

Brandeis University Campus Climate Survey 2019 Report

Executive Summary

The campus climate survey was first conducted at Brandeis University in 2015 as a way to better understand students' attitudes, experiences and opinions of sexual misconduct on our campus. On March 5, 2019, a total of 5,184 current Brandeis undergraduate and graduate students were invited via email to take the 2019 version of this survey. Overall 22% (n=1,148) of the invited students completed the 2019 survey, which is fewer than the 34% (n=1,856) who completed the 2015 survey. In 2019, the Association of American Universities (AAU) surveyed undergraduate, graduate, and professional school students at 33 institutions with a total response rate of 21.9%, 2.6% higher than the survey's first administration in 2015.

The analysis in the report examines differences in levels of reporting for different populations including: undergraduate and graduate students; gender including gender non-conforming; identifying as transgender. Differences were also examined by other characteristics: race, ethnicity and international status; affiliation with Greek Life; and affiliation with athletics or club sports.

In this executive summary, discussion is limited to results based on survey participants' undergraduate or graduate student status with some references to gender identity. The full report highlights how students with marginalized identities, particularly transgender student participants and Black and Latinx participants, report experiences with sexual violence at higher rates than their peers. Student participants affiliated with Greek Life and Club Sports also report experiences with sexual violence at a higher rate than their non-affiliated peers.

How to Interpret the Data

As in our 2015 Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Misconduct Report, this report presents numbers and percentages of survey participants. However, it is not possible to draw conclusions from these results about the incidence of these events across the university population as a whole. These numbers should be understood only to represent the incidence among the students who responded to the survey. The results of this survey also cannot reliably be used to assess whether or not the university has improved or not in a certain area. The university's 2015 and 2019 surveys reflect responses from two largely distinct groups of respondents, provided at different times and under different circumstances. Also, given the low response rates in both of these surveys, the results do not necessarily reflect the experience of all students but rather only that of the respondents. Nevertheless, the information from these surveys highlights critical areas the university must continue to work on to ensure an inclusive and safe environment for all students.

Climate and Harassment Experiences at Brandeis

The 2019 survey demonstrates that student participants at both the undergraduate and graduate level witness discriminatory language, particularly in social settings. In the 2019 Brandeis survey, student participants said they experienced the following behaviors in a classroom, work or lab setting:

- 17% of undergraduate and 25% of graduate student participants have experienced or witnessed someone making sexist remarks or jokes about women in their presence.
- 12% of undergraduate and 12% of graduate student participants have experienced or witnessed someone making remarks or jokes about men in their presence (due to their perceived sex or gender identity/gender expression).
- 13% of undergraduate and 20% of graduate student participants have experienced or witnessed someone making racist jokes or racist remarks in their presence.
- 7% of undergraduate and 5% of graduate student participants have experienced or witnessed someone making jokes or inappropriate comments about transgender and/or gender queer people.
- The 2019 AAU Campus Climate Survey asked a narrower set of questions on experiences with harassing behavior, so comparison data are not available.

Sexual Misconduct (Violence)

- Undergraduate student participants reported higher rates of sexual assault and rape than their graduate student peers. In the 2019 survey, undergraduate student participants shared that they had experienced sexual assault at the following rates: 10% of men, 21% of women, and 36% of gender non-conforming participants. Previously, in the 2015 survey, the figures were 5% male, 22% female and 35% “trans*/other.” Please note: gender categories in the survey changed from 2015 to 2019.
- In the 2019 survey responses, 2% of undergraduate men participants and 6% of undergraduate women participants indicated they have been raped since becoming a student at Brandeis. In the 2015 survey, 1% of undergraduate men and 6% of undergraduate women participating indicated having been raped. The number of gender non-conforming participants did not meet the minimum threshold for reporting this result.¹

¹ As is best practice, we do not report results when fewer than five students responded affirmatively to a question. In these instances, the exact number and percentage are omitted from tables. The intent of this practice is not to withhold data but to recognize that when there are few participants to a question, it may make the individual(s) identifiable in the university community, thus violating their confidentiality and subjecting them to possible traumatization.

- The majority of undergraduate student participants' rapes occurred in an on-campus residence hall or at an off-campus event that was not located at another college or university. The majority of survey participants reported that their rape perpetrators were other Brandeis students.
- At the graduate level in 2019, 10% of graduate student women participants indicated they had experienced sexual assault. In 2015, no female graduate students responding indicated they had been raped. The response rates were too low to report on graduate student men and gender non-confirming graduate students. For graduate student participants, most rapes and assaults took place off campus at unspecified locations. The perpetrator of their rape and/or assault was most frequently an acquaintance, peer, colleague, friend, or someone they did not know.
- In 2019, 82% of undergraduates and 81% of graduate student respondents told someone about the sexual assault or rape, most frequently a friend, family member, faculty member, or medical professional (including therapists). In 2015, 55% of undergraduate and 30% of graduate student respondents told someone about the sexual assault or rape.
- In 2019, 13% of all undergraduate student participants formally reported the assault. The number of graduate student respondents who reported the assault was too small to report out. In 2015, 3.7% of undergraduate participants and 9.4% of graduate student participants formally reported their sexual assault or rape.
- The 2019 AAU Campus Climate Survey asked student participants who had experienced penetration or sexual touching if the event included: physical force or threats of physical force; inability to consent or stop what was happening; coercion; or lack of active, ongoing voluntary agreement by the victim. However, the AAU only reported data on students who said their experience of sexual misconduct was because of physical force or an inability to consent. Therefore, the ability to compare Brandeis data with AAU data has limitations. The AAU survey data indicate that 20.4% of women student respondents, 5.1% of men student respondents, and 20.3% of transgender woman, transgender man, non-binary or gender queer, questioning, or not listed (TGQN) students experienced this type of sexual misconduct or sexual violence.
- In the 2019 AAU survey, 85.9% of women student respondents, 78.6% of men student respondents and 83.1% of TGQN student respondents who had experienced nonconsensual penetration by physical force or inability to consent told someone. 29.5% of women student respondents, 42.9% of TGQN student respondents and 17.8% of men student respondents contacted a confidential or non-confidential resource at their college or university. Campus police were contacted at a rate of 11.2%.
- In the 2019 AAU survey, "incidents of penetration" occurred most frequently in campus housing (30.2%); in the residence hall (26.1%); an unspecified location (19.3%) or a fraternity house (10.7%).

Knowledge of Disclosing and Reporting

- Survey participants were asked *If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to get help on campus*. Of all student participants, 79% of undergraduates and 76% of graduate student participants agreed or strongly agreed with this statement. In the 2015 survey, 72% of undergraduate student participants and 50% of graduate student participants agreed or strongly agreed with the statement.
- Knowledge of how to ask for help is different than knowing how to file a formal report. For the statement *If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to make a report of sexual assault*. 68% of undergraduate student participants and 74% of graduate student participants agreed or strongly agreed with this statement.
- One of the most striking areas where Brandeis needs better transparency in its processes relates to the statement *I understand what happens when a student reports a sexual assault to Brandeis*. Only 47% of undergraduate student participants and 56% of graduate student participants agreed or strongly agreed with this statement. Because so few students understand what happens when a report is filed, we did no further analysis of this question based on social affinity groups. In 2015, 30% of undergraduate student participants and 24% of graduate student participants agreed or strongly agreed with these statements.
- In the 2019 AAU survey, 37.1% of student respondents felt very or extremely knowledgeable about where to access helpful resources, and 31.5% felt very or extremely knowledgeable about how to file a formal report. In contrast, only 17.7% of student respondents said they felt very or extremely knowledgeable about the administrative processes that occur when a report is made.

University Preparedness for a Crisis

- Only 39% of undergraduate student participants and 54% of graduate student participants agreed or strongly agreed with the statement *if a crisis happened at Brandeis, the university would handle it well*. 42% of undergraduate student participants and 56% of graduate student participants agreed or strongly agreed with the statement *the university responds rapidly in difficult situations*. 39% of undergraduate student participants and 48% of graduate student participants agreed or strongly agreed with the statement *university officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner*. 45% of undergraduate student participants and 57% of graduate student participants agreed or strongly agreed with the statement *Brandeis does enough to protect the safety of our students*.

- A total of 112 comments were shared in this section. 9% of students (10) expressed that their safety concerns were mostly connected to the “openness” of the campus as a whole, including buildings that do not require swipe access to enter. Another 10% of students (11) shared stories of specific crises they had experienced, either personally or as members of the greater community and that they were dissatisfied with how it was handled.
- The AAU survey did not ask a similar set of questions, so there is no comparison data with other institutions.

Sense of Community

- In 2019, at the undergraduate level, the mean score (on a scale of 1 – 5 where 5 equals strongly agree and 1 equals strongly disagree) for the statement *I can get what I need in this campus community* was 3.78 for women student participants, 3.76 for men student participants, and 3.19 for gender non-conforming participants. In 2015, the mean scores were 3.78, 3.73, and 3.00 respectively.
- Expressed as percentages, in 2019, 72% of undergraduates and 68% of graduate student participants agreed or strongly agreed with the statement *I can get what I need in this campus community*.
- A sense of belonging has been found to be a key factor in undergraduate education as well as contributing to graduate students having a positive academic experience. In 2019, at the undergraduate level, the mean score for the statement *I belong in this campus community* was 3.60 for women student participants, 3.74 for men student participants, and 3.28 for gender non-conforming participants. In 2015, the mean scores were 3.71, 3.81, and 2.89 respectively. When asked about belonging to the campus community, 67% of undergraduate student participants agreed or strongly agreed with this statement. In comparison, 60% of graduate student participants answered positively to this question.
- In 2019, at the undergraduate level, the mean score for the statement *I have an influence on other people in my campus community* was 3.61 for women student participants, 3.60 for men student participants, and 3.47 for gender non-conforming participants. In 2015, the mean scores were 3.77, 3.69, and 3.28 respectively. The percentage of students who agreed or strongly agreed with the statement was higher for undergraduate student participants at 67% compared to 60% for graduate student participants.
- The AAU survey did not include questions about a sense of community.

Bystander Intervention

Bystander intervention is a prevention strategy that helps students recognize situations that could potentially escalate to violence and, keeping their own safety in mind, intervene to prevent it from occurring. In these questions, student participants were first asked whether or not they ever had the opportunity to help in a specific situation. A second question then asked if they did help.

- Bystander intervention was used by undergraduate student participants more than by graduate student participants in nine of the ten categories. The one exception was that 73% of graduate student participants compared to 49% of undergraduate student participants who had the opportunity to do so reported going with someone to the Dean of Students, Title IX Officer, or Public Safety to report a sexual assault.
- In the 2019 survey, 63% of women participants confronted a friend who was hooking up with someone who had passed out. In the 2015 survey, 8% of women participants said they had taken that action. In the 2019 survey, 27% of men participants reported taking this action when they had the opportunity to do so. In the 2015 survey, 12% of male participants said they had taken that action when they had the opportunity to do so.
- Interrupting a sexist, racist, or homophobic joke also became more frequent, with 66% of men participants, 85% of women participants, and 95% of gender non-conforming student participants saying they have done this (compared to 47%, 66%, and 94% in 2015, respectively).
- For students who chose not to intervene in a given situation, some of the most frequently selected answers were: “I didn’t know what to do/say,” “I didn’t realize until later that the situation was serious,” and “others intervened so I didn’t have to do so.” Other students explained their decision to not intervene based on the request of the person who experienced the harm, the authority held by the perpetrator, the number of perpetrators involved, or general concerns for their own safety.
- In the 2019 AAU Campus Climate Survey, 45.1% of student participants who “witness[ed] a situation leading to assault” said they would intervene, with undergraduates being more likely to intervene (48.1%) than graduate students (37.5%).

Conclusion

Brandeis was founded on the values of openness and that no one should be denied an education. Discrimination and sexual violence rob students of the opportunity to fully engage in their studies and to feel safe in the campus community. Just as the results of the 2015 survey were deeply disturbing, the results from this survey demonstrated that Brandeis, like other colleges and universities, must continue this critical and necessary work.

Brandeis will not accept these results as simply being endemic of sexual violence in our larger culture. We are committed to expanding our education and training to all members of the community including faculty, staff and both undergraduate and graduate students. We pledge to look at our current practices, expand our educational programs, be more transparent in our processes for addressing issues of discrimination and sexual violence, and actively work with the offices in which students have experienced a lack of trust. We are committed to a community in which all of our students will feel safe and valued. We are thankful to the students who completed the survey, and we value their voices as we move forward.

Brandeis University Campus Climate Survey 2019 Report

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Content Note:

This report includes many references to violence and oppression, including explicit language around instances of sexual assault, sexual harassment, dating/domestic violence, and identity-based harassment. If you would like to speak to a confidential advocate about anything this report brings up for you, the Brandeis Prevention, Advocacy & Resource Center (PARC) is available for you at any time via a 24/7 hotline: **781-736-3370**. For more information about PARC's services, please visit brandeis.edu/parc.

Response Rate

On March 5th, 2019, 5,184 current Brandeis undergraduate and graduate students were invited via email to take the Campus Climate Survey. Students from the Rabb School for Continuing Education were excluded as they are typically not physically present on the Brandeis University campus. Unlike in 2015, Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval was not needed in order to administer this survey. The Human Research Protection Program reviewed its policies in conjunction with the revised federal regulations and determined that the Campus Climate Survey is not human subjects research, as defined by the regulations. More specifically, it is not considered research because it is not designed to develop or contribute to generalizable knowledge (i.e., apply to a population beyond the research subjects themselves and contribute to current academic understanding). The link to the Campus Climate Survey remained active until March 22—18 days. Two email reminders were sent to students who had not yet responded. Flyers were hung across campus, the Prevention, Advocacy & Resource Center (PARC) staff tabled in Shapiro Campus Center and Usdan Student Center, and faculty and staff were encouraged to remind students in their courses about the survey.

Students were offered the incentive of either a \$5 gift certificate to Amazon.com or the option to donate their \$5 to either REACH Against Domestic Violence, the Boston Area Rape Crisis Center, or the Violence Recovery Project at Fenway Health. As a result of this survey, Brandeis University made the following donations on behalf of survey participants: \$610 to Fenway Health's Violence Recovery Program; \$880 to the Boston Area Rape Crisis Center, and \$920 to REACH Against Domestic Violence.

Overall 22% of the invited students (n=1,148) completed the 2019 survey, which is fewer than the 34% of students (n=1,856) who completed the 2015 survey. We believe that survey fatigue may have contributed to this drop in response rate, as well as the amount of the incentive compared to the time commitment and emotional labor of completing the survey. The 2019 survey was slightly shorter in length due to changes described below. In 2015, 18% of respondents (n=328) began the survey and did not fully complete it compared to 21% of respondents (n=242) in 2019. Students who did not fully complete the survey in 2019 completed 39%, on average.

In 2019, the Association of American Universities (AAU) surveyed undergraduate, graduate and professional school students at 33 institutions with a total response rate of 21.9%, 2.6% higher than in the 2015 survey. However, when comparing results of schools that participated in both the 2015 and the 2019 AAU campus climate survey, the response rate was 19.7% in 2015 and 19.4% in 2019.

As is best practice, we do not report results when fewer than five students responded affirmatively to a question. In these instances, the exact number and percentage are omitted from tables. The intent of this practice is not to withhold data but to recognize that when there are few participants to a question, it may make the individual(s) identifiable in the university community, thus violating their confidentiality and subjecting them to possible traumatization.

A note on updates: The 2019 Campus Climate Survey is a revised version of the 2015 Campus Climate Survey. Below are highlights of the revisions that we made to the instrument for 2019:

- For demographic categories, we replaced sex categories (male and female) with gender categories (man and woman), included additional gender identities (e.g. gender non-conforming), and added a write-in option. We also asked transgender status as a question separate from gender identity; this allows for a student who identifies as a trans man or trans woman to share both instead of having to choose only one. In references to the 2015 results, we use the terminology of that survey tool: female, male, and trans*/other but acknowledge that these categories were limiting and not accurate descriptors of gender. Also in demographic categories, we expanded the list of options for race and allowed student participants to select more than one racial identity rather than collapsing multiple identities into the "multiracial" category. We also included a write-in option and asked Latinx (a gender-neutral term in lieu of Latino or Latina) identity as a question separate from race.
- Language around when and where behaviors occurred was adjusted to be clearer so that questions inquired about behaviors that occurred “since becoming a student at Brandeis” rather than “on campus.”
- The “Attitudes at Brandeis” section was included in 2015 and excluded in 2019. This set of questions asked about the degree to which students agreed with Rape Myth Acceptance statements such as *when someone is raped or sexually assaulted, it is usually because the person was unclear in the way they say “no” or sexual assault and rape happen because men get carried away in sexual situations once they’ve started.* Current best practices advise avoiding use of the Rape Myth Acceptance Scales in surveys unless there is the opportunity to correct those who indicate they believe these myths.
- The “Knowledge of Campus Resources” section was shortened to focus on overall knowledge of any resources on campus. For example, in the 2015 survey, questions were asked about knowledge of ten different campus resources including the Interfaith Chaplaincy, the Dean of Students Office, and the Title IX Coordinator. In 2019, the survey did not ask about individual offices but rather asked if students know where to get help, recognizing that students may enter the process of disclosure and reporting from multiple points. The exact office a student accesses in order to get help is less important than a student knowing that they have an entry point somewhere in the university for accessing help.

Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation of Participants

Student participants were invited to self-disclose their gender identity across two questions: (1) Are you transgender? and (2) Do you consider yourself to be: man, woman, intersex, gender non-binary, or an identity not listed here? In an update from the 2015 survey, we acknowledge here that transgender people may also identify as men, women, or any other gender. As a result, total responses in the table below do not add up to the total n of 1,148.

Both undergraduate and graduate response rates were lower in the 2019 administration of the survey than in 2015. In 2015, 40% of undergraduate students completed at least some portion of the survey compared to 25% in 2019. In 2015, 22% of graduate students completed the survey compared to 16% in 2019.

As was true in the 2015 survey, women were more likely than men to take the survey. In 2015, 44% of women and 33% of men undergraduate students participated in the survey. In 2019, 27% of women and 18% of men undergraduate students participated in the survey. At the graduate level, 23% of women and 16% of men graduate students participated in the survey in 2015, compared to 18% and 11% respectively for the 2019 survey. Since the university does not track the percentage of students who identify as gender non-binary, response rates cannot be calculated for this population.

The American Association of Universities (AAU) administered a Survey on Sexual Assault and Misconduct in 2015 and 2019. In the 2019 AAU Survey, 24.5% of graduate and professional school students completed the survey in comparison to 20.4% of undergraduate students. The AAU survey used three categories for gender: 1) woman, 2) man, 3) transgender woman, transgender man, non-binary or genderqueer, questioning (TGQN) or 4) not listed, or decline to state.

The first table shows that at Brandeis undergraduate students are overrepresented in the survey relevant to graduate students. More specifically, undergraduate women students are overrepresented in the survey, while undergraduate men students, graduate men students, and graduate women students are underrepresented in the survey. In future surveys, it will be important to conduct additional outreach to graduate students in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the Brandeis International Business School, and the Heller School for Social Policy and Management.

Table 1A: Response Rates by Student Status and Gender

	Proportion of the Brandeis Student Population		Participation in Survey		
	Total Brandeis Population	Total Survey Participants	Invited	Responded	Percent Responded
All Students N=5,184					
All Undergraduates	70%	78%	3,631	890	25%
Undergraduate Woman	43%	52%	2,217	591	27%
Undergraduate Man	27%	23%	1,414	258	18%
Undergraduate Gender Non-Conforming	unknown	unknown	unknown	28	n/a
Undergraduate Transgender*	unknown	unknown	unknown	37	n/a
All Graduate Students	30%	22%	1,553	253	16%
Graduate Woman	17%	14%	886	163	18%
Graduate Man	13%	7%	667	75	11%
Graduate Gender Non-Conforming	unknown	unknown	unknown	11	n/a
Graduate Transgender*	unknown	unknown	unknown	6	n/a
Prefer not to disclose student status	unknown	unknown	unknown	5	n/a

*Transgender is asked as a separate question from gender identity, so some participants could appear multiple times. Therefore, the number of responders is greater than the total number of actual participants.

Race, Ethnicity and International Status of Participants

We also looked at survey response by race for students who are U.S. citizens, permanent residents, DACA enrolled, DACA eligible, and have refugee status. We refer to students in these categories as domestic students. Consistent with the 2015 report and in acknowledgement of how understanding and experiences of race differ across cultures, international students are not collapsed into these race measures but reported as their own category. Students were invited to self-disclose their race and ethnicity in two questions: (1) Are you Hispanic or Latinx? and (2) Select one or more of the following racial categories as appropriate for you as described in the chart on page 13.

The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) requires individuals to be sorted into just one ethnic category. We recognize that many individuals, particularly students of color, identify with multiple racial and/or ethnic identities; as such, students were invited to share all of their racial identities on the survey. However, reporting the data to reflect all of a student’s identities could have resulted in multiple incident counts for individual instances of bias, discrimination, and sexual violence. For this reason, we decided to use the IPEDS system to report survey findings and avoid duplicating incident counts. In addition, we have also included some results for Blacks and Latinx participants combined. We recognize that there are limitations to this methodology.

The AAU reports race and ethnicity differently than this report, though both documents use the IPEDS methodology to sort students. First, the AAU uses standard federal naming conventions for racial and ethnic categories. This report uses the term “Latinx” in place of the term “Hispanic” and the term “International” in place of “Nonresident Alien.” In addition, the AAU report combines several racial and ethnic groups into an “Other race” category. The current report provides data on Asian students and students who identify as two or more races/ethnicities, rather than grouping students into a single category.

When students were given the option to define an “Identity Not Listed” in an open comment section of the survey, responses included Jewish, Middle Eastern, Mixed, and a request for more granular categories. For the analysis, cell sizes were too small to report on students who identified as Native American or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, or students who selected “Identity Not Listed.” These individuals are included in totals and other breakdowns, such as by gender and student status.

Domestic and International Status of Participants

While domestic undergraduate students make up 56% of the total student population at Brandeis, they comprise 73% of all survey participants. At the graduate level, domestic students make up 16% of the total student population at Brandeis, and 16% of survey participants.

In 2019, undergraduate International Students make up 14% of the total student population at Brandeis, but they comprise 4% of total 2019 survey participants. Graduate International Students make up 14% of the total student population at Brandeis, but they comprise 5% of 2019 survey participants.

While participation by International Students in the 2019 survey was not as robust as we hoped, participation in from 2015 to 2019. In 2015, 1.2% of undergraduate International Students took the survey and 1.3% of graduate International Students took the survey.

We believe International Students’ reluctance to take the survey is related to three factors. The first was insufficient targeted outreach about the survey, particularly the confidentiality of the survey and how the results will be used. The second barrier is the United States’ increasingly hostile national climate toward International Students. As a result, students may be wary of sharing any information about themselves. The third barrier is that for some cultures, discussions of sexual behaviors is considered taboo.

Table 1B: Response Rate by International Status

	Proportion of the Brandeis Student Population		Participation in Survey		
	Total Brandeis Population	Total Survey Participants	Invited	Responded	% Responded
All Students N=5,184					
Domestic Undergraduate Students	56%	73%	2,903	833	29%
International Undergraduate Students	14%	4%	728	43	6%
Domestic Graduate Students	16%	16%	851	186	22%
International Graduate Students	14%	5%	702	56	8%
Student Status and/or International Status not Disclosed	unknown	2%	unknown	24	n/a

*Table reflects only 1,142 respondents because some information was redacted.

Table 1C: Response Rate by Racial Identities for Domestic Students

Domestic Students N=3,754	Brandeis Domestic Student Population		Participation in Survey by Domestic Students		
	% of Domestic Population	% of Domestic Respondents	Domestic Students Invited	Domestic Students Responded	% of Invited Students who Responded
Domestic Undergraduates	77%	82%	2,903	833	29%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.1%	---	2	---	---
Asian-American	14%	15%	516	152	29%
Black or African-American	5%	4%	183	41	22%
Hispanic or Latinx	8%	7%	298	68	23%
Identity Not Listed	unknown	unknown	unknown	11	n/a
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.2%	---	7	---	---
Two or More Races	3%	5%	128	55	43%
White	44%	50%	1670	506	30%
Domestic Graduate Students	23%	18%	851	186	22%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.1%	---	5	---	---
Asian-American	2%	3%	76	28	37%
Black or African-American	1%	1%	45	10	22%
Hispanic or Latinx	2%	1%	75	15	20%
Identity Not Listed	unknown	unknown	unknown	---	n/a
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0	0	n/a
Two or More Races	1%	1%	37	8	22%
White	14%	12%	536	125	23%

* Total domestic students invited by racial identity totals to 3,578 because some students choose not to disclose this information to the university; Table reflects 1,019 respondents because some information was redacted

Additional Information about the Data of Participants

Transgender Status. Because of small cell sizes at both the undergraduate and graduate level, labeled experiences by transgender status were not divided to reflect participants' student status (undergraduate or graduate).

Sexual Orientation. Because of small cell sizes, the categories of gay or lesbian, bisexual, queer, questioning, asexual, pansexual and "an identity not listed here" were collapsed into a single category: LGBQA+, which stands for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Queer, Asexual, and more. It is important to note that the "T" often found in this acronym is intentionally removed since transgender status is not a sexual orientation. The report makes comparisons between straight and LGBQA+ populations.

Greek Life. Student participants could answer four questions related to Greek Life: I am a member of a fraternity or sorority, my best friend is a member of a fraternity or sorority, I attend fraternity or sorority parties, or I have no affiliation with Greek Life. When the data were analyzed, we found that there were overlaps in the categories, including having no affiliation with Greek Life and each of the other three categories.

The data were recoded such that each category was discrete. For example, if a student respondent said they were a member of a sorority or fraternity, their answers for the other three categories were deleted. If a student respondent said they were not a member of a fraternity or sorority, but they had a best friend who was a member of a fraternity or sorority, they were coded into the friendship being their primary identity. If a student respondent replied negatively to both being in a fraternity or sorority and to their best friend is a member of a fraternity or sorority, but they replied affirmatively to attending fraternity or sorority parties, the attending parties became their primary identity. Students who reported no contact with Greek Life were a fourth discrete identity.

The purpose of this coding was to help understand not only the experiences of those who participate in Greek Life but also to understand the sphere of influence that sororities and fraternities have on campus. As fraternities and sororities are primarily for undergraduates, graduate student participants were not included in this analysis.

Athletic Affiliation. Students could select three categories related to athletic affiliation: I participate in a varsity sport, I am a member of a club sport, or I have no athletic affiliation. No student participants selected more than one category. Therefore, these three categories reflect discrete sets of students. As varsity sports and club sports are mainly undergraduate organizations, no graduate student data are included in this analysis.

Religious or Philosophical Tradition. Students were invited to self-disclose their religious or philosophical tradition and denomination. Students could select as many as applied to them from a list of 22 affiliations as well as the option to write-in another affiliation that was not included in the list. Jewish (243), Agnostic (163), Atheist (146), Catholic (83), and Protestant of any type (71) were the most frequently selected options; 36 participants shared a religion that was not included in the list—primarily different denominations of Christianity as well as non-denominational Christianity. Other affiliations with 5 or more students responding include Muslim, Hindu, Buddhist, Unitarian Universalist, Pagan/Neo-pagan, and Humanist. It is important to note that students were able to select multiple options and may be represented in more than one group. These populations of participants are not compared to any formal University record as official student files do not capture religion.

Non-Reported Results. To ensure there is no breach in confidentiality, results for groups of fewer than five students are not reported in the following tables.

How to Interpret These Data

As in our 2015 Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Misconduct Report, this report presents numbers and percentages of survey participants. However, it is not possible to draw conclusions from these results about the incidence of these events across the university population as a whole. These numbers should be understood only to represent the incidence among the students who responded to the survey. The results of this survey should also not necessarily be considered benchmarks of whether or not the university has improved or not improved in a certain area. The university's 2015 and 2019 surveys are not longitudinal in nature. That is, results reflect responses from two largely distinct cohorts of students, provided at different times and under different circumstances. Results, as such, do not measure changing experiences over time within a single group of respondents but instead highlight critical areas the university must continue to work on addressing to ensure an inclusive and safe environment for students. Finally, this document contains a series of complex graphics. Each graphic has a text-based equivalent in Appendix C of the document. Please activate the link in the heading for the graphic to be brought to its corresponding text-based tables.

Climate and Harassment Experiences at Brandeis

The 2019 survey asked about a range of verbal and other behaviors that students may have experienced or witnessed since being a student at Brandeis. For each of the described behaviors, survey participants had the option to select as many of the following options as applicable to them: “Yes, in a class or lab or work setting at Brandeis;” “Yes, in a social setting at Brandeis;” “Yes, off campus but with Brandeis community members;” and “Never experienced this at Brandeis.” Because each student could report more than one kind of experience that occurred in one or more locations, the percentages in the tables below should not be added. (The AAU survey did not include similar questions in their survey.)

The 2019 survey demonstrates that student participants at both the undergraduate and graduate level witness discriminatory language, particularly in social settings. Undergraduate student participants reported far higher levels of experiencing or witnessing these behaviors than graduate students. At both the undergraduate and graduate level, gender non-conforming student participants were more likely to have experienced or witnessed behaviors than participants who identified as men and women.

Similarly, transgender student participants (undergraduates and graduates combined in a single category) were more likely than their non-transgender (i.e., cisgender) peers to report experiencing or witnessing harassment behaviors. The same pattern holds true for LGBTQA+ participants compared to their straight peers.

Rates by race varied by the question being asked. For example, undergraduate White student participants were the most likely of any group of having experienced or witnessed someone making sexist remarks or joke about women in your presence. In contrast, undergraduate Latinx student participants were the most likely of any group to have experienced or witnessed someone making racist remarks or jokes in their presence. At both the undergraduate and graduate level, International student participants were often the least likely to have experiencing or witnessing harassment behaviors.

Student participants who had an affiliation or contact with Greek Life had higher rates of experiencing or witnessing harassment behaviors than those student participants who had no contact with Greek Life. The patterns with regards to affiliation as a varsity athlete, a member of a club sport, or having no athletic affiliation varied. For most but not all categories, varsity athlete participants

and member of club sport participants showed higher levels of experiencing and witnessing harassment behaviors than those with no athletic affiliation, particularly in social settings.

In the 2019 survey, the following occurred in a classroom, work or lab setting:

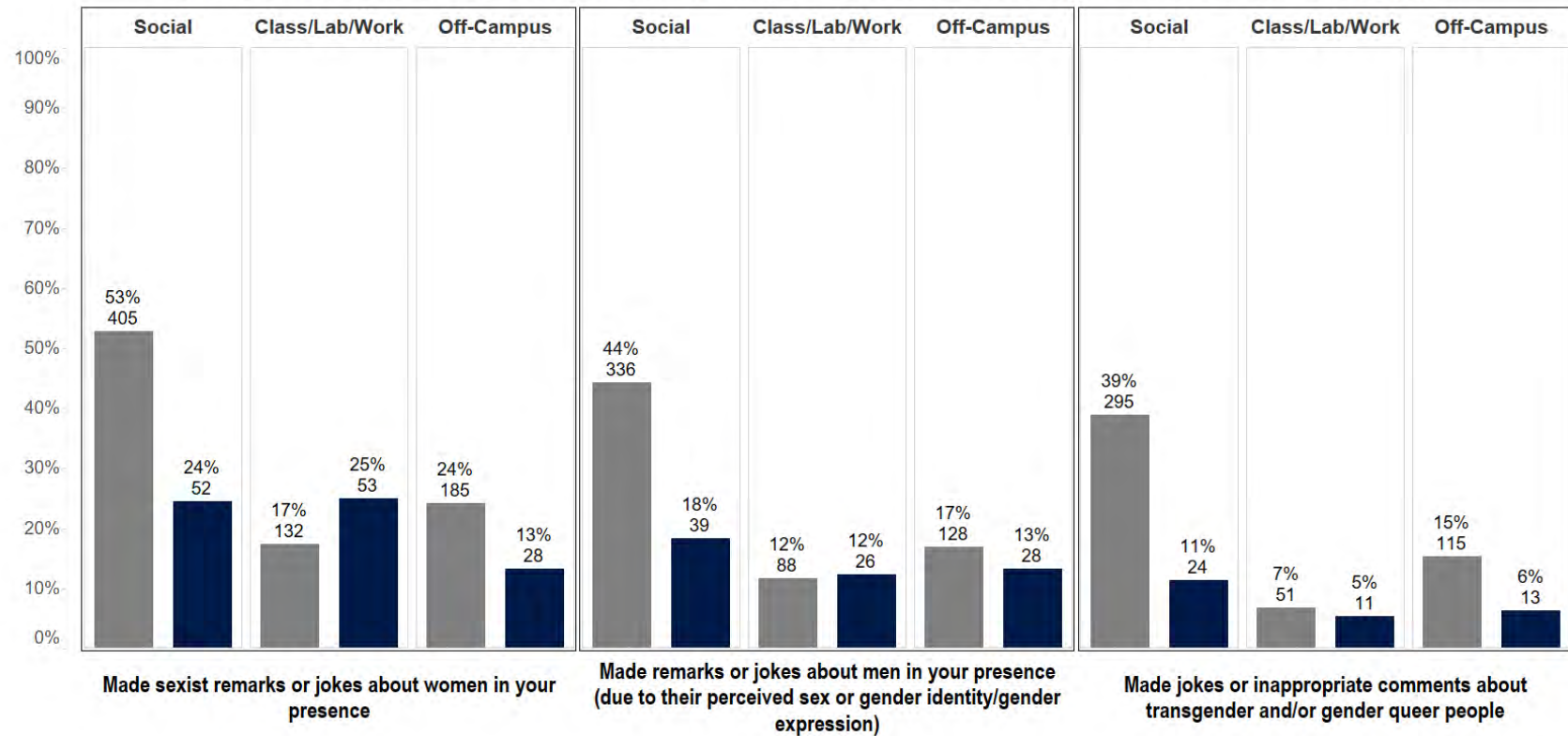
- 17% of undergraduate and 25% of graduate student participants have experienced or witnessed someone making sexist remarks or jokes about women.
- 12% of undergraduate and 12% of graduate student participants have experienced or witnessed someone making remarks or jokes about men (due to their perceived sex or gender identity/gender expression).
- 13% of undergraduate and 20% of graduate student participants have experienced or witnessed someone making racist jokes or racist remarks.
- 7% of undergraduate and 5% of graduate student participants have experienced or witnessed someone making jokes or inappropriate comments about transgender and/or gender queer people.

The 2019 AAU Campus Climate Survey did not include these questions, so no comparison data are available.

Experiences at Brandeis by Student Status

■ Undergraduate
■ Graduate

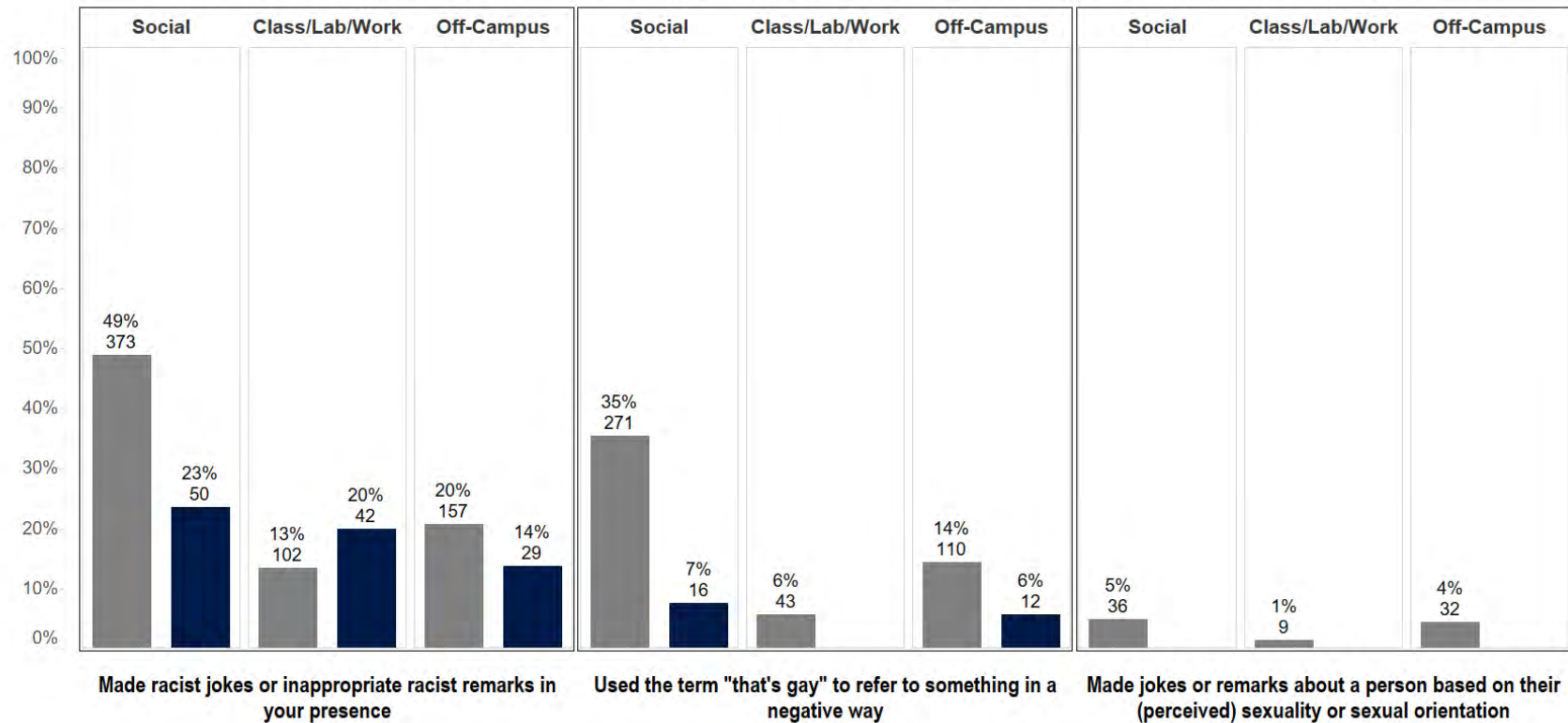
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Experiences at Brandeis by Student Status

■ Undergraduate
■ Graduate

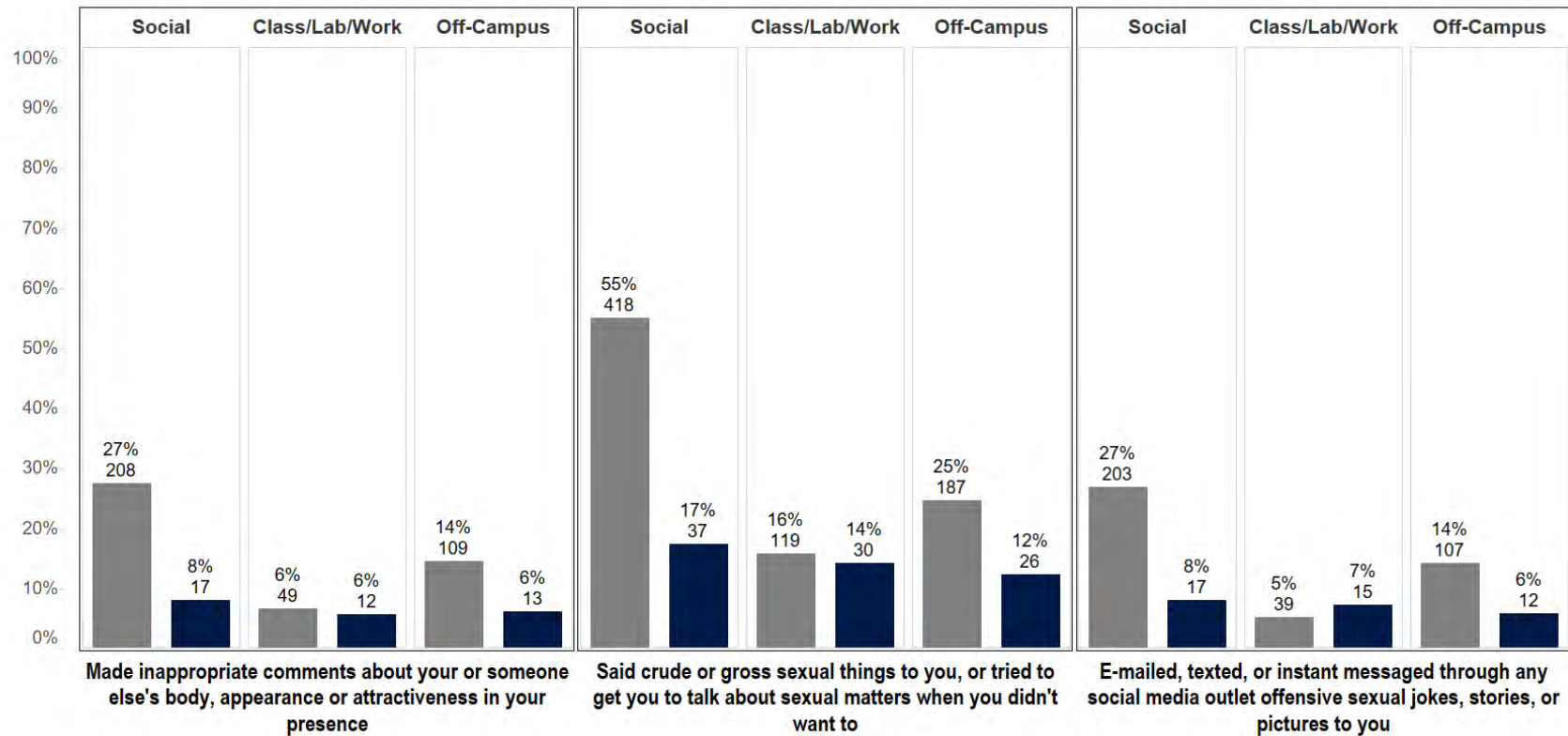
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Experiences at Brandeis by Student Status

■ Undergraduate
■ Graduate

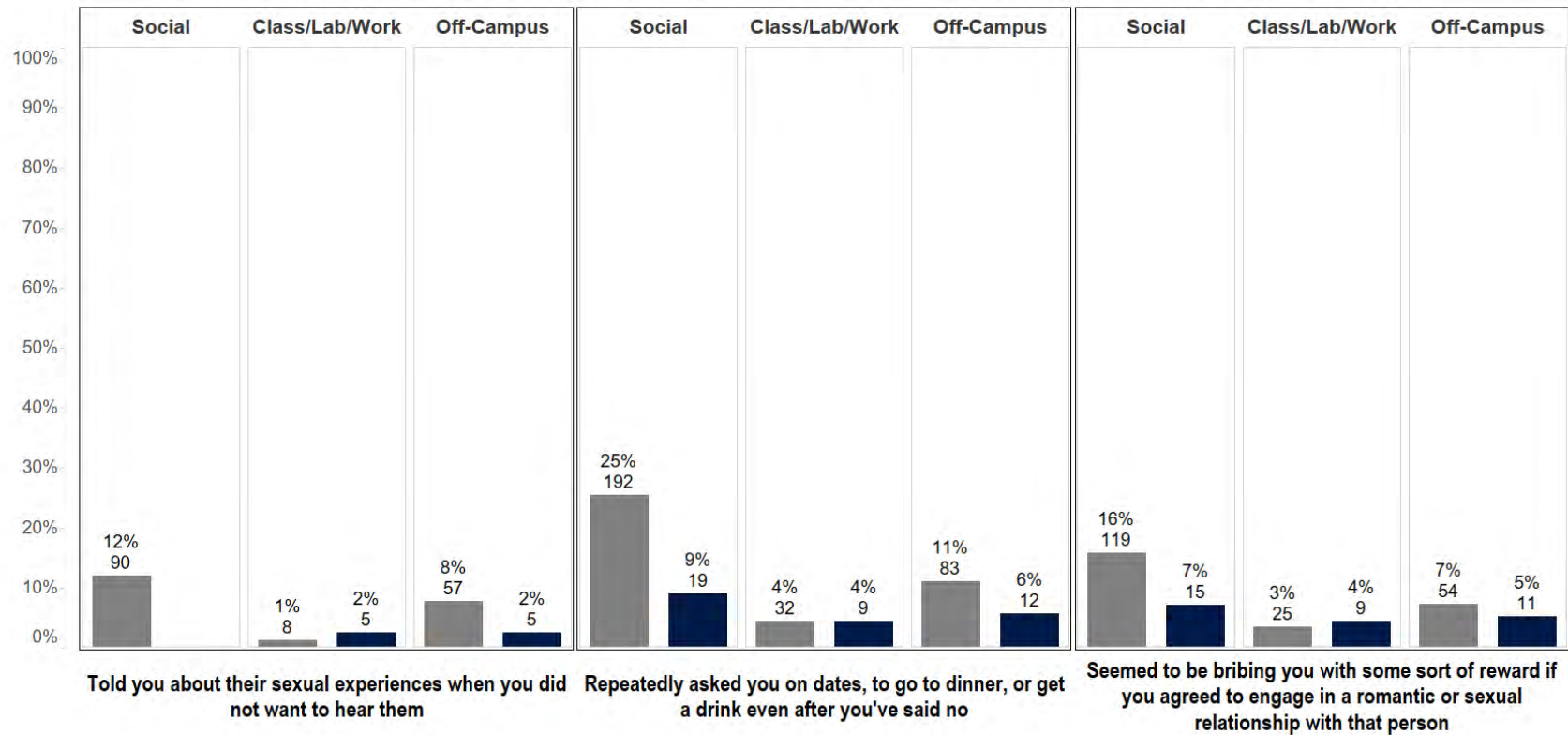
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Experiences at Brandeis by Student Status

