



BROWN

Summary of Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct for Brown University

In April 2015, Brown was one of 27 institutions to participate in the 2015 *Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct* organized by the Association of American Universities (AAU). Brown's goal in participating was to gain insight into the prevalence of sexual and gender-based harassment and violence and to explore students' knowledge and experience related to available resource and reporting options.

The survey was designed and administered by the research firm Westat, which created reports and data tables for each of the 27 participating institutions, as well as an aggregated report that combined data for all of the institutions. On September 21, 2015, Brown released the report for its own campus to coincide with the AAU's release of the aggregated report.

This document constitutes a summary of some of the key results in the report developed for Brown. This summary is not intended to represent the totality of what can be gained from a careful review of the evidence. For example, the full Brown report and data tables include information about underrepresented groups on campus and their varying levels of risk. This summary touches on a few key areas – campus climate related to sexual assault and misconduct, student knowledge of resource and reporting options, and the frequency and nature of sexual assault and misconduct at Brown – presenting several substantive data points from different sections of the full report.

In some key areas where the data display a large disparity by gender and/or student level, tables are included in this summary to provide additional information. All references to graduate students also include students in the Warren Alpert Medical School. With the exception of the tables for prevalence, please note that the data for TGQN (transgender, genderqueer or nonconforming, questioning, or not listed) students are not included because much of this information is blank in the Westat data tables (given the relatively small numbers of respondents). A more in-depth breakdown of the results, including all of the TGQN numbers where available, can be found in the tables provided by Westat. The source tables from which the numbers in this summary are drawn are noted in parentheses.

Westat weighted responses based on sample characteristics (gender, student level, etc.) in order to estimate the total population response to the questions. This is reflected in the language throughout their reports in their description of responses by “all students” rather than “respondents.”

The full report and data tables are posted on Brown University's [Title IX website](#):

- [Report on the AAU Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct for Brown University](#)
- [Complete Data Tables for the AAU Campus Climate Survey Report for Brown University](#)
- [AAU resources, including a list of Frequently Asked Questions prepared by Westat](#)

Campus Climate Around Sexual Assault and Misconduct

The survey assessed students' perceptions of support and action related to reports of "nonconsensual penetration or sexual touching by force or incapacitation." Each question provided a five-point scale of "how likely is it that...?" with the options being Not at all - A little - Somewhat - Very - Extremely.

s indicates *suppression* due to small cell sizes. Any other non-numeric symbol indicates there were no data for that cell.

- 34.6% of students believe that sexual misconduct is a problem on campus. Female undergraduates express the highest level of concern. (Table 1.3)

	Undergraduate Students			Graduate Students		
Sexual assault/misconduct a problem at university	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>TGQN</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>TGQN</i>
Extremely	13.0	6.8	36.2	7.4	5.2	-
Very	34.8	22.9	51.5	17.6	11.3	54.4
Somewhat	38.8	40.3	12.3	40.6	33.1	s
A little	12.4	22.9	-	20.6	30.5	-
Not at all	1.0	7.0	-	13.8	19.9	s

- 70.3% of all students believe that it is very or extremely likely that a victim making a report would be supported by other students. (Table 1.1)

- 25.6% of all students believe that it is very or extremely likely that campus officials would conduct a fair investigation in the event of a report, but female undergraduates are less likely to agree. (Table 1.1)

	Undergraduate Students			Graduate Students		
Campus officials would conduct fair investigation	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>TGQN</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>TGQN</i>
Extremely	2.3	7.5	-	4.1	14.1	-
Very	12.7	19.8	12.1	29.1	28.0	s
Somewhat	42.9	39.0	33.7	40.6	40.4	40.3
A little	27.3	20.3	26.8	18.6	11.7	s
Not at all	14.8	13.3	27.4	7.6	5.8	s

- 50.5% of all students believe that it is very or extremely likely that campus officials would take such a report seriously although female undergraduates express less confidence in this (38%). (Table 1.1)

	Undergraduate Students			Graduate Students		
Campus officials would protect the person's safety	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>TGQN</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>TGQN</i>
Extremely	6.9	19.9	s	6.2	25.1	s
Very	25.1	35.5	15.1	31.7	33.9	s
Somewhat	36.3	27.0	25.5	41.7	31.1	s
A little	22.7	12.4	43.7	14.9	6.6	41.0
Not at all	8.9	5.2	9.3	5.5	3.4	-

- 44.6% of all students believe that it is very or extremely likely that campus officials would protect the person's safety. Female students are less confident of this. (Table 1.1)

- 24.8% of all students believe it is very or extremely likely that campus officials would take action against the offender. (Table 1.1)

	Undergraduate Students			Graduate Students		
Campus officials would take action against the offender	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>TGQN</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>TGQN</i>
Extremely	1.8	11.2	-	2.8	12.6	s
Very	10.1	19.8	s	20.8	31.6	-
Somewhat	37.6	37.7	22.1	39.4	36.4	s
A little	37.6	24.0	43.0	29.6	15.2	42.9
Not at all	12.9	7.2	31.0	7.4	4.1	s

