstance was being overwhelmed by pressure to have sex play (experienced by 15% of respondents), followed by unwanted sex play or intercourse while under the influence of alcohol or other substances (13%).

Reported experience of sexual assault in previous 12 months

Experience	% experienced
Sex play when you were overwhelmed by the other person's arguments and/or pressure	15%
Sex play or intercourse when under the influence of alcohol or other substances	13%
Intercourse when you were pressured, forced or otherwise did not provide consent	11%
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 (twisting your arm, holding you down etc.) to make you	4%
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	22%

LGBTQIA respondents were twice as likely to have experienced sexual assault overall (31% vs. 16%). They were also twice as likely (or more) to have experienced each specific type of assault, **except** for sex play because the other person used their position of authority. Juniors and seniors were more likely to report sexual intercourse when they didn't want to when they were pressured, forced or otherwise did not provide consent. There were no statistically significant differences in experience of sexual assault by class year or for non-white students compared to white students.

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

Behavior experienced	LGBTQIA	Straight
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%

Students reporting any experience of sexual assault were asked who the perpetrators were. This question was not linked to the specific experiences, and students could identify more than one category to account for multiple assaults. The most commonly mentioned perpetrators were Columbia students (44%), followed by students from other colleges or universities and acquaintances not affiliated with Barnard or Columbia (25% each). No respondents selected Columbia faculty or staff.

**Reported perpetrators of unwanted sexual contact
(among the 145 students reporting assault)**

Relationship	% experienced
A Columbia University student	44%
A student from another college or university	25%
An acquaintance not affiliated with the College or University	25%
Unknown / a stranger	17%
A Barnard student	6%
Other (primarily ex-boyfriends)	5%
A family member or close family friend	3%
A visitor to Barnard	2%
A Barnard faculty member	1%
A Barnard staff member	1%

Students reporting sexual assault were also asked whether and to whom they reported the assaults. Fourteen percent (14%) of respondents who reported assault said they had not reported or disclosed the assault to anyone.

More than three-quarters of respondents who were assaulted disclosed to friends or roommates. Between 16% and 20% disclosed to intimate partners, off campus counselors or treatment providers,

family members, or on campus confidential resources. LGBTQIA respondents were much more likely than straight respondents to disclose to intimate partners (29% vs. 7%).

Respondents reporting assault reported/disclosed to...
(among the 142 students reporting assault and responding to this question)

Relationship	% disclosed to
No one, I have not told anyone	14%
Friend(s) or roommate(s)	78%
Intimate partner	20%
Off campus counselor/treatment provider	17%
Family member(s)	16%
On campus counselor (confidential resource)	16%
Campus authorities (Title IX Coordinator or Public Safety)	7%
College staff member (e.g., RA, Res Life staff, Dean, Professor)	6%
On campus survivor advocate (confidential resource)	4%
Law enforcement	3%
Off campus survivor advocate	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), should they experience it. Seventy-three percent (73%) of respondents indicated at least some willingness to report and 41% indicated they were **very** likely to report. Juniors and seniors were somewhat more likely to express willingness to report than were first-years and sophomores.

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

- 58% to the Title IX coordinator
- 49% via electronic form
- 46% to a Residential Life staff member
- 46% to Public Safety
- 35% to a staff or faculty member other than those listed in the survey
- 24% to a Class Dean
- 18% to a Student Life Advisor

Students who expressed **no** willingness to report discrimination or harassment were then asked why they were reluctant to do so. Note that there was no connection between answers to these questions and the specific roles they were uncomfortable with. In fact, 88% of respondents who expressed reluctance were **also** somewhat or very willing to report in at least one way.

Following are the percentages of respondents who selected each reason for **any** reluctance to report harassment or discrimination:

Reason for expressed reluctance to report	% selecting
Concern that matter will not being taken seriously	49%
Knowing these staff are not completely confidential	46%
Don't know the procedure	43%
Concern related to my own reputation	40%
Fear of retaliation	31%
Fear of not being believed	30%
Feeling responsible/blaming self	26%
Concern related to the reputation of another involved party	20%

STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF BARNARD'S RESPONSE TO MISCONDUCT

Students were asked whether Barnard proactively informs students of their rights and responsibilities as they pertain to sexual discrimination, harassment, and violence. Forty-six percent (46%) of respondents agreed, 31% were unsure, and 26% disagreed.