■ Undergraduate
■ Graduate

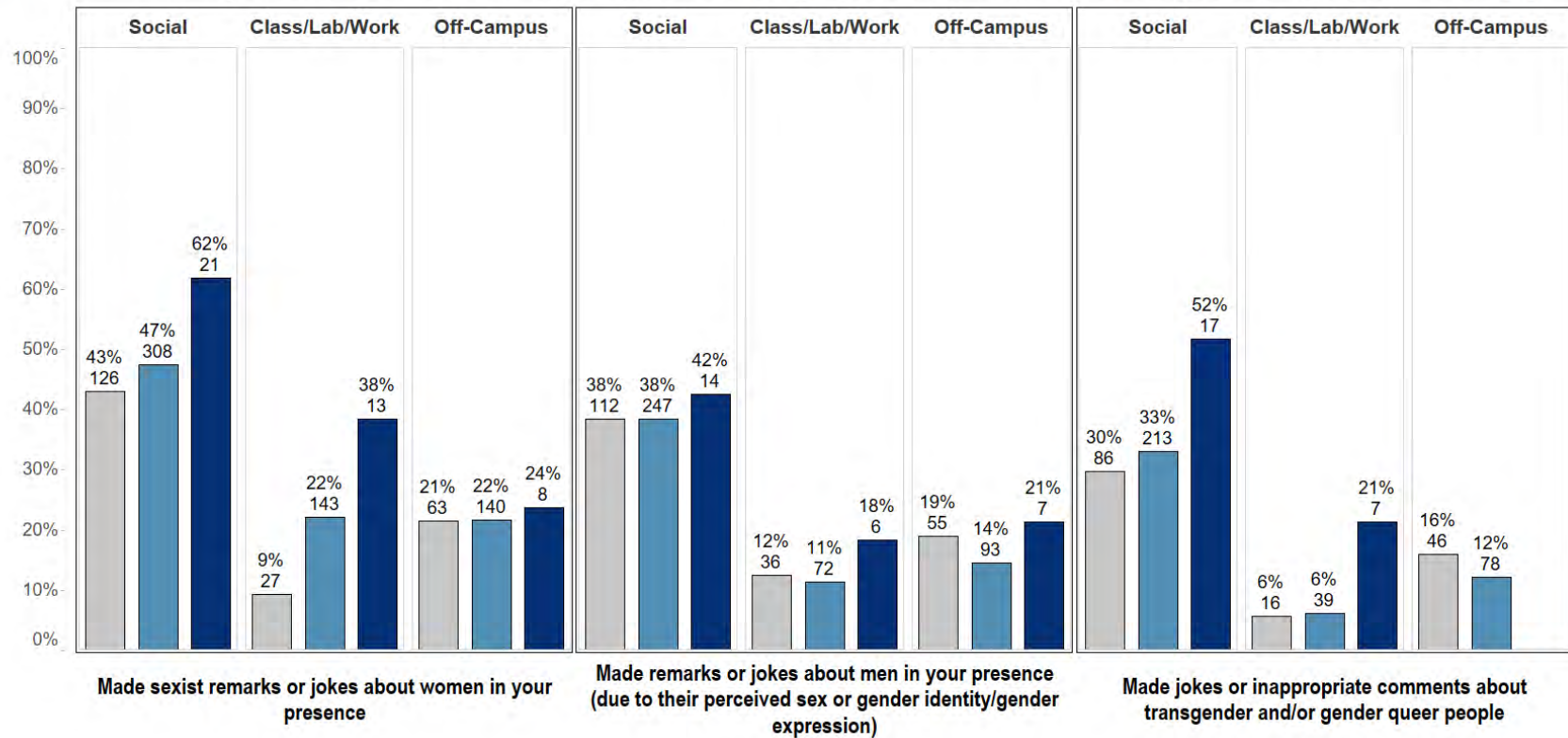
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Experiences at Brandeis by Gender

□ Men
 ■ Women
 ■ Gender Non-Conforming

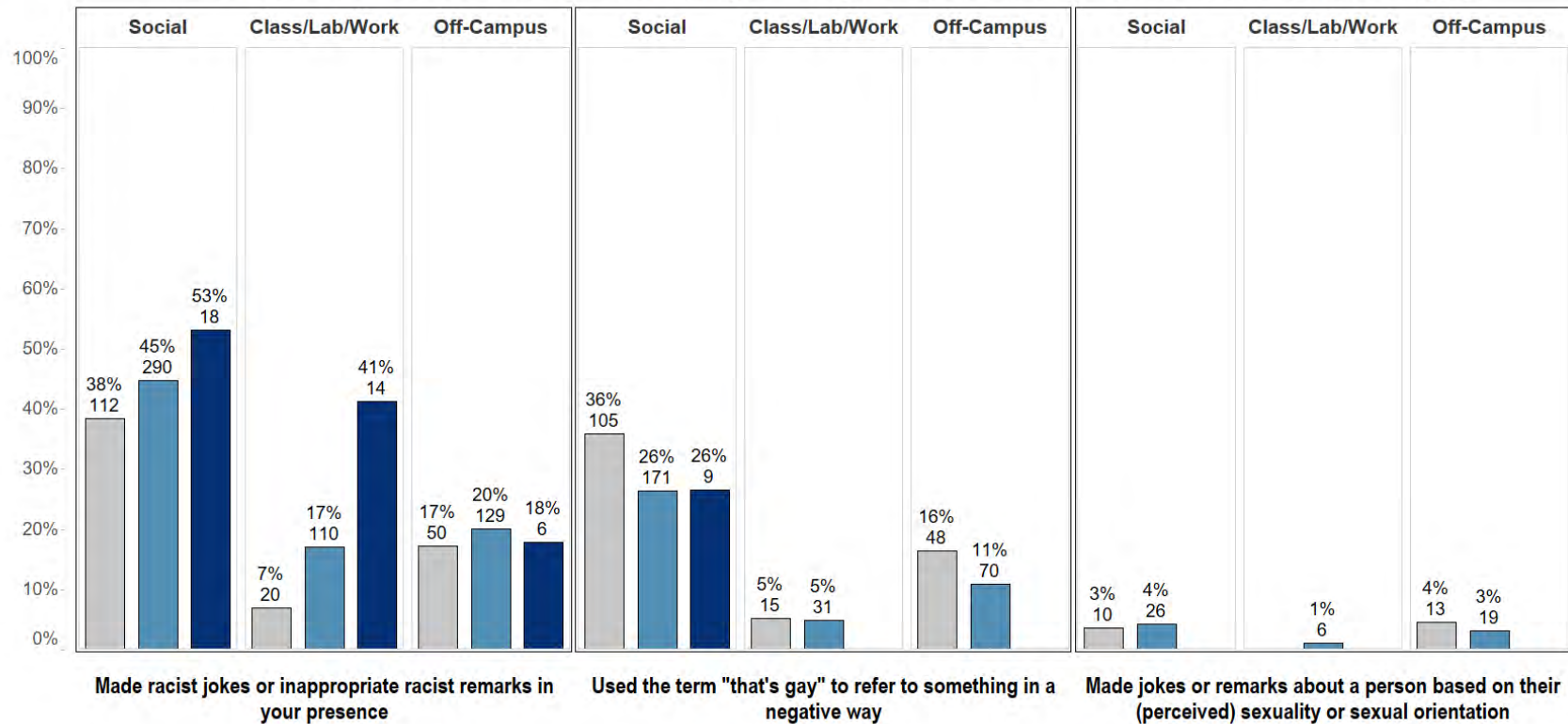
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Experiences at Brandeis by Gender

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 ■ Gender Non-Conforming

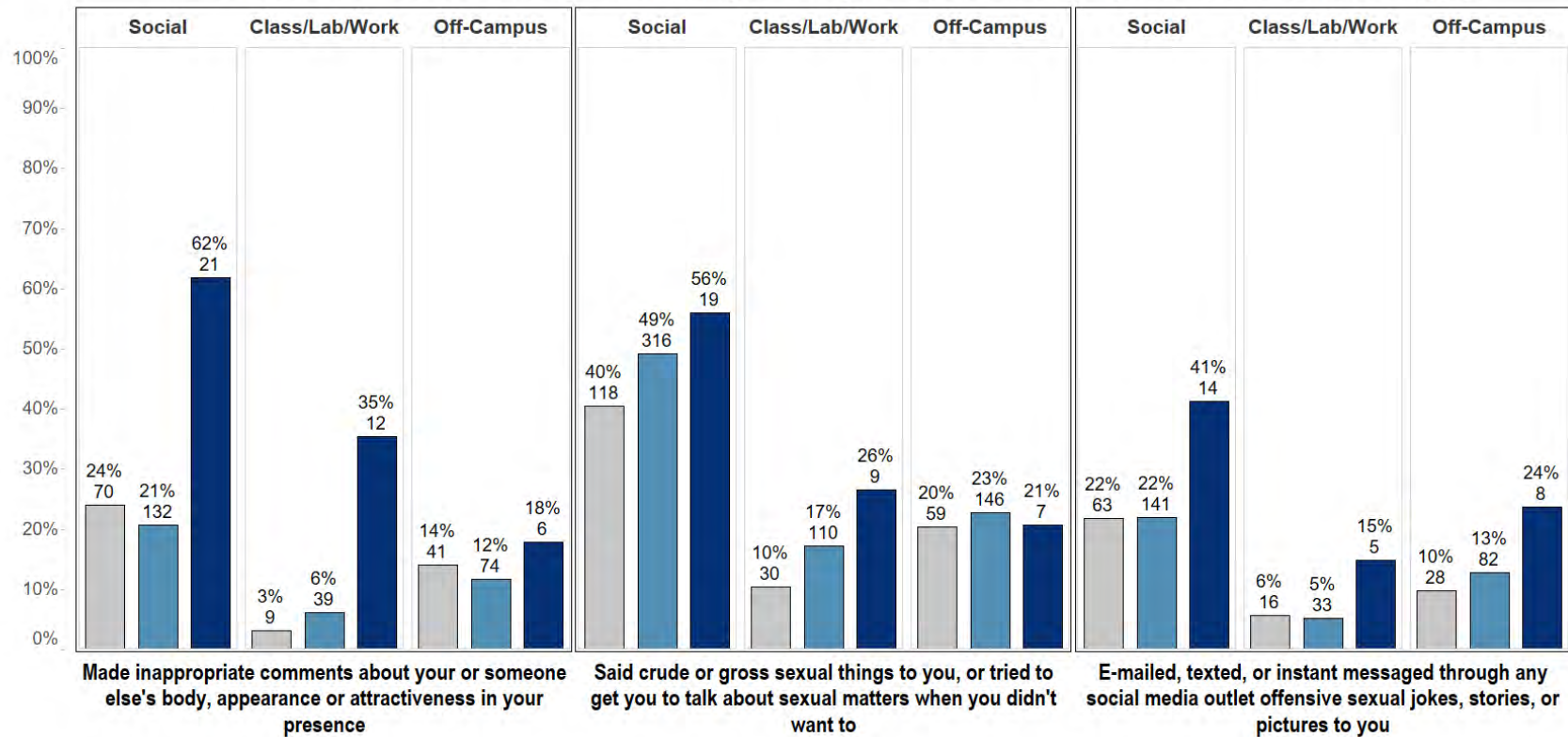
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Experiences at Brandeis by Gender

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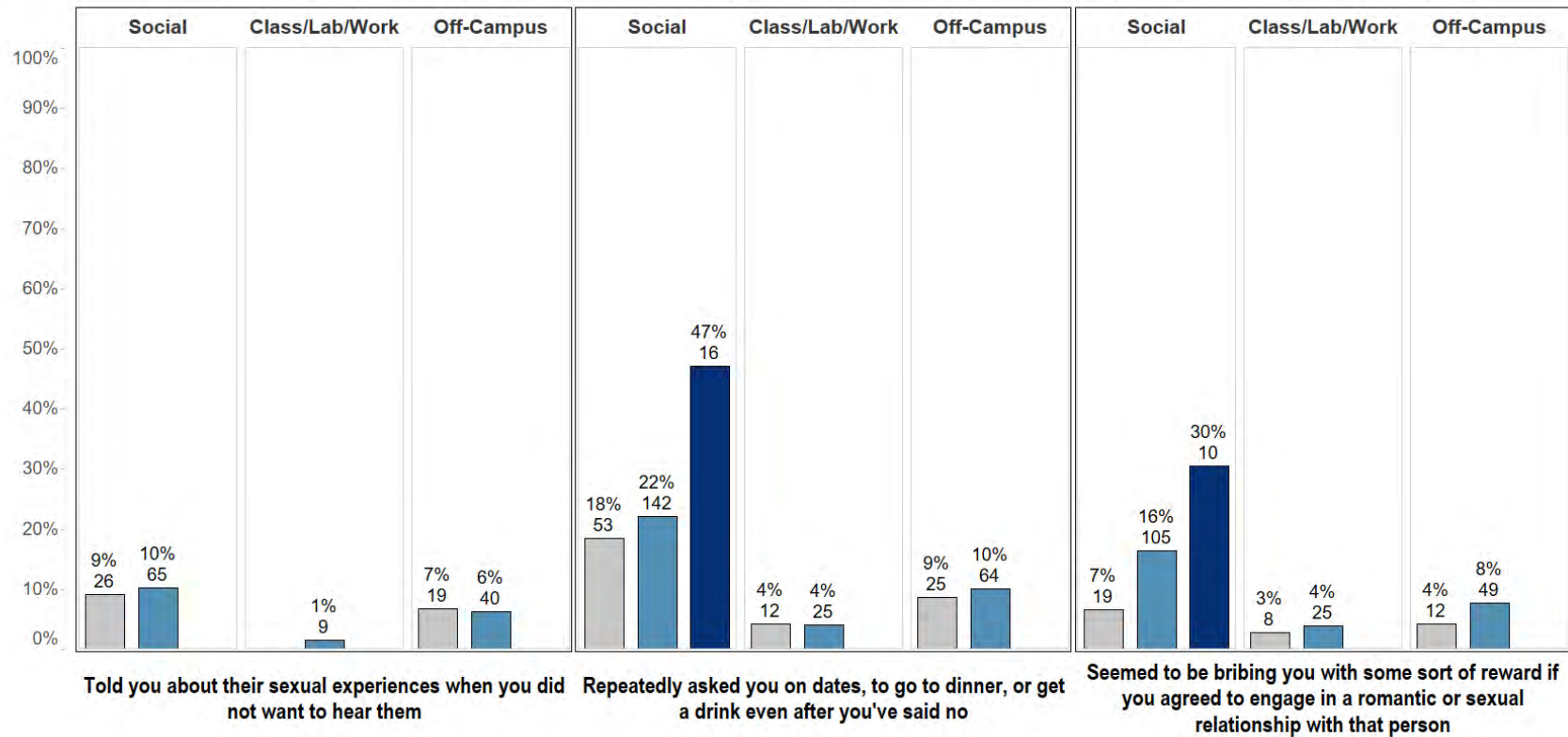
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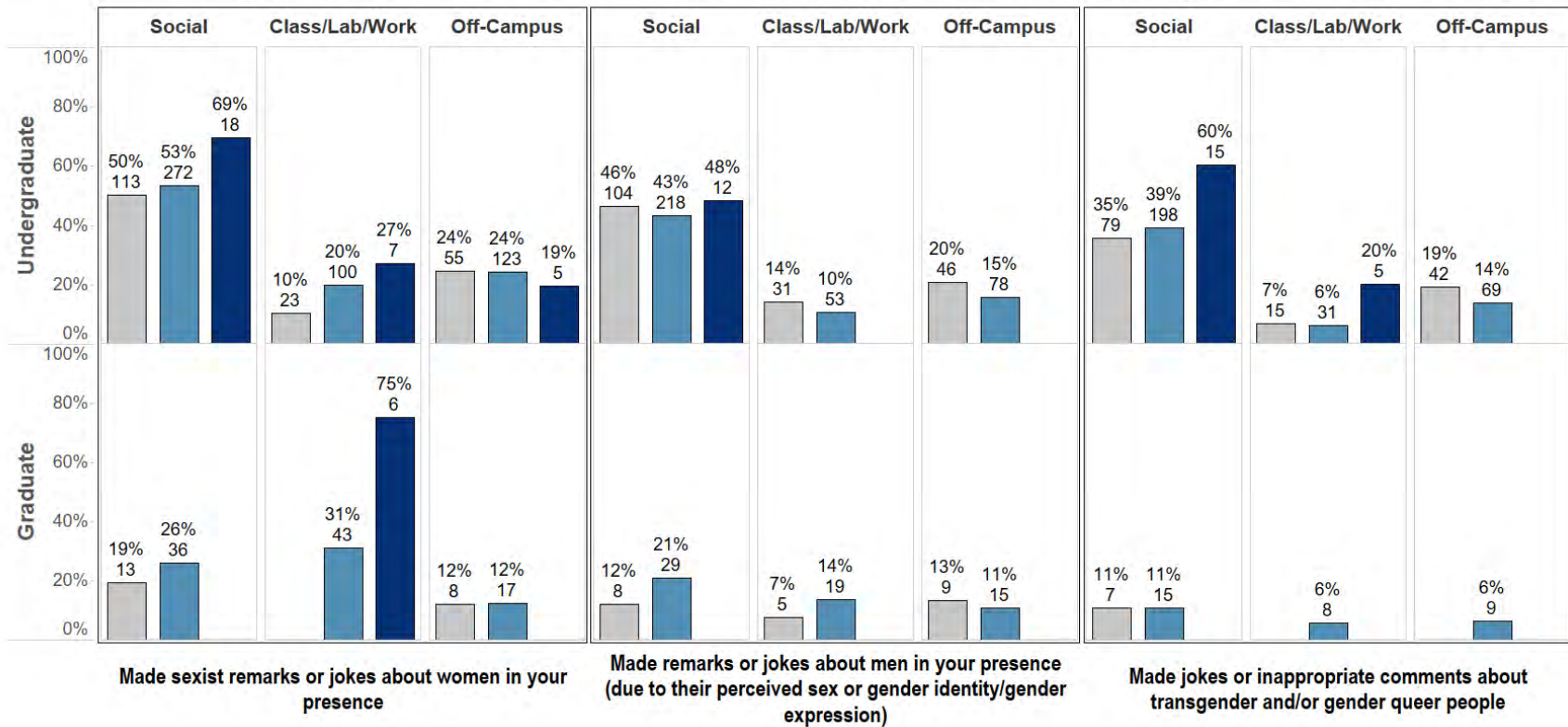
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Experiences at Brandeis by Gender and Student Status

□ Men
 ■ Women
 ■ Gender Non-Conforming

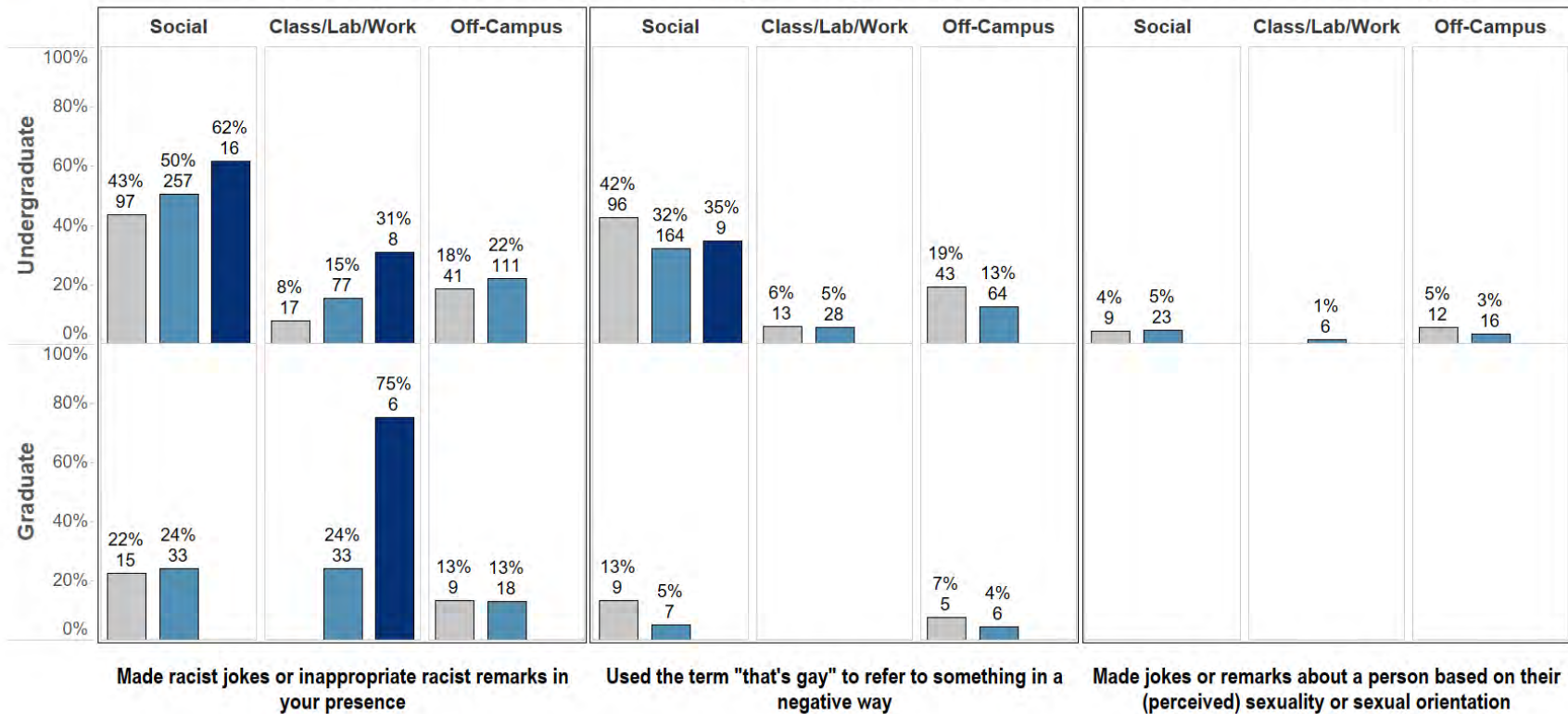
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Experiences at Brandeis by Gender and Student Status

■ Men
 ■ Women
 ■ Gender Non-Conforming

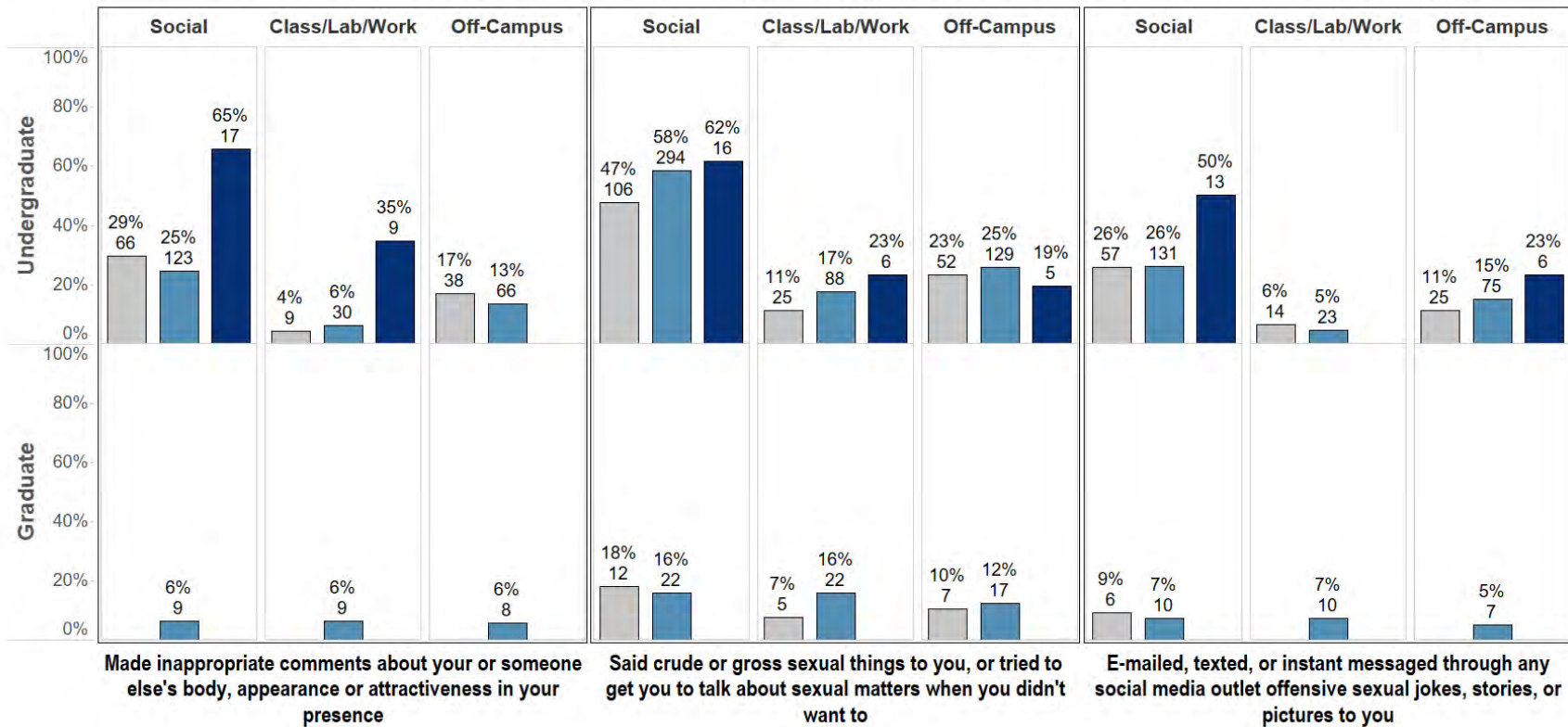
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Experiences at Brandeis by Gender and Student Status

■ Men
■ Women
■ Gender Non-Conforming

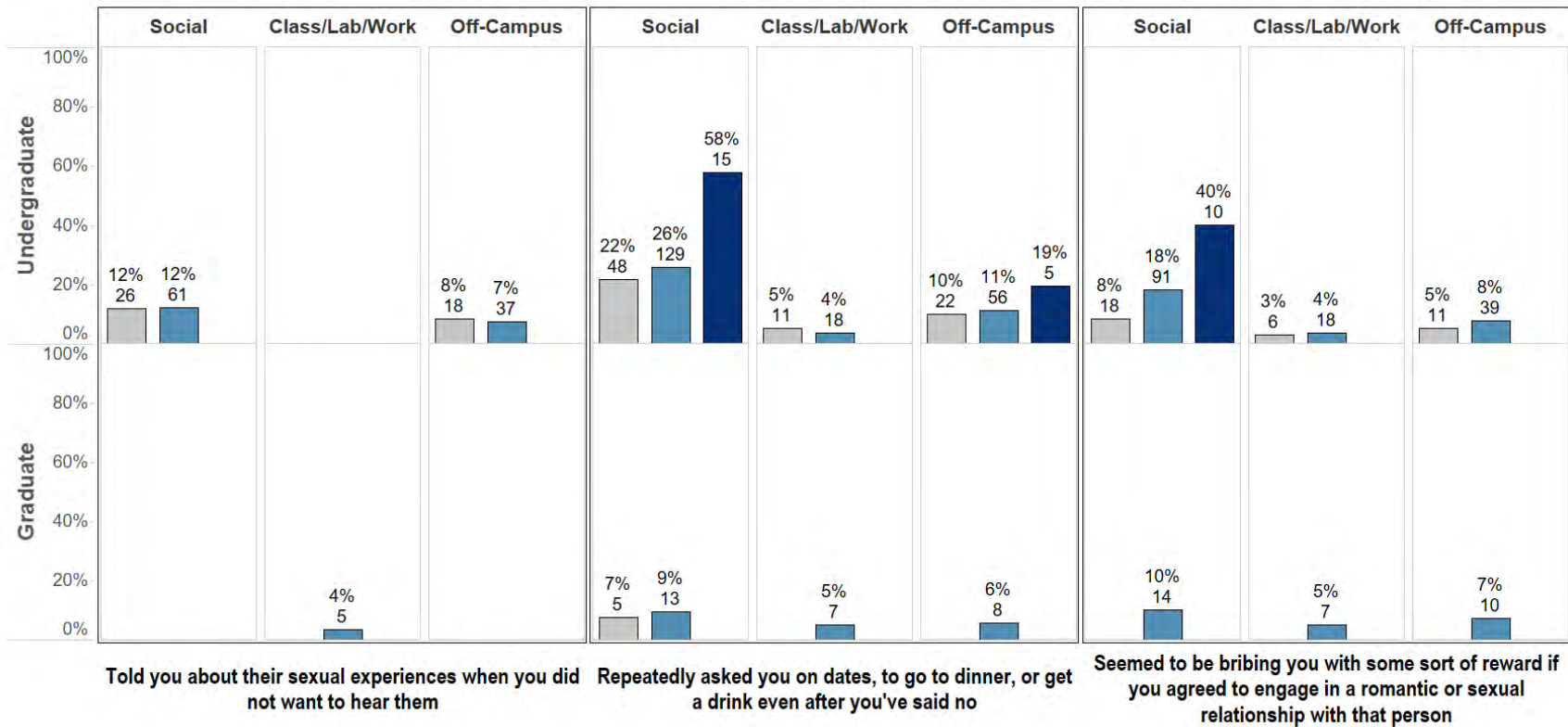
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Experiences at Brandeis by Gender and Student Status

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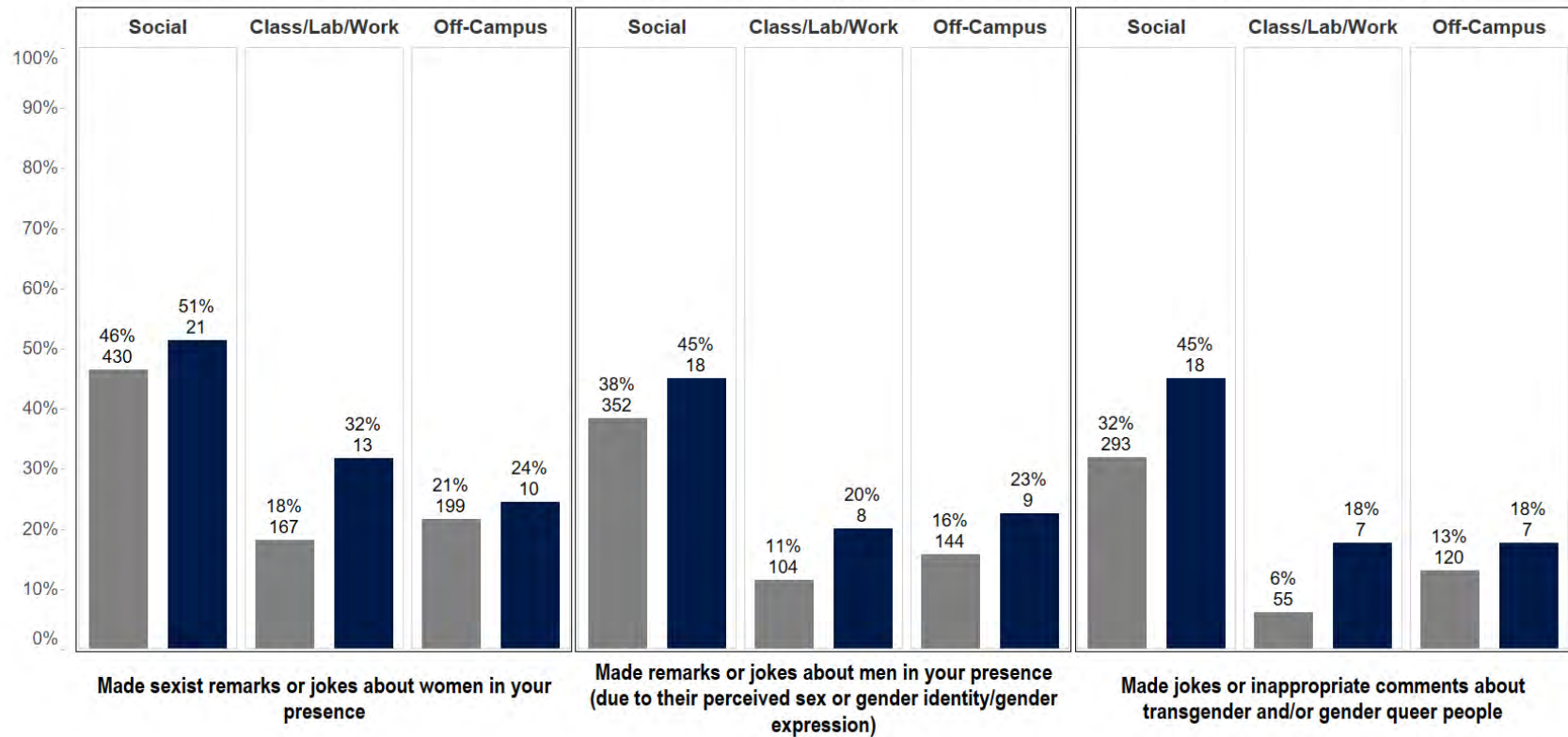
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Experiences at Brandeis by Transgender Status

■ Not Trans/Transgender
 ■ Trans/Transgender

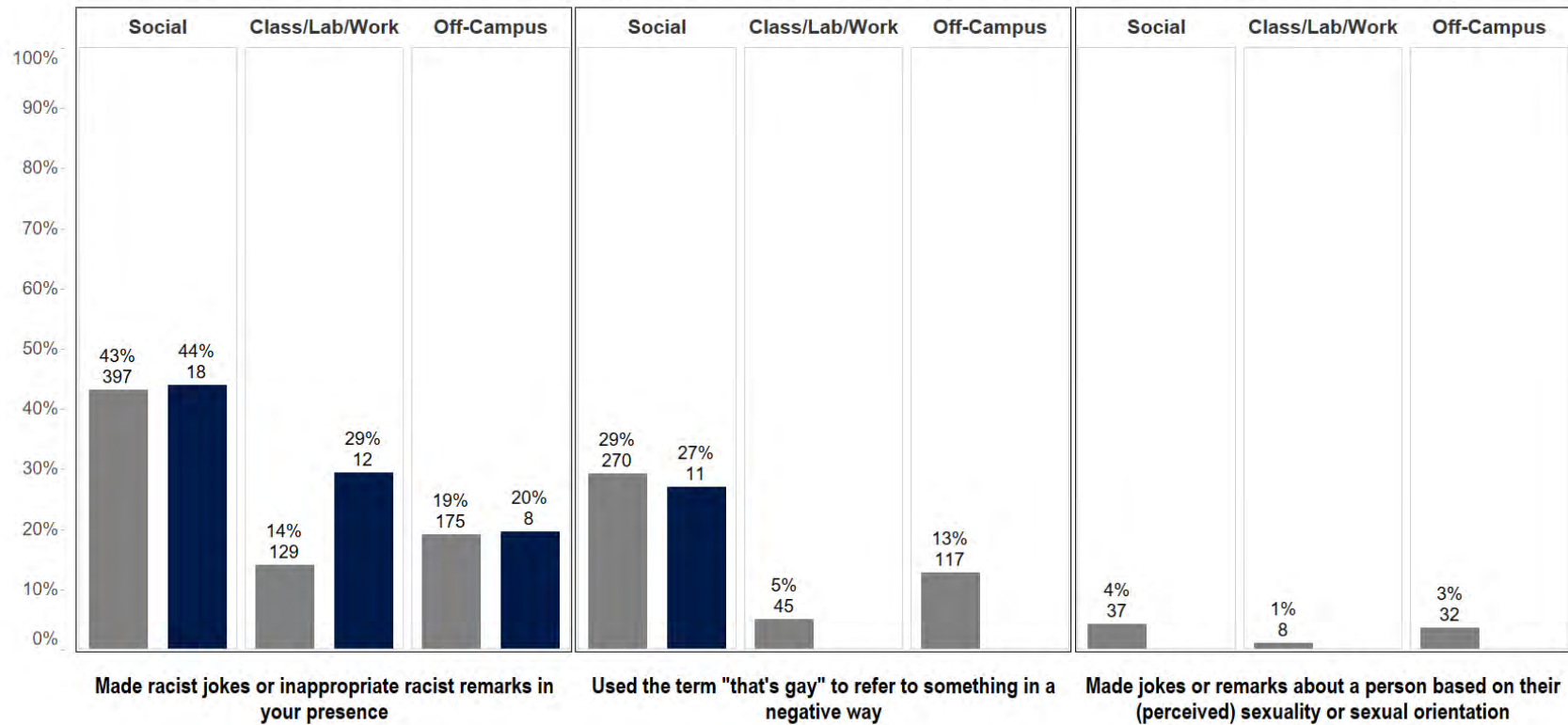
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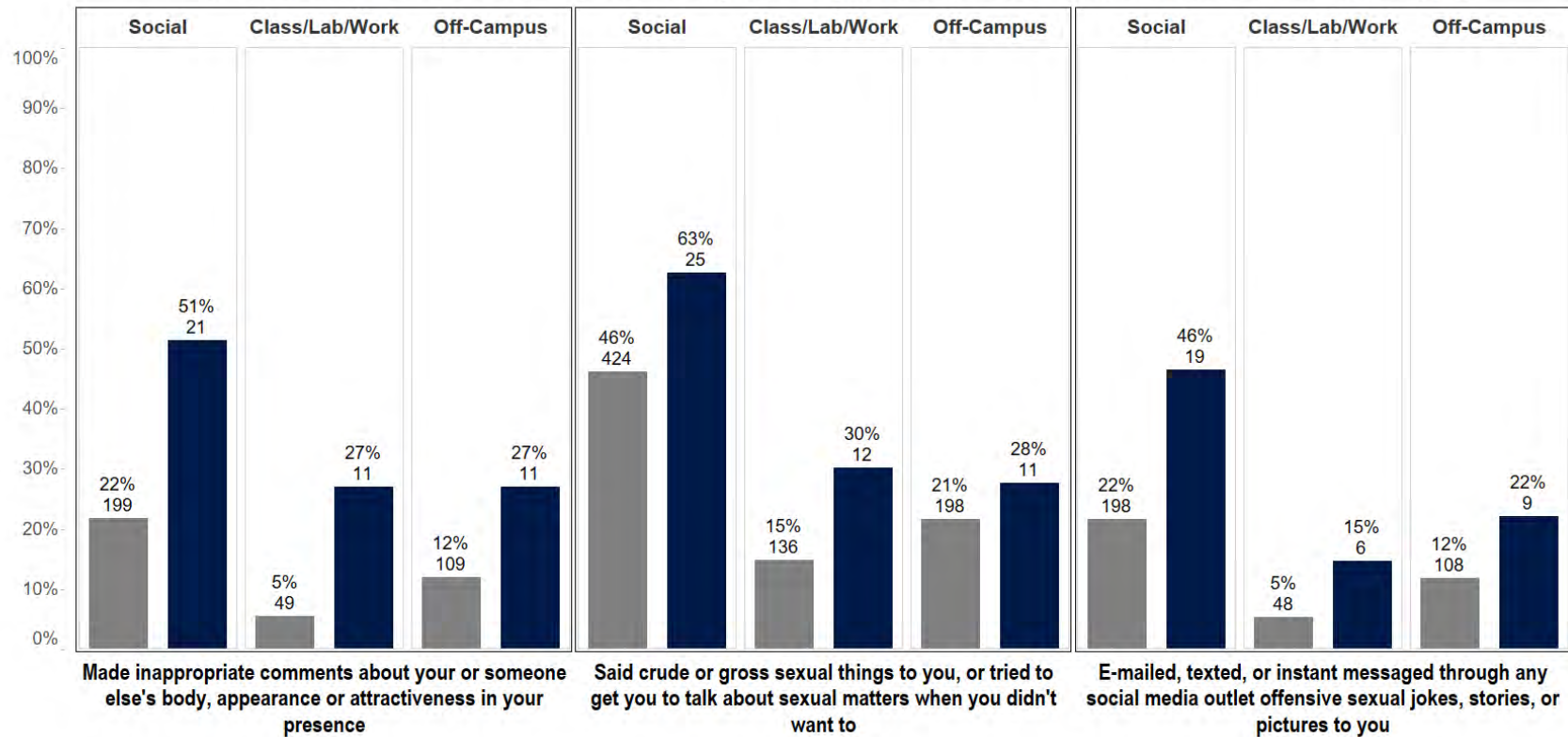
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Experiences at Brandeis by Transgender Status

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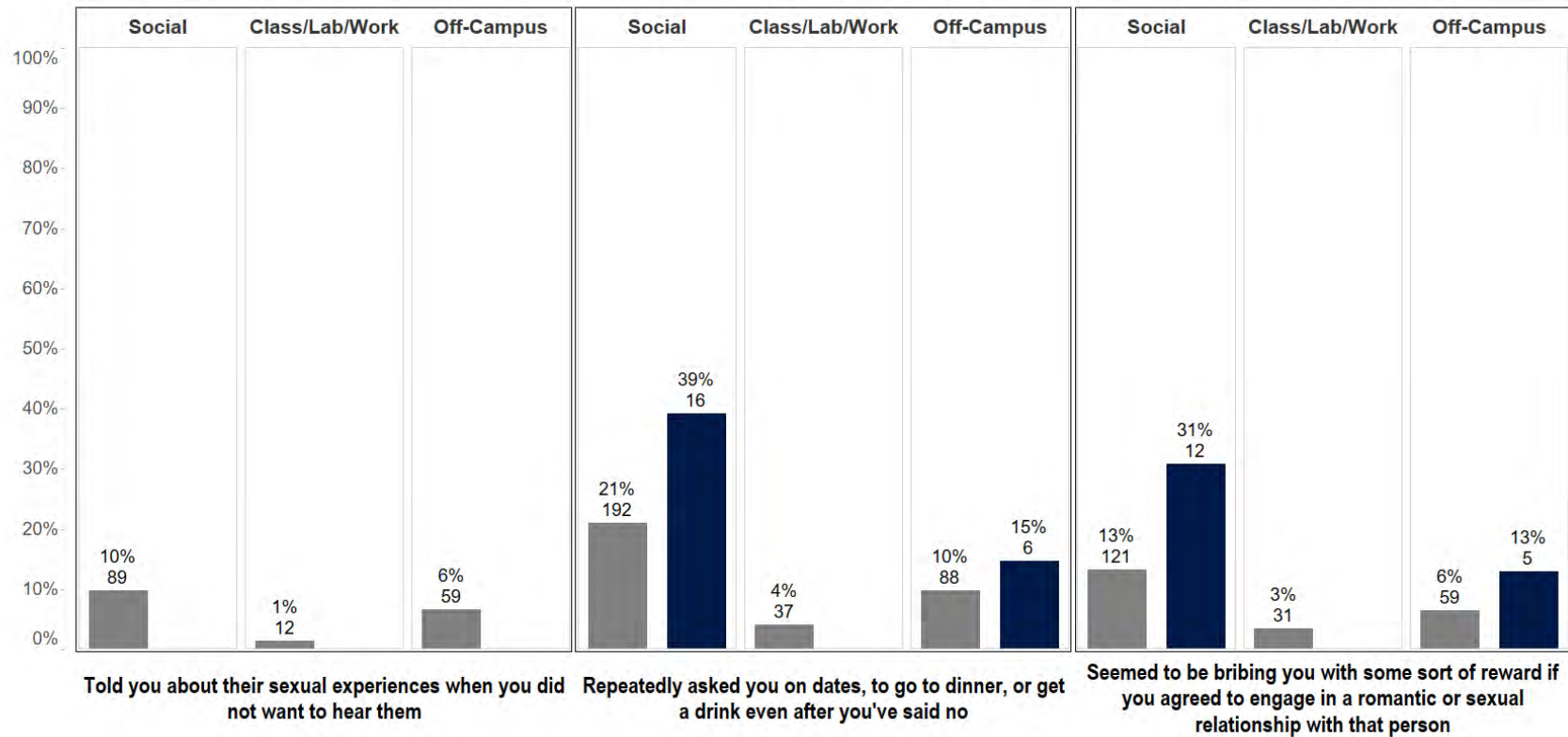
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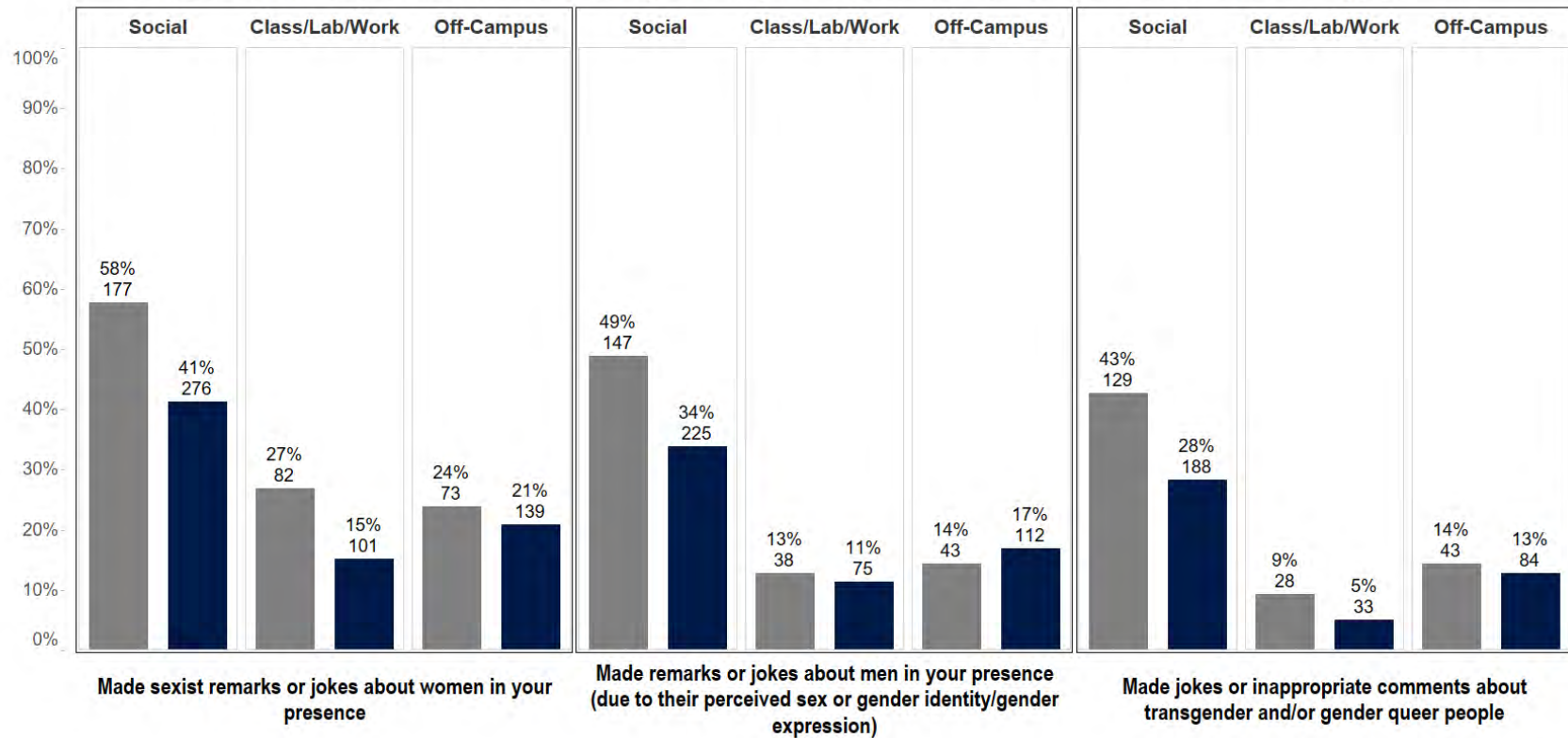
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Experiences at Brandeis by Sexual Orientation