- Since entering Brown, 24.2% of students witnessed someone acting in a sexually violent/harassing manner, and 44.5% of those took action.
- 24.8% of students suspected a friend was sexually assaulted, and 67.4% of those took some action.
- 54.1% of students reported they had witnessed a drunken person heading for a sexual encounter. Among those, 22.9% took action and 77.1% did not. 24.5% reported that they did nothing because they weren't sure what to do. (Table 1.2)

	Undergraduate Students			Graduate Students		
	Female	Male	TGQN	Female	Male	TGQN
Witnessed someone acting in a sexually violent/harassing manner	31.4	23.7	40.7	20.8	9.3	70.9
Took action	43.1	47.4	32.0	46.4	35.0	s
Suspected a friend was sexually assaulted	35.2	23.2	70.2	14.2	8.6	72.9
Took action	67.7	68.0	s	59.2	58.2	s
Witnessed drunk person heading for sexual encounter	65.0	62.5	49.6	30.9	30.1	70.9
Took action	30.0	17.3	s	20.0	10.8	s

Resources Related to Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct (Table 2.1)

- Student knowledge of resources varies by resource. 81.1% of students are aware of the services provided by Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS), and 59.5% of students are aware of the services provided by the Sexual Assault Response Line.
- 70.2% of students are somewhat to extremely knowledgeable about where to get help at Brown if another student or friend experiences sexual assault or sexual misconduct.
- 41.0% of students are somewhat to extremely knowledgeable about what happens when a student reports sexual assault or sexual misconduct at the university.

Frequency and Nature of Victimization by Physical Force or Incapacitation

This section pertains to sexual assault (including non-consensual penetration or sexual touching by force or incapacitation). The following tables show the percentages for males, females and TGQN** students broken down by graduate and undergraduates. (Table 3.1a-3.1f)

	Undergraduate Students			Graduate Students		
	Female	Male	TGQN	Female	Male	TGQN
Since entering college	25.0	6.8	25.7	8.0	2.7	-
Penetration*	10.1	2.7	13.2	2.8	1.0	-
Sexual Touching	19.5	5.0	17.1	6.9	1.9	-
During the current year (2014-2015)	9.9	3.1	11.1	2.2	s	-
Penetration*	2.2	0.6	s	s	-	-
Sexual Touching	8.7	2.7	7.9	1.8	s	-

*Includes both attempted and completed; includes penetration as well as contact between mouth or tongue and genitals

For undergraduates, an additional measure of prevalence is the percentage of students who, in their senior year, report having experienced nonconsensual penetration or sexual touching by force or incapacitation during their entire time at Brown. (Table 3.2)

	Females	Males	TGQN
Percent of nonconsensual sexual contact involving force or incapacitation since beginning Brown that was reported	33.0	8.0	24.3
Penetration	13.4	4.1	24.3
Sexual touching	26.7	5.9	s

Reporting to Others and Reasons Why Did Not Report to an Organization

- 39.5% of victims of penetrative acts involving force indicated they had reported the incident; this compares to 22.9% of victims of penetrative acts involving incapacitation, 16.0% of victims of touching by force, and 10.4% of victims of touching by incapacitation.
- Victims who did not report the incident were asked why not, and they could select multiple options. Of female victims of penetrative acts involving force who did not report the incident, 70.5% indicated they did not think the incident was serious enough to report, 47.9% believed nothing would be done; 36.7% reported they felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too difficult. (Table 3.9a)
- For penetrative acts by incapacitation, 22.9% of female victims reported the incident. Of victims who did not report the incident, 84.1% did so because they did not think the incident was serious enough to report, 34.6% believed nothing would be done; 34.0% reported they felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too difficult. (Table 3.9a)
- Of those women that did not report, 81.4% of victims of nonconsensual sexual touching due to incapacitation and 73.7% of victims of nonconsensual sexual touching by force did not report because they did not feel the incident was serious enough to report. (Table 3.9a)
- Reporting for male victims of nonconsensual penetration is not included in the data tables, but for nonconsensual touching the most frequent reason for not reporting is that they did not think it was serious enough to report: 72.9% for touching by force, 63.9% by incapacitation. (Table 3.9b)

Frequency and Nature of Sexual Harassment, Intimate Partner Violence, and Stalking

This section reviews the prevalence, incidence and characteristics associated with each of these behaviors. (Tables 5.1a-5.3a). 55.8% of students indicated having experienced sexual harassment, 7.8% intimate partner violence, and 4.2% stalking since enrolling at Brown.

	Total	Undergraduate Students			Graduate Students		
		Female	Male	TGQN	Female	Male	TGQN
Prevalence of sexual harassment	55.8	71.0	52.1	89.9	48.2	30.6	70.9
Among those harassed, fraction harassed:							
By a faculty member	9.2	4.9	2.9	14.4	28.3	28.9	s
By a student	94.1	96.7	98.4	100	80.0	81.4	85.9
Prevalence of intimate partner violence (IPV)	7.8	10.5	6.0	30.3	7.2	4.0	s
Prevalence of stalking	4.2	6.3	2.4	13.0	4.5	1.5	s

- 10.7% of harassed students indicated they reported it to at least one program on the list of University resources. (Table 5.1b)
- 26.4% of students experiencing IPV (Table 5.2b) and 38.1% of students experiencing stalking contacted at least one person on the list of University resources. (Table 5.3b)