Students were also asked about Barnard's probable response to a student report of sexual misconduct with a set of six statements and an agreement response scale. For each of the six statements, a sizeable percentage (between 23% and 36%) selected the middle category, reflecting ambivalence or mixed feelings. Overall agreement was strongest that Barnard would keep information about the report appropriately limited. One-third of respondents disagreed that Barnard would take action to remedy underlying factors that might have led to the misconduct

Student Perceptions of Barnard's Response to Misconduct (N ~ 714)

If a student were to report sexual misconduct ...	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Keep knowledge of the report limited to those who need to know in order for the College to respond properly.	36%	33%	23%	4%	4%
Provide support for the person making the report.	25%	40%	23%	9%	3%
Take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report.	25%	37%	25%	9%	4%
Take steps to protect the person making the report from retaliation.	20%	32%	33%	11%	4%
Investigate the report promptly.	17%	27%	35%	13%	8%
Take action to remedy any underlying factors on campus that may have led to sexual misconduct.	13%	18%	36%	21%	13%

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 students indicated that they believe they can find these procedures on the website and/or know how to contact the Title IX Coordinator.

Most students are at least somewhat familiar with a range of campus programs and resources, as shown in the following table. Being Barnard and the Rape Crisis /Anti-Violence Support Center are the programs least known to Barnard students.

**Familiarity With Campus Programs and Resources
(n ~ 711)**

Resource	Completely familiar	Somewhat familiar	Not familiar
Primary Care Health Service	61%	32%	7%
Furman Counseling Center	50%	35%	15%
Residential Life Programs	31%	50%	19%
Barnard recognized organization events (McAc, Skip Stop, etc.)	29%	46%	25%
Well Woman	27%	52%	21%
Barnard Student Government Association meetings	24%	46%	30%
Columbia recognized events (Inter-Greek Council organization, cultural organization, etc.)	21%	40%	38%
Barnard Student Life-sponsored events (Barnard Blue, heritage month events, etc.)	14%	44%	42%
ASAP (Alcohol and Substance Awareness Program)	14%	43%	43%
Rape Crisis /Anti-Violence Support Center (SVR, RC/AVSC)	11%	41%	48%
Being Barnard	8%	33%	58%

Fifty-seven percent (57%) 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 definitions would differ	30%
No, I do not think these definitions should differ	19%
I am unsure	51%

STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN PREVENTION EDUCATION AND WILLINGNESS TO HELP

Students were asked about participation/attendance at prevention education opportunities during the 2017-18 academic year. Following are the responses. Overall, only 41% reported attending at least one of these prevention education events.

% of respondents reporting attendance at the following during AY18

A workshop, speaker, discussion, or campus event related to sexual violence prevention (including discussion of relationship violence, stalking, rape culture)	33%
A Step Up! Bystander Intervention presentation or training	26%
A Being Barnard presentation, event, or training	21%

Most students feel confident that they could be supportive if someone disclosed to them that they had been sexually assaulted. Only 12% said that they don't feel prepared.

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	61%
Yes, I'm aware of a range of resources on and off campus and am confident I could offer options and support	27%
No, I don't feel prepared	12%
# of respondents	634

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 students (83% or more) indicated at least some likelihood to help in each situation (see following table). Students expressed the least comfort with helping in situations of possible relationship abuse. Consistent with research, when there is less ambiguity there is greater likelihood to intervene, with 88% of 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	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
Tell someone if I think their drink is spiked with a drug.	88%	9%	1%	1%
If someone said they had an unwanted sexual experience, but didn't call it rape, I would express concern or offer to help.	74%	22%	3%	1%
I would let someone who I suspect has been sexually assaulted know I'm available for help and support.	61%	32%	6%	1%

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	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
Ask someone who seems upset if they are okay or need help.	58%	37%	4%	1%
Ask someone who is being shoved or yelled at by their partner if they need help.	58%	31%	10%	1%
Approach someone I know if I think they are in an abusive relationship and let them know I'm here to help.	57%	36%	6%	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.	57%	36%	6%	1%
I stop and check in on someone who looks intoxicated when they are being taken upstairs at party.	57%	34%	8%	2%
I express concern to someone I know who has unexplained bruises that may be signs of abuse in relationship.	56%	34%	9%	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.	43%	40%	14%	3%
~ 618 respondents				