■ LGBTQA+
■ Straight

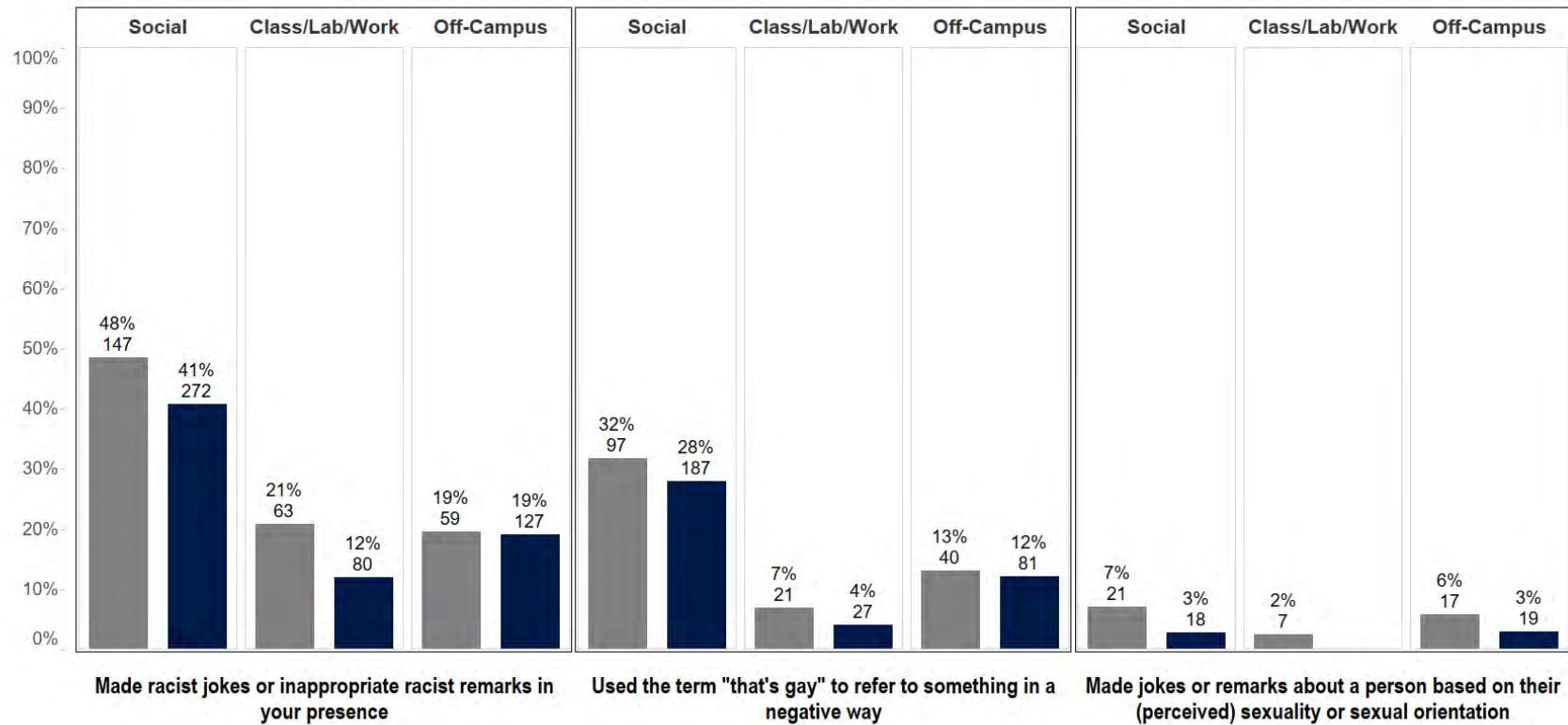
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Experiences at Brandeis by Sexual Orientation

■ LGBTQA+
■ Straight

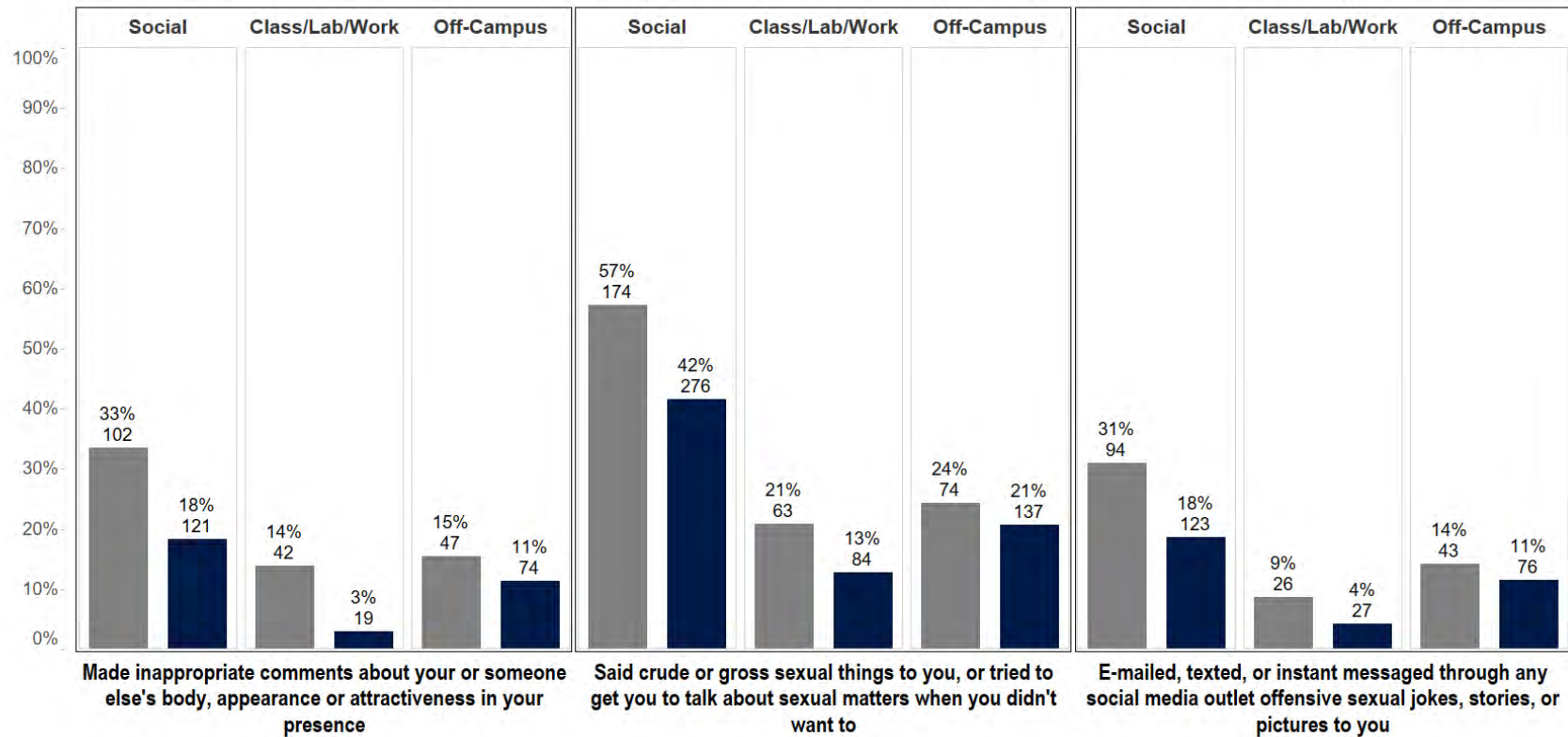
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■ Straight

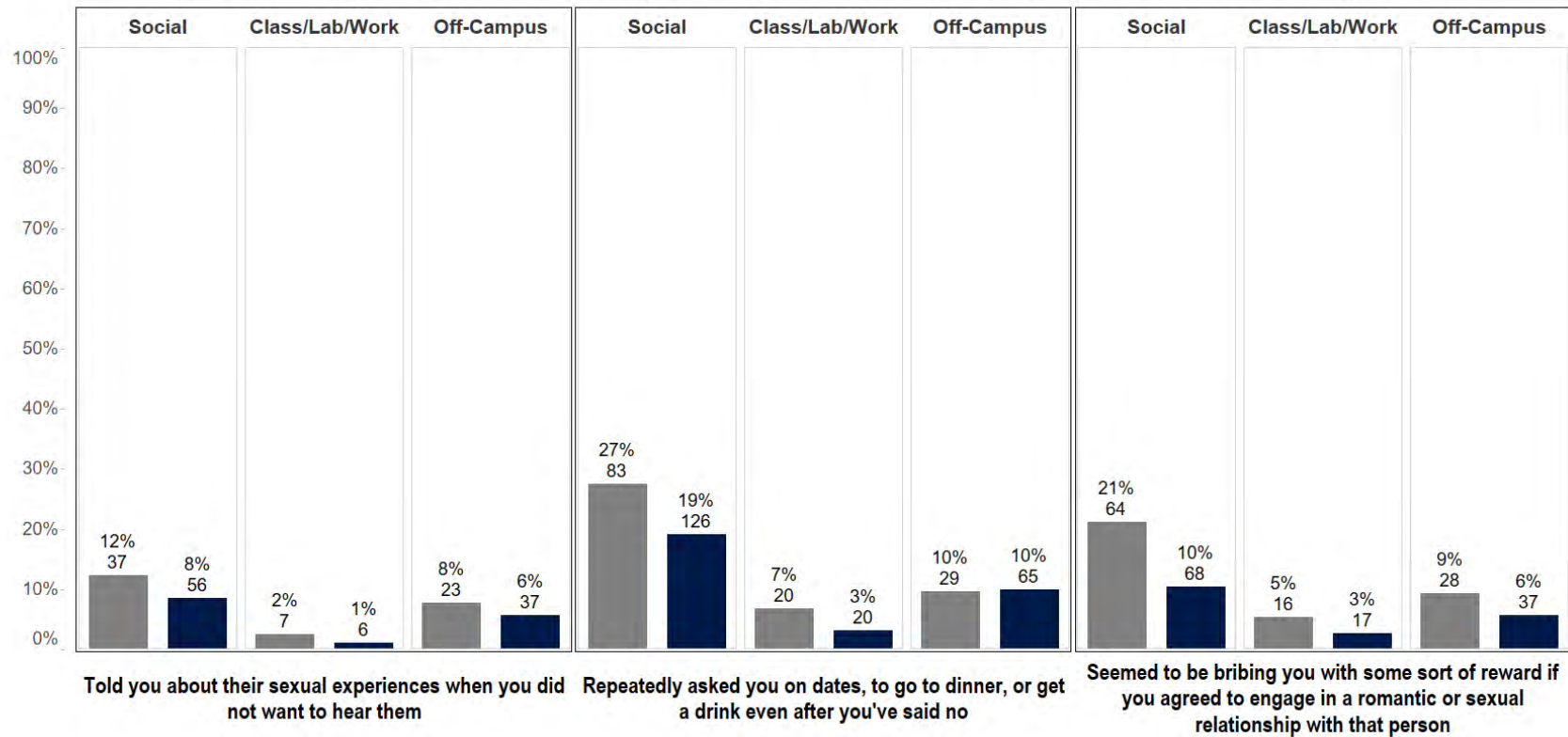
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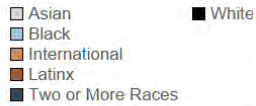
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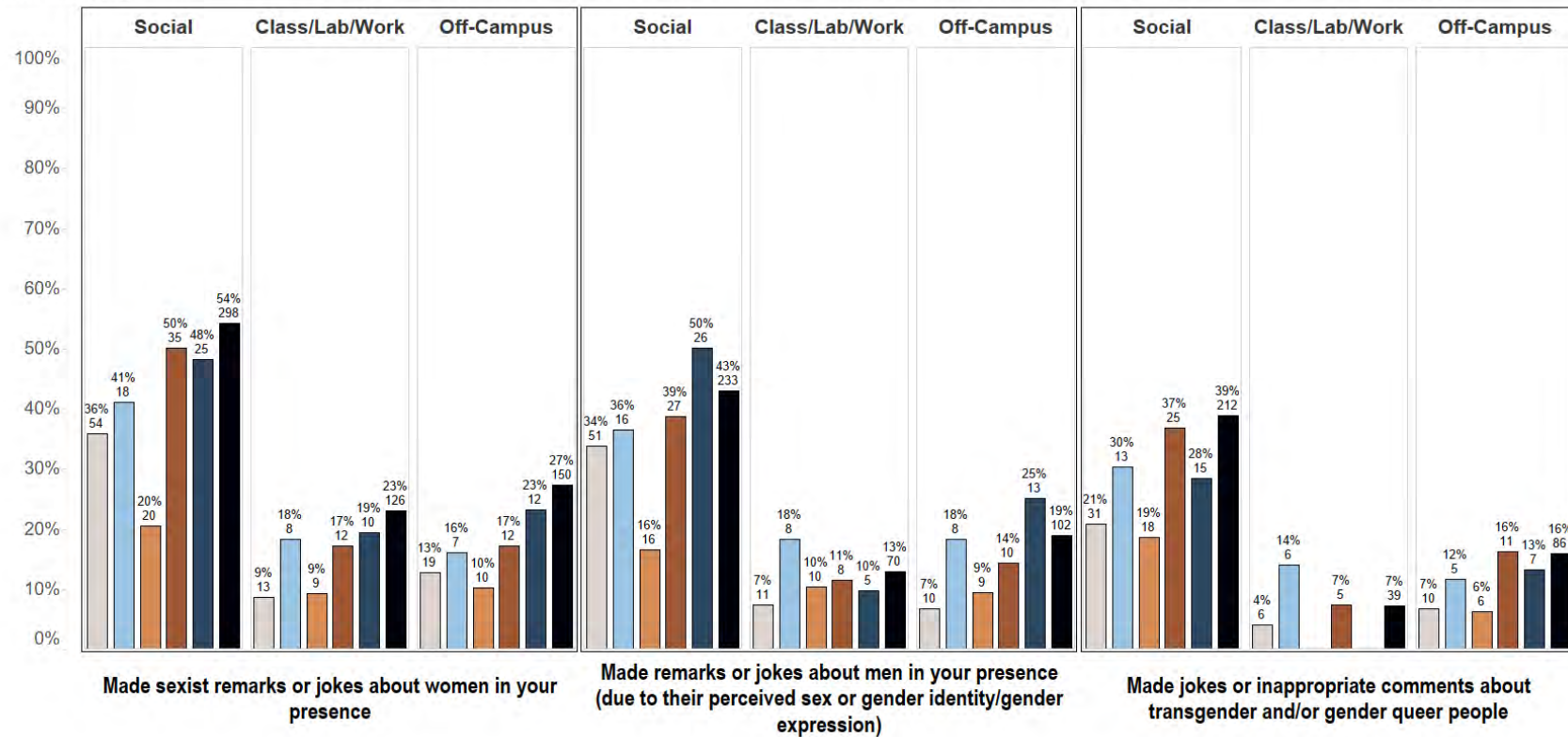
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Experiences at Brandeis by Race, Ethnicity and International Status



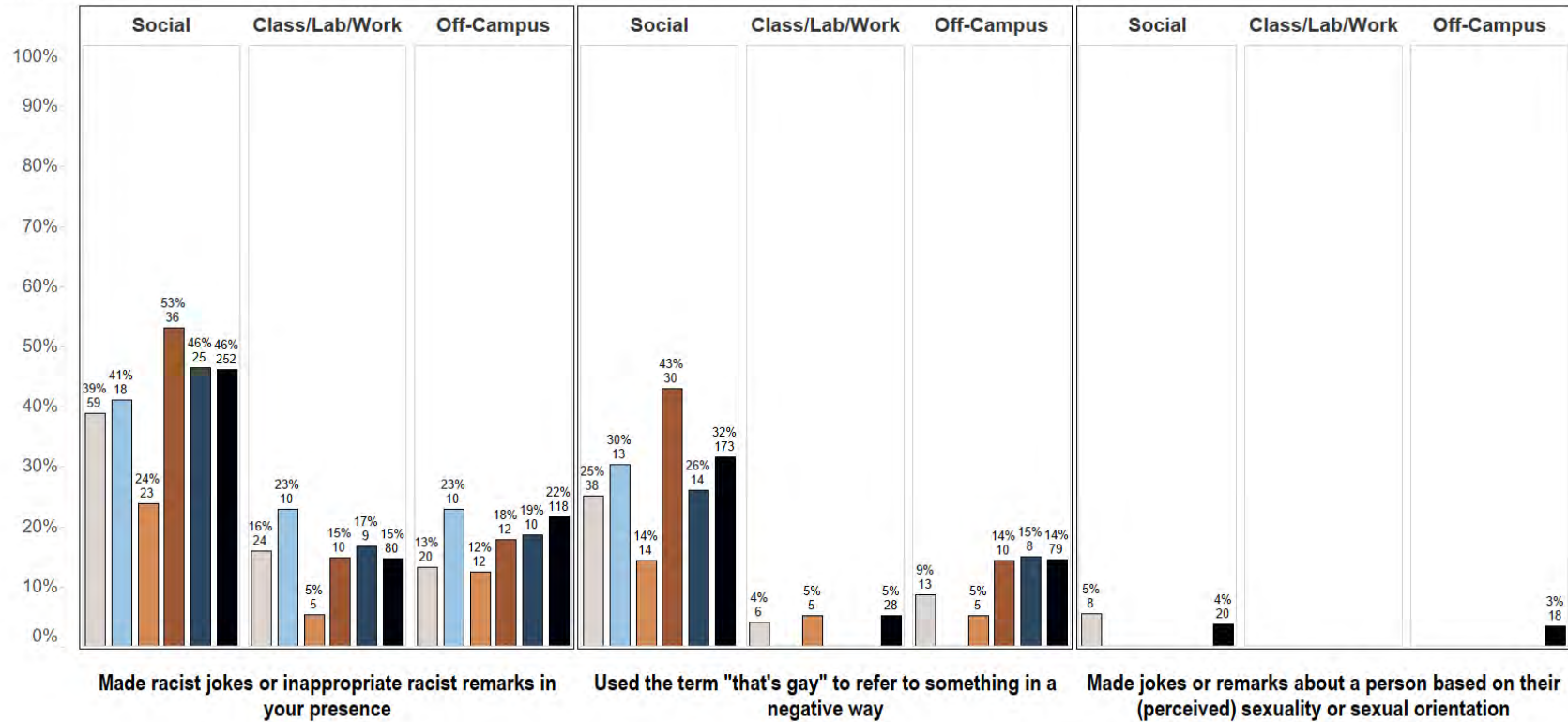
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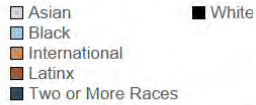
Experiences at Brandeis by Race, Ethnicity and International Status

■ Asian
■ Black
■ International
■ Latinx
■ Two or More Races
■ White

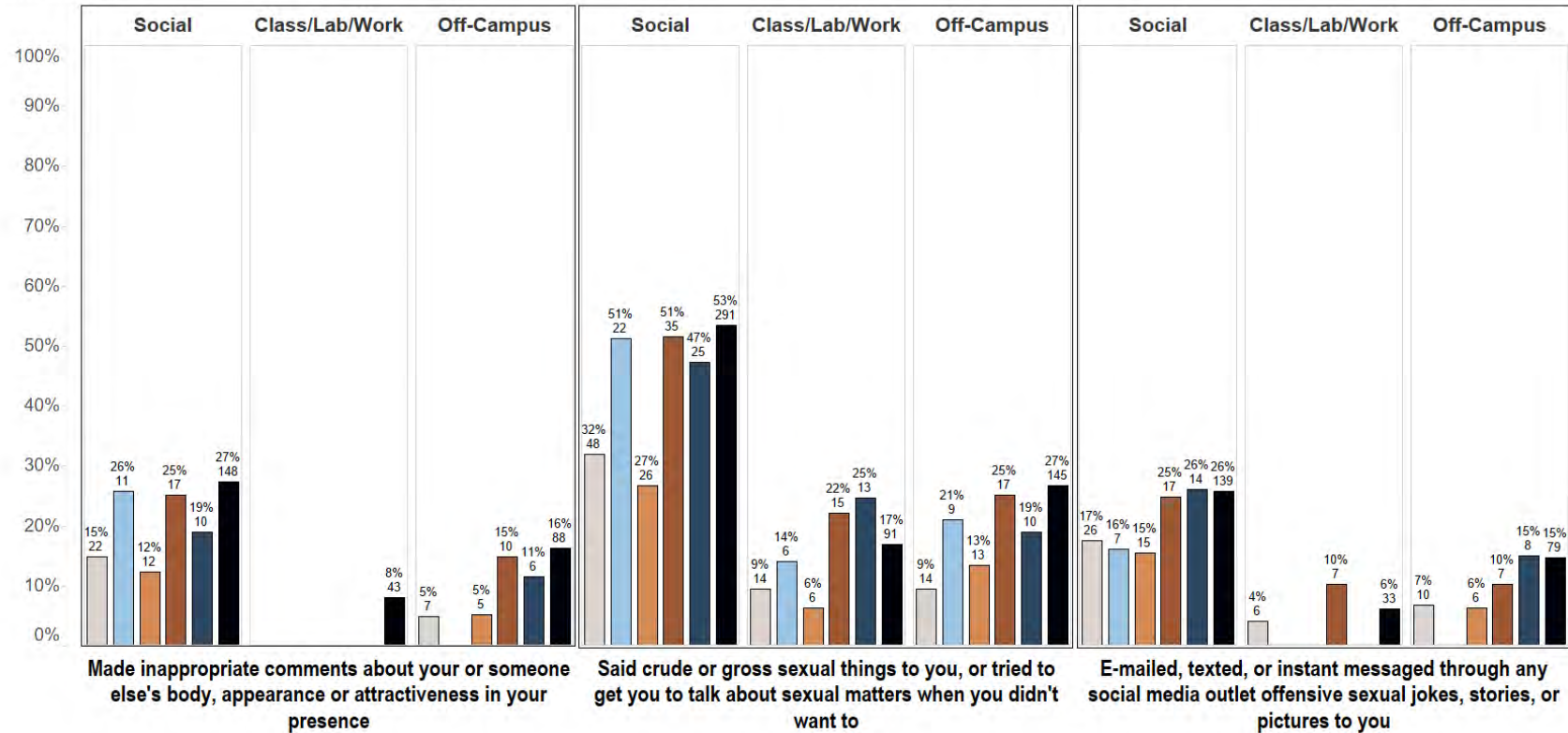
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Experiences at Brandeis by Race, Ethnicity and International Status



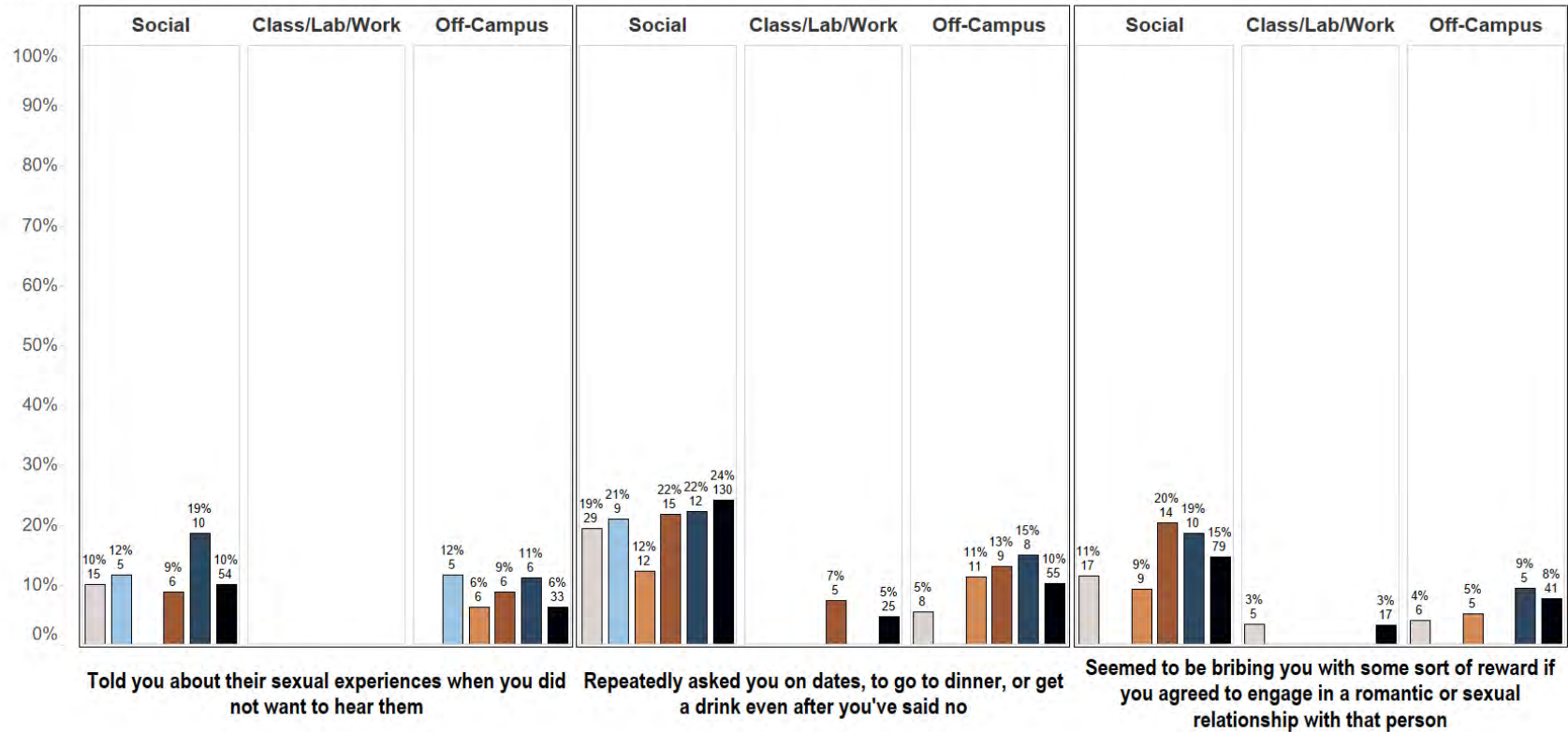
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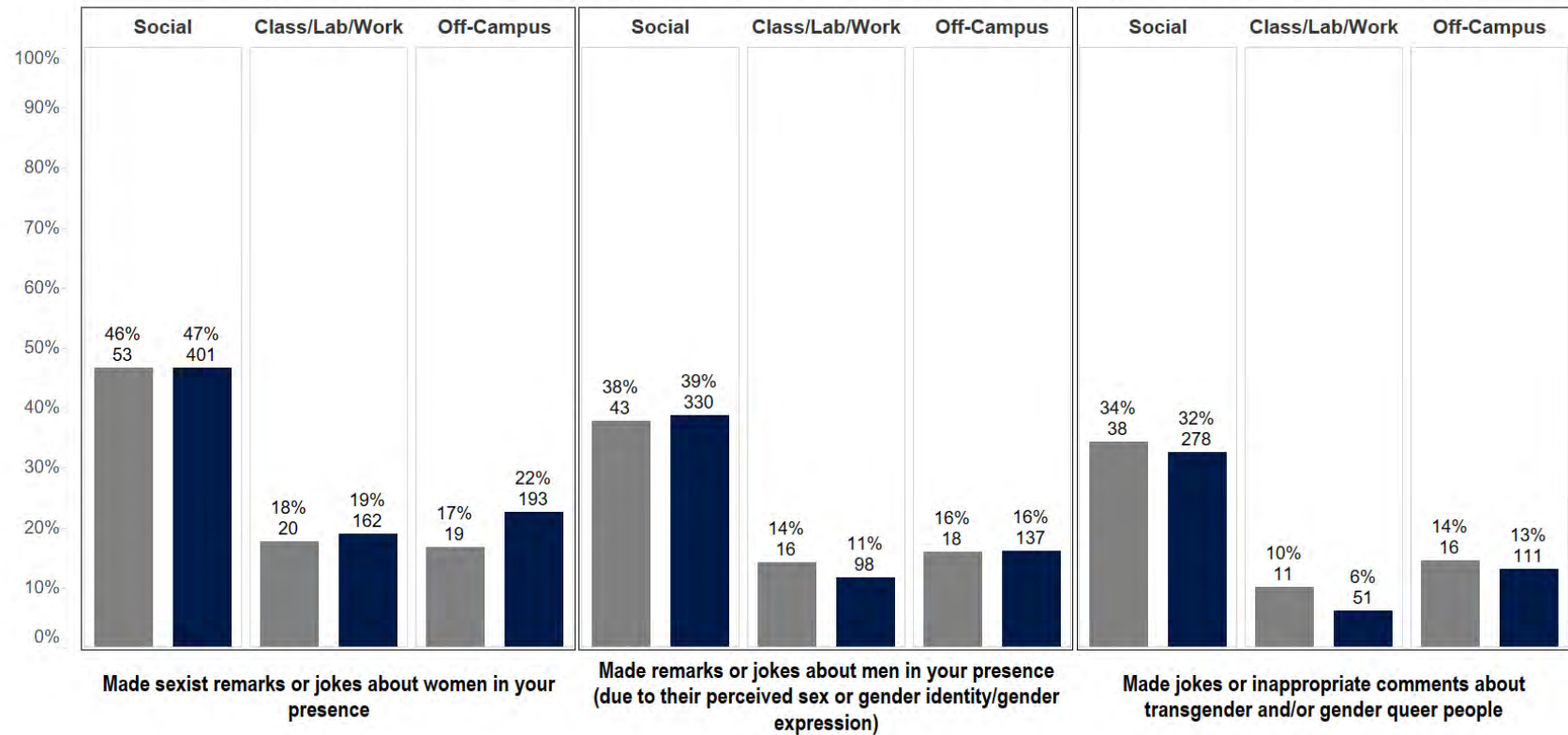
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Experiences at Brandeis by Black/Latinx

■ Black and/or Latinx
 ■ Neither Black nor Latinx

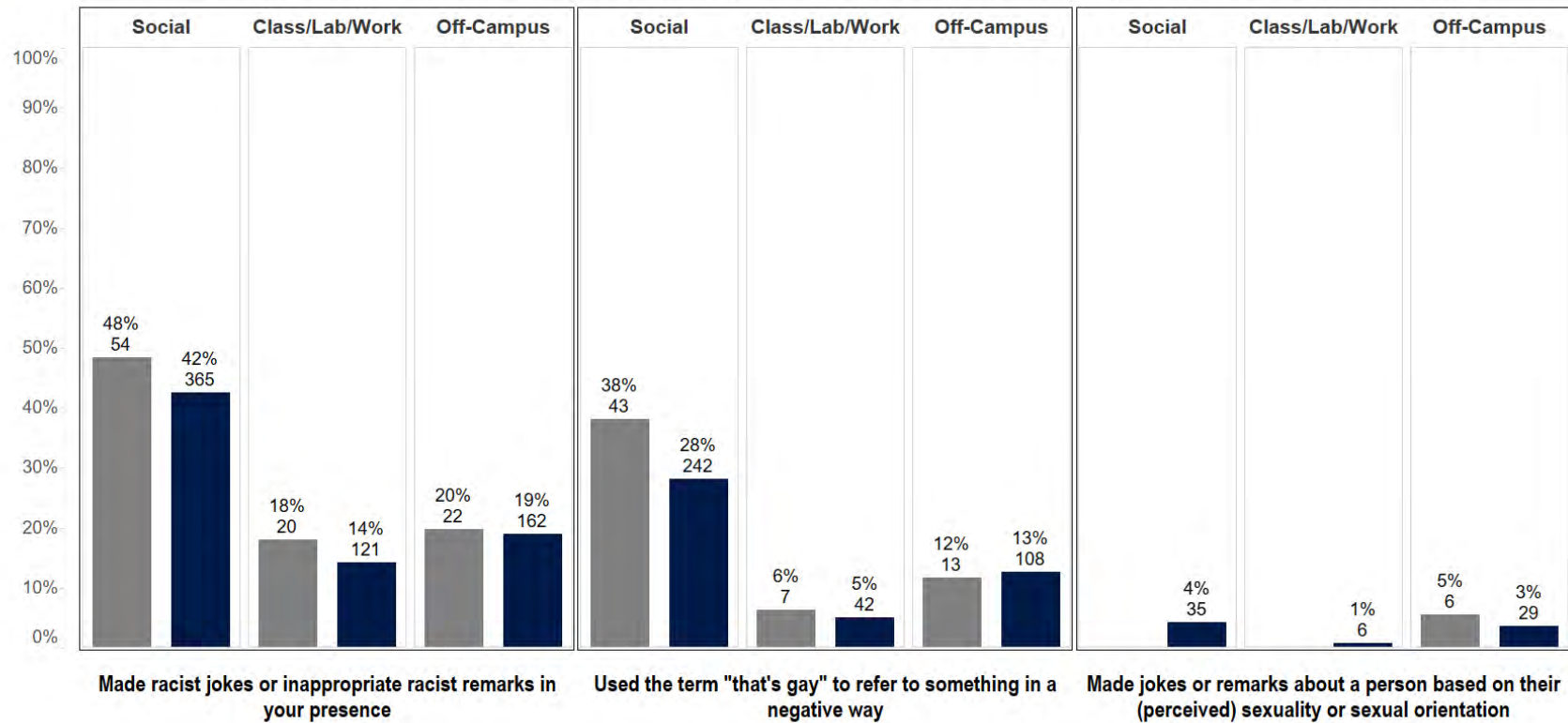
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Experiences at Brandeis by Black/Latinx

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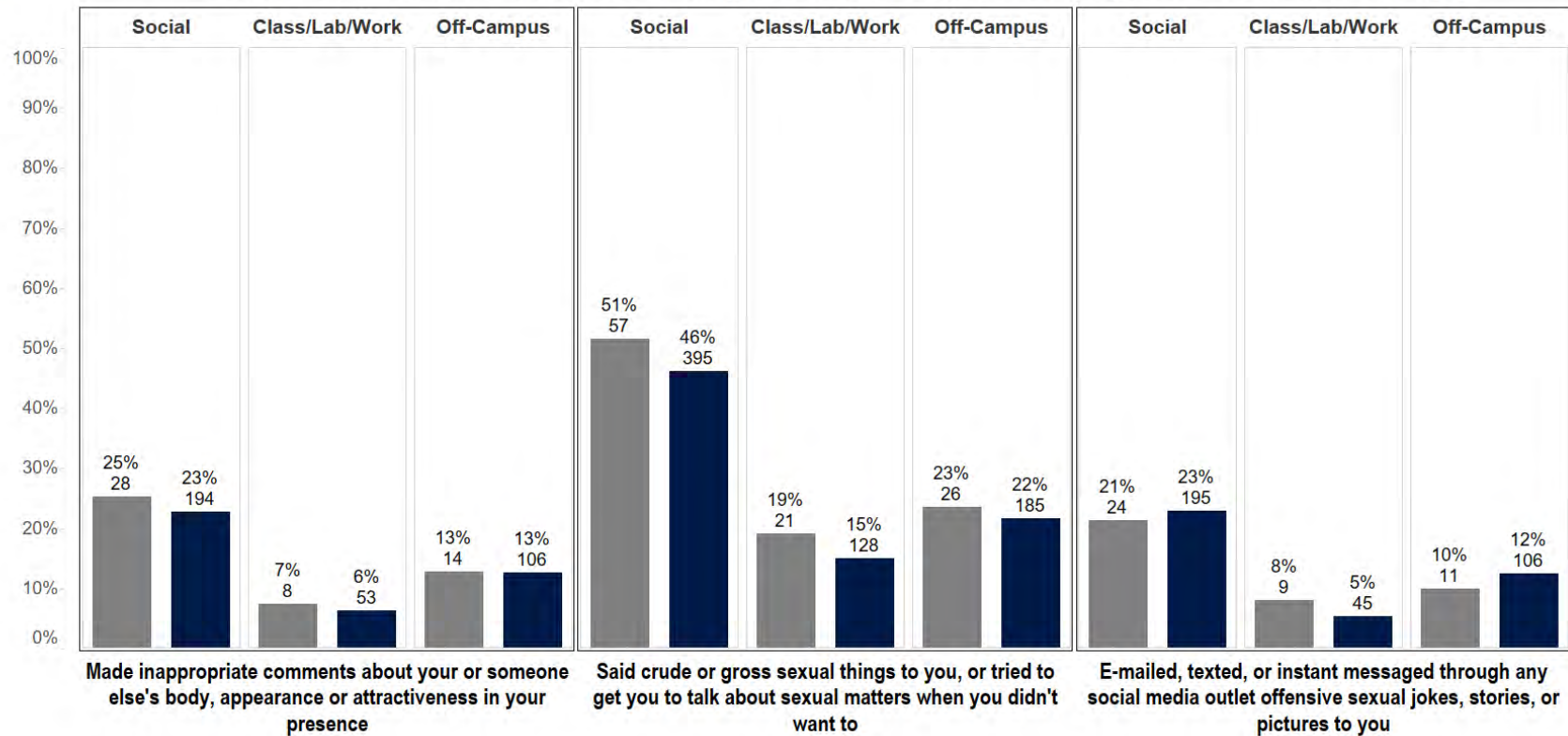
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Experiences at Brandeis by Black/Latinx

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 ■ Neither Black nor Latinx

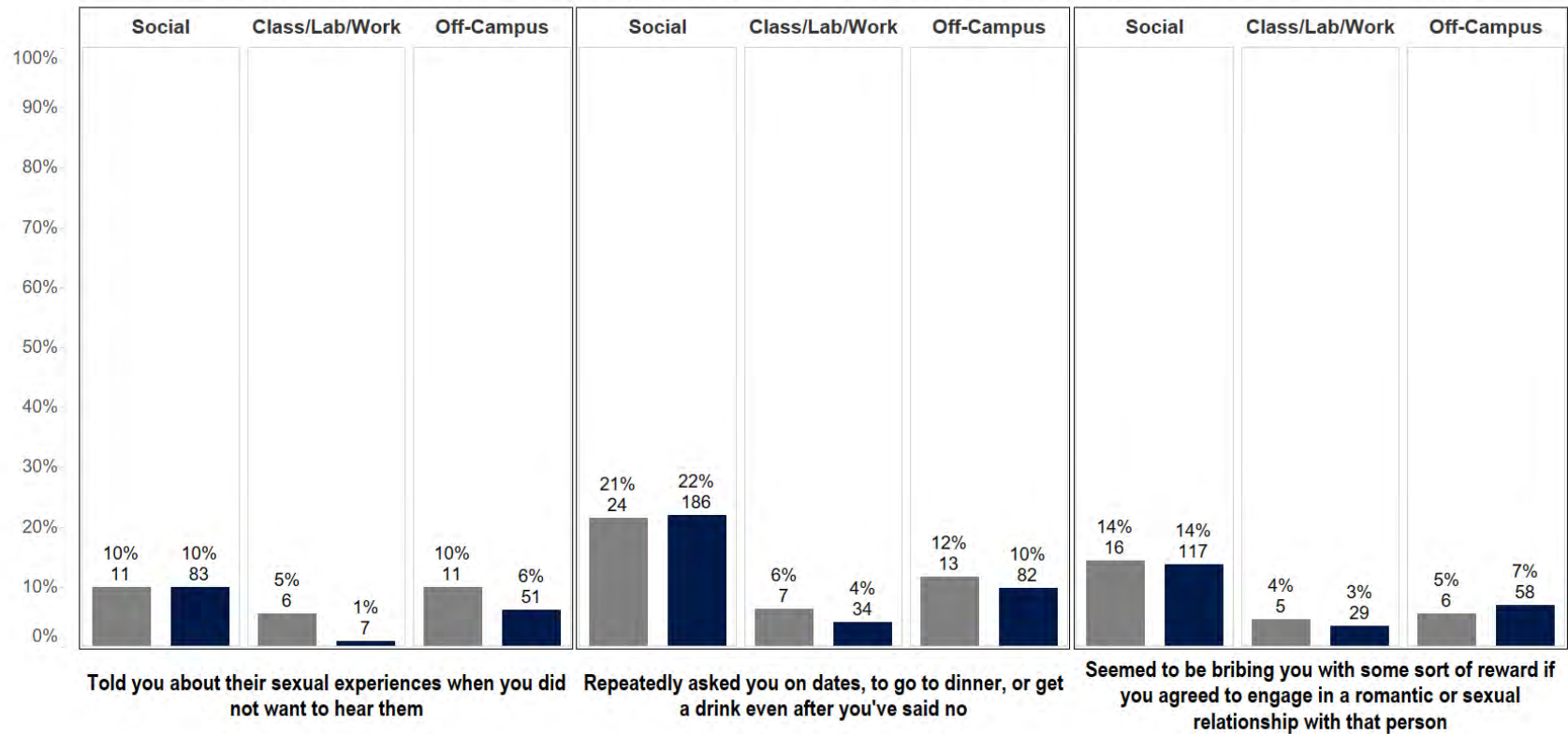
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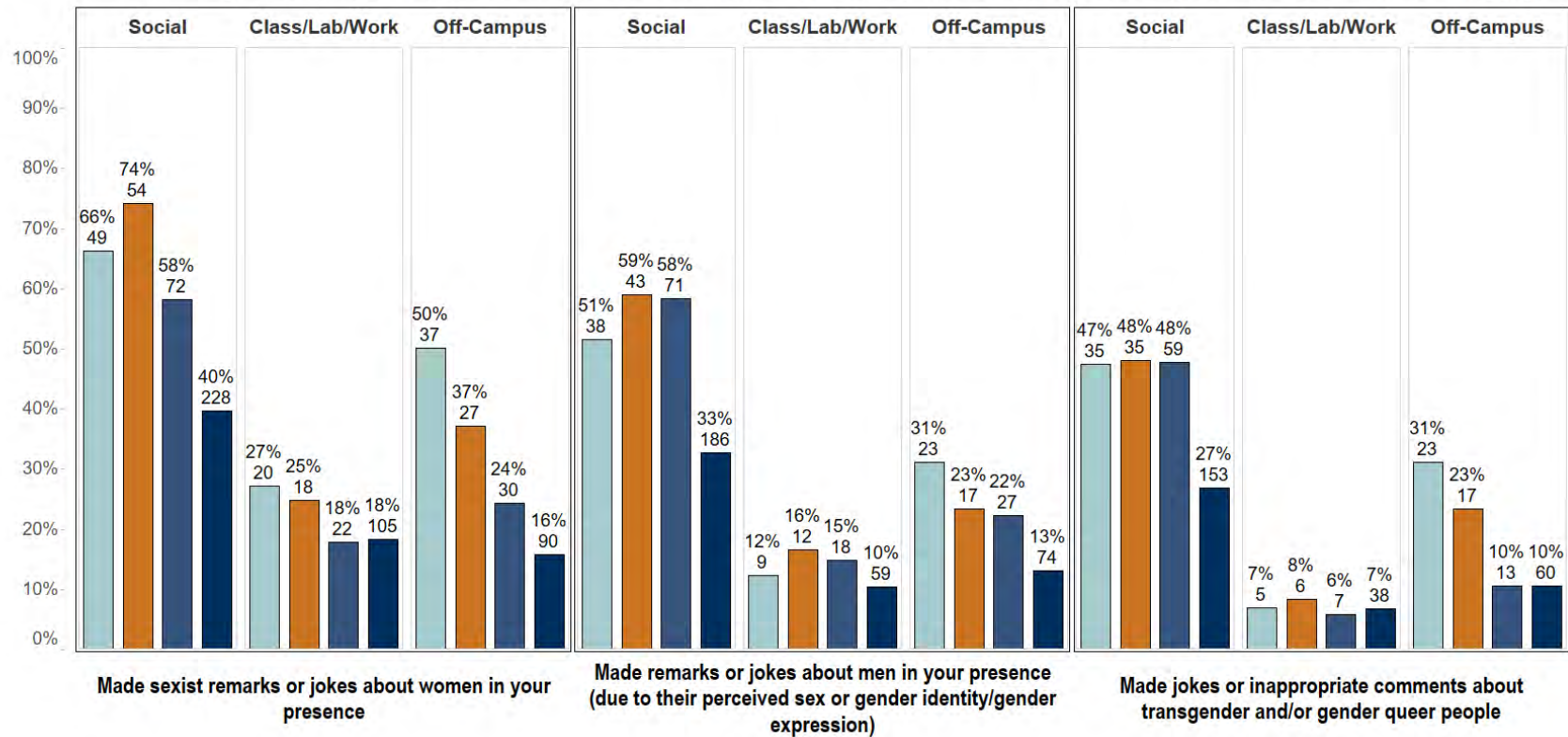
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Experiences at Brandeis by Affiliation with Greek Life

■ Members of Greek Organizations
■ Best Friend is a Member
■ Attend Greek Parties
■ No Affiliation with Greek Life

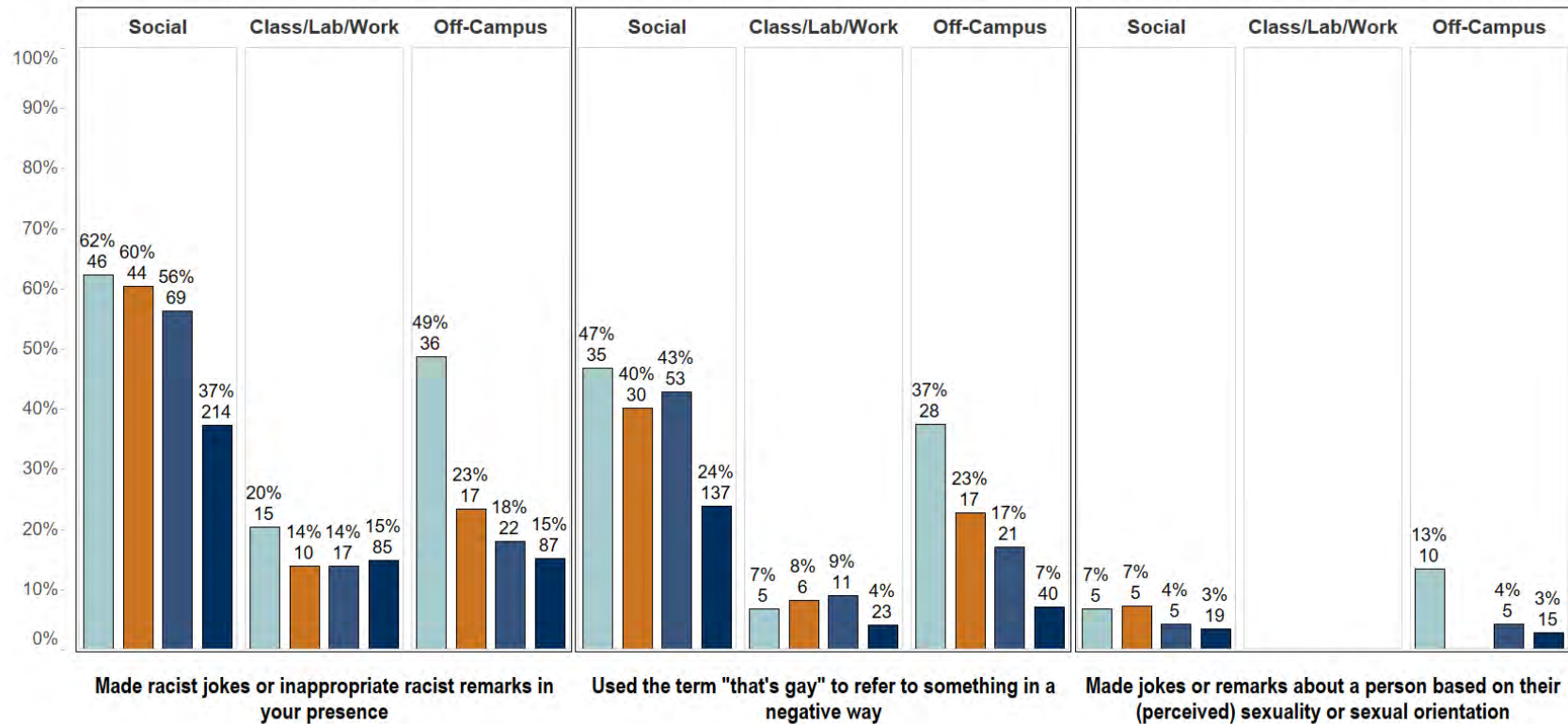
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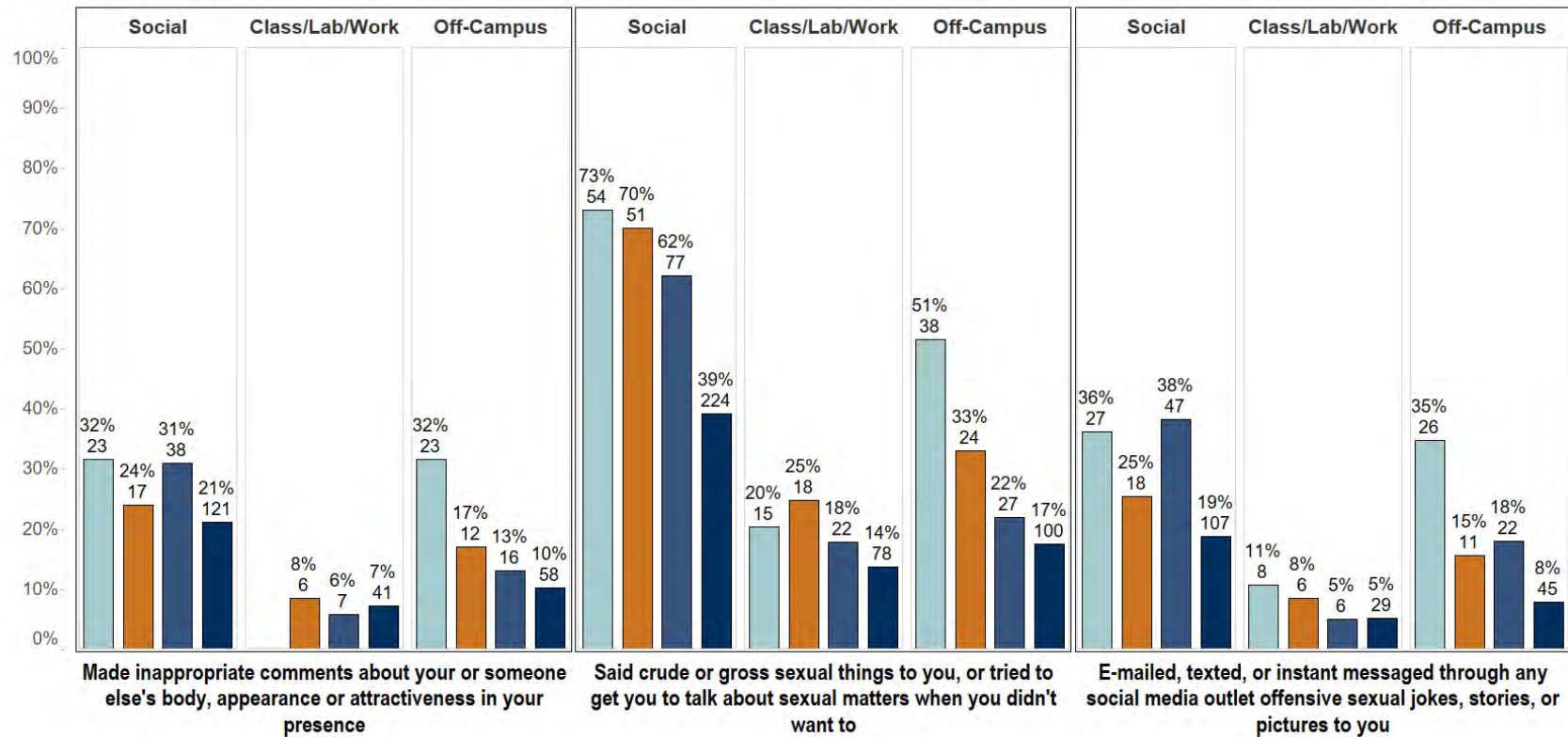
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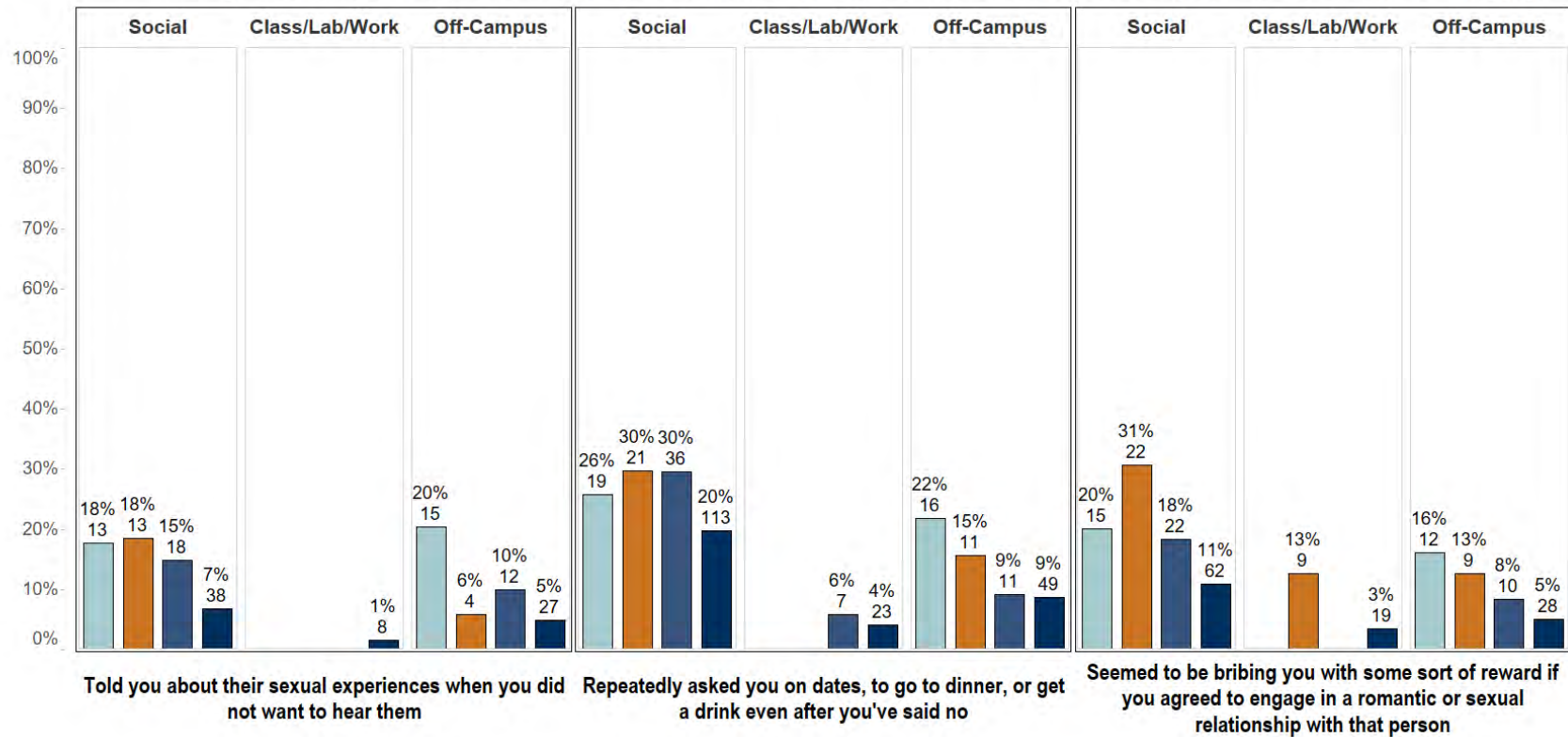
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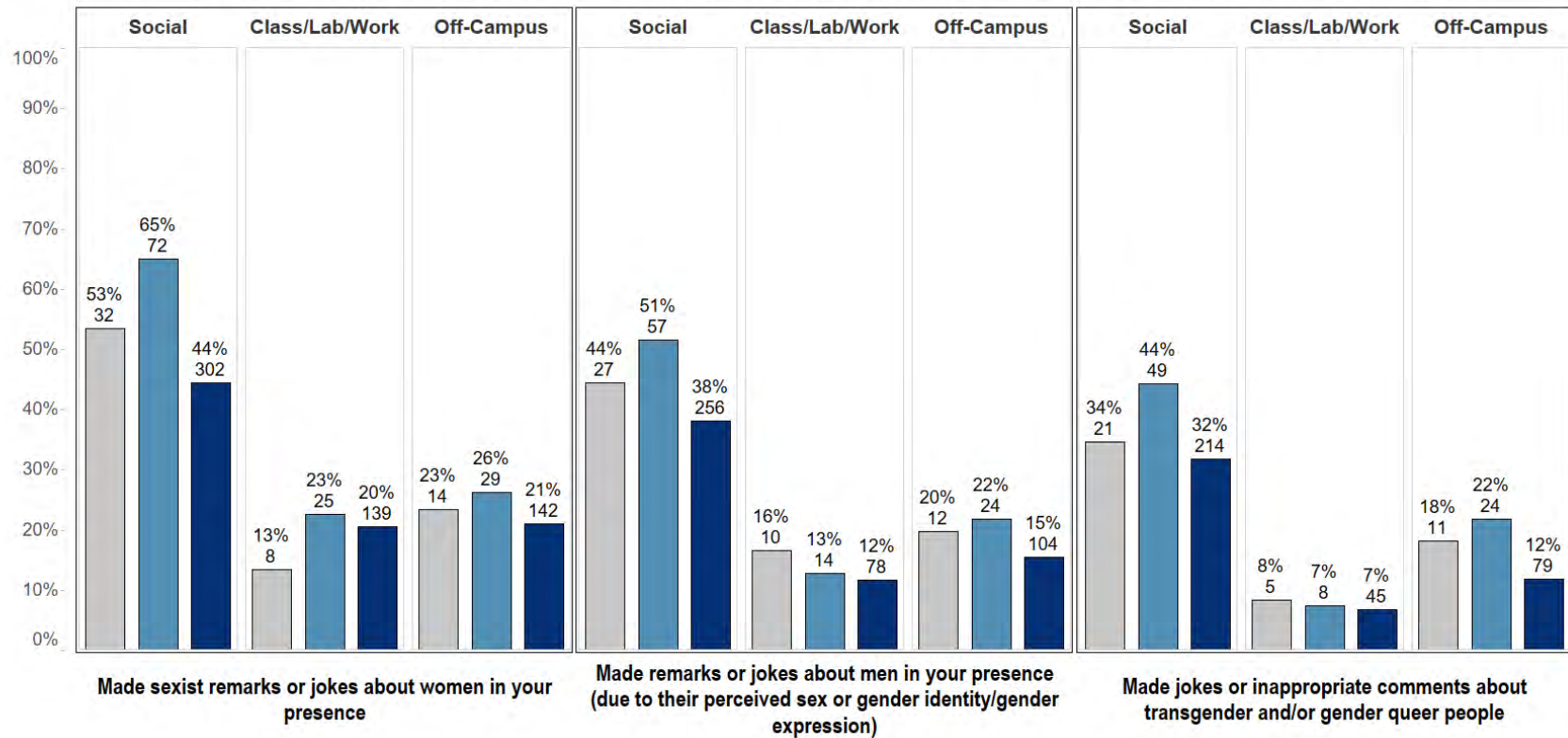
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Experiences at Brandeis by Affiliation with Athletics

- Varsity Athletes
- Club Sports Members
- No Athletic Affiliation

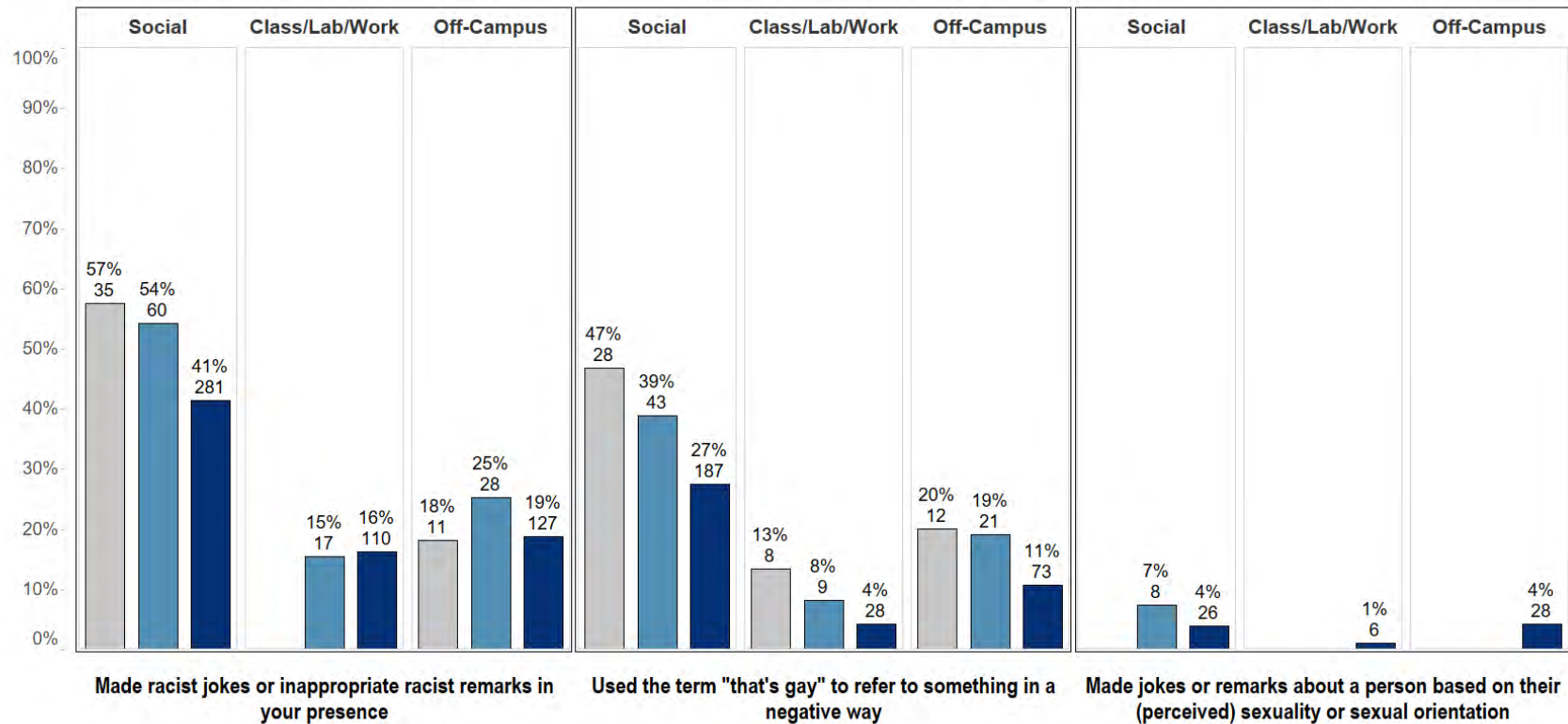
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Experiences at Brandeis by Affiliation with Athletics

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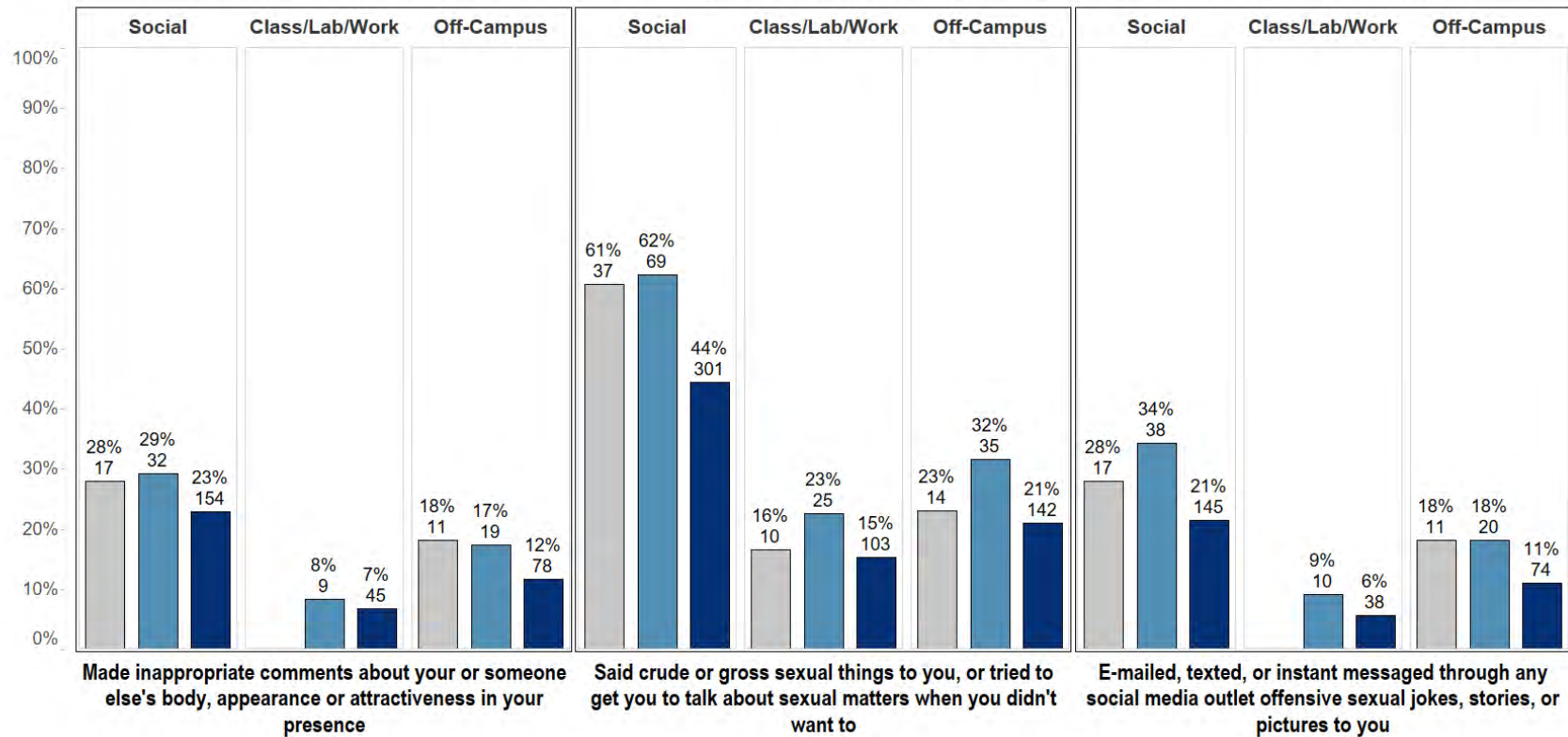
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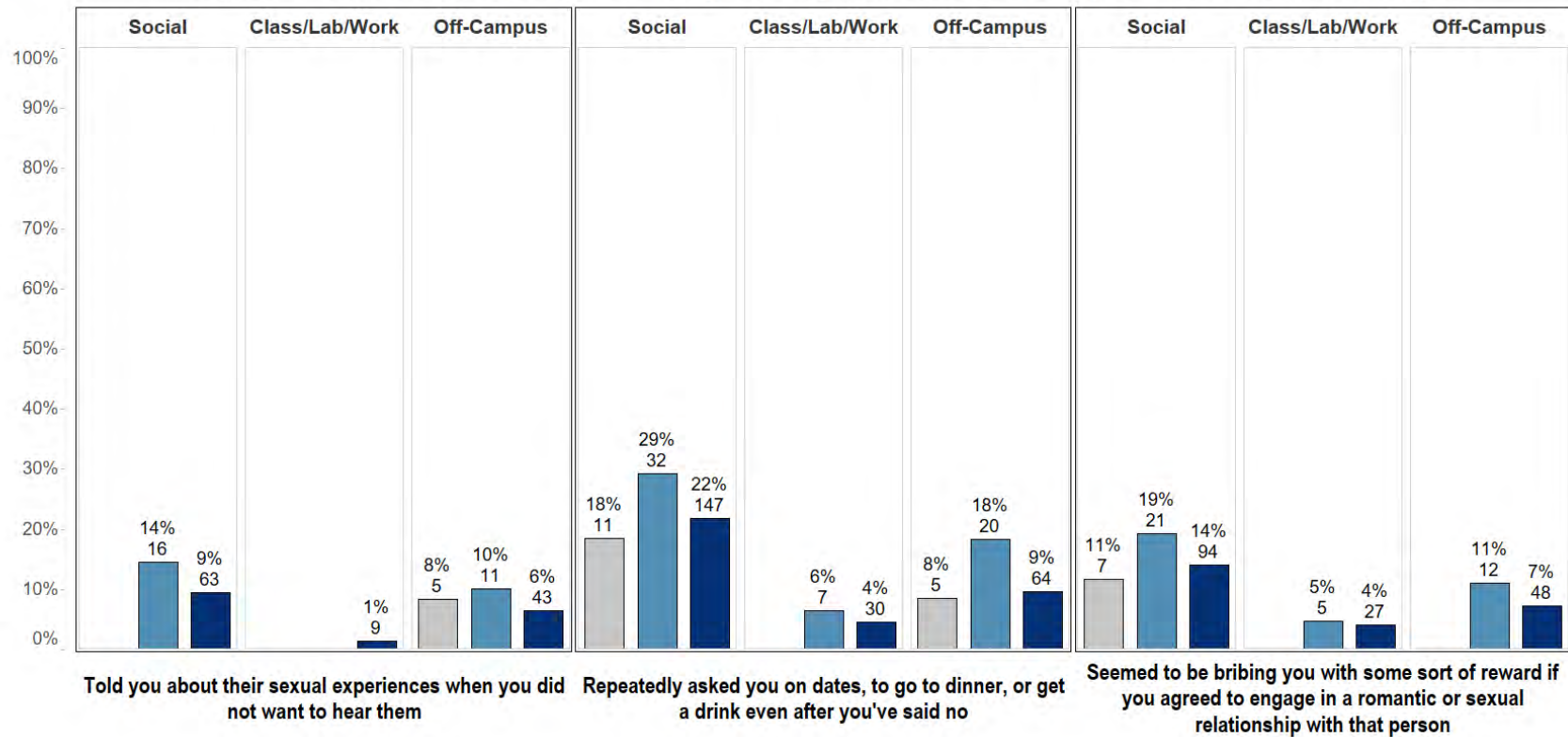
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Sexual Misconduct (Violence)

Labeled Experiences

The survey asked about different experiences of sexual harassment, sexual assault relationship violence, and stalking since becoming a student at Brandeis. The survey used two sets of questions to understand the prevalence of these experiences: the first set asked about unwanted sexual experiences using labels for those experiences such as “sexual assault” and “rape.” These are referred to as “Labeled Experiences.” The second set of questions asked about unwanted sexual behaviors without assigning labels to the experience.

Previous research has shown that individuals are more likely to disclose unwanted sexual behaviors than labeled experiences because of the stigma associated with some labels.¹ In 2015, student participants were more likely to report unwanted sexual behaviors than labeled experiences. In 2019, student participants were more likely to report unwanted sexual behaviors and labeled experiences at the same rates.

It is important to note that adjustments in the survey tool for 2019 may have influenced these results. In the 2015 survey, student participants were asked if these experiences and behaviors had happened to them “at Brandeis.” In the 2019 survey, student participants were asked if these experiences and behaviors had happened to them “since becoming a student at Brandeis.” This language shift was intended to better capture experiences and behaviors that occurred to students when they were at off-campus events, participating in study abroad, and during semester breaks.

The 2019 AAU survey asked student participants who had experienced penetration or sexual touching if the event included physical force or threats of physical force; inability to consent or stop what was happening; coercion; or lack of active, ongoing voluntary agreement by the victim. However, the AAU only reported data on students who said their experience of sexual misconduct as was because of physical force or an inability to consent. Therefore, the ability to compare Brandeis data with AAU data has limitations. The AAU survey reports that 20.4% of women student respondents, 5.1% of men student respondents, and 20.3% TGQN students experienced this type of sexual misconduct or sexual violence.

Table 2A: Experiences of Sexual Misconduct (Violence) - Labeled Experiences at Brandeis by Student Status

The below table shows labeled experiences based on student status, comparing undergraduate student participants to graduate student participants. Because not all students who participated in the survey answered the question about their status, the total number of students responding to this question does not equal 1,148.

	Undergraduate Students (890)	Graduate Students (253)
Been stalked, followed, or received repeated unwanted messages, texts, emails, etc. from someone that made the recipient uncomfortable	175 20%	35 14%
Been given dirty looks, intimidated, verbally harassed or otherwise harassed because of one's (actual or assumed) gender identity or sexual orientation	99 11%	22 9%
Been given dirty looks, intimidated, verbally harassed or otherwise harassed because of one's (actual or assumed) racial or ethnic background	115 13%	24 10%
Been in a relationship that was controlling or abusive (physically, sexually, psychologically, emotionally, or financially)	126 14%	19 8%
Been sexually harassed including inappropriate sexual comments, receiving unwanted sexual images via social media, text, or in email	157 18%	29 12%
Been sexually assaulted including inappropriate sexual touching, fondling, grabbing and groping	158 18%	21 8%
Being raped (non-consensual penetration of one's mouth, vagina, or anus by a finger, penis or object)	43 5%	5 2%

Table 2B: Experiences of Sexual Misconduct (Violence) - Labeled Experiences at Brandeis by Gender and Student Status

The below table shows labeled experiences based on student status, comparing undergraduate student participants to graduate student participants based on gender identity. Because not all students who participated in the survey answered the question about their status and/or their gender identity, the total number of students responding to this question does not equal 1,148.

Labeled Experiences	Undergraduate Students			Graduate Students		
	Men (258)	Women (591)	GNC* (28)	Men (75)	Women (163)	GNC* (11)
Been stalked, followed, or received repeated unwanted messages, texts, emails, etc. from someone that made the recipient uncomfortable	31	134	9	7	26	---
	12%	23%	32%	9%	16%	---
Been given dirty looks, intimidated, verbally harassed or otherwise harassed because of one's (actual or assumed) gender identity or sexual orientation	22	63	14	---	19	---
	9%	11%	50%	---	12%	---
Been given dirty looks, intimidated, verbally harassed or otherwise harassed because of one's (actual or assumed) racial or ethnic background	28	81	6	5	18	---
	11%	14%	21%	7%	11%	---
Been in a relationship that was controlling or abusive (physically, sexually, psychologically, emotionally, or financially)	34	83	9	5	13	---
	13%	14%	32%	7%	8%	---
Been sexually harassed including inappropriate sexual comments, receiving unwanted sexual images via social media, text, or in email	25	121	10	---	23	---
	10%	21%	36%	---	14%	---
Been sexually assaulted including inappropriate sexual touching, fondling, grabbing and groping	25	124	8	---	17	---
	10%	21%	29%	---	10%	---
Being raped (non-consensual penetration of one's mouth, vagina, or anus by a finger, penis or object)	6	35	---	---	5	---
	2%	6%	---	---	3%	---

*Gender non-conforming

Table 2C: Experiences of Sexual Misconduct (Violence) - Labeled Experiences at Brandeis by Transgender Status

The below table shows labeled experiences based on whether or not students identified as transgender. Because not all students who participated in the survey answered the question about their transgender status (either affirmatively or negatively), the total number of students responding to this question does not equal 1,148.

	Trans (43)	Not Trans (1,070)
Been stalked, followed, or received repeated unwanted messages, texts, emails, etc. from someone that made the recipient uncomfortable	13	193
	30%	18%
Been given dirty looks, intimidated, verbally harassed or otherwise harassed because of one's (actual or assumed) gender identity or sexual orientation	18	102
	42%	10%
Been given dirty looks, intimidated, verbally harassed or otherwise harassed because of one's (actual or assumed) racial or ethnic background	6	130
	14%	12%
Been in a relationship that was controlling or abusive (physically, sexually, psychologically, emotionally, or financially)	10	133
	23%	12%
Been sexually harassed including inappropriate sexual comments, receiving unwanted sexual images via social media, text, or in email	18	165
	42%	15%
Been sexually assaulted including inappropriate sexual touching, fondling, grabbing and groping	10	164
	23%	15%
Being raped (non-consensual penetration of one's mouth, vagina, or anus by a finger, penis or object)	---	43
	---	4%

Table 2D: Experiences of Sexual Misconduct (Violence) - Labeled Experiences at Brandeis by Sexual Orientation

The below table shows labeled experiences based on student status, comparing undergraduate student participants to graduate student participants based on sexual orientation. Because not all students who participated in the survey answered the question about their status and/or their gender identity, the total number of students responding to this question does not equal 1,148.

	Undergraduate Students		Graduate Students	
	LGBQA+ (276)	Straight (601)	LGBQA+ (72)	Straight (175)
Been stalked, followed, or received repeated unwanted messages, texts, emails, etc. from someone that made the recipient uncomfortable	69 25%	105 18%	14 19%	21 12%
Been given dirty looks, intimidated, verbally harassed or otherwise harassed because of one's (actual or assumed) gender identity or sexual orientation	56 20%	42 7%	12 17%	9 5%
Been given dirty looks, intimidated, verbally harassed or otherwise harassed because of one's (actual or assumed) racial or ethnic background	36 13%	79 13%	8 11%	15 9%
Been in a relationship that was controlling or abusive (physically, sexually, psychologically, emotionally, or financially)	49 18%	76 13%	6 8%	12 7%
Been sexually harassed including inappropriate sexual comments, receiving unwanted sexual images via social media, text, or in email	70 25%	86 14%	16 22%	13 7%
Been sexually assaulted including inappropriate sexual touching, fondling, grabbing and groping	72 26%	86 14%	9 13%	11 6%
Being raped (non-consensual penetration of one's mouth, vagina, or anus by a finger, penis or object)	19 7%	24 4%	--- ---	--- ---

Table 2E: Experiences of Sexual Misconduct (Violence) - Labeled Experiences at Brandeis by Race, Ethnicity and International Status, Undergraduate Students

As with the other questions, not all students who participated in the survey answered the question about their status, race or citizenship, the total number of students responding to this question in the following two tables does not equal 1,148.

LBELED EXPERIENCES	Undergraduate Students					
	Int'l (40)	Latinx (55)	Asian- American (132)	Black (35)	White (445)	Two or More Races (49)
Been stalked, followed, or received repeated unwanted messages, texts, emails, etc. from someone that made the recipient uncomfortable	10	12	17	---	115	11
	25%	22%	13%	---	26%	22%
Been given dirty looks, intimidated, verbally harassed or otherwise harassed because of one's (actual or assumed) gender identity or sexual orientation	7	9	9	---	58	5
	18%	16%	7%	---	13%	10%
Been given dirty looks, intimidated, verbally harassed or otherwise harassed because of one's (actual or assumed) racial or ethnic background	9	17	26	12	35	8
	23%	31%	20%	34%	8%	16%
Been in a relationship that was controlling or abusive (physically, sexually, psychologically, emotionally, or financially)	5	10	13	6	76	7
	13%	18%	10%	17%	17%	14%
Been sexually harassed including inappropriate sexual comments, receiving unwanted sexual images via social media, text, or in email	7	11	10	7	104	12
	18%	20%	8%	20%	23%	24%
Been sexually assaulted including inappropriate sexual touching, fondling, grabbing and groping	8	12	13	11	95	13
	20%	22%	10%	31%	21%	27%
Being raped (non-consensual penetration of one's mouth, vagina, or anus by a finger, penis or object)	---	5	6	---	25	---
	---	9%	5%	---	6%	---

Tables 2F: Experiences of Sexual Misconduct (Violence) - Labeled Experiences at Brandeis by Race, Ethnicity and International Status, Graduate Students

Labeled Experiences	Graduate Students					
	Int'l (20)	Latinx (14)	Asian- American (20)	Black (8)	White (104)	Two or More Races (5)
Been stalked, followed, or received repeated unwanted messages, texts, emails, etc. from someone that made the recipient uncomfortable	6	---	---	---	17	---
	11%	---	---	---	16%	---
Been given dirty looks, intimidated, verbally harassed or otherwise harassed because of one's (actual or assumed) gender identity or sexual orientation	---	---	---	---	13	---
	---	---	---	---	13%	---
Been given dirty looks, intimidated, verbally harassed or otherwise harassed because of one's (actual or assumed) racial or ethnic background	11	---	---	---	---	---
	20%	---	---	---	---	---
Been in a relationship that was controlling or abusive (physically, sexually, psychologically, emotionally, or financially)	---	---	---	---	12	---
	---	---	---	---	12%	---
Been sexually harassed including inappropriate sexual comments, receiving unwanted sexual images via social media, text, or in email	---	---	---	---	20	---
	---	---	---	---	19%	---
Been sexually assaulted including inappropriate sexual touching, fondling, grabbing and groping	---	---	---	---	15	---
	---	---	---	---	14%	---
Being raped (non-consensual penetration of one's mouth, vagina, or anus by a finger, penis or object)	---	---	---	---	---	---
	---	---	---	---	---	---

Tables 2G: Experiences of Sexual Misconduct (Violence) - Labeled Experiences by Black and/or Latinx and Neither Black nor Latinx

Because of small cell sizes, results for undergraduate and graduate students were combined for this table. As with the other questions, not all students who participated in the survey answered the question about their, race or citizenship, the total number of students responding to this question in the following two tables does not equal 1,148.

	Black and/or Latinx (113)	Neither Black nor Latinx (861)
Been stalked, followed, or received repeated unwanted messages, texts, emails, etc. from someone that made the recipient uncomfortable	19	184
	17%	21%
Been given dirty looks, intimidated, verbally harassed or otherwise harassed because of one's (actual or assumed) gender identity or sexual orientation	14	101
	12%	12%
Been given dirty looks, intimidated, verbally harassed or otherwise harassed because of one's (actual or assumed) racial or ethnic background	31	102
	27%	12%
Been in a relationship that was controlling or abusive (physically, sexually, psychologically, emotionally, or financially)	17	122
	15%	14%
Been sexually harassed including inappropriate sexual comments, receiving unwanted sexual images via social media, text, or in email	20	163
	18%	19%
Been sexually assaulted including inappropriate sexual touching, fondling, grabbing and groping	23	152
	20%	18%
Being raped (non-consensual penetration of one's mouth, vagina, or anus by a finger, penis or object)	8	39
	7%	5%

Table 2G: Experiences of Sexual Misconduct (Violence) - Labeled Experiences at Brandeis by Affiliation with Greek Life

As Greek Life is primarily an activity that undergraduate students engage in, the below table does not include graduate students. Not all students who participated in the survey answered the question about their affiliation with Greek Life, and thus, the number of students responding to this question in the following table does not equal 890.

Labeled Experiences	Undergraduates			
	Member of Greek Life (75)	Best Friend is a Member of Greek Life* (73)	Attend Greek Life Sponsored Parties** (125)	No Affiliation with a Greek Life (417)
Been stalked, followed, or received repeated unwanted messages, texts, emails, etc. from someone that made the recipient uncomfortable	24 32%	24 33%	24 19%	95 23%
Been given dirty looks, intimidated, verbally harassed or otherwise harassed because of one's (actual or assumed) gender identity or sexual orientation	13 17%	12 16%	17 14%	51 12%
Been given dirty looks, intimidated, verbally harassed or otherwise harassed because of one's (actual or assumed) racial or ethnic background	12 16%	11 15%	21 17%	65 16%
Been in a relationship that was controlling or abusive (physically, sexually, psychologically, emotionally, or financially)	17 23%	15 21%	12 10%	72 17%
Been sexually harassed including inappropriate sexual comments, receiving unwanted sexual images via social media, text, or in email	25 33%	20 27%	30 24%	74 18%
Been sexually assaulted including inappropriate sexual touching, fondling, grabbing and groping	18 24%	27 37%	28 22%	77 19%
Being raped (non-consensual penetration of one's mouth, vagina, or anus by a finger, penis or object)	7 9%	8 11%	7 6%	18 4%

*But not a member of Greek Life

**But not a member of Greek Life or have a best friend who is a member of Greek Life

Table 2H: Experiences of Sexual Misconduct (Violence) - Labeled Experiences at Brandeis by Affiliation with Athletics

Varsity athletics is primarily an activity that undergraduate students engage in, and therefore, the below table does not include graduate students. Not all students who participated in the survey answered the question about their affiliation with athletics, and thus, the number of students responding to this question in the following table does not equal 890.

	Varsity Athlete (62)	Member of Club Sports (104)	No Athletic Affiliation (507)
Been stalked, followed, or received repeated unwanted messages, texts, emails, etc. from someone that made the recipient uncomfortable	13	25	126
	21%	24%	25%
Been given dirty looks, intimidated, verbally harassed or otherwise harassed because of one's (actual or assumed) gender identity or sexual orientation	7	8	75
	11%	8%	15%
Been given dirty looks, intimidated, verbally harassed or otherwise harassed because of one's (actual or assumed) racial or ethnic background	11	16	80
	18%	15%	16%
Been in a relationship that was controlling or abusive (physically, sexually, psychologically, emotionally, or financially)	7	9	102
	11%	9%	20%
Been sexually harassed including inappropriate sexual comments, receiving unwanted sexual images via social media, text, or in email	11	25	109
	18%	24%	21%
Been sexually assaulted including inappropriate sexual touching, fondling, grabbing and groping	10	27	112
	16%	26%	22%
Being raped (non-consensual penetration of one's mouth, vagina, or anus by a finger, penis or object)	---	5	34
	---	5%	7%

Overall Results

- In total, 179 student participants reported being sexually assaulted, defined as “inappropriate sexual touching, fondling, grabbing and groping.” 158 were undergraduate students, and 21 were graduate students.
- In total, 48 student participants reported being raped, defined as “non-consensual penetration of one’s mouth, vagina, or anus by finger, penis or object” since becoming a student at Brandeis, 43 of them undergraduate students and 5 of them graduate students.

Sexual Assault by Student Status and Gender

- In the 2019 survey, the following rates of undergraduate student participants shared that they had experienced sexual assault: 10% of men, 21% of women, and 36% of gender non-conforming participants. Previously in the 2015 survey, the figures were 5% male, 22% women and 35% “trans*/other.” Please note: gender categories in the survey change from 2015 to 2019.
- In the 2019 survey responses, 2% of undergraduate men participants and 6% of undergraduate women participants indicated they have been raped since becoming a student at Brandeis. In the 2015 survey, 1% of undergraduate men and 6% of undergraduate women participants indicated having been raped. The number of gender non-conforming participants did not meet the minimum threshold for reporting this figure.
- At the graduate level in 2019, 10% of women participants indicated they had experienced sexual assault. In 2015, no female graduate students indicated they had been raped. The response rates were too low to report on graduate student men and gender non-confirming graduate students.
- The differences in response rates may be because of one or more of the following reasons: the 2015 and 2019 datasets comprise different student populations, gender categories in the survey changed between 2015 and 2019, student participants may have increased awareness that any non-consensual touching can be considered sexual assault, or there may be increased perpetrations of assault.

Sexual Assault by Transgender Status

- The 2019 survey asked about the experience of transgender students. Because of response rates, the answers of undergraduate and graduate student participants who identify as transgender were combined. When looking across the categories of sexual

misconduct/violence, transgender student participants are far more likely to have these experiences than non-transgender student participants. 23% of transgender student participants experience sexually assaulted compared to 15% of non-transgender student participants. The response rates were too low to report on rape.

- Transgender identity was asked in different ways on the 2015 and 2019 surveys, so those results cannot be compared.

Sexual Assault by Sexual Orientation

- In general, student participants who identified as straight had lower levels of sexual misconduct and sexual violence at both the undergraduate and graduate levels.
- At the undergraduate level, 25% of LGBQA+ student participants had been sexually harassed including inappropriate sexual comments or receiving unwanted sexual images via social media, text, or in email, compared to 14% for straight student participants. Similarly, 26% of LGBQA+ student participants had been sexually assaulted compared to 14% straight student participants. 7% of LGBQA+ undergraduates experienced rape compared to 4% of straight student participants.
- At the graduate level, 22% of LGBQA+ graduate students had been sexually harassed compared to 7% of straight graduate students. Sexual assaults were also overrepresented in the LGBQA+ graduate student participants at a rate of 13% compared to 6% for their straight peer participants. Cell sizes were too small to report on rapes for graduate student participants by sexual orientation.
- Sexual orientation was not reported on in 2015, so those results cannot be compared.

Sexual Assault by Race, Ethnicity and International Status

- Experiences of sexual assault also vary by race and international status. 31% of African American or Black undergraduate student participants have experienced sexual assault since becoming a student at Brandeis; 27% of student participants identifying as two or more races; 22% of Latinx undergraduate student participants; 21% of White student participants; 20% of International Student participants; and 10% of Asian-American student participants.
- Most cell sizes by ethnic groups for graduate students were too small to share in this analysis. At the graduate level, 11% of International Student participants reported being stalked compared to 16% of White students.

- Because of small cell sizes, students who identified as Black or Latinx were compared with students who did not identify as Black or Latinx without differentiating between undergraduate and graduate student status. 20% of Black and Latinx student participants have experienced sexual assault since coming to Brandeis compared to 18% of non-Black and Latinx students.
- 7% of Black and Latinx student participants reported being raped compared to 5% of non-Black and Latinx student participants.

Sexual Assault Greek Life Affiliation

- At the undergraduate level, participants who reported they were a member of a fraternity or a sorority indicated higher levels of sexual assault at 24% and rape at 9%.
- For undergraduate student participants who said they had a best friend affiliated with Greek Life, 37% reported they had been sexually assaulted and 11% reported they had been raped since becoming a student Brandeis.
- For undergraduate students who were not a member of a fraternity or sorority nor did they have a best friend affiliated with Greek Life but did attend parties sponsored by Greek life, these participants indicated that 22% have been sexually assaulted and 6% have been raped.
- Students who had no contact with Greek Life reported fewer instances of assault and rape: 18% and 5% respectively.
- While one cannot assume causation, there is a strong correlation between contact with different aspects of Greek Life and increased sexual harassment, assault and violence.

Sexual Assault by Athletic Affiliation

- Varsity athlete participants had lower rates of sexual assault than their peers at 16%. Cell sizes were too small to report on rapes.
- Student participants who participated in club sports reported higher rates of assault at 26%, and 5% of this group of participants indicated they had been raped since coming to Brandeis.
- Students with no athletic affiliation (either varsity athletes or club sports) have levels of assault at 22% and 7% respectively.

Sexual Assault by Religious or Philosophical Tradition

- For undergraduate students, self-disclosed religious affiliation showed a mild association with rates of assault. Protestant undergraduate student participants indicated higher rates of assault at 34% of those responding, compared to 20% for Agnostic, 24% for Atheist, 22% for Catholic, and 19% of Jewish undergraduate student participants. It is important to note that student participants could identify as practicing more than one religion; therefore, the following numbers may have some overlap. Instances of assault were too few in number to report for other religious groups, as were instances of rape across *any* of the religious groups.
- For graduate students, cell sizes by self-disclosed religion were mostly too small to report.

Dating/Domestic Violence

- 14% of undergraduate student participants and 8% of graduate student participants reported having been in a relationship that was controlling or abusive since becoming a student at Brandeis.
- 13% of men, 14% of women, and 32% of gender non-conforming undergraduate student participants have been in a controlling relationship. For graduate student participants, 7% of men and 8% of women student participants have been in a controlling relationship, with too few gender non-conforming students responding to report.
- 23% of transgender participants (undergraduate and graduate) have been in a controlling relationship, compared to 12% for participants who did not identify as transgender.
- At the undergraduate level, 18% of LGBQA+ student participants have been in controlling relationships compared to 13% of straight student participants. At the graduate level, there was a one-point gap between the populations, with 8% of LGBQA+ student participants having been in a controlling relationship, compared to 7% for the straight student participants.
- By ethnicity, 18% of undergraduate Latinx participants, 17% of undergraduate Black participants, 17% of undergraduate White participants, and 14% of undergraduate participants who identified as two or more races report being in a controlling relationship.
- 15% of student participants (undergraduate and graduate combined) who identify as Black or Latinx were in controlling relationships, compared to 14% who were not Black or Latinx.
- 23% of student participants who were a member of a fraternity or a sorority and 21% of student participants whose best friend was a member of a fraternity or sorority were in a controlling relationship. 17% of student participants with no Greek Life

affiliation were in a controlling relationship. In contrast, 10% of student participants who attended parties sponsored by Greek Life reported being in a controlling relationship.

- 11% of varsity athlete participants and 9% of participants who participated in club sports reported being in a controlling relationship. 20% of participants with no athletic affiliation had experienced controlling relationships, a rate higher than peer participants who played a varsity sport or participated in a club sport.
- The AAU Campus Climate Survey asked about intimate partner violence (IPV) which includes a wide range of controlling behaviors from interfering with a student pursuing their educational goals to being attacked with a weapon. Undergraduate student respondents were more likely to experience IPV than graduate students. At the undergraduate level, 14.1% of women student respondents, 10.1% of men student respondents, and 21.5% of TGQN student respondents had experienced IPV.

Stalking

- When asked if they have experienced stalking since becoming a student at Brandeis, 20% of undergraduate and 14% of graduate student participants said they have experienced this behavior.
- At the undergraduate level, 12% of men, 23% of women, and 32% of gender non-conforming participants have experienced stalking. At the graduate level, 9% of men and 16% of women participants have experienced stalking. The response rate was too small to report on the gender non-conforming graduate student participants.
- The rates for stalking are even higher for student participants who identified as transgender: 30% of transgender participants have been stalked compared to 18% for the non-transgender participants.
- 25% of undergraduate not-straight participants and 19% of graduate student not-straight participants report being stalked, compared to their straight peer participants, 8% and 12% respectively.
- Undergraduate student participants who are White, International, Latinx and students who identify as two or more races experience high rates of stalking—26%, 25%, 22%, and 22%, respectively. 16% of White graduate student participants and 11% of International graduate student participants have experienced being stalked since coming to Brandeis.
- 32% of student participants who are a member of a fraternity or sorority and 33% of student participants whose best friend is a member of a fraternity or sorority have experienced stalking, which is higher than their peers who only attend parties sponsored by Greek Life (19%) or who have no affiliation with Greek Life (23%).

- 21% of varsity athlete participants have experiences with stalking at a rate that is slightly lower levels than the experience of 24% of their club sports affiliated peer participants. 20% of student participants with no athletic affiliation report having been stalked.
- In the 2015 reports of stalking by student participants are approximately half of what is reported by student participants in the 2019 report. For gender non-conforming student participants at the undergraduate level, rates are comparable to what was reported in the “trans” group.
- In the 2019 AAU Campus Climate Survey, undergraduate student respondents more frequently experienced stalking than graduate student respondents. At the undergraduate level, 10.0% of women student respondents, 3.1% of male student respondents, and 15.2% of TGQN students reported having experienced stalking.

Location, Affiliation, Connection and Effects

- 65% of undergraduate student participants’ rapes took place in an on-campus residence hall. 44% occurred off campus, not at another college or university. Cell sizes for the location in which graduate school students were raped are too small to report.
- At the undergraduate level, 58% of survey participants reported that their rape perpetrators were other Brandeis students. 32.6% of survey participants reported that their rape perpetrators were students at other colleges or universities. Cell sizes for graduate students were too small to report.
- For all student participants who indicated they had been raped since becoming a student at Brandeis, 70% noted that the perpetrator ignored their non-verbal cues or looks, 50% noted that the perpetrator took advantage of them when they were already under the influence of alcohol or other drugs, and 46% noted that the perpetrator caught them off guard. 26% of student participants said their perpetrator took advantage of them when they were sick or asleep, and 42% of student participants shared that the perpetrator used physical force.
- Of the 20 students who shared the specific location of their off-campus rape, 35% (7) took place in off-campus non-University housing and an additional 35% (7) took place in fraternity houses unaffiliated with the university.
- For all participants who indicated they had experienced rape and/or sexual assault since becoming a student at Brandeis, 58% indicated they lost interest in sex or sexual intimacy because of the assault, 53% indicated they lost interest in relationships

with family or friends, and 43% indicated the assault resulted in major changes to their eating habits. 39% noted that their grades decreased after the assault(s), with 18% having to drop a class. 21% harmed themselves without the intent of suicide, and 30% seriously considered suicide, including making a plan to do so. Participants also shared experiencing anxiety, triggers, and unhealthy coping behaviors such as misuse of substances.

- In the 2019 AAU survey, “incidents of penetration” occurred most frequently in the residence hall (26.1%); in campus housing (30.2%); an unspecified location (19.3%) or a fraternity house (10.7%).
- The AAU survey reports that those student respondents who disclosed “incidents involving penetration” missed class because of the incident (36.5 women, 28.0% men, and 54.1% TGQN student respondents); had difficulty concentrating on academic work (55.5% women, 38.2% men, and 68.7% TGQN student respondents); and had difficulty going to their jobs (23.2% women, 17.7% men, and 39.0 TGQN respondents).

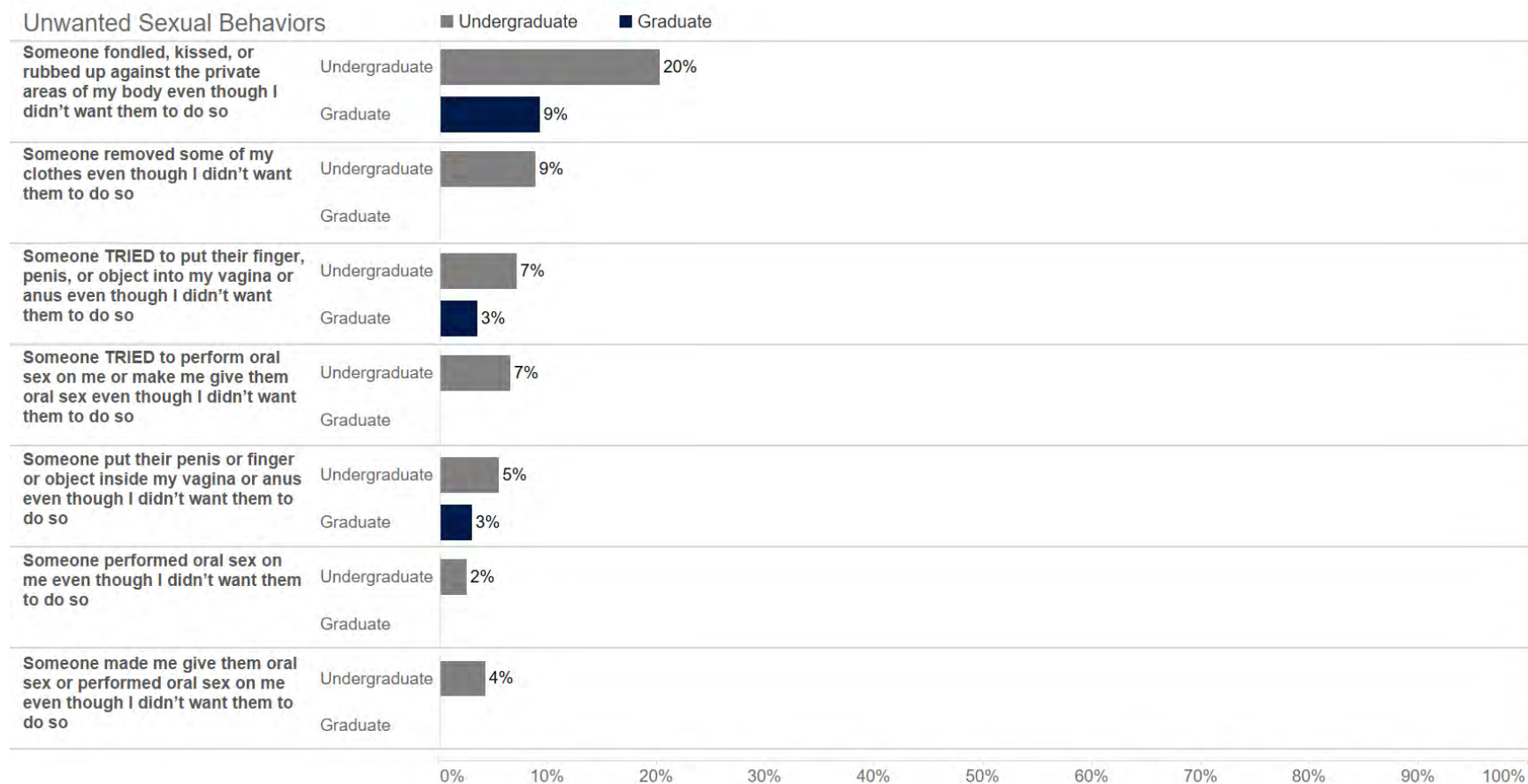
Unwanted Sexual Behaviors

The second set of questions also asked about different experiences of sexual harassment, sexual assault relationship violence, stalking since becoming a student at Brandeis. However, this set described behaviors. Rather than label these experiences, these questions described different types of behaviors a student participant may have experienced. This design is consistent with the 2015 survey and modelled after research¹ that finds participants are more likely to indicate they've experienced a certain behavior than label that experience with a term like "sexual assault," "rape" or "domestic violence."

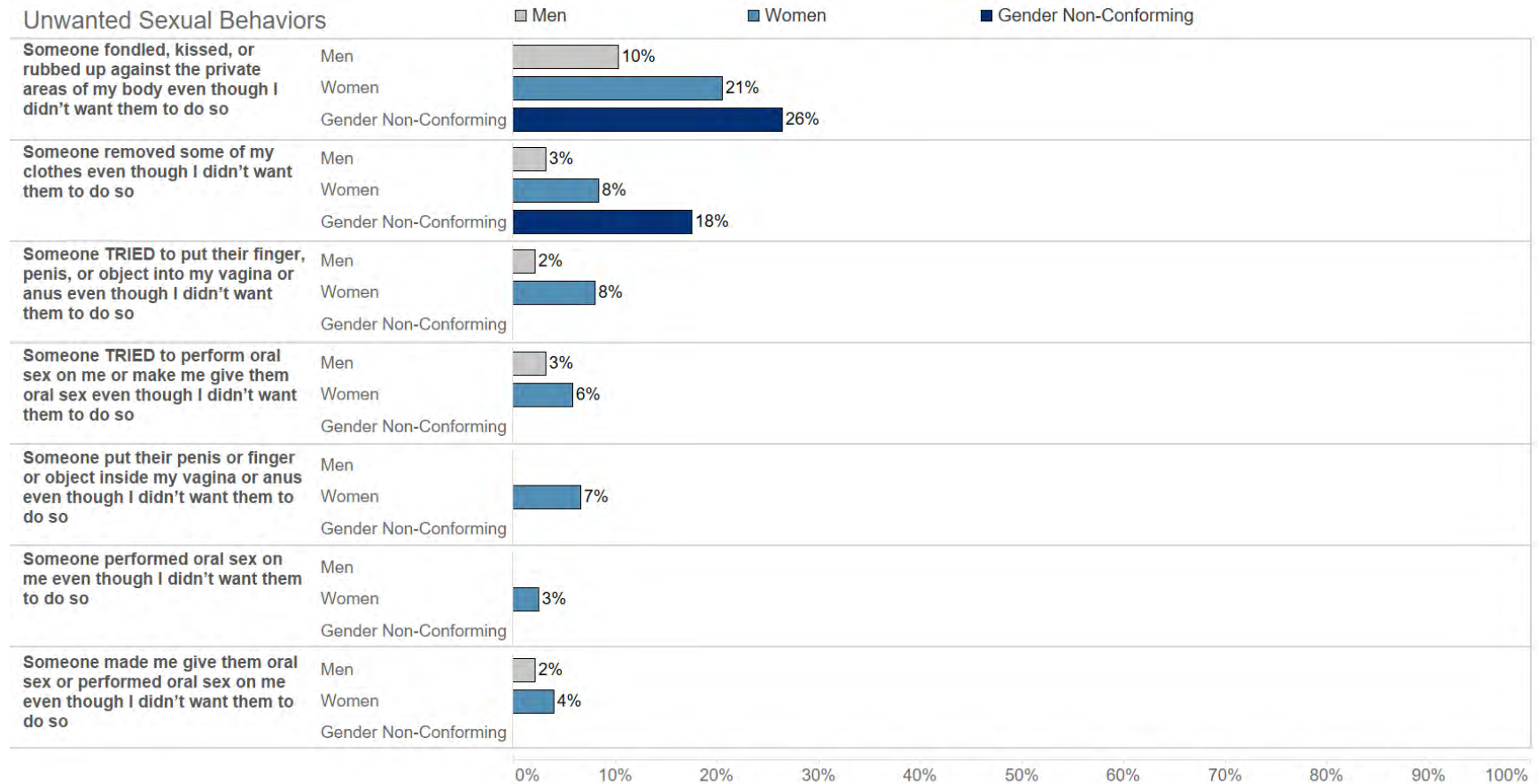
It is important to note that there is some overlap in the wording of two questions. One question asks whether or not someone performed oral sex on me even though I didn't want them to do so. A second asks whether or not someone made me give them oral sex or performed oral sex on me even though I didn't want them to do so. In future surveys, the second question should be changed to whether or not someone made me give them oral sex, so these two questions represent different rather than overlapping information.

The AAU survey did not ask about described behaviors and instead focused on labeled experiences.

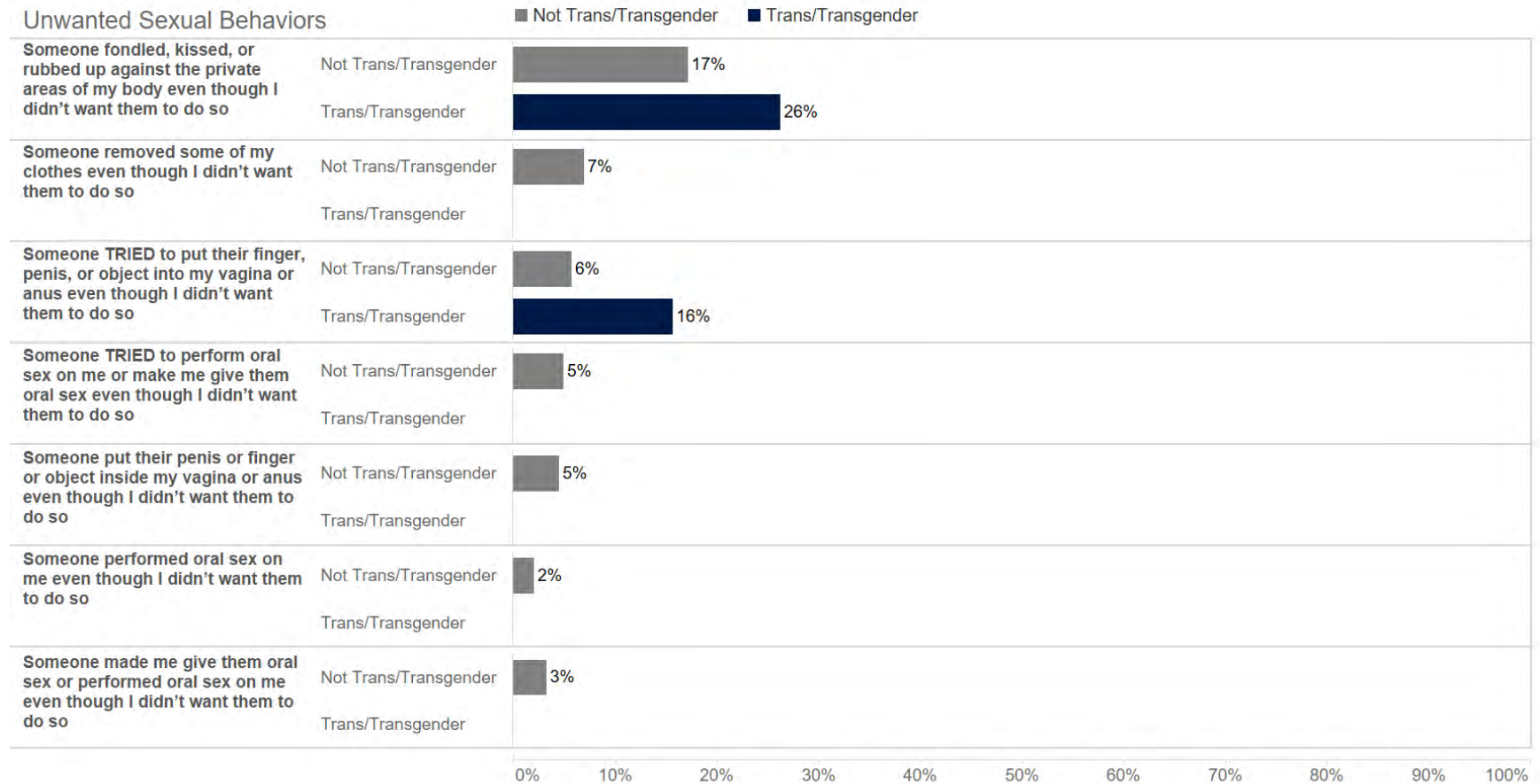
Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Behaviors at Brandeis by Student Status



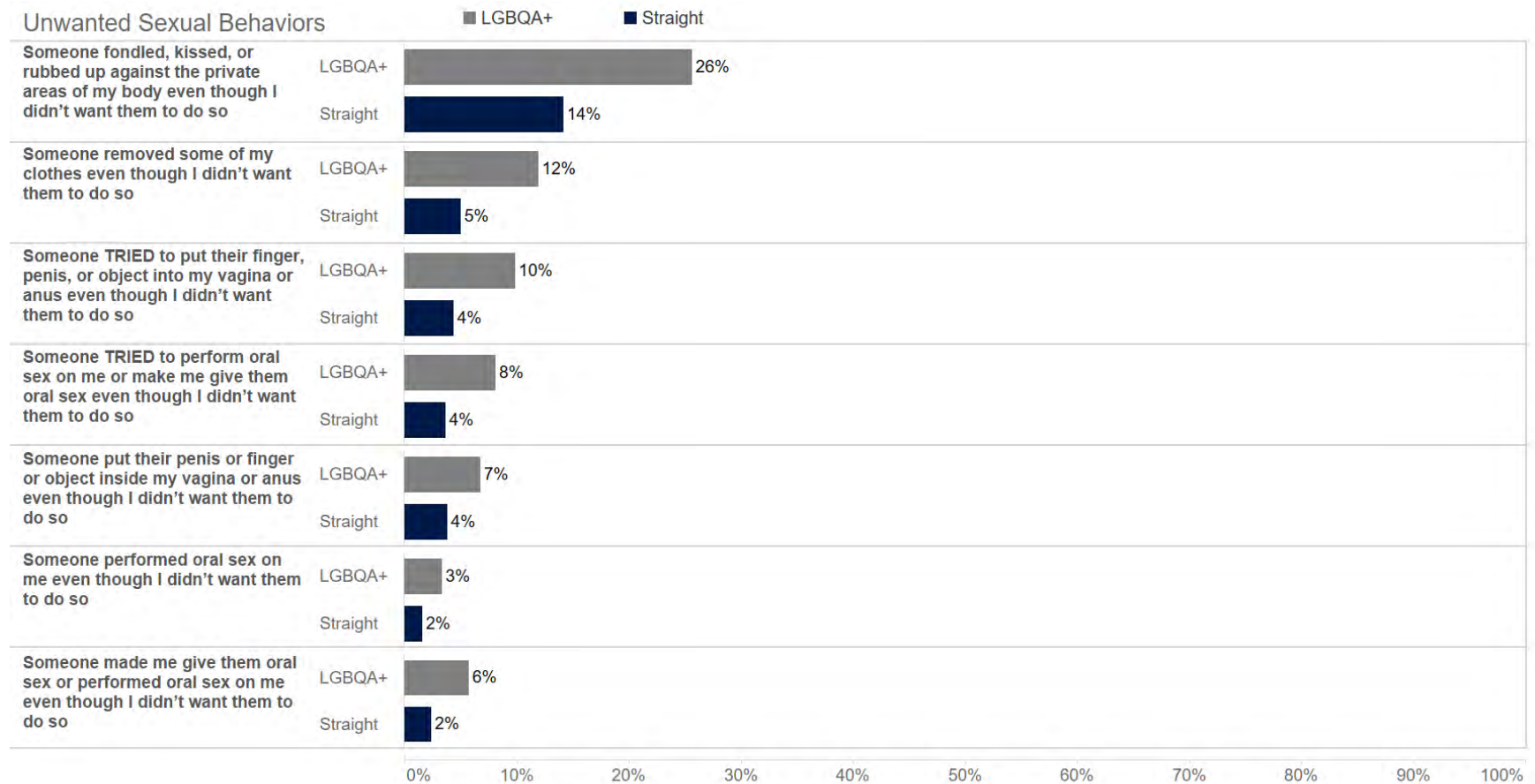
Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Behaviors at Brandeis by Gender



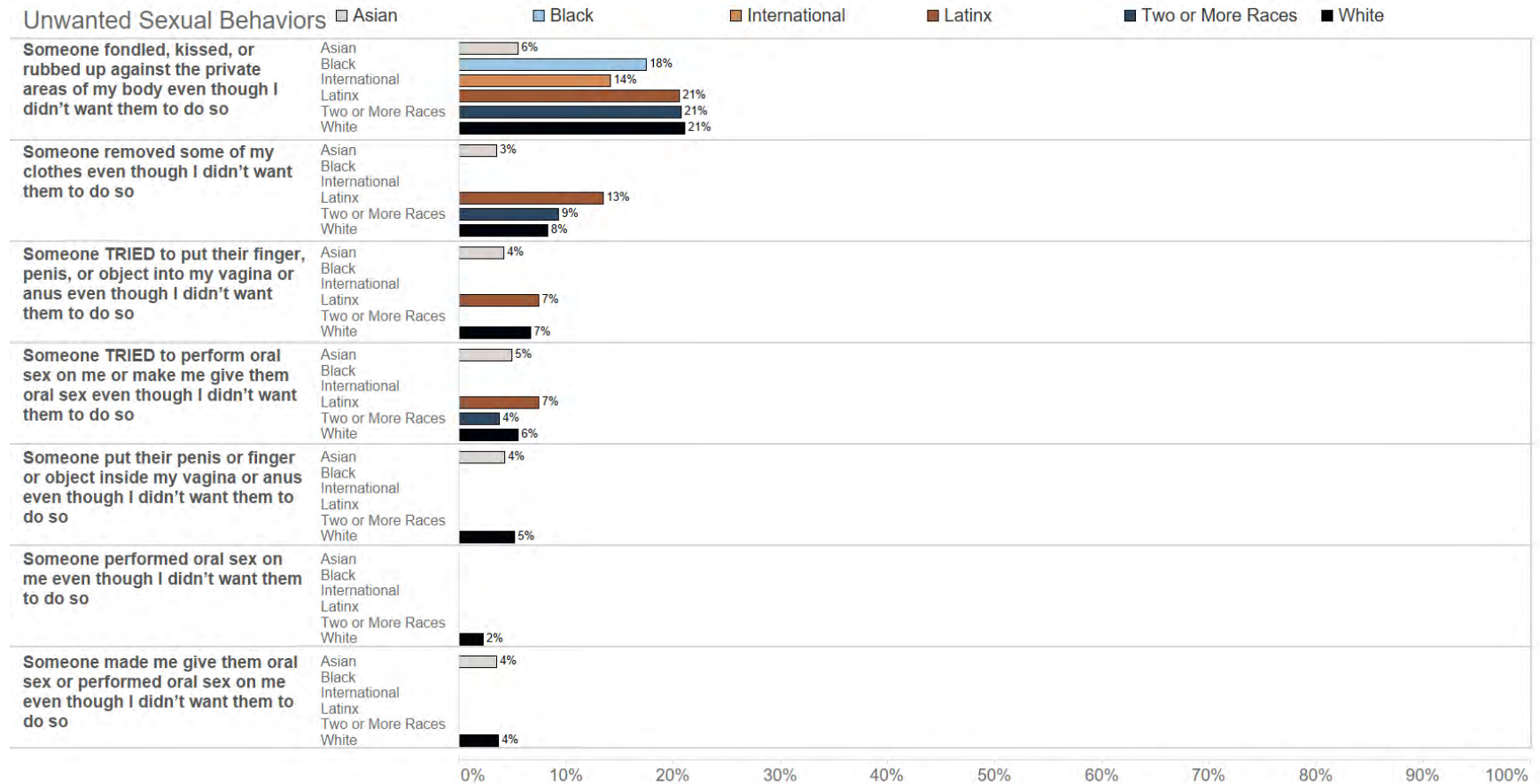
Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Behaviors at Brandeis by Transgender Status



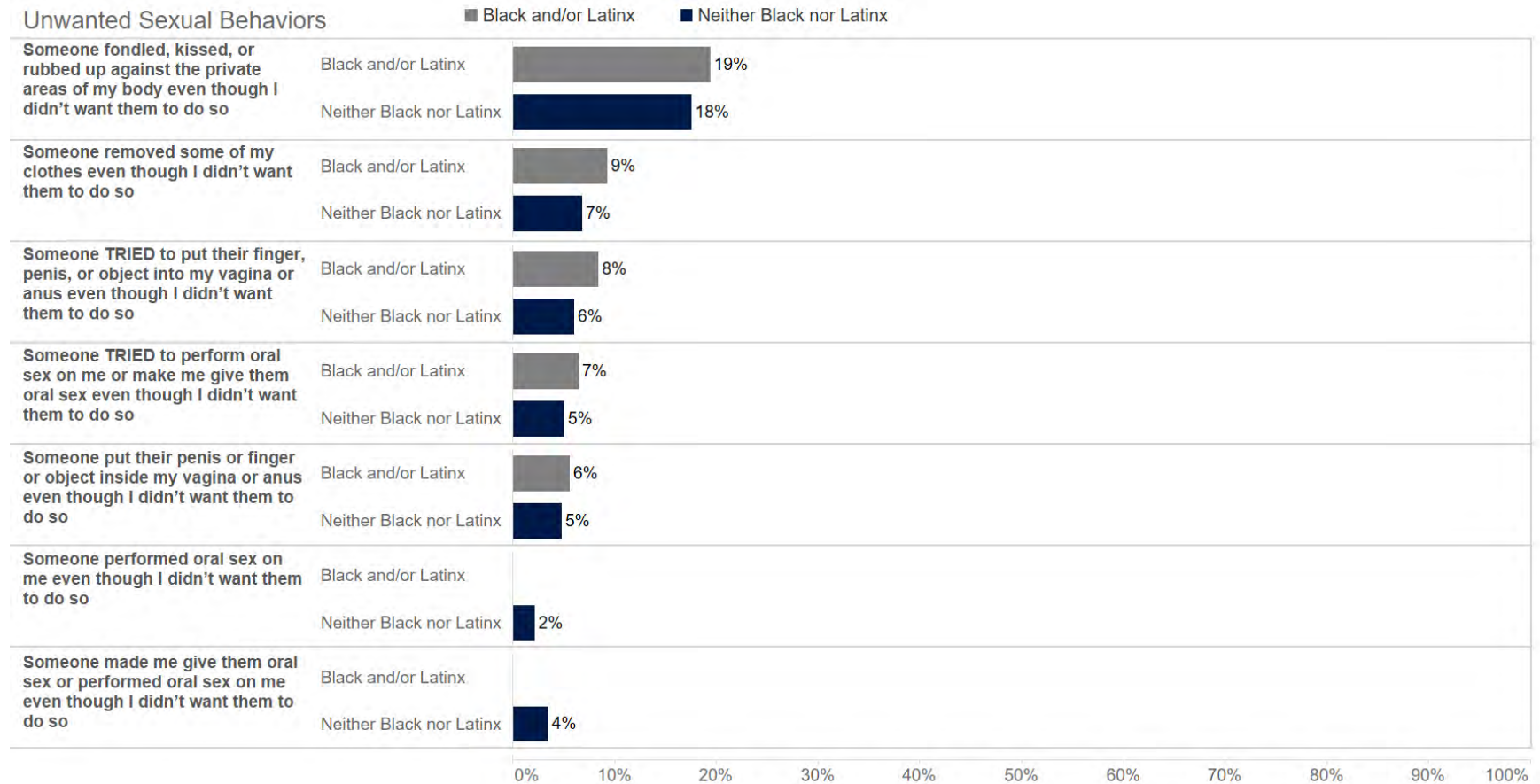
Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Behavior at Brandeis by Sexual Orientation



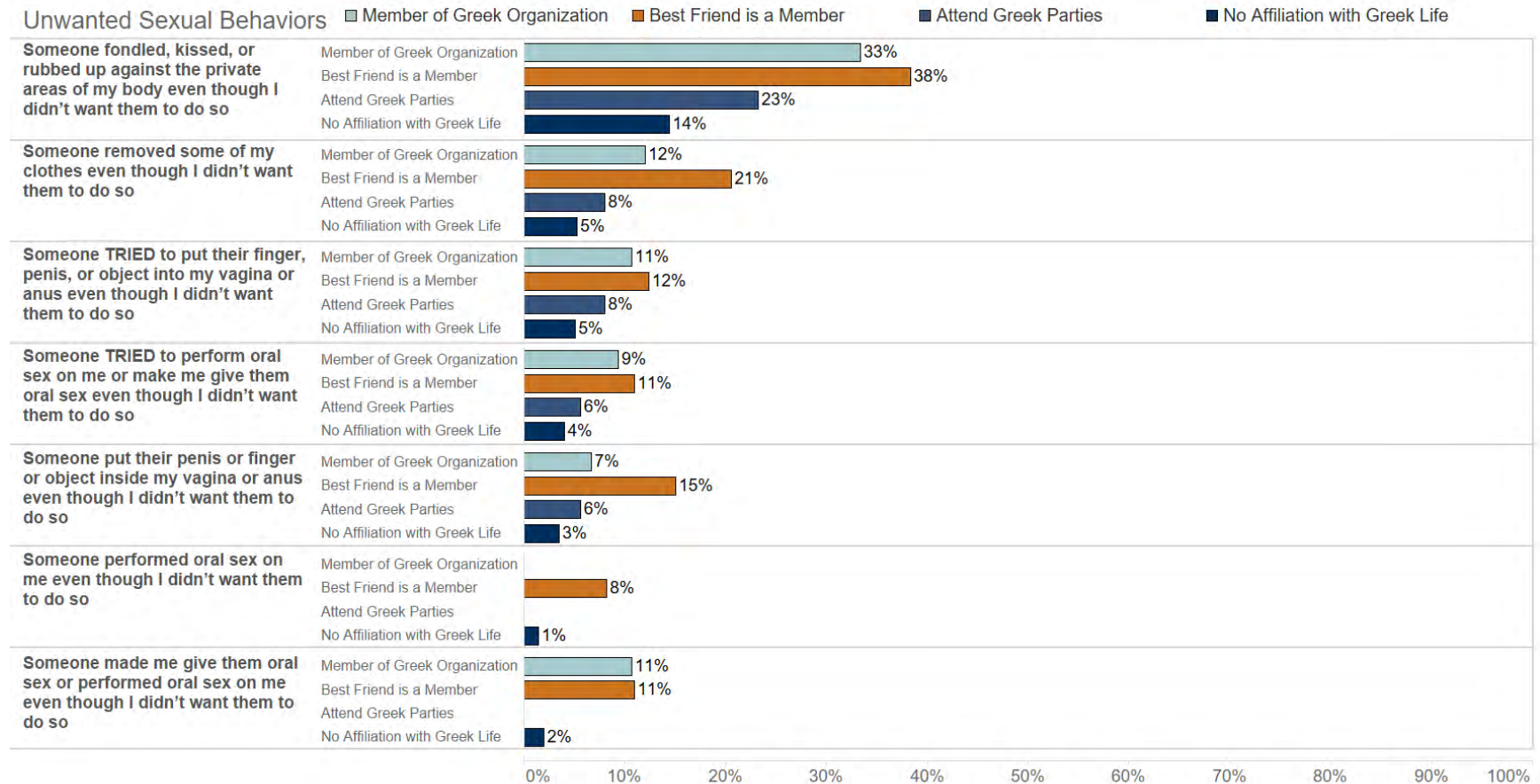
Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Behaviors at Brandeis by Race, Ethnicity and International Status



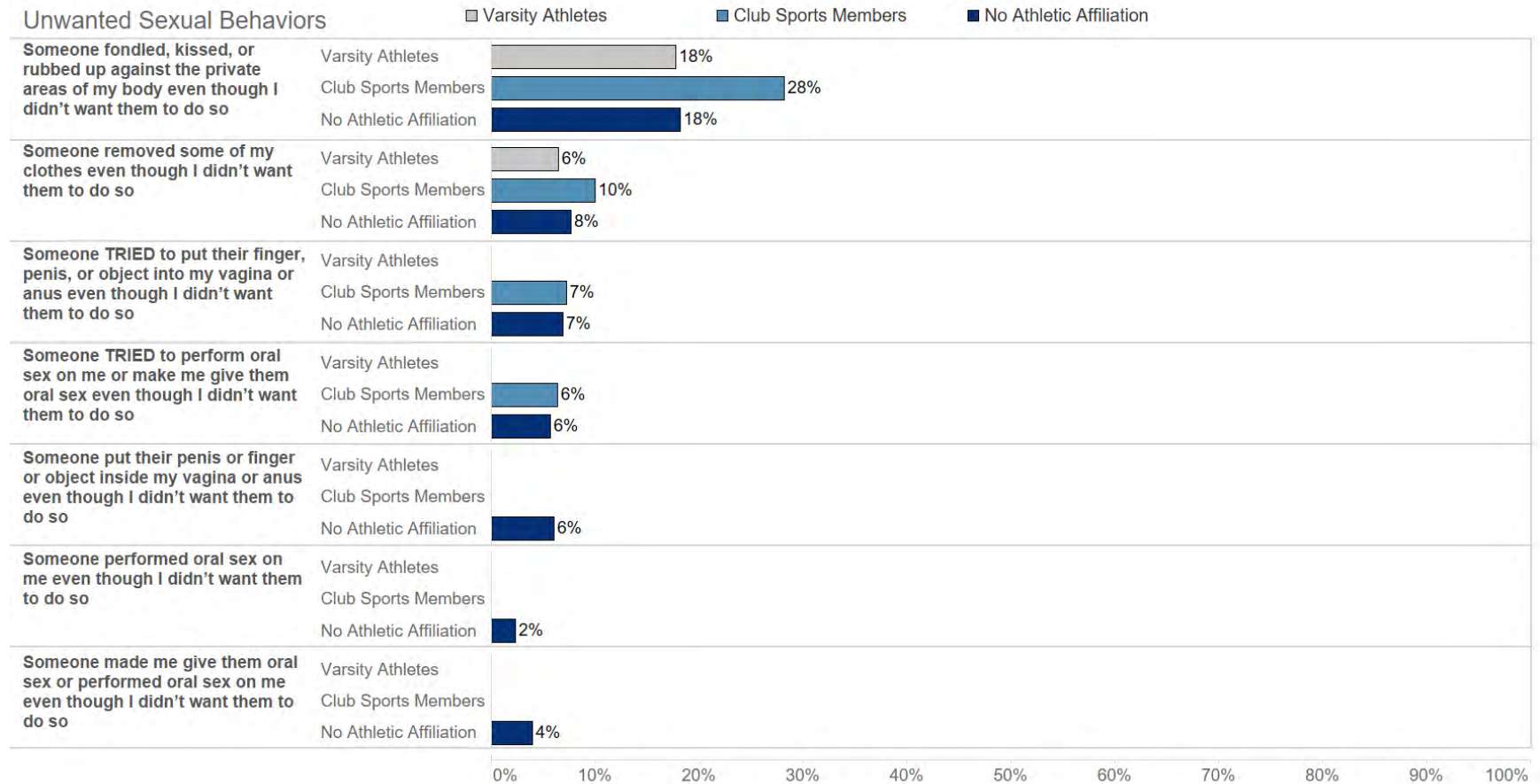
Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Behaviors at Brandeis by Black and Latinx



Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Behavior by Affiliation with Greek Life



Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Behaviors at Brandeis by Affiliation with Athletics



Overall, the patterns with experiences of unwanted sexual behaviors mimic those of labeled behaviors. Undergraduate participants report higher rates for these experiences than do graduate participants across every measure that can be reported. 20% of undergraduate student participants said that *someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body even though I didn't want them to* compared to 9% of graduate students. 7% of undergraduate student participants compared to 3% of graduate student participants indicated that *someone tried to put their finger, penis, or object into my vagina or anus even though I didn't want them to*. 5% of undergraduate student participants compared to 3% of graduate student participants answered that *someone put their penis or finger or object inside my vagina or anus even though I did not want them to*.

Gender non-conforming participants—when the data can be reported out—are more likely to indicate they have had these experiences since coming to Brandeis when compared to women or men. For the statement *someone fondled, kissed or rubbed up against the private areas of my body even though I didn't want them to do so*, 26% of gender non-conforming student participants, 21% of women student participants and 10% of men student participants indicated that this had happened to them. For the statement, *someone removed some of my clothes even though I didn't want them to do so*, 18% of gender non-conforming students, 8% of women, and 3% of men indicated that this had happened to them.

Cell size also severely limits what can be reported for our students who identify as transgender. Two categories can be reported on. 26% of transgender student participants reported that *someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body even though I didn't want them to do so* compared to 17% for non-transgender student participants. 16% of transgender student participants indicated that *someone tried to put their finger, penis, or object into my vagina or anus even though I didn't want them to do so* compared to 6% for non-transgender student participants.

As with labeled behaviors, LGBQA+ student participants are more likely than straight student participants to indicate that they have had these unwanted sexual behaviors. Across the eight categories of unwanted behaviors, student participants who identified as LGBQA+ reported incidents at approximately twice the rate as their straight peer participants in all but one category. For the statement *someone performed oral sex on me even though I did not want them to do so*, 3% of LGBQA+ participants indicated this had occurred while 2% of straight participants indicated that this happened to them.

Little can be reported on by race, again because of limited cell size. Only one statement allowed for all races to be reported out: *someone fondled, kissed or rubbed up against the private areas of my body*. 21% of White student participants, 21% of Latino student participants, 18% of Black student participants, 14% of International Student participants, and 6% of Asian-American student participants indicated that this had happened to them. When looking at the responses of student participants who identified as Latinx or Black compared to their peers, Latinx and Black student participants indicate higher levels of misconduct and violence by one or two percentage points on all five measures that can be reported.

As with labeled behaviors, there were differences in reports of unwanted sexual behaviors depending on a respondent's affiliation with Greek Life. One of the most dramatic examples of this is in response to the statement *Someone put their penis or finger or object inside my vagina or anus even though I didn't want them to*. 7% of student participants who identified as a member of a Greek organization, 15% of student participants who identified as not being a member of a Greek organization but having a best friend who is a member, 7% of student participants who attend parties sponsored by Greek Life reported that this action happened to them. In contrast, 3% of student respondents who had no affiliation with Greek Life reported that this action happened to them.

For athletic affiliation, small cell sizes again limited what could be reported out. 18% of varsity athletes, 28% of club sports members, and 18% of students with no athletic affiliation indicated that *someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body even though I didn't want them to do so*.

Disclosing or Reporting

Participants who indicated they had experienced any unwanted sexual activity were asked whether or not they told anyone about their experiences, whether or not they formally reported their experiences, the types of responses they received, and for those who chose not to report, reasons why they did not.

Table 4A: Disclosing and/or Reporting Unwanted Sexual Activity by Gender and Student Status for Students Indicating They Had Experienced Sexual Assault or Rape

Undergraduate	Men	Women	Gender Non-Conforming	Total
Told someone	68%	86%	63%	82%
Formally reported	---	13%	---	13%
Graduate	Men	Women	Gender Non-Conforming	Total
Told someone	---	77%	---	81%
Formally reported	---	---	---	---

Table 4B: Disclosing and/or Reporting Unwanted Sexual Activity by Transgender Status for Students Indicating They Had Experienced Sexual Assault or Rape

Undergraduate	Transgender	Not Transgender
Told someone	60%	75%
Formally reported	---	10%

Table 4C: Disclosing and/or Reporting Unwanted Sexual Activity by Sexuality and Student Status for Students Indicating They Had Experienced Sexual Assault or Rape

Undergraduate	LGBQA+	Straight
Told someone	84%	80%
Formally reported	15%	11%

Table 4C: Disclosing and/or Reporting Unwanted Sexual Activity by Sexuality and Student Status for Students Indicating They Had Experienced Sexual Assault or Rape

Graduate	LGBQA+	Straight
Told someone	100%	63%
Formally reported	---	---

Table 4D: Disclosing and/or Reporting Unwanted Sexual Activity by Race, Ethnicity and International Status (for Students Indicating They Had Experienced Sexual Assault or Rape)

	Int'l	Latinx	Asian	Black	White	Two or More Races
Undergraduate						
Told someone	88%	82%	67%	55%	78%	62%
Formally reported	---	---	---	---	9%	---
Graduate						
Told someone	---	--	---	---	---	---
Formally reported	---	---	---	---	---	

Table 4E: Disclosing and/or Reporting Unwanted Sexual Activity by Black and Latinx for Students Indicating They Had Experienced Sexual Assault or Rape

	Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
Undergraduate		
Told someone	68%	76%
Formally reported	---	10%

Table 4F: Disclosing and/or Reporting Unwanted Sexual Activity by Affiliation with Greek Life for Students Indicating They Had Experienced Sexual Assault or Rape

	Member of Greek Organization	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
Undergraduate				
Told someone	60%	71%	62%	48%
Formally reported	11%	12%	---	6%

Table 4G: Disclosing and/or Reporting Unwanted Sexual Activity by Affiliation with Athletics for Students Indicating They Had Experienced Sexual Assault or Rape

Undergraduate	Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
Told someone	27%	71%	56%
Formally reported	---	---	8%

The decision to either tell someone about the sexual assault and/or make a formal report again varied according to different social identities.

- In 2019, 82% of undergraduates and 81% of graduate student respondents told someone about the sexual assault or rape—most frequently a friend, family member, faculty member, or medical professional (including therapists). In 2015, 55% of undergraduate and 30% of graduate student respondents told someone about the sexual assault or rape.
- In 2019, 13% of all undergraduate student participants formally reported the assault. The number of graduate student respondents who reported the assault was too small to report out. In 2015, 3.7% of undergraduate participants formally reported, and 9.4% of graduate student participants reported their sexual assault or rape.
- Students who identified as not transgender (75%) were more likely to tell someone than students who identified as transgender (60%).
- LGBTQA+ students were more likely to tell someone (84%) and to formally report the instance (15%) than their straight peers at 80% and 11% respectively.
- At the undergraduate level, 88% of International Student respondents, 82% of Latinx student respondents, 67% of Asian-American student respondents, 55% of Black student respondents, 78% of White student respondents, and 62% of students identifying as two or more races told someone. 9% of White student respondents formally reported, and the cell sizes were too small to report on for other identities.
- 68% of student participants who identified as Black or Latinx told someone compared to 76% of student participants who identified as neither Black nor Latinx.

- 60% of student participants who were a member of Greek Life told someone, and 11% formally reported the incident. 71% of student participants whose best friend was in Greek Life but they themselves were not members told someone, and 12% formally reported. 62% of student participants who attended parties told someone, and the cell size for formal reporting was too small to report out on. 48% of student participants with no Greek Life affiliation told someone, and 6% formally reported the incident.
- Varsity athlete participants were the least likely to tell someone about a sexual assault with 27% saying that had shared their experience of sexual assault or rape with someone. 71% of student participants who had an affiliation with club sports told someone about the incident. 56% of students with no athletic affiliation told someone about the incident. Cell sizes for formal reporting are too small to allow for comparisons.
- In the 2019 AAU Campus Climate Survey, 85.9% of women student respondents, 78.6% of men student respondents and 83.1% of TGQN student respondents who had experienced nonconsensual penetration by physical force or inability to consent told someone. 29.5% of women student respondents, 42.9% of TGQN student respondents and 17.8% of men student respondents contacted a confidential or non-confidential resource at their college or university. Campus police were contacted at a rate of 11.2%.

Students reported a range of responses when they told someone and a variety of reasons for not telling someone. Students also formally reported through different channels on campus.

- The results for how people react when student participants told them about the assault or rape was mixed, and it likely reflects that some student respondents shared their experiences with multiple individuals who had a range of reactions.
- 87% of student respondents (undergraduate and graduate student combined) said that someone whom they had told was supportive, and 23% of student participants said that someone whom they had told helped them find resources.
- 35% of student participants shared that the person they told attempted to minimize what happened. 19% of student participants said that the person they told made excuses for the person's perpetrator. 16% of student participants said the person they told blamed the respondent for the assault happening and said they should have done something to prevent it. 16% of student participants said that the person that they told recommended they not think about the event and move on.

- For the 12% of student participants who did formally report, 5% reported to the Title IX Office, 3.9% to Police (defined as any police force not just University Police), 3.3% to the Prevention Advocacy Resource Center, and 3.3% to an advisor, supervisor or mentor. Cell sizes for other categories of people that students reported to—including faculty—were too small to report.
- Of student participants who indicated they had experienced sexual assault and/or rape who did not formally report the incident, the top reasons they did not report were the following: 68% didn't think it was serious enough to share, 58% felt partially at fault, and 54% that they felt it was “unclear harm was intended”, and 48% were ashamed or embarrassed.
- 19% of student participants expressed fear of retaliation, and 18% of student participants said they feared being blamed or not believed.
- Student participants also reported concerns about how Brandeis would respond. 35% of students responding said they did not want action to be taken. 18% of student respondents said they were afraid the university would take action without their permission, while 14% said they did not think the Brandeis administration would do anything. 19% said they did not want the university to know about other actions they were doing at the time. 4% of student respondents said that they were afraid that the Brandeis administration would take action against the entire organization or group to which the perpetrator belonged.
- In the AAU Campus Climate Survey, across genders, the most frequent reasons that student respondents gave for not reporting the behavior to official channels were that they could “handle it themselves” (48.8% women; 60.4% men; and 40.1% TGQN student respondents); the “incident was not serious enough to contact a program or resource (47.4% women, 42.5% men, and 42% TGQN student respondents); and “the person felt embarrassed, ashamed, or that it would be too emotionally difficult to report” (41.7% women, 27.9% men, and 36.0% TGQN).

Campus Resources & Response

In the 2015 survey, student participants were asked both about their knowledge of particular campus resources and processes, as well as their faith in the overall institutional response to crises. In the 2019 survey, student participants were asked these questions with the elimination of one section: the questions about specific resources. Researchers found that focusing on general faith in the institution was more significant than knowledge of one particular resource or another. Instead of data about percentages of students that are aware of particular resources, student participants' comments about the resources will be highlighted at the end of this section.

Participants were asked to rank if they agreed or disagreed with the following statements:

- Survey participants were asked *If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to get help on campus*. Of all student participants, 79% of undergraduates and 76% of graduate student participants agreed or strongly agreed with this statement. In the 2015 survey, 72% of undergraduate student participants and 50% of graduate student participants agreed or strongly agreed with the statement.
- Athletes were the most likely group to agree with the statement *If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to get help on campus*, with 94% stating they would know what to do.
- Knowledge of how to ask for help is different than knowing how to file a formal report. For the statement *If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to make a report of sexual assault*, 68% of undergraduate student participants and 74% of graduate student participants agreed or strongly agreed.
- For undergraduates, 79% of women student participants, 68% of men student participants, and 67% of gender non-conforming participants agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, *If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to make a report of sexual assault*. For graduate students, 81% of men student participants, 75% of gender non-conforming participants, and 71% of women participants agreed or strongly agreed with the statement. In 2015, 47% of undergraduate student participants and 37% of graduate student participants knew where to report sexual assault.
- One of the most striking areas where Brandeis must improve transparency in its processes is in response to the statement *I understand what happens when a student reports a sexual assault to Brandeis*. 47% of undergraduate student participants and 56% of graduate student participants agreed or strongly agreed with this statement. Because so few students understand what happens when a report is filed, we did no further analysis of this question based on social affinity groups. In 2015, 30% of undergraduate student participants and 24% of graduate student participants agreed or strongly agreed with these statements.

- In the comments section, students noted that their awareness of resources was related to their leadership positions on campus (Community Advisors, Orientation Leaders, Teaching Assistants, and several student clubs were mentioned). This is likely a similar phenomenon to varsity athletes, as all of these groups of students are typically required to complete training at least annually, either from the Prevention, Advocacy & Resource Center (PARC) or the Office of Equal Opportunity (formerly Title IX). These students also may have closer relationships with staff and faculty in these positions, which is another possible explanation for their knowledge.
- Also in the comments, student participants noted the signage about resources in the restroom stalls as particularly helpful in sharing information; however, many also noted that they were aware of the resources but not of the resources' location, given that many offices have relocated in recent years and others are difficult to find.
- In the 2019 AAU Campus Climate Survey, 37.1% of student respondents felt very or extremely knowledgeable about where to access helpful resources, and 31.5% felt very or extremely knowledgeable about how to file a formal report. In contrast, only 17.7% of AAU student respondents said they felt very or extremely knowledgeable about the administrative processes that occur when a report is made.

The next set of questions focused on faith in the institution in times of emergency. In the 2015 survey, the findings for this information was reported by mean score. In the 2019 report, the findings are represented as the percent of student participants who agree or strongly agree with each statement. We believe reporting percentages better reflects how the students feel about institutional response, and the percentages align more closely with what participants shared in the narrative comments. A comparison of mean scores is located in Appendix B.

Table 5A: University Response by Student Status, % Strongly Agree or Agree

	Undergraduate Students	Graduate Students
If a crisis happened at Brandeis, the university would handle it well.	39%	54%
The university responds rapidly in difficult situations.	42%	56%
University officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner.	39%	48%
Brandeis does enough to protect the safety of our students.	45%	57%

Table 5B: University Response by Gender, % Strongly Agree or Agree

	All Students		
	Men	Women	GNC
If a crisis happened at Brandeis, the university would handle it well.	47%	41%	17%
The university responds rapidly in difficult situations.	51%	44%	19%
University officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner.	46%	40%	17%
Brandeis does enough to protect the safety of our students.	58%	44%	19%

Table 5C: University Response by Transgender Status, % Strongly Agree or Agree

	All Students	
	Transgender Students	Not Transgender Students
If a crisis happened at Brandeis, the university would handle it well.	27%	43%
The university responds rapidly in difficult situations.	46%	45%
University officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner.	29%	42%
Brandeis does enough to protect the safety of our students.	37%	48%

Table 5D: University Response by Sexual Orientation, % Strongly Agree or Agree

	All Students	
	LGBQA+	Straight
If a crisis happened at Brandeis, the university would handle it well.	33%	46%
The university responds rapidly in difficult situations.	40%	48%
University officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner.	32%	46%
Brandeis does enough to protect the safety of our students.	38%	52%

Table 5E: University Response by Race, Ethnicity and International Status, % Strongly Agree or Agree

	All Students					
	Int'l (99)	Latinx (79)	Asian- American (172)	Black (47)	White (589)	Two or More Races
If a crisis happened at Brandeis, the university would handle it well.	80%	38%	47%	34%	35%	41%
The university responds rapidly in difficult situations.	80%	37%	48%	36%	41%	37%
University officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner.	77%	37%	48%	38%	35%	29%
Brandeis does enough to protect the safety of our students.	80%	35%	55%	49%	41%	44%

Table 5F: University Response by Black or Latinx, % Strongly Agree or Agree

	All Students	
	Black and/or Latinx (126)	Neither Black nor Latinx (934)
If a crisis happened at Brandeis, the university would handle it well.	37%	42%
The university responds rapidly in difficult situations.	37%	46%
University officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner.	37%	41%
Brandeis does enough to protect the safety of our students.	40%	48%

Table 5G: University Response by Greek Life, % Strongly Agree or Agree

	Undergraduate Students			
	Member of Greek Life	Best Friend Greek Life	Attend Greek Life Parties	No Greek Life Affiliation
If a crisis happened at Brandeis, the university would handle it well.	19%	38%	42%	42%
The university responds rapidly in difficult situations.	31%	36%	42%	46%
University officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner.	28%	32%	42%	43%
Brandeis does enough to protect the safety of our students.	31%	39%	50%	49%

Table 5H: University Response by Athletics, % Strongly Agree or Agree

	Undergraduate Students		
	Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Participant	No Athletic Affiliation
If a crisis happened at Brandeis, the university would handle it well.	57%	36%	37%
The university responds rapidly in difficult situations.	47%	42%	41%
University officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner.	44%	48%	40%
Brandeis does enough to protect the safety of our students.	58%	45%	45%

Responses from these questions are disheartening but not shocking. They affirm opinions and feedback expressed by many students in recent years as several crises have shaken the university community.

A few other trends to note from this section:

- Graduate student participants were more likely to agree with these statements than were undergraduate student participants.
- At both the undergraduate and graduate levels, International Student respondents shared higher levels of faith that the university would respond to a crisis well.
- Student respondents in marginalized groups including gender non-conforming student participants, transgender student participants, LGBTQA+ students had less faith in the institution. Student participants who identified as Black or Latinx had less faith in the institution than student participants who did not identify as Black or Latinx.
- Varsity athlete respondents had relatively stronger faith in the institution when compared to their peers, while members of fraternities or sororities had less faith in the institution than their peers.
- A total of 112 comments were shared in this section. 9% of students (10) expressed safety concerns were mostly connected to the “openness” of the campus as a whole, including buildings that do not require swipe access to enter. Another 10% of students (11) shared stories of specific crises they had either personally or as members of the greater community experienced and were dissatisfied with how it was handled.
- The AAU survey did not include questions about how college or universities react in times of crisis, so no comparison data are available.

Sense of Community

Participants were asked about their sense of community at Brandeis University. For each measure, participants could answer between 1 (“Strongly Disagree”) and 5 (“Strongly Agree.”) A positive measure is either “Strongly Agree” or “Agree.” Consistent with formatting in 2015’s report, the following discussion describes the percent of student participants who agree or strongly agree with statements about campus community. The associated charts report response means. It is important to note that means sometimes do not provide the same clarity of the student experience that statements of agreement do. In future surveys, the university may want to consider using a four-point scale of strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and delete the option to select neutral.

Agreement with the statement: I can get what I need in this campus community

- In 2019, at the undergraduate level, the mean score for the statement *I can get what I need in this campus community* was 3.78 for women student participants, 3.76 for men student participants, and 3.19 for gender non-conforming participants. In 2015, the mean scores were 3.78, 3.76, and 3.19 respectively.
- 72% of undergraduates and 68% of graduate student participants agreed or strongly agreed with the statement *I can get what I need in this campus community*.
- At the undergraduate level, 78% of gender non-conforming participants, 74% of women participating, and 70% of men participating agreed or strongly agreed with this statement. At the graduate level, 78% of gender non-conforming participants, 64% of women participating and 76% of men participating agreed or strongly agreed with this statement.
- 66% of transgender (undergraduate and graduate students combined) agreed or strongly agreed with this statement.
- 70% of LGBQA+ undergraduate participants agreed or strongly agreed with this statement which is slightly less than the rates of agreement for their straight undergraduate respondent peers. At the graduate level, the responses are almost identical. 69% of LGBQA+ graduate participants and 70% straight graduate participants agreed or strongly agreed with this statement.
- Looking at ethnicity across all students, groups with the lowest positive response to this measure were Black student participants at 49% and Latinx student participants at 61%, compared to an overall score of 71% for all students.
- 80% of student participants who attended parties sponsored by Greek Life agreed or strongly agreed with this statement, followed by 78% of students who had a best friend in a fraternity or sorority. 72% of participants who reported being a

member of a fraternity or sorority and 72% of participants who had no Greek involvement agreed or strongly agreed with this statement.

- Varsity athlete participants were the most likely to respond affirmatively to the statement regarding getting what they need from the campus community, with 82% agreeing or strongly agreeing, compared to 77% for student participants who had an affiliation with club sports and 72% for those participants who had no athletic affiliation.
- Responses indicate that Jewish student participants at Brandeis have a more positive experience than their non-Jewish peer participants at Brandeis. 80% of undergraduate Jewish student participants agreed or strongly agreed with this statement compared to 74% for Agnostic student participants, 73% for Muslim student participants, 71% for Atheist student participants, 69% for Catholic student participants, and 64% for Protestant student participants.
- The AAU survey did not include questions about a sense of community or belonging, so no comparison data are available.

Agreement with the statement: I belong in this campus community

- A sense of belonging has been found to be a key factor in undergraduate education as well as contributing to graduate students having a positive academic experience. In 2019, at the undergraduate level, the mean score for this statement was 3.60 for women student participants, 3.74 for men student participants, and 3.28 for gender non-conforming participants. In 2015, the mean scores were 3.71, 3.81, and 2.89 respectively.
- When asked about belonging to the campus community, 67% of undergraduate student participants agreed or strongly agreed with this statement. In comparison, 60% of graduate student participants answered positively to this question.
- At the undergraduate level, women student participants at 70% were more likely to agree or strongly agree that they belong to this campus community compared to 62% of men participants and 52% of gender non-conforming participants. At the graduate level, women again report the strongest feeling of belonging with 66% of participants agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement. 55% of gender non-conforming graduate student participants agree or strongly agree with this statement compared to 49% of graduate student men participating.
- Transgender student participants reported slightly lower feelings of belonging with 64% agreeing or strongly agreeing that they belong in this campus community compared to 66% of their non-transgender peers.

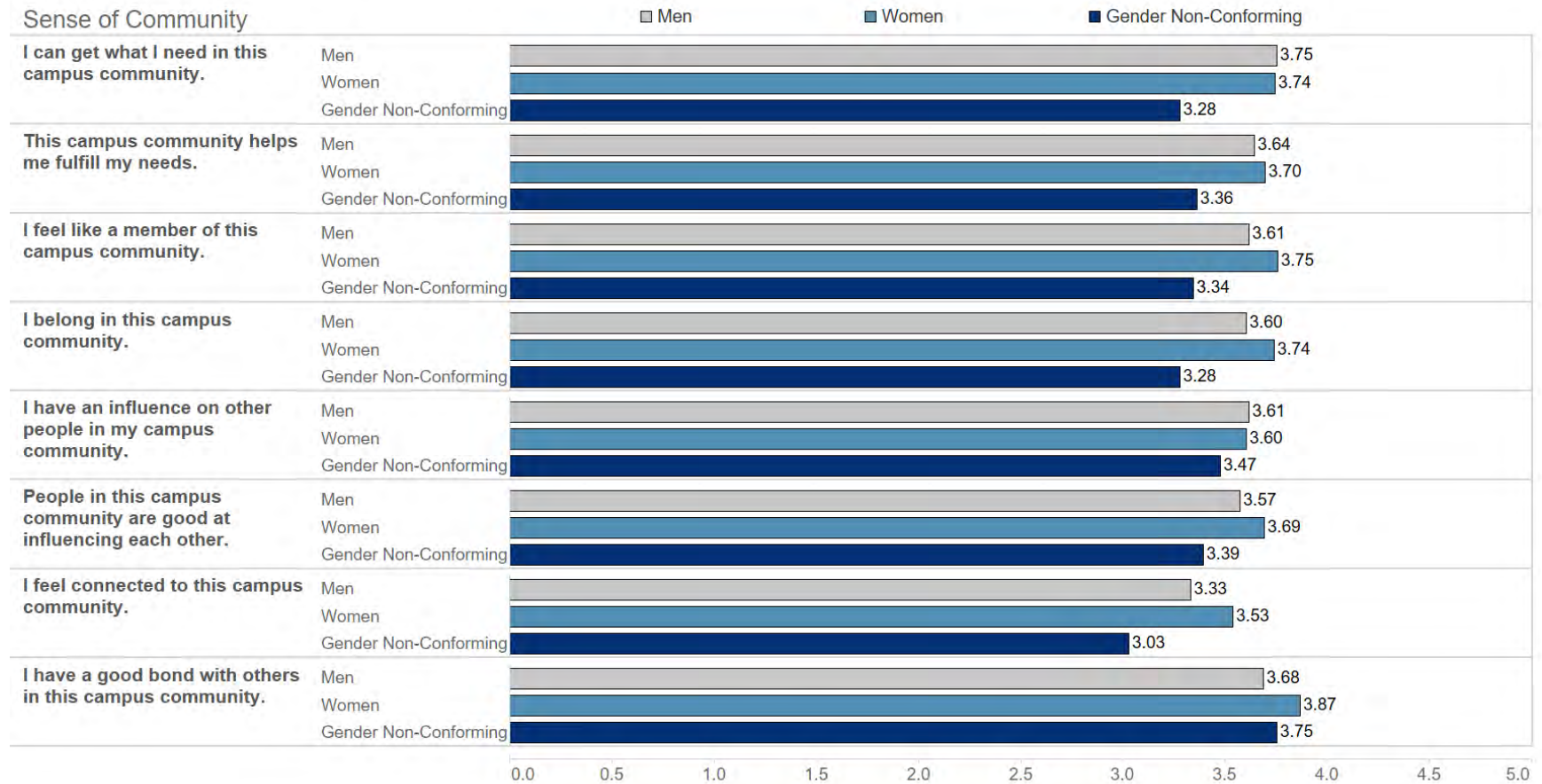
- Sexual orientation had no impact on feelings of belonging for the undergraduate student participants—both straight undergraduate student participants and LGBQA+ undergraduate participants agreed or strongly agreed with the statement at 67%. Graduate student participants who identified as LGBQA+ had slightly lower rates of agreement at 59% compared to their straight graduate student respondent peers.
- Black and Latinx student respondents had the lowest rates of a positive response on this measure at 53% and 60% respectively, as compared to 67% overall.
- Undergraduate student participants who attended Greek Life parties but who were not a member of a fraternity or a sorority nor had a best friend who was a member had the highest levels of belonging with 78% agreeing or strongly agreeing about having a sense of belonging. This was followed by student participants who reported being a member of fraternity or sorority at 73%, then by student who had no affiliation to Greek Life at 65%, and then by students who reported not being a member of a fraternity or sorority but having a best friend who was a member at 65%.
- Varsity athletes were less likely to agree or strongly agree with the statement *I belong in this campus community* at 66%. Students with no athletic affiliation had similar levels of affirmation with 67% agreeing with the statement. Members of club sports agreed or strongly agreed at a rate of 77%.
- 80% of undergraduate Jewish student participants agreed or strongly agreed with the statement. This was followed by Atheist student participants at 71%, Protestant student participants at 66%, Muslim student participants at 60%, Agnostic student participants at 60%, and Catholic student participants at 58%.

Agreement with the statement: I have an influence on other people in my campus community

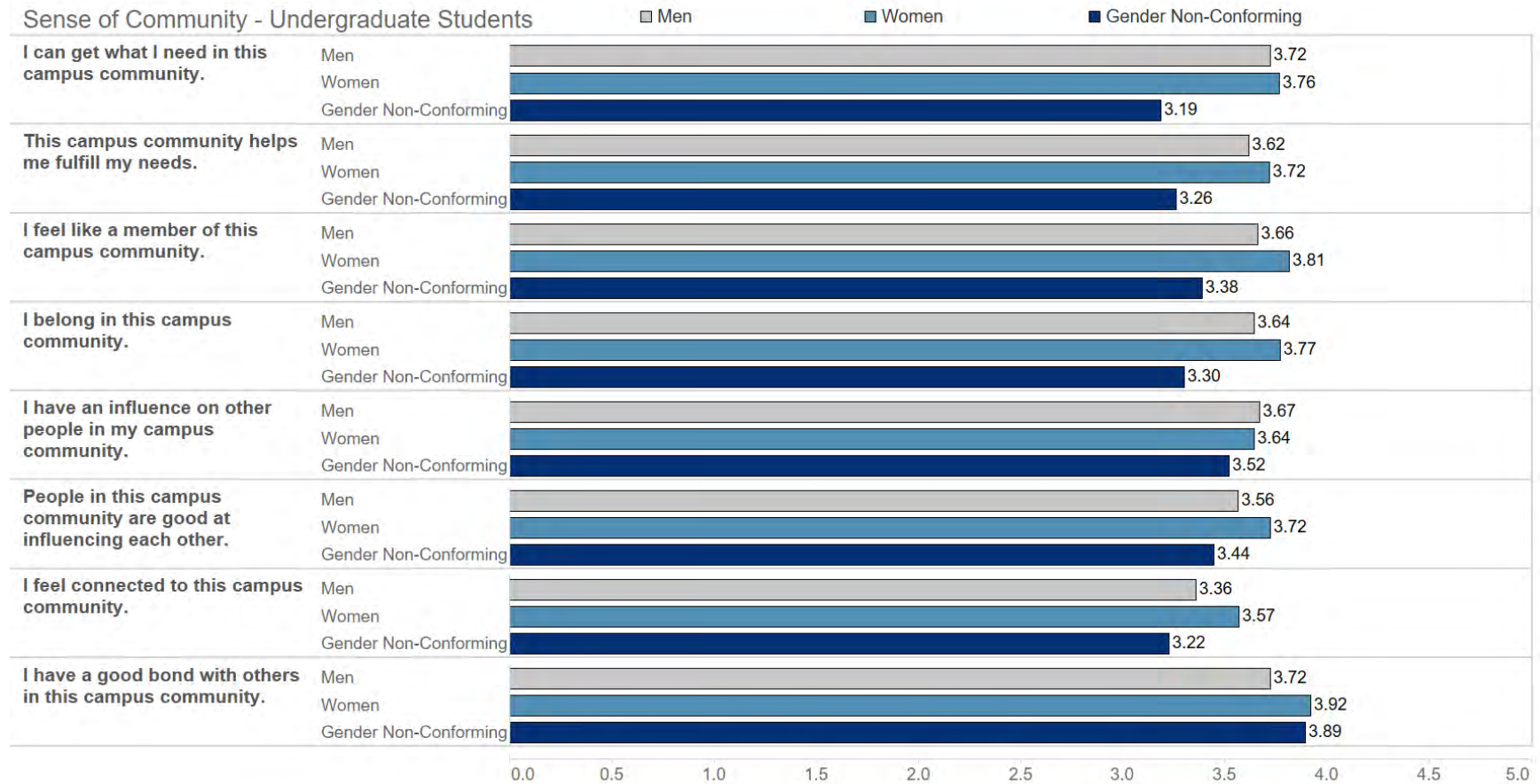
- In 2019, at the undergraduate level, the mean score for this statement was 3.61 for women participating, 3.60 for men participating, and 3.47 for gender non-conforming participants. In 2015, the mean scores were 3.77, 3.69, and 3.28 respectively.
- Students who agreed or strongly agreed with the statement *I have an influence on other people in my campus community* was higher for undergraduate student participants at 67% for undergraduate student participants than for graduate student participants at 60%.

- At undergraduate level, men participants were more likely to agree or strongly agree with this statement than women participants, 64% versus 60% respectively. 48% of gender non-conforming student participants agreed or strongly agreed with this statement. At the graduate level, gender non-conforming students were the most likely to agree or strongly agree with this statement at 67%. Men graduate participants and women graduate participants were roughly equal at 51% and 53% respectively.
- 56% of transgender student participants and 59% of non-transgender participants agreed or strongly agreed that *I have influence on other people in my campus community*.
- For sexual orientation, there were almost no gaps between straight and LGBQA+ student participants for undergraduates or graduate students. Straight undergraduate participants agreed or strongly agreed compared to their LGBQA+ peer participants at a rate that of 61% and 60% respectively. Straight graduate student participants agreed or strongly agreed compared to their LGBQA+ peers at a rate that was 52% and 51% respectively.
- Black students and students whose ethnic identity was not listed among the options had the lowest perceptions of their influence at 49% for Black student participants and 38% for the students with an identity not included in the list of options.
- Members of fraternities or sororities who participated in this survey were more likely to agree with this statement at 76%. Participants whose best friend was a member of a sorority or fraternity agreed at 66%; participants who only attend parties sponsored by Greek Life responded at 57%; and student participants with no affiliation to Greek Life responded at 57%.
- Student participants who participated in club sports responded more positively to *I have an influence on other people in my campus community* with 70% agreeing or strongly agreeing. Varsity athlete participants and students with no athletic affiliation responded at comparable rates of agreement, 62% and 60% respectively.
- Muslim student participants had the highest rates of agreement with 73% agreeing or strongly agreeing. This was followed by Jewish students at 70%, Catholic students at 63%, Atheist students at 58%, Protestant students at 62%, and Agnostic students at 55%.

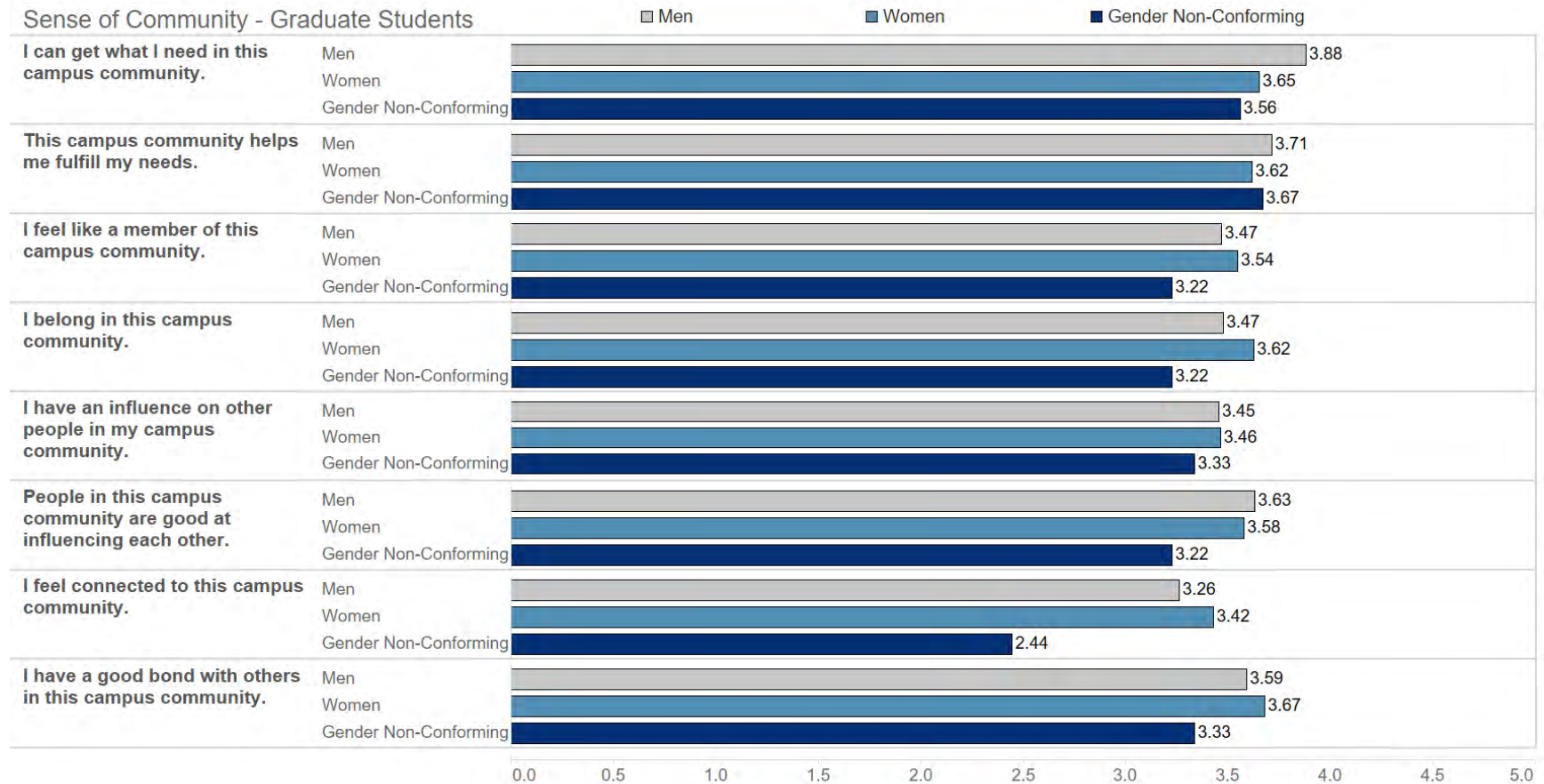
Sense of Community at Brandeis by Gender



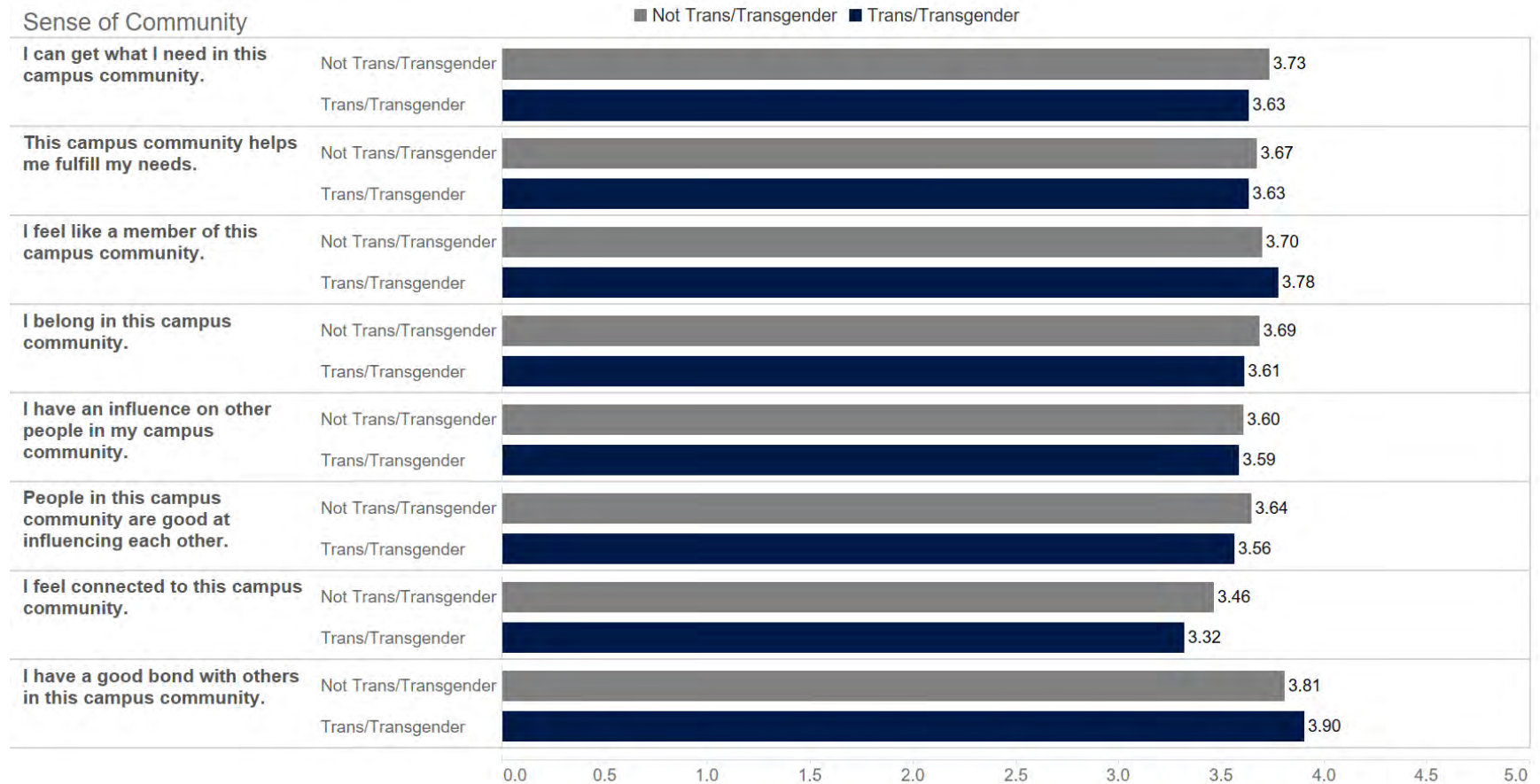
Sense of Community at Brandeis by Gender and Student Status—Undergraduate Students



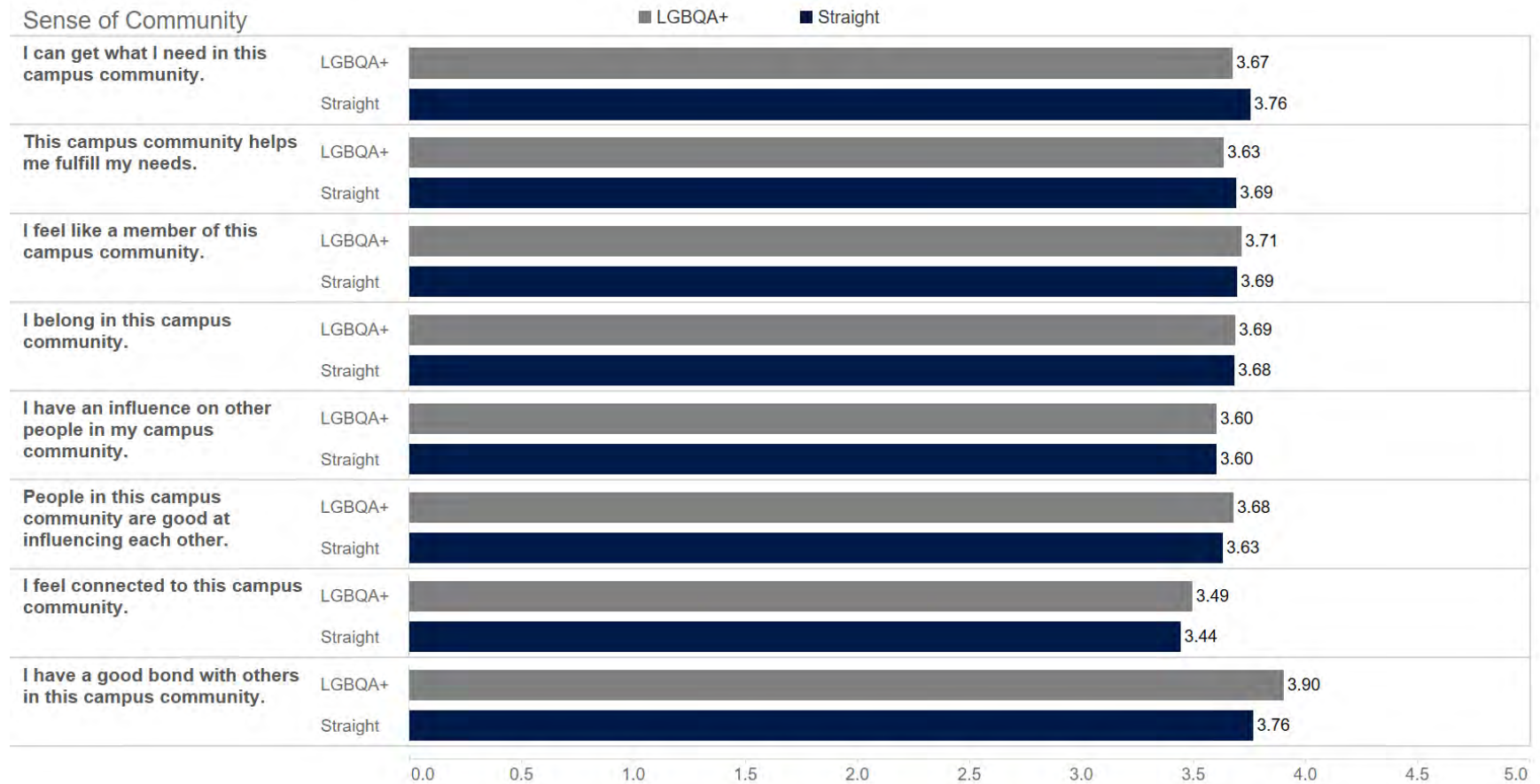
Sense of Community at Brandeis by Gender and Student Status—Graduate Students



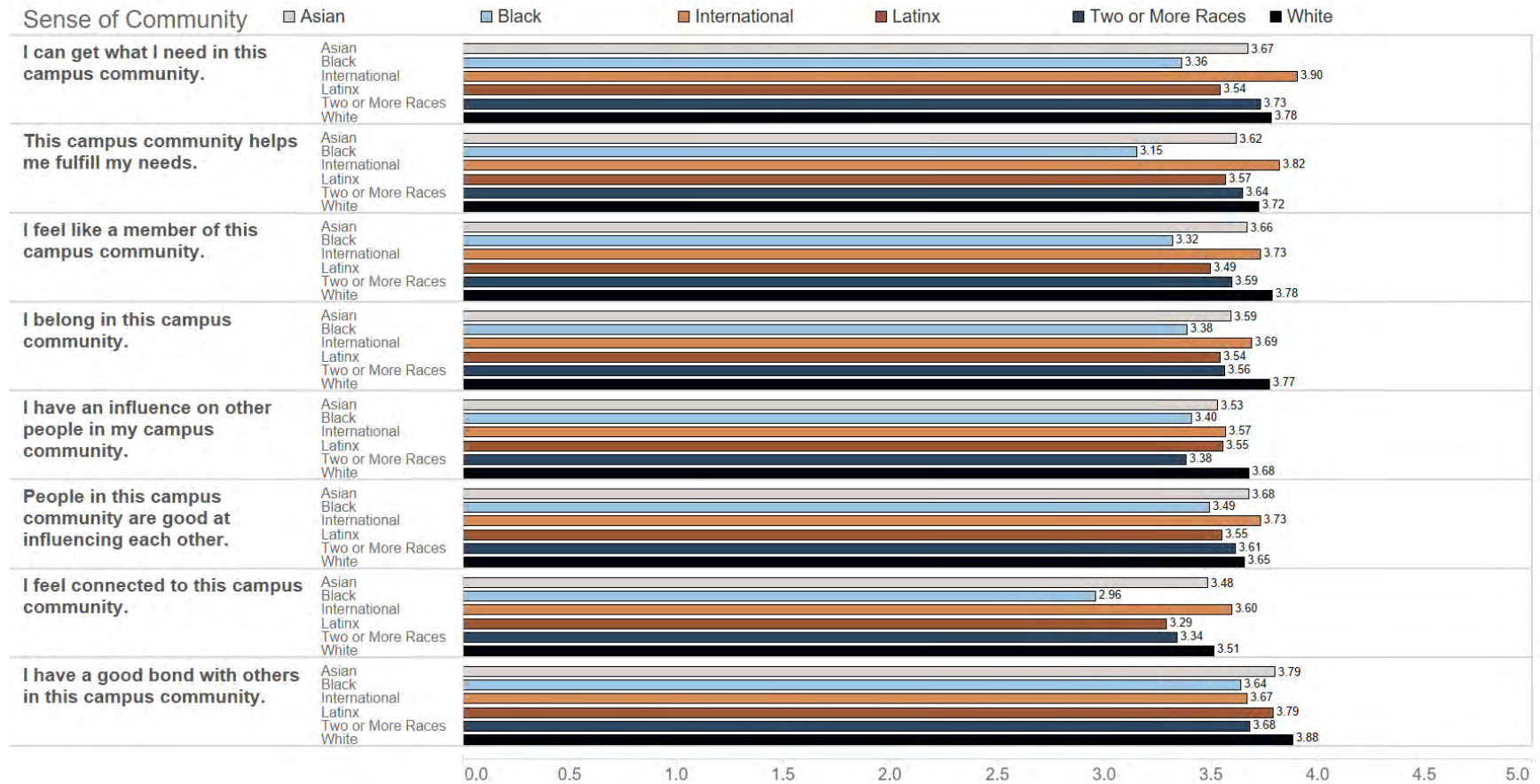
Sense of Community at Brandeis by Transgender



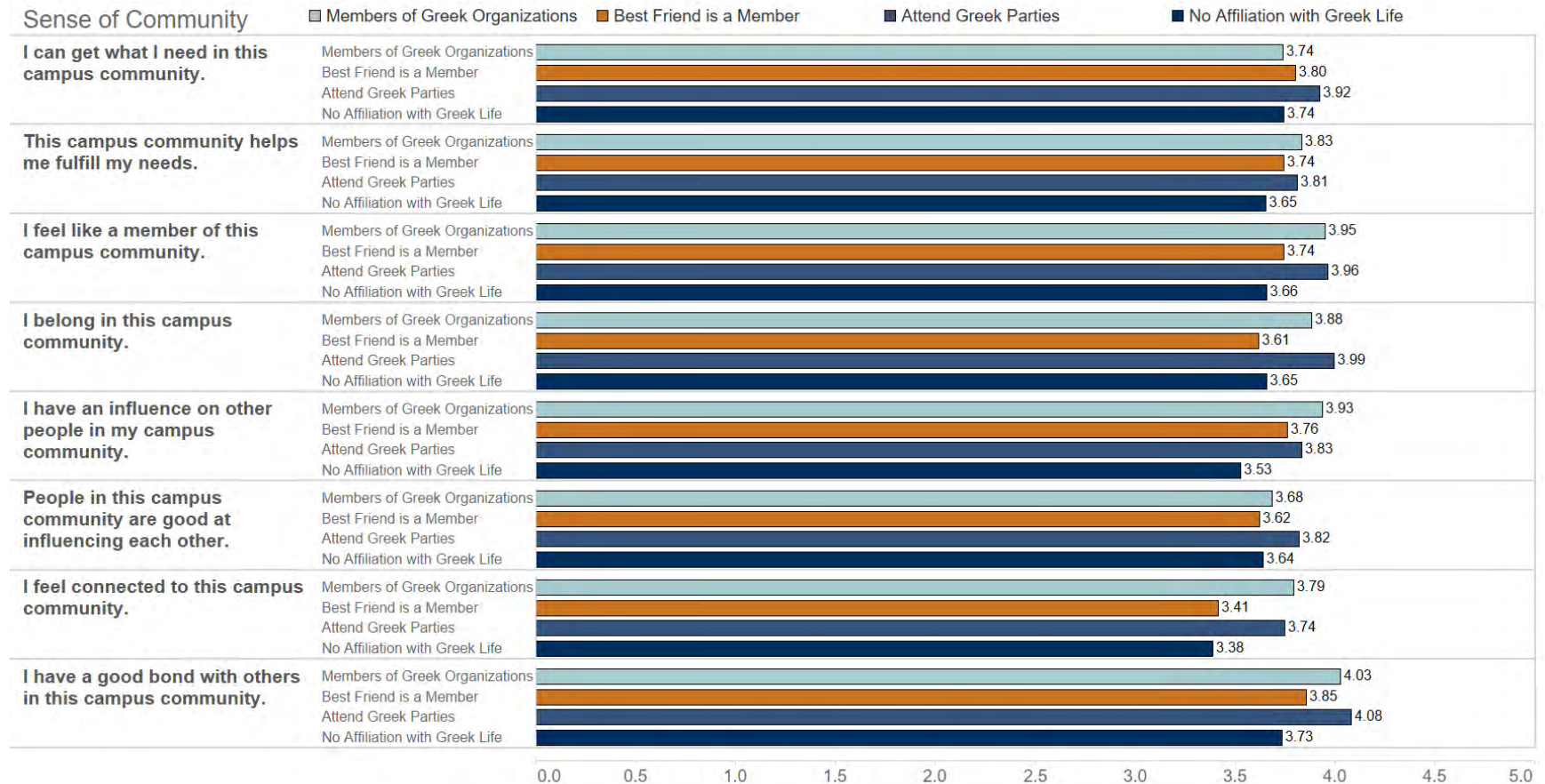
Sense of Community at Brandeis by Sexual Orientation



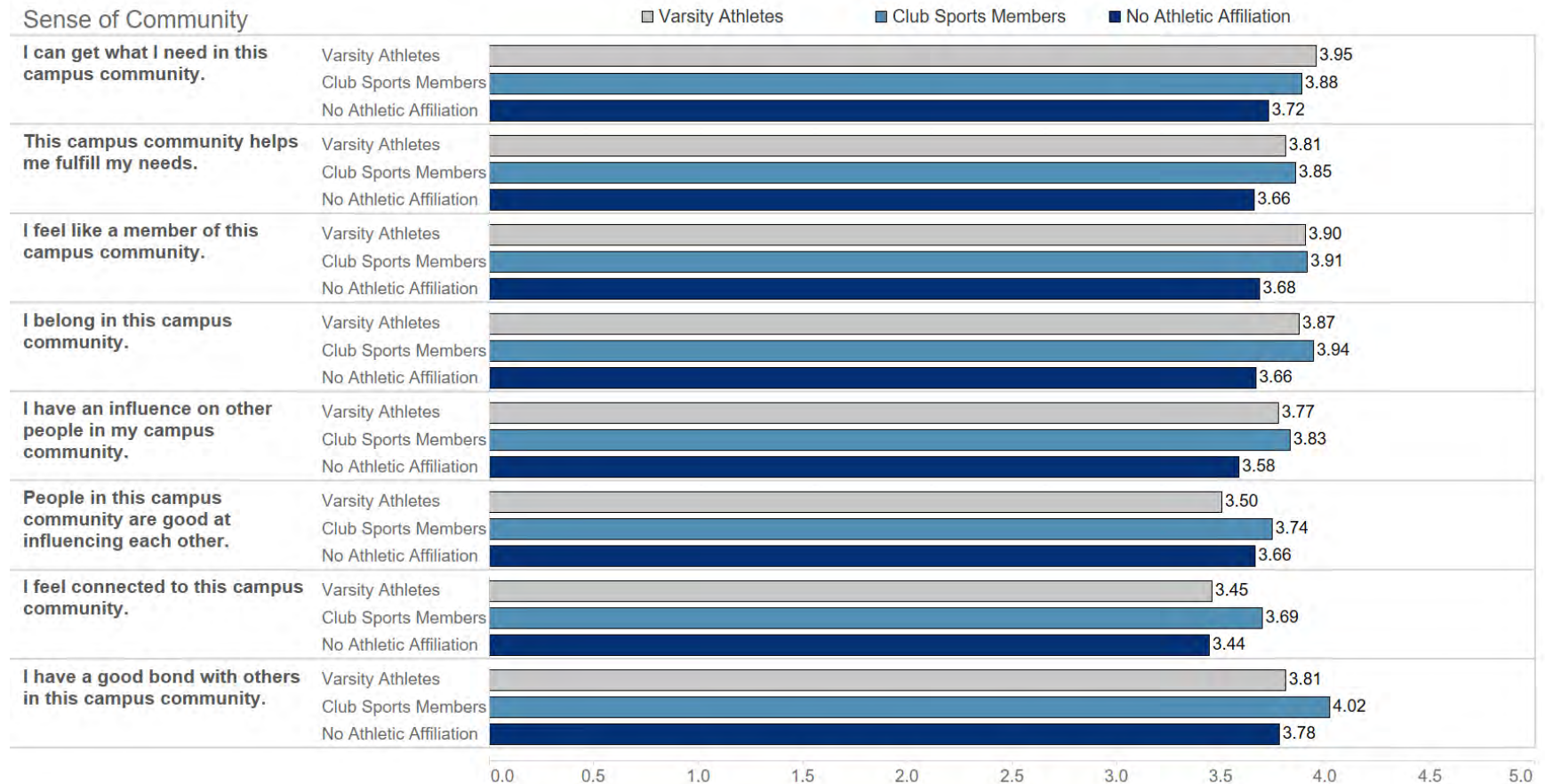
Sense of Community at Brandeis by Race, Ethnicity and International Status



Sense of Community at Brandeis by Affiliation with Greek Life



Sense of Community at Brandeis by Affiliation with Athletics



When we examine the levels of response in the 2015 and 2019 survey, they are quite similar. This is perhaps not surprising as it takes both time and resources to positively change a culture.

We compared 2019 gender non-conforming student participants to 2015 category of trans student participants. The 2019 participants report greater levels of membership, belonging, and connection within the Brandeis community. This may be attributed to changes in how gender was captured in the 2019 survey but also hopefully signifies a change in how the community is supporting gender non-conforming students.

Looking at ethnicity and international student status for undergraduate student participants, sense of community also remains comparable between the two datasets. A sense of having needs met increased for all groups in the 2019 dataset, but a sense of belonging was slightly down for all groups *except* Black undergraduate student participants. As noted previously, however, we urge caution when comparing results between 2015 and 2019, since data are not longitudinal.

Bystander Actions

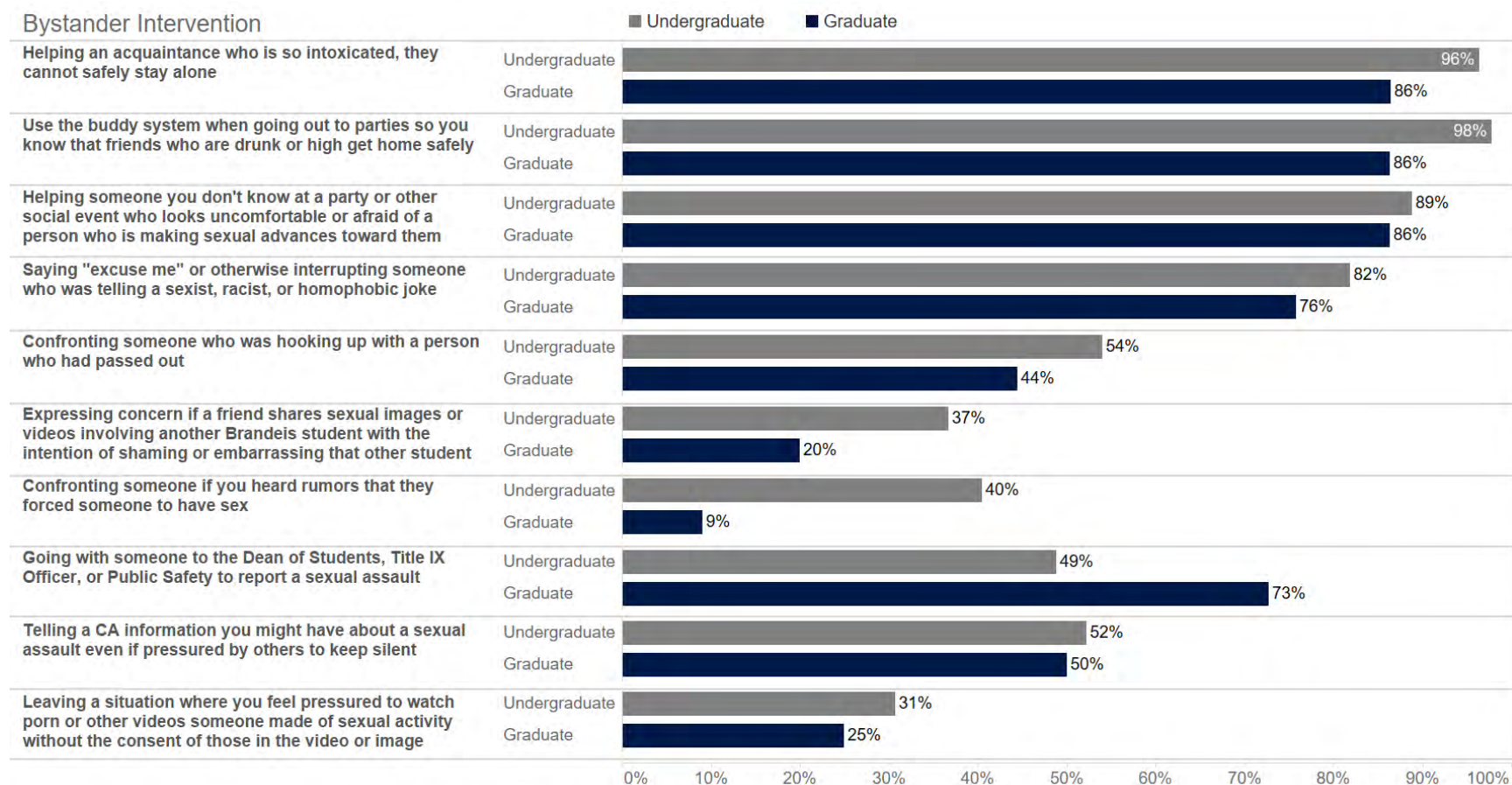
Bystander intervention is a prevention strategy that helps students recognize situations that could potentially escalate to violence and, keeping their own safety in mind, intervene to prevent it from occurring.³ In this section, participants were first asked if they had the opportunity to help in a variety of situations. If they answered yes, they were then asked if they *did* intervene in the respective situation. Participants in the 2019 survey report more use of bystander actions than the participants who took the 2015 survey. We attribute this change in response rates between the two surveys as a result of the Bystander Training program on campus. Many students, clubs, teams, and other groups have attended them in the last four years. We also acknowledge that many students at Brandeis currently may have also received training at previous schools. Some highlights:

- Bystander intervention was used by undergraduate student participants more than by graduate student participants in nine of the ten categories. The one exception was that 73% of graduate student participants compared to 49% of undergraduate student participants who had the opportunity to do so reported going with someone to the Dean of Students, Title IX Officer, or Public Safety to report a sexual assault.
- In the 2019 survey, for women participants, confronting a friend who was hooking up with someone who had passed out was at 63%. In the 2015 survey, 8% of women participants had said they had taken that action. In the 2019 survey, 27% of men participants reported taking this action when they had the opportunity to do so. In the 2015 survey, 12% of male participants had taken that action when they had the opportunity to do so.
- Interrupting a sexist, racist, or homophobic joke also became more frequent, with 66% of men participants, 85% of women participants, and 95% of gender non-conforming student participants saying they have done this (compared to 47%, 66%, and 94% in 2015, respectively).
- In the 2019 survey, 95% of gender non-conforming students report that they *sa[id]* “*excuse me*” or *otherwise interrupt[ed] someone who was telling a sexist, racist or homophobic joke*. This compares to 85% of women participants and 66% of male participants. 85% of transgender versus 81% of non-transgender student participants took this action.
- Transgender student participants were less likely at 25% to *confront someone who was hooking up with a person who passed out* compared to 53% of non-transgender participants. Responses are very similar (95% and above) for transgender and non-transgender student to agree with the statement that they had *help[ed] an acquaintance who is so intoxicated, they cannot*

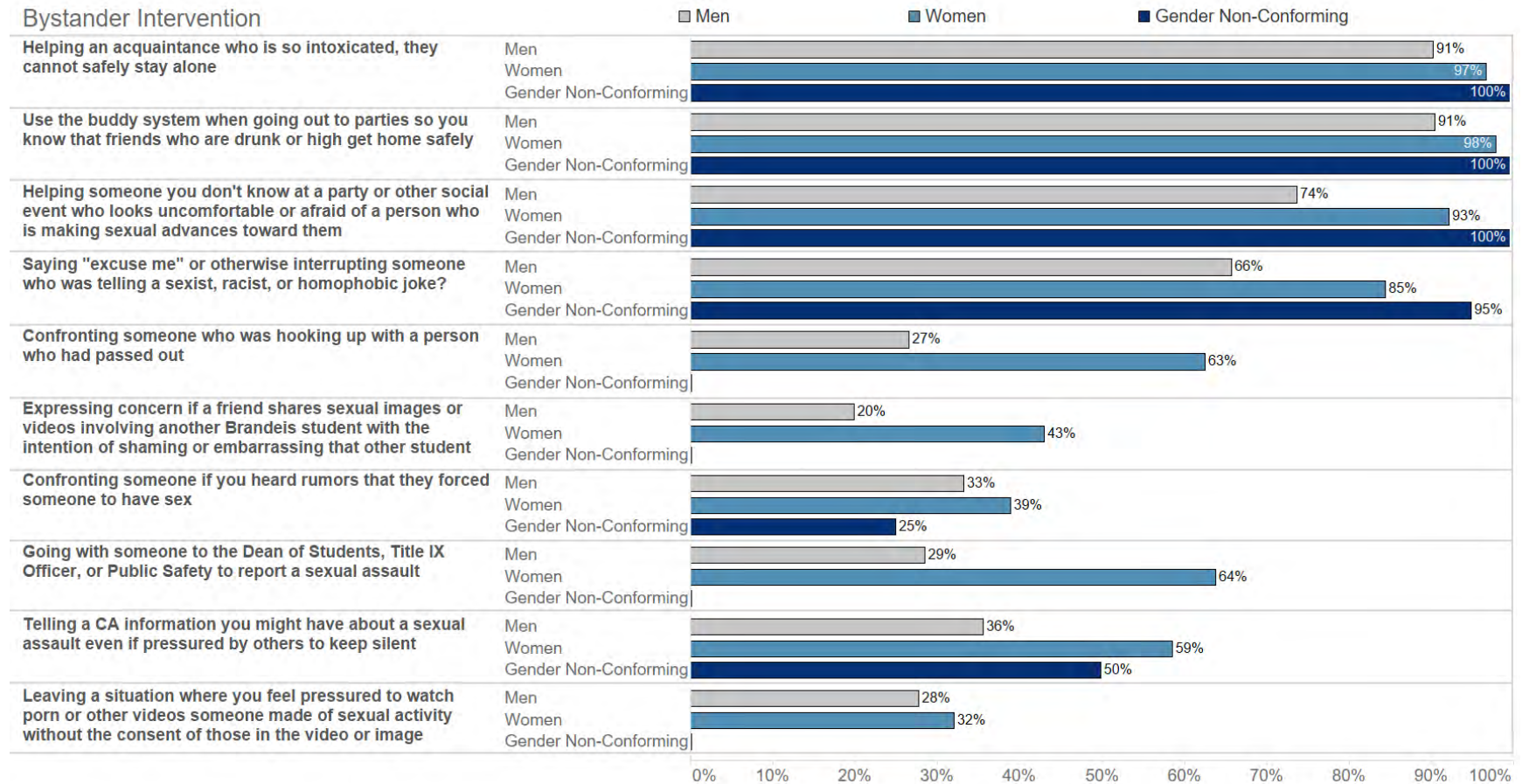
safely stay alone as well as the statement that they *use[d] the buddy system when going out to parties so you know that friends who are drunk or high get home safely*.

- LGBQA+ student participants were less likely at 40% to go with someone to the Dean of Students, Title IX Officer, or Public Safety to report a sexual assault compared to 62% for their straight peers. Like Transgender student participants, LGBQA+ student participants were more likely than their non-Transgender peer participants to say “excuse me” or otherwise interrupt someone who was telling a sexist, racist or homophobic joke, at 85% and 78% respectively.
- At the undergraduate level, international student participants at 14% were the least likely to say they had Express[ed] concern if a friend shares sexual images or videos involving another Brandeis student with the intention of shaming or embarrassing that other student compared to 67% of undergraduate Latinx student participants who had taken this action.
- At the graduate level, 79% of white graduate student participants reported that they *use the buddy system when going out to parties so you know that friends who are drunk or high get home safely*. 100% of participants who identified as Asian-American, Black, International, Latinx, or Two or More Races reported that they used the buddy system.
- Student participants who identified as being a member of a fraternity or sorority were more likely to confront someone who was hooking up with a person who passed out at 75% compared to the 52% of student participants with no Greek Life affiliation. In contrast, 34% student participants with no Greek Life affiliation were more likely to report *leaving a situation where you feel pressured to watch porn or other videos someone made of sexual activity without the consent of those in the video or image* compared to 20% of participants who reported being a member of a fraternity or sorority.
- 97% of varsity athlete participants, 98% of club sport participants, and 96% of participants with no athletic affiliation reported that they have helped an acquaintance who was so intoxicated they could not safely stay alone. 66% of varsity athlete participants were less likely than their club sports respondent peers at 78% and their peer participants with no athletic affiliation at 83% to say “excuse me” or otherwise interrupt someone who was telling a sexist, racist or homophobic joke.
- For students who chose not to intervene in a given situation, some of the most frequently selected answers were: “I didn’t know what to do/say” (18), “I didn’t realize until later that the situation was serious” (15) and “others intervened so I didn’t have to do so” (21).
- In the 2019 AAU Campus Climate Survey, 45.1% of student participants who “witness[ed] a situation leading to assault” would intervene, with undergraduates being more likely to intervene (48.1%) than graduate students (37.5%).

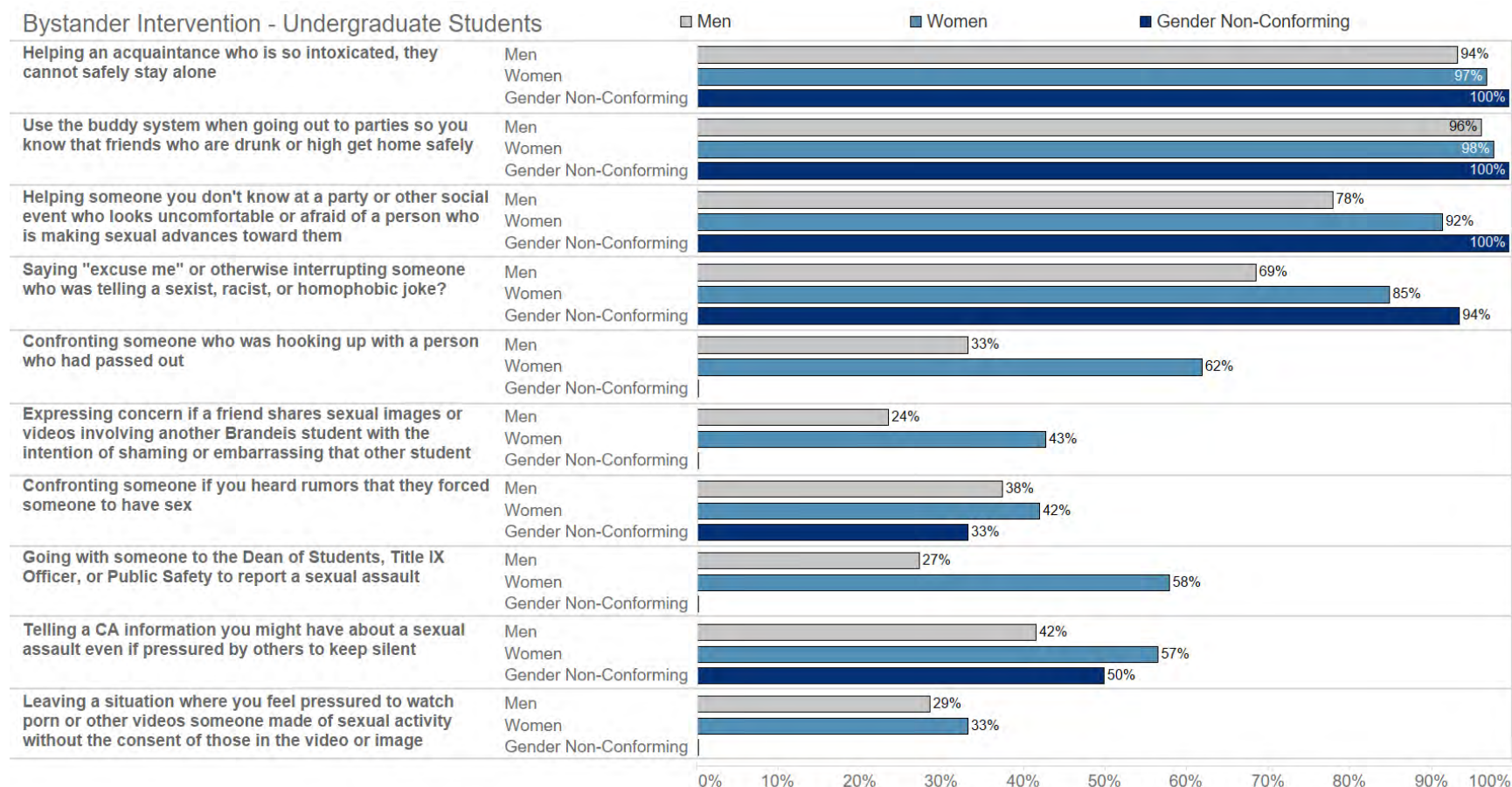
Bystander Intervention at Brandeis by Student Status



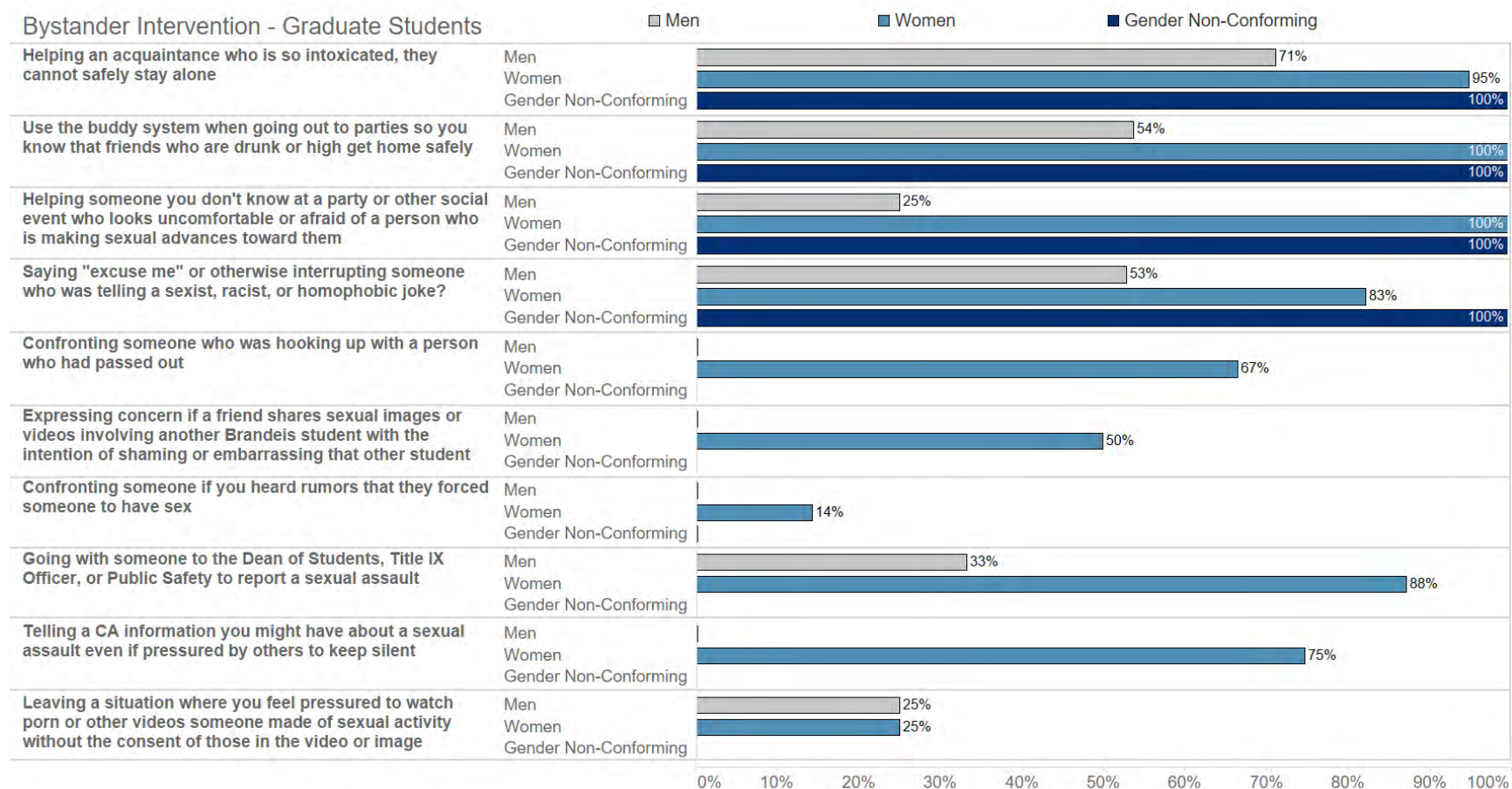
Bystander Intervention at Brandeis by Gender



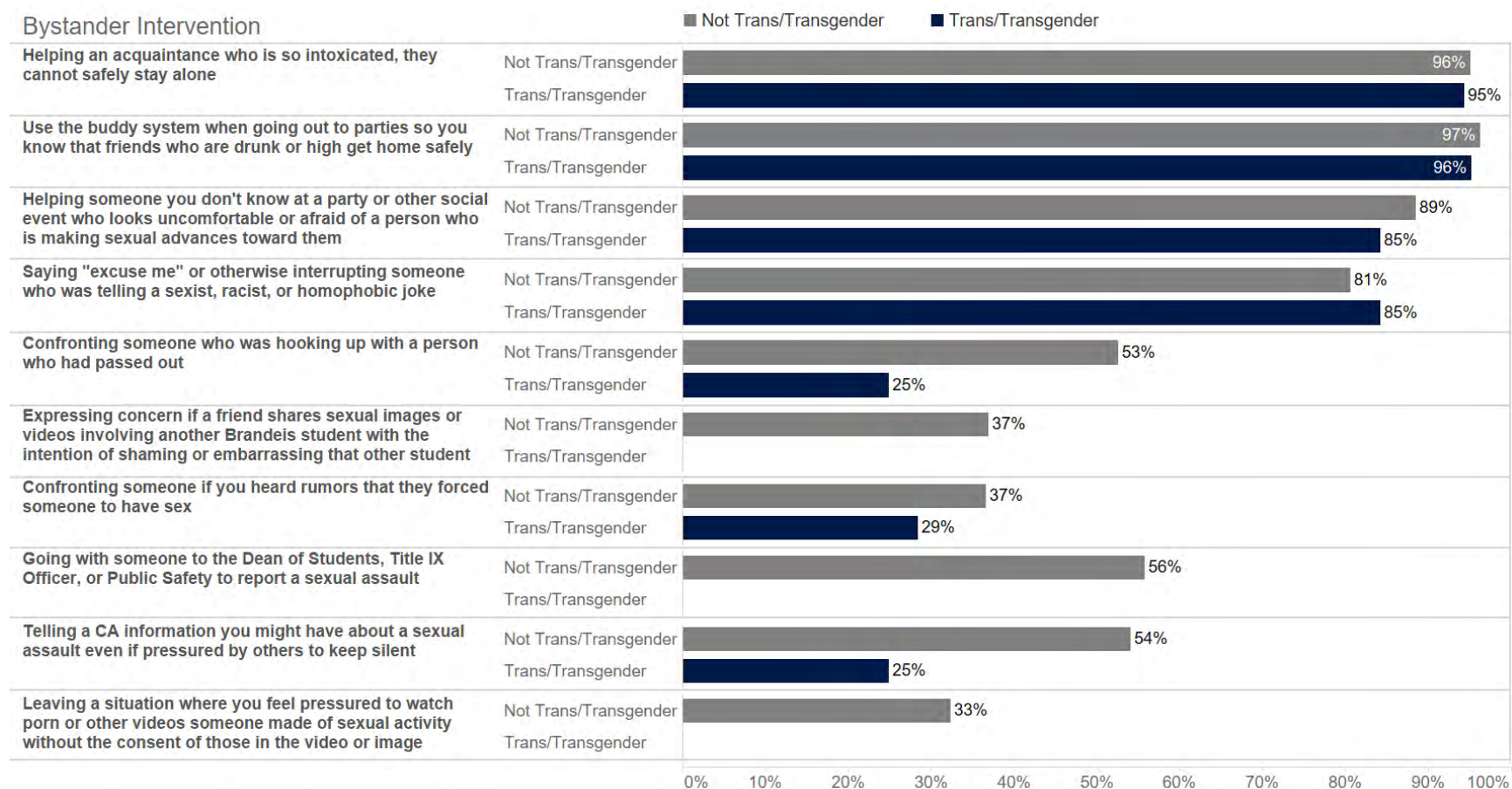
Bystander Intervention at Brandeis by Gender and Student Status—Undergraduate Students



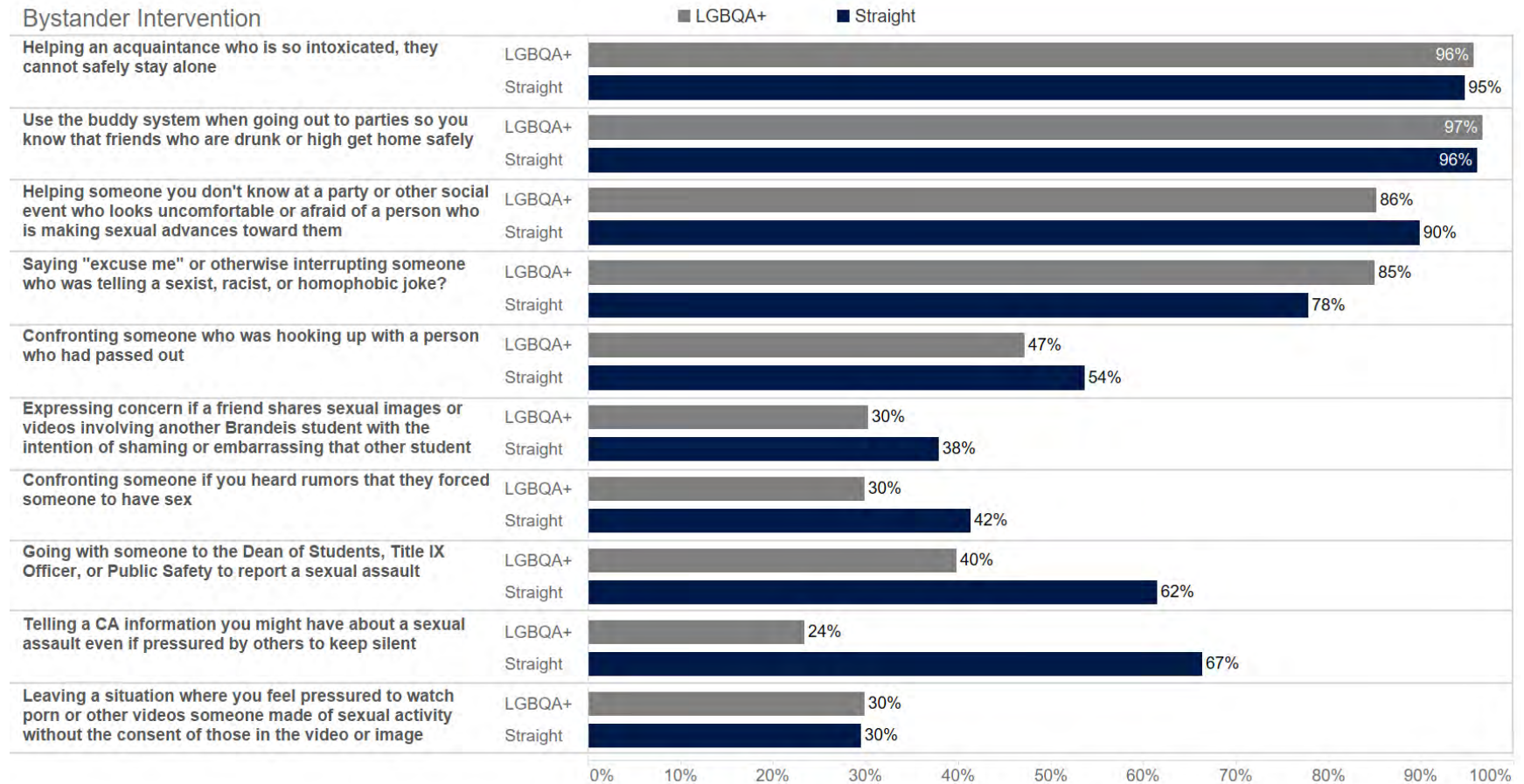
Bystander Intervention at Brandeis by Gender and Student Status—Graduate Students



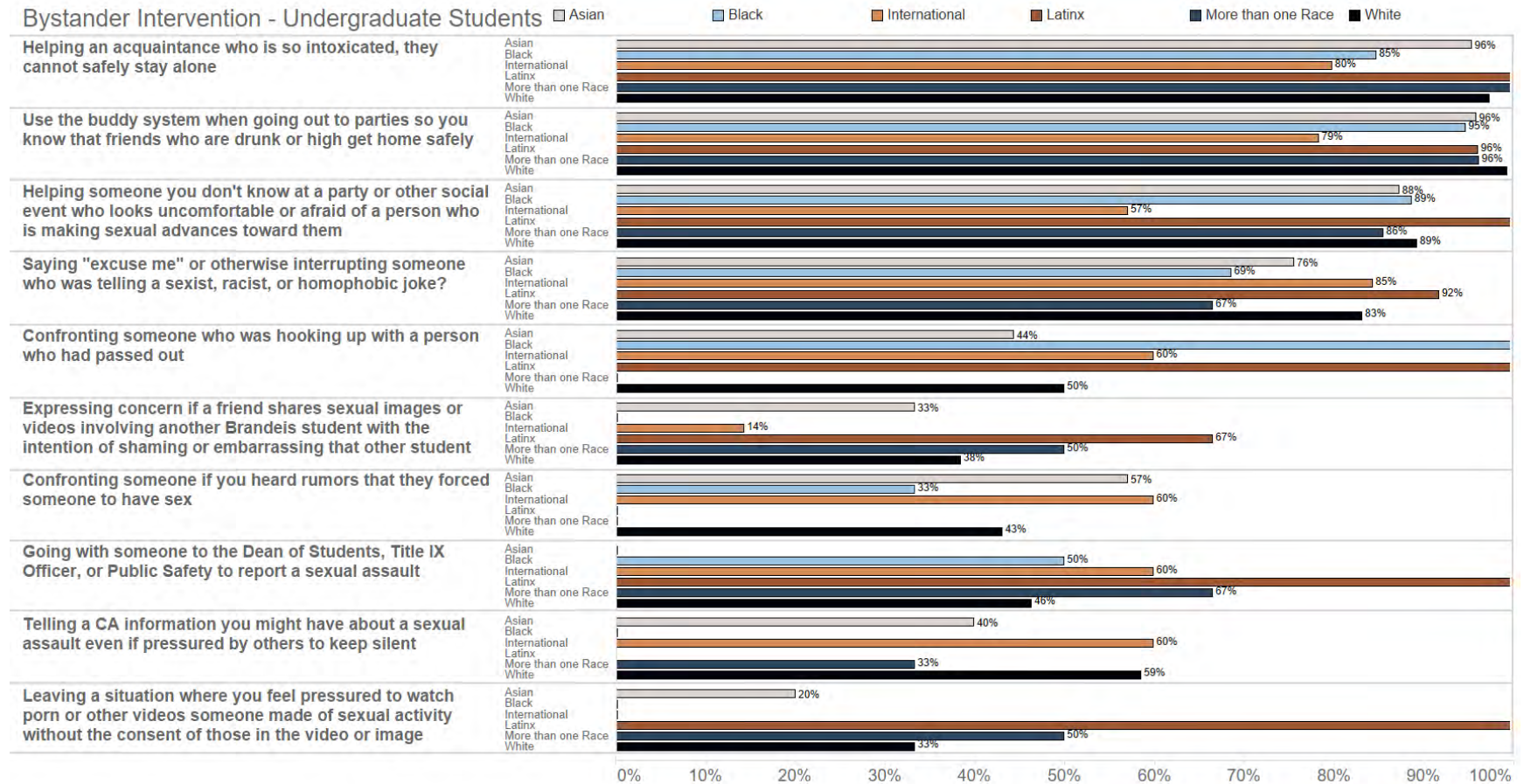
Bystander Intervention at Brandeis by Transgender Status



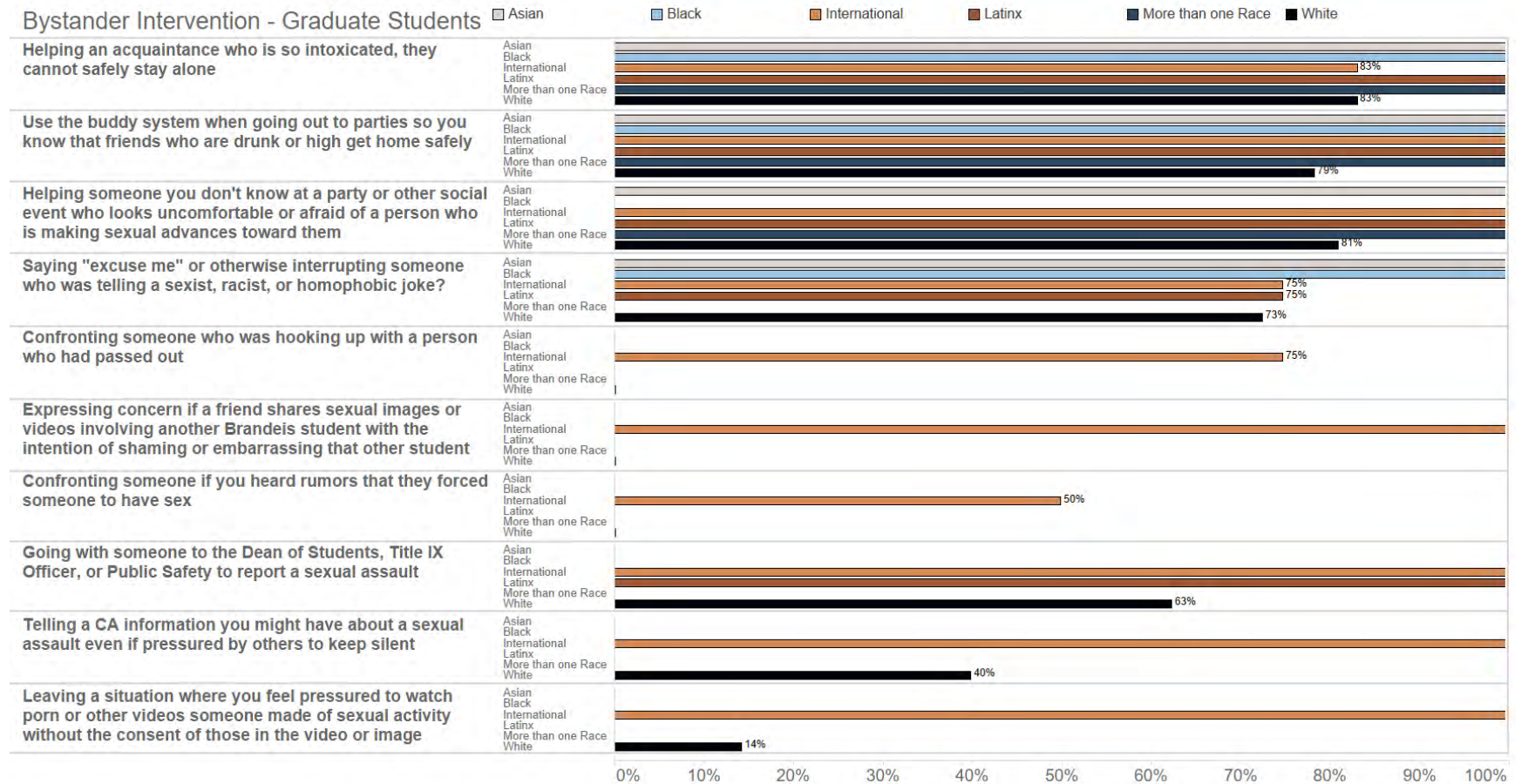
Bystander Intervention at Brandeis by Sexual Orientation



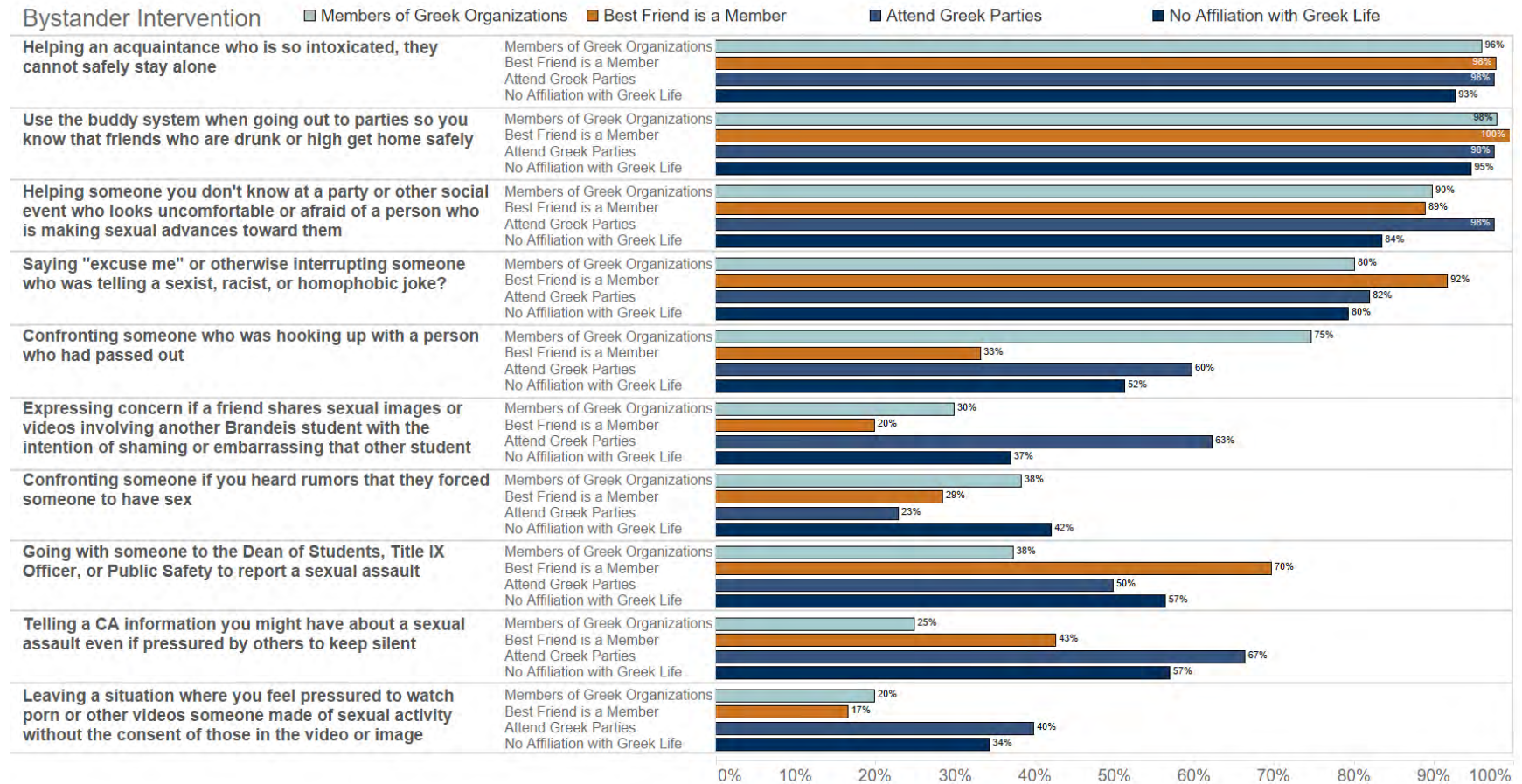
Bystander Intervention at Brandeis by Race, Ethnicity and International Status and Student Status—Undergraduate Students



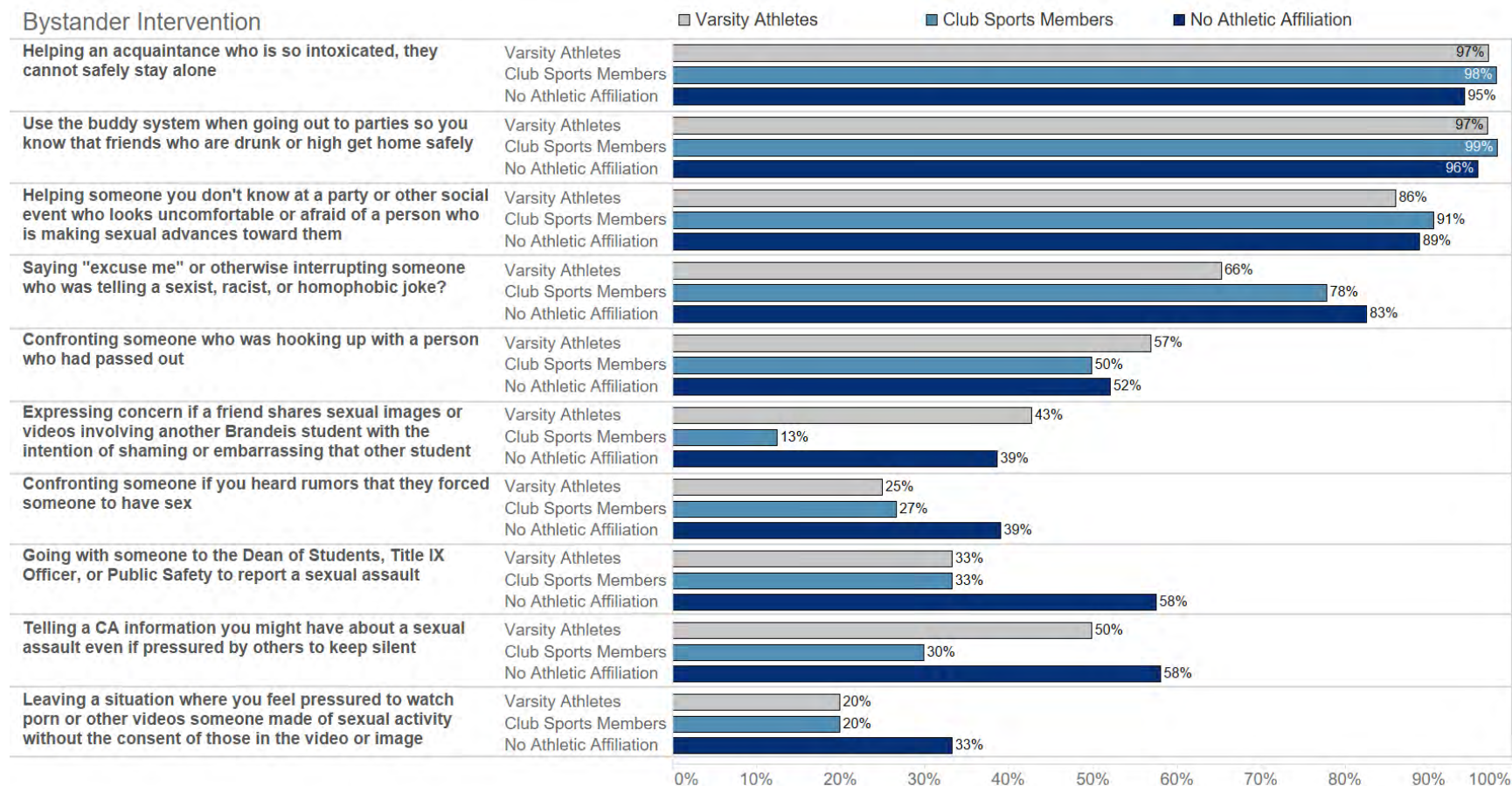
Bystander Intervention at Brandeis by Race, Ethnicity and International Status and Student Status—Graduate Students



Bystander Intervention at Brandeis by Affiliation with Greek Life



Bystander Intervention at Brandeis by Affiliation with Athletics



Conclusion

Brandeis was founded on the values of openness and that no one should be denied an education. Discrimination and sexual violence rob students of the opportunity to fully engage in their studies and to feel safe in the campus community. Just as the results of the 2015 survey were deeply disturbing, the results from this survey demonstrated that Brandeis, like other colleges and universities, must continue its work to address discrimination and sexual violence on its campus.

Brandeis will not accept these results as simply being endemic of sexual violence in our larger culture. We are committed to expanding our education and training to all members of the community including faculty, staff, and both undergraduate and graduate students. We pledge to examine our current practices, expand our educational programs, be more transparent in our processes for addressing issues of discrimination and sexual violence, and actively work with offices in which students have experienced a lack of trust.

Our goal, which we are committed to, is to actively work towards a community in which all of our students will feel safe and valued. We are thankful to the students who completed the survey, and we value the student voice as we move forward.

Sources Cited

1. Cantor, D., et al. Report on the AAU Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Misconduct (2019). Westat: Rockville, MD.
2. Fisher, B.S.; Cullen, F. T.; & Turner, Michael G. The Sexual Victimization of College Women. Research Report. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., National Institute of Justice.; Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., Bureau of Justice Statistics. REPORT NO NCJ-182369 PUBDATE 20-12-0.

Fisher, B. S., & Cullen, F. T. (2000). Measuring the sexual victimization of women: Evolution, current controversies, and future research. In D. Duffee (Ed.), *Criminal Justice 2000: Vol. 4. Measurement and analysis of crime and justice*, (pp. 317-390). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.

3. U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, M. Planty and L. Langton, "Female Victims of Sexual Violence, 1994-2010," 2013; Wolitzky-Taylor et al, "Is Reporting of Rape on the Rise? A Comparison of Women with Reported Versus Unreported Rape Experiences in the National Women's Study Replication," 2010
4. Banyard, V.; Moynihan, M.; & Plante, E. (2007) Sexual Violence Prevention through Bystander Education: An Experimental Evaluation. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 35 (4), 463-481.

Appendix A: Information about Statistical Significance

Statistically significant results are results that have small probability (usually 1%, 5% or 10%) of having happened merely by chance. There are issues that complicate testing for significance that can lead researchers and consumers of the statistics to the wrong conclusion if certain circumstances exist. Statistical significance is not presented in the Campus Climate Survey of Sexual Misconduct for the following reasons:

Likert Scale. The use of statistical significance is disputed when Likert-type question is used. Likert responses, such as “strongly agree” and “somewhat disagree” are ordinal variables that are not numerical. Thus, assigning values to qualitative responses is a topic of debate.

Equal variances. There is disagreement over equal variances between Likert responses. For example, is the difference between “strongly agree” and “agree” the same as “agree” and “neither agree nor disagree”? Or is the difference between “strongly agree” and “agree” the same as “agree” and “somewhat agree”? Quantifying verbal statements leads to uncertainty when computing averages, let alone testing for significance.

Unequal sample sizes. To compare two groups, an assumption when testing statistical significance is that the groups are roughly equal sizes. In the Brandeis Climate Survey, it is clear, for example, that there are very different sample sizes of White participants and Black or African American participants. In the survey administration phase, one way to overcome this problem is to conduct random sample. However, due to the content and purpose of the survey, not including some participants could make them feel silenced, compounding a problem the survey tries to address.

Normal distribution. With unequal sample sizes, it is possible to conduct a 2-sample t-test if the responses are normally distributed. However, the majority of responses to the climate survey were not normally distributed.

Misleading presentation/false negatives. With the above-mentioned points in mind, any remaining method such as proportion testing would be extensively conservative, which would result in the test not flagging potential differences when they do exist. Especially with smaller populations (which may be the most at risk), the probability of a false negative is higher. This could result in readers of the survey report dismissing differences that should, indeed, be looked at further.

Appendix B: Sense of Belonging and Response to Crisis Tables

Averages for Sense of Community at Brandeis, All Students (Standard Errors in Parentheses)

Year	I can get what I need in this campus community	This campus helps me fulfill my needs	I feel like a member of this campus community	I belong in this campus community	I have influence on other people in my campus community	People in this campus community are good at influencing each other	I feel connected to this campus community	I have a good bond with others in this campus community
2015	3.72 (0.02)	3.65 (0.02)	3.71 (0.02)	3.70 (0.02)	3.63 (0.02)	3.67 (0.02)	3.52 (0.02)	3.89 (0.02)
2019	3.73 (0.02)	3.67 (0.03)	3.70 (0.03)	3.68 (0.03)	3.60 (0.03)	3.65 (0.03)	3.46 (0.03)	3.81 (0.03)

Averages for University Response to Crisis, All Students (Standard Errors in Parentheses)

Year	If a crisis happened at Brandeis, the university would handle it well	The university responds rapidly in difficult situations	University officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner	Brandeis does enough to protect the safety of our students
2015	2.95 (0.03)	3.01 (0.02)	2.87 (0.02)	3.10 (0.03)
2019	3.16 (0.03)	3.25 (0.03)	3.2 (0.03)	3.26 (0.03)

Appendix C: Text Versions of Graphical Data

Each series of tables has a graphical equivalent in the main portion of the document. Please activate the link in the heading for each table series to be brought to its corresponding graphic(s).

[Experiences at Brandeis by Student Status](#)

Please indicate if you've ever witnessed or been the target of any of the following experiences since being a student at Brandeis and where they took place, if applicable. These unwanted experiences may have happened with anyone you consider a member of the Brandeis community, and may have occurred off campus. Please check all that apply.

Made sexist remarks or jokes about women in your presence

In a social setting

Undergraduate	Graduate
53%	24%
405	52

In Class/Lab/Work

Undergraduate	Graduate
17%	25%
132	53

Off-Campus

Undergraduate	Graduate
24%	13%
185	28

Made remarks or jokes about men in your presence (due to their perceived sex or gender identity/gender expression)

In a social setting

Undergraduate	Graduate
44%	18%
336	39

In Class/Lab/Work

Undergraduate	Graduate
12%	12%
88	26

Off-Campus

Undergraduate	Graduate
17%	13%
128	28

Made jokes or inappropriate comments about transgender and/or gender queer people

In a social setting

Undergraduate	Graduate
39%	11%
295	24

In Class/Lab/Work

Undergraduate	Graduate
7%	5%
51	11

Off-Campus

Undergraduate	Graduate
15%	6%
115	13

Made racist jokes or inappropriate racist remarks in your presence

In a social setting

Undergraduate	Graduate
49%	23%
373	50

In Class/Lab/Work

Undergraduate	Graduate
13%	20%
102	42

Off-Campus

Undergraduate	Graduate
20%	14%
157	29

Used the term "that's gay" to refer to something in a negative way

In a social setting

Undergraduate	Graduate
35%	7%
271	16

In Class/Lab/Work

Undergraduate	Graduate
6%	---
43	---

Off-Campus

Undergraduate	Graduate
14%	6%
110	12

Made jokes or remarks about a person based on their (perceived) sexuality or sexual orientation

In a social setting

Undergraduate	Graduate
5%	---
36	---

In Class/Lab/Work

Undergraduate	Graduate
1%	---
9	---

Off-Campus

Undergraduate	Graduate
4%	---
32	---

Made inappropriate comments about your or someone else's body, appearance, or attractiveness in your presence

In a social setting

Undergraduate	Graduate
27%	8%
208	17

In Class/Lab/Work

Undergraduate	Graduate
6%	6%
49	12

Off-Campus

Undergraduate	Graduate
14%	6%
109	13

Said crude or gross sexual things to you, or tried to get you to talk about sexual matters when you didn't want to

In a social setting

Undergraduate	Graduate
55%	17%
418	37

In Class/Lab/Work

Undergraduate	Graduate
16%	14%
119	30

Off-Campus

Undergraduate	Graduate
25%	12%
187	26

E-mailed, texted, or instant messaged through any social media outlet offensive sexual jokes, stories, or pictures of you

In a social setting

Undergraduate	Graduate
27%	8%
203	17

In Class/Lab/Work

Undergraduate	Graduate
5%	7%
39	15

Off-Campus

Undergraduate	Graduate
14%	6%
110	12

Told you about their sexual experiences when you did not want to hear them

In a social setting

Undergraduate	Graduate
12%	---
90	---

In Class/Lab/Work

Undergraduate	Graduate
1%	2%
8	5

Off-Campus

Undergraduate	Graduate
8%	2%
57	5

Repeatedly asked you on dates, to go to dinner, or get a drink even after you've said no

In a social setting

Undergraduate	Graduate
25%	9%
192	19

In Class/Lab/Work

Undergraduate	Graduate
4%	4%
32	9

Off-Campus

Undergraduate	Graduate
11%	6%
83	12

Seemed to be bribing you with some sort of reward if you agreed to engage in a romantic or sexual relationship with that person

In a social setting

Undergraduate	Graduate
16%	7%
119	15

In Class/Lab/Work

Undergraduate	Graduate
3%	4%
25	9

Off-Campus

Undergraduate	Graduate
7%	5%
54	11

Experiences at Brandeis by Gender

Please indicate if you've ever witnessed or been the target of any of the following experiences since being a student at Brandeis and where they took place, if applicable. These unwanted experiences may have happened with anyone you consider a member of the Brandeis community, and may have occurred off campus. Please check all that apply.

Made sexist remarks or jokes about women in your presence

In a social setting

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
43%	47%	62%
126	308	21

In Class/Lab/Work

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
9%	22%	38%
27	143	13

Off-Campus

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
21%	22%	24%
63	140	8

Made remarks or jokes about men in your presence (due to their perceived sex or gender identity/gender expression)

In a social setting

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
38%	38%	42%
112	247	14

In Class/Lab/Work

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
12%	11%	18%
36	72	6

Off-Campus

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
19%	14%	21%
55	93	7

Made jokes or inappropriate comments about transgender and/or gender queer people

In a social setting

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
30%	33%	52%
86	213	17

In Class/Lab/Work

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
6%	6%	21%
16	39	7

Off-Campus

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
16%	12%	---
46	78	---

Made racist jokes or inappropriate racist remarks in your presence

In a social setting

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
38%	45%	53%
112	290	18

In Class/Lab/Work

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
7%	17%	41%
20	110	14

Off-Campus

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
17%	20%	18%
50	129	6

Used the term "that's gay" to refer to something in a negative way

In a social setting

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
36%	26%	26%
105	171	9

In Class/Lab/Work

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
5%	5%	---
15	31	---

Off-Campus

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
16%	11%	---
48	70	---

Made jokes or remarks about a person based on their (perceived) sexuality or sexual orientation

In a social setting

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
3%	4%	---
10	26	---

In Class/Lab/Work

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
---	1%	---
---	6	---

Off-Campus

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
4%	3%	---
13	19	---

Made inappropriate comments about your or someone else’s body, appearance, or attractiveness in your presence

In a social setting

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
24%	21%	62%
70	132	21

In Class/Lab/Work

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
3%	6%	35%
9	39	12

Off-Campus

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
14%	12%	18%
41	74	6

Said crude or gross sexual things to you, or tried to get you to talk about sexual matters when you didn't want to

In a social setting

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
40%	49%	56%
118	316	19

In Class/Lab/Work

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
10%	17%	26%
30	110	9

Off-Campus

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
20%	23%	21%
59	146	7

E-mailed, texted, or instant messaged through any social media outlet offensive sexual jokes, stories, or pictures of you

In a social setting

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
22%	22%	41%
63	141	14

In Class/Lab/Work

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
6%	5%	15%
16	33	5

Off-Campus

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
10%	13%	24%
28	82	8

Told you about their sexual experiences when you did not want to hear them

In a social setting

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
9%	10%	---
26	65	---

In Class/Lab/Work

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
---	1%	---
---	9	---

Off-Campus

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
7%	6%	---
19	40	---

Repeatedly asked you on dates, to go to dinner, or get a drink even after you've said no

In a social setting

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
18%	22%	47%
53	142	16

In Class/Lab/Work

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
4%	4%	---
12	25	---

Off-Campus

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
9%	10%	---
25	64	---

Seemed to be bribing you with some sort of reward if you agreed to engage in a romantic or sexual relationship with that person

In a social setting

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
7%	16%	30%
19	105	10

In Class/Lab/Work

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
3%	4%	---
8	25	---

Off-Campus

Men	Women	Gender Non-conforming
4%	8%	---
12	49	---

Experiences at Brandeis by Gender and Student Status

Please indicate if you've ever witnessed or been the target of any of the following experiences since being a student at Brandeis and where they took place, if applicable. These unwanted experiences may have happened with anyone you consider a member of the Brandeis community, and may have occurred off campus. Please check all that apply.

Made sexist remarks or jokes about women in your presence

In a social setting

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
50%	53%	69%	19%	26%	---
113	272	18	13	36	---

In Class/Lab/Work

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
10%	20%	27%	---	31%	75%
23	100	7	---	43	6

Off-Campus

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
24%	24%	19%	19%	26%	---
55	123	5	13	36	---

Made remarks or jokes about men in your presence (due to their perceived sex or gender identity/gender expression)

In a social setting

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
46%	43%	48%	12%	21%	---
104	218	12	8	29	---

In Class/Lab/Work

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
14%	10%	---	7%	14%	---
31	53	---	5	19	---

Off-Campus

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
20%	15%	---	13%	11%	---
46	78	---	9	15	---

Made jokes or inappropriate comments about transgender and/or gender queer people

In a social setting

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
35%	39%	60%	11%	11%	---
79	198	15	7	15	---

In Class/Lab/Work

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
7%	6%	20%	---	6%	---
15	31	5	---	8	---

Off-Campus

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
19%	14%	---	---	6%	---
42	69	---	---	9	---

Made racist jokes or inappropriate racist remarks in your presence

In a social setting

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
43%	50%	62%	22%	24%	---
97	257	16	15	33	---

In Class/Lab/Work

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
8%	15%	31%	---	24%	75%
17	77	8	---	33	6

Off-Campus

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
18%	22%	---	13%	13%	---
41	111	---	9	18	---

Used the term "that's gay" to refer to something in a negative way

In a social setting

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
42%	32%	35%	13%	5%	---
96	164	9	9	7	---

In Class/Lab/Work

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
6%	5%	---	---	---	---
13	28	---	---	---	---

Off-Campus

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
19%	13%	---	7%	4%	---
43	64	---	5	6	---

Made jokes or remarks about a person based on their (perceived) sexuality or sexual orientation

In a social setting

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
4%	5%	---	---	---	---
9	23	---	---	---	---

In Class/Lab/Work

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
---	1%	---	---	---	---
---	6	---	---	---	---

Off-Campus

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
5%	3%	---	---	---	---
12	16	---	---	---	---

Made inappropriate comments about your or someone else’s body, appearance, or attractiveness in your presence

In a social setting

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
29%	25%	65%	---	6%	---
66	123	17	---	9	---

In Class/Lab/Work

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
4%	6%	35%	---	6%	---
9	30	9	---	9	---

Off-Campus

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
17%	13%	---	---	6%	---
38	66	---	---	8	---

Said crude or gross sexual things to you, or tried to get you to talk about sexual matters when you didn't want to

In a social setting

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
47%	58%	62%	18%	16%	---
106	294	16	12	22	---

In Class/Lab/Work

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
11%	17%	23%	7%	16%	---
25	88	6	5	22	---

Off-Campus

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
23%	25%	19%	10%	12%	---
52	129	5	7	17	---

E-mailed, texted, or instant messaged through any social media outlet offensive sexual jokes, stories, or pictures of you

In a social setting

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
26%	26%	50%	9%	7%	---
57	131	13	6	10	---

In Class/Lab/Work

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
6%	5%	---	---	7%	---
14	23	---	---	10	---

Off-Campus

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
11%	15%	23%	---	5%	---
25	75	6	---	7	---

Told you about their sexual experiences when you did not want to hear them

In a social setting

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
12%	12%	---	---	---	---
26	61	---	---	---	---

In Class/Lab/Work

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
---	---	---	---	4%	---
---	---	---	---	5	---

Off-Campus

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
8%	7%	---	---	---	---
18	37	---	---	---	---

Repeatedly asked you on dates, to go to dinner, or get a drink even after you've said no

In a social setting

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
22%	26%	58%	7%	9%	---
48	129	15	5	13	---

In Class/Lab/Work

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
5%	4%	---	---	5%	---
11	18	---	---	7	---

Off-Campus

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
10%	11%	19%	---	6%	---
22	56	5	---	8	---

Seemed to be bribing you with some sort of reward if you agreed to engage in a romantic or sexual relationship with that person

In a social setting

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
8%	18%	40%	---	10%	---
18	91	10	---	14	---

In Class/Lab/Work

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
3%	4%	---	---	5%	---
6	18	---	---	7	---

Off-Campus

Undergraduate Men	Undergraduate Women	Undergraduate Gender Non-conforming	Graduate Men	Graduate Women	Graduate Gender Non-Conforming
5%	8%	---	---	7%	---
11	39	---	---	10	---

Experiences at Brandeis by Transgender Status

Please indicate if you've ever witnessed or been the target of any of the following experiences since being a student at Brandeis and where they took place, if applicable. These unwanted experiences may have happened with anyone you consider a member of the Brandeis community, and may have occurred off campus. Please check all that apply.

Made sexist remarks or jokes about women in your presence

In a social setting

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
46%	51%
430	21

In Class/Lab/Work

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
18%	32%
167	13

Off-Campus

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
21%	24%
199	10

Made remarks or jokes about men in your presence (due to their perceived sex or gender identity/gender expression)

In a social setting

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
38%	45%
352	18

In Class/Lab/Work

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
11%	20%
104	8

Off-Campus

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
16%	23%
144	9

Made jokes or inappropriate comments about transgender and/or gender queer people

In a social setting

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
32%	45%
293	18

In Class/Lab/Work

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
6%	18%
55	7

Off-Campus

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
13%	18%
120	7

Made racist jokes or inappropriate racist remarks in your presence

In a social setting

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
43%	44%
397	18

In Class/Lab/Work

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
14%	29%
129	12

Off-Campus

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
19%	20%
175	8

Used the term "that's gay" to refer to something in a negative way

In a social setting

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
29%	27%
270	11

In Class/Lab/Work

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
5%	---
45	---

Off-Campus

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
13%	---
117	---

Made jokes or remarks about a person based on their (perceived) sexuality or sexual orientation

In a social setting

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
4%	---
37	---

In Class/Lab/Work

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
1%	---
8	---

Off-Campus

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
3%	---
32	---

Made inappropriate comments about your or someone else’s body, appearance, or attractiveness in your presence

In a social setting

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
22%	51%
199	21

In Class/Lab/Work

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
5%	27%
49	11

Off-Campus

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
12%	27%
109	11

Said crude or gross sexual things to you, or tried to get you to talk about sexual matters when you didn't want to

In a social setting

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
46%	63%
424	25

In Class/Lab/Work

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
15%	30%
136	12

Off-Campus

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
21%	28%
198	11

E-mailed, texted, or instant messaged through any social media outlet offensive sexual jokes, stories, or pictures of you

In a social setting

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
22%	46%
198	19

In Class/Lab/Work

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
5%	15%
48	6

Off-Campus

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
12%	22%
108	9

Told you about their sexual experiences when you did not want to hear them

In a social setting

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
10%	---
89	---

In Class/Lab/Work

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
1%	---
12	---

Off-Campus

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
6%	---
59	---

Repeatedly asked you on dates, to go to dinner, or get a drink even after you've said no

In a social setting

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
21%	39%
192	16

In Class/Lab/Work

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
4%	---
37	---

Off-Campus

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
10%	15%
88	6

Seemed to be bribing you with some sort of reward if you agreed to engage in a romantic or sexual relationship with that person

In a social setting

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
13%	31%
121	12

In Class/Lab/Work

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
3%	---
31	---

Off-Campus

Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
6%	13%
59	5

Experiences at Brandeis by Sexual Orientation

Please indicate if you've ever witnessed or been the target of any of the following experiences since being a student at Brandeis and where they took place, if applicable. These unwanted experiences may have happened with anyone you consider a member of the Brandeis community, and may have occurred off campus. Please check all that apply.

Made sexist remarks or jokes about women in your presence

In a social setting

LGBQA+	Straight
58%	41%
177	276

In Class/Lab/Work

LGBQA+	Straight
27%	15%
82	101

Off-Campus

LGBQA+	Straight
24%	21%
73	139

Made remarks or jokes about men in your presence (due to their perceived sex or gender identity/gender expression)

In a social setting

LGBQA+	Straight
49%	34%
147	225

In Class/Lab/Work

LGBQA+	Straight
13%	11%
38	75

Off-Campus

LGBQA+	Straight
14%	17%
43	112

Made jokes or inappropriate comments about transgender and/or gender queer people

In a social setting

LGBQA+	Straight
43%	28%
129	188

In Class/Lab/Work

LGBQA+	Straight
9%	5%
28	33

Off-Campus

LGBQA+	Straight
14%	13%
43	84

Made racist jokes or inappropriate racist remarks in your presence

In a social setting

LGBQA+	Straight
48%	41%
147	272

In Class/Lab/Work

LGBQA+	Straight
21%	12%
63	80

Off-Campus

LGBQA+	Straight
19%	19%
59	127

Used the term "that's gay" to refer to something in a negative way

In a social setting

LGBQA+	Straight
32%	28%
97	187

In Class/Lab/Work

LGBQA+	Straight
7%	4%
21	27

Off-Campus

LGBQA+	Straight
13%	12
40	81

Made jokes or remarks about a person based on their (perceived) sexuality or sexual orientation

In a social setting

LGBQA+	Straight
7%	3%
21	18

In Class/Lab/Work

LGBQA+	Straight
2%	---
7	---

Off-Campus

LGBQA+	Straight
6%	3%
17	19

Made inappropriate comments about your or someone else's body, appearance, or attractiveness in your presence

In a social setting

LGBQA+	Straight
33%	18%
102	121

In Class/Lab/Work

LGBQA+	Straight
14%	3%
42	19

Off-Campus

LGBQA+	Straight
15%	11%
47	74

Said crude or gross sexual things to you, or tried to get you to talk about sexual matters when you didn't want to

In a social setting

LGBQA+	Straight
57%	42%
174	276

In Class/Lab/Work

LGBQA+	Straight
21%	13%
63	84

Off-Campus

LGBQA+	Straight
24%	21%
74	137

E-mailed, texted, or instant messaged through any social media outlet offensive sexual jokes, stories, or pictures of you

In a social setting

LGBQA+	Straight
31%	18%
94	123

In Class/Lab/Work

LGBQA+	Straight
9%	4%
26	27

Off-Campus

LGBQA+	Straight
14%	11%
43	76

Told you about their sexual experiences when you did not want to hear them

In a social setting

LGBQA+	Straight
12%	8%
37	56

In Class/Lab/Work

LGBQA+	Straight
2%	1%
7	6

Off-Campus

LGBQA+	Straight
8%	6%
23	37

Repeatedly asked you on dates, to go to dinner, or get a drink even after you've said no

In a social setting

LGBQA+	Straight
27%	19%
83	126

In Class/Lab/Work

LGBQA+	Straight
7%	3%
20	20

Off-Campus

LGBQA+	Straight
10%	10%
29	65

Seemed to be bribing you with some sort of reward if you agreed to engage in a romantic or sexual relationship with that person

In a social setting

LGBQA+	Straight
21%	10%
64	68

In Class/Lab/Work

LGBQA+	Straight
5%	3%
16	17

Off-Campus

LGBQA+	Straight
9%	6%
28	37

Experiences at Brandeis by Race, Ethnicity, and International Status

Please indicate if you've ever witnessed or been the target of any of the following experiences since being a student at Brandeis and where they took place, if applicable. These unwanted experiences may have happened with anyone you consider a member of the Brandeis community, and may have occurred off campus. Please check all that apply.

Made sexist remarks or jokes about women in your presence

In a social setting

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
36%	41%	20%	50%	48%	54%
54	18	20	35	25	298

In Class/Lab/Work

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
9%	18%	9%	17%	19%	23%
13	8	9	12	10	126

Off-Campus

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
13%	16%	10%	17%	23%	23%
19	7	10	12	12	126

Made remarks or jokes about men in your presence (due to their perceived sex or gender identity/gender expression)

In a social setting

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
34%	36%	16%	39%	50%	43%
51	16	16	27	26	233

In Class/Lab/Work

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
7%	18%	10%	11%	10%	13%
11	8	10	8	5	70

Off-Campus

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
7%	18%	9%	14%	25%	19%
10	8	9	10	13	102

Made jokes or inappropriate comments about transgender and/or gender queer people

In a social setting

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
21%	30%	19%	37%	28%	39%
31	13	18	25	15	212

In Class/Lab/Work

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
4%	14%	---	7%	---	7%
6	6	---	5	---	39

Off-Campus

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
7%	12%	6%	16%	13%	16%
10	5	6	11	7	86

Made racist jokes or inappropriate racist remarks in your presence

In a social setting

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
39%	41%	24%	53%	46%	46%
59	18	23	36	25	252

In Class/Lab/Work

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
16%	23%	5%	15%	17%	15%
24	10	5	10	9	80

Off-Campus

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
13%	23%	12%	18%	19%	22%
20	10	12	12	10	118

Used the term "that's gay" to refer to something in a negative way

In a social setting

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
25%	30%	14%	43%	26%	32%
38	13	14	30	14	173

In Class/Lab/Work

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
4%	---	5%	---	---	5%
6	---	5	---	---	28

Off-Campus

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
9%	---	5%	14%	15%	14%
13	---	5	10	8	79

Made jokes or remarks about a person based on their (perceived) sexuality or sexual orientation

In a social setting

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
5%	---	---	---	---	4%
8	---	---	---	---	20

In Class/Lab/Work

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---

Off-Campus

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
---	---	---	---	---	3%
---	---	---	---	---	18

Made inappropriate comments about your or someone else’s body, appearance, or attractiveness in your presence

In a social setting

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
15%	26%	12%	25%	19%	27%
22	11	12	17	10	148

In Class/Lab/Work

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
---	---	---	---	---	8%
---	---	---	---	---	43

Off-Campus

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
5%	---	5%	15%	11%	16%
7	---	5	10	6	88

Said crude or gross sexual things to you, or tried to get you to talk about sexual matters when you didn't want to

In a social setting

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
32%	51%	27%	51%	47%	53%
48	22	26	35	25	291

In Class/Lab/Work

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
9%	14%	6%	22%	25%	17%
14	6	6	15	13	91

Off-Campus

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
9%	21%	13%	25%	19%	27%
14	9	13	17	10	145

E-mailed, texted, or instant messaged through any social media outlet offensive sexual jokes, stories, or pictures of you

In a social setting

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
17%	16%	15%	25%	26%	27%
26	7	15	17	14	145

In Class/Lab/Work

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
4%	---	---	10%	---	6%
6	---	---	7	---	33

Off-Campus

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
7%	---	6%	10%	15%	15%
10	---	6	7	8	79

Told you about their sexual experiences when you did not want to hear them

In a social setting

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
10%	12%	---	9%	19%	10%
15	5	---	6	10	54

In Class/Lab/Work

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---

Off-Campus

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
---	12%	6%	9%	11%	6%
---	5	6	6	6	33

Repeatedly asked you on dates, to go to dinner, or get a drink even after you've said no

In a social setting

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
19%	21%	12%	22%	22%	24%
29	9	12	15	12	130

In Class/Lab/Work

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
---	---	---	7%	---	5%
---	---	---	5	---	25

Off-Campus

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
5%	---	11%	13%	15%	10%
8	---	11	9	8	55

Seemed to be bribing you with some sort of reward if you agreed to engage in a romantic or sexual relationship with that person

In a social setting

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
11%	---	9%	20%	19%	15%
17	---	9	14	10	79

In Class/Lab/Work

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
3%	---	---	---	---	3%

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
5	---	---	---	---	17

Off-Campus

Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
4%	---	5%	---	9%	8%
6	---	5	---	5	41

Experiences at Brandeis by Black/Latinx

Please indicate if you've ever witnessed or been the target of any of the following experiences since being a student at Brandeis and where they took place, if applicable. These unwanted experiences may have happened with anyone you consider a member of the Brandeis community, and may have occurred off campus. Please check all that apply.

Made sexist remarks or jokes about women in your presence

In a social setting

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
46%	47%
53	401

In Class/Lab/Work

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
18%	19%
20	162

Off-Campus

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
17%	22%
19	193

Made remarks or jokes about men in your presence (due to their perceived sex or gender identity/gender expression)

In a social setting

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
38%	39%
43	330

In Class/Lab/Work

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
14%	11%
16	98

Off-Campus

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
16%	16%
18	137

Made jokes or inappropriate comments about transgender and/or gender queer people

In a social setting

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
34%	32%
38	278

In Class/Lab/Work

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
10%	6%
11	51

Off-Campus

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
14%	13%
16	111

Made racist jokes or inappropriate racist remarks in your presence

In a social setting

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
48%	42%
54	365

In Class/Lab/Work

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
18%	14%
20	121

Off-Campus

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
20%	19%
22	162

Used the term "that's gay" to refer to something in a negative way

In a social setting

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
38%	28%
43	242

In Class/Lab/Work

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
6%	5%
7	42

Off-Campus

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
12%	13%
13	108

Made jokes or remarks about a person based on their (perceived) sexuality or sexual orientation

In a social setting

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
---	4%
---	35

In Class/Lab/Work

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
---	1%
---	6

Off-Campus

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
5%	3%
6	29

Made inappropriate comments about your or someone else's body, appearance, or attractiveness in your presence

In a social setting

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
25%	23%
28	194

In Class/Lab/Work

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
7%	6%
8	53

Off-Campus

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
13%	13%
14	106

Said crude or gross sexual things to you, or tried to get you to talk about sexual matters when you didn't want to

In a social setting

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
51%	46%
57	395

In Class/Lab/Work

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
19%	15%
21	128

Off-Campus

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
23%	22%
26	185

E-mailed, texted, or instant messaged through any social media outlet offensive sexual jokes, stories, or pictures of you

In a social setting

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
21%	23%
24	195

In Class/Lab/Work

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
8%	5%
9	45

Off-Campus

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
10%	12%
11	106

Told you about their sexual experiences when you did not want to hear them

In a social setting

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
10%	10%
11	83

In Class/Lab/Work

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
5%	1%
6	7

Off-Campus

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
10%	6%
11	51

Repeatedly asked you on dates, to go to dinner, or get a drink even after you've said no

In a social setting

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
21%	22%
24	186

In Class/Lab/Work

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
6%	4%
7	34

Off-Campus

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
12%	10%
13	82

Seemed to be bribing you with some sort of reward if you agreed to engage in a romantic or sexual relationship with that person

In a social setting

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
14%	14%
16	117

In Class/Lab/Work

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
4%	3%

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
5	29

Off-Campus

Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
5%	7%
6	58

Experiences at Brandeis by Affiliation with Greek Life

Please indicate if you've ever witnessed or been the target of any of the following experiences since being a student at Brandeis and where they took place, if applicable. These unwanted experiences may have happened with anyone you consider a member of the Brandeis community, and may have occurred off campus. Please check all that apply.

Made sexist remarks or jokes about women in your presence

In a social setting

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
66%	74%	58%	40%
49	54	72	228

In Class/Lab/Work

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
27%	25%	18%	18%
20	18	22	105

Off-Campus

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
50%	37%	24%	16%
37	27	30	90

Made remarks or jokes about men in your presence (due to their perceived sex or gender identity/gender expression)

In a social setting

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
51%	59%	58%	33%
38	43	71	186

In Class/Lab/Work

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
12%	16%	15%	10%
9	12	18	59

Off-Campus

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
31%	23%	22%	13%
23	17	27	74

Made jokes or inappropriate comments about transgender and/or gender queer people

In a social setting

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
47%	48%	48%	27%
35	35	59	153

In Class/Lab/Work

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
7%	8%	6%	7%
5	6	7	38

Off-Campus

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
31%	23%	10%	10%
23	17	13	60

Made racist jokes or inappropriate racist remarks in your presence

In a social setting

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
62%	60%	56%	37%
46	44	69	214

In Class/Lab/Work

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
20%	14%	14%	15%

15	10	17	85
----	----	----	----

Off-Campus

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
49%	23%	18%	15%
36	17	22	87

Used the term "that's gay" to refer to something in a negative way

In a social setting

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
47%	40%	43%	24%
35	30	53	137

In Class/Lab/Work

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
7%	8%	9%	4%
5	6	11	23

Off-Campus

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
37%	23%	17%	7%
28	17	21	40

Made jokes or remarks about a person based on their (perceived) sexuality or sexual orientation

In a social setting

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
7%	7%	4%	3%
5	5	5	19

In Class/Lab/Work

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---

Off-Campus

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
13%	---	4%	3%
10	---	5	15

Made inappropriate comments about your or someone else's body, appearance, or attractiveness in your presence

In a social setting

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
32%	24%	31%	21%
23	17	38	121

In Class/Lab/Work

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
---	8%	6%	7%
---	6	7	41

Off-Campus

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
32%	17%	13%	10%
23	12	16	58

Said crude or gross sexual things to you, or tried to get you to talk about sexual matters when you didn't want to

In a social setting

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
73%	70%	62%	39%
54	51	77	224

In Class/Lab/Work

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
20%	25%	18%	14%
15	18	22	78

Off-Campus

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
51%	33%	22%	17%
38	24	27	100

E-mailed, texted, or instant messaged through any social media outlet offensive sexual jokes, stories, or pictures of you

In a social setting

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
36%	25%	38%	19%
27	18	47	107

In Class/Lab/Work

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
11%	8%	5%	5%
8	6	6	29

Off-Campus

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
35%	15%	18%	8%
26	11	22	45

Told you about their sexual experiences when you did not want to hear them

In a social setting

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
18%	18%	15%	7%
13	13	18	38

In Class/Lab/Work

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
---	---	---	1%
---	---	---	8

Off-Campus

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
20%	6%	10%	5%
15	4	12	27

Repeatedly asked you on dates, to go to dinner, or get a drink even after you've said no

In a social setting

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
26%	30%	30%	20%
19	21	36	113

In Class/Lab/Work

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
---	---	6%	4%
---	---	7	23

Off-Campus

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
22%	15%	9%	9%
16	11	11	49

Seemed to be bribing you with some sort of reward if you agreed to engage in a romantic or sexual relationship with that person

In a social setting

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
20%	31%	18%	11%
15	22	22	62

In Class/Lab/Work

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
---	13%	---	3%
---	9	---	19

Off-Campus

Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
16%	13%	8%	5%
12	9	10	28

Experiences at Brandeis by Affiliation with Athletics

Please indicate if you've ever witnessed or been the target of any of the following experiences since being a student at Brandeis and where they took place, if applicable. These unwanted experiences may have happened with anyone you consider a member of the Brandeis community, and may have occurred off campus. Please check all that apply.

Made sexist remarks or jokes about women in your presence

In a social setting

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
53%	65%	44%
32	72	302

In Class/Lab/Work

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
13%	23%	20%
8	25	139

Off-Campus

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
23%	26%	21%
14	29	142

Made remarks or jokes about men in your presence (due to their perceived sex or gender identity/gender expression)

In a social setting

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
44%	51%	38%
27	57	256

In Class/Lab/Work

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
16%	13%	12%
10	14	78

Off-Campus

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
20%	22%	15%
12	24	104

Made jokes or inappropriate comments about transgender and/or gender queer people

In a social setting

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
34%	44%	32%

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
21	49	214

In Class/Lab/Work

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
8%	7%	7%
5	8	45

Off-Campus

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
18%	22%	12%
11	24	79

Made racist jokes or inappropriate racist remarks in your presence

In a social setting

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
57%	54%	41%
35	60	281

In Class/Lab/Work

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
---	15%	16%

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
---	17	110

Off-Campus

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
18%	25%	19%
11	28	127

Used the term "that's gay" to refer to something in a negative way

In a social setting

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
47%	39%	27%
28	43	187

In Class/Lab/Work

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
13%	8%	4%
8	9	28

Off-Campus

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
20%	19%	11%
12	21	73

Made jokes or remarks about a person based on their (perceived) sexuality or sexual orientation

In a social setting

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
---	7%	4%
---	8	26

In Class/Lab/Work

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
---	---	1%
---	---	6

Off-Campus

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
---	---	4%
---	---	28

Made inappropriate comments about your or someone else’s body, appearance, or attractiveness in your presence

In a social setting

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
28%	29%	23%

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
17	32	154

In Class/Lab/Work

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
---	8%	7%
---	9	45

Off-Campus

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
18%	17%	12%
11	19	78

Said crude or gross sexual things to you, or tried to get you to talk about sexual matters when you didn't want to

In a social setting

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
61%	62%	44%
37	69	301

In Class/Lab/Work

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
16%	23%	15%
10	25	103

Off-Campus

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
23%	32%	21%
14	35	142

E-mailed, texted, or instant messaged through any social media outlet offensive sexual jokes, stories, or pictures of you

In a social setting

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
28%	34%	21%
17	38	145

In Class/Lab/Work

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
---	9%	6%
---	10	38

Off-Campus

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
18%	18%	11%
11	20	74

Told you about their sexual experiences when you did not want to hear them

In a social setting

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
---	14%	9%
---	16	63

In Class/Lab/Work

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
---	---	1%
---	---	9

Off-Campus

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
8%	10%	6%
5	11	43

Repeatedly asked you on dates, to go to dinner, or get a drink even after you've said no

In a social setting

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
18%	29%	22%
11	32	147

In Class/Lab/Work

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
---	6%	4%
---	7	30

Off-Campus

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
8%	18%	9%
5	20	64

Seemed to be bribing you with some sort of reward if you agreed to engage in a romantic or sexual relationship with that person

In a social setting

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
11%	19%	14%
7	21	94

In Class/Lab/Work

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
---	5%	4%
---	5	27

Off-Campus

Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
---	11%	7%
---	12	48

Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Behaviors at Brandeis by Student Status

Survey Item	Undergraduate	Graduate
Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body even though I didn't want them to.	20%	9%
Someone removed some of my clothes even though I didn't want them to do so.	9%	---
Someone <i>tried</i> to put their finger, penis, or object into my vagina or anus even though I didn't want them to do so.	7%	3%
Someone <i>tried</i> to perform oral sex on me or make me give them oral sex even though I didn't want them to	7%	---
Someone put their penis or finger or object inside my vagina or anus even though I didn't want them to do so.	5%	3%
Someone performed oral sex on me even though I didn't want them to do so.	2%	---
Someone made me give them oral sex or performed oral sex on me even though I didn't want them to do so.	4%	---

Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Behaviors at Brandeis by Gender

Survey Item	Men	Women	Gender Non-Conforming
Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body even though I didn't want them to.	10%	21%	26%
Someone removed some of my clothes even though I didn't want them to do so.	3%	8%	18%
Someone <i>tried</i> to put their finger, penis, or object into my vagina or anus even though I didn't want them to do so.	2%	8%	---
Someone <i>tried</i> to perform oral sex on me or make me give them oral sex even though I didn't want them to	3%	6%	---
Someone put their penis or finger or object inside my vagina or anus even though I didn't want them to do so.	---	7%	---
Someone performed oral sex on me even though I didn't want them to do so.	---	3%	---
Someone made me give them oral sex or performed oral sex on me even though I didn't want them to do so.	2%	4%	---

Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Behaviors at Brandeis by Transgender Status

Survey Item	Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body even though I didn't want them to.	17%	26%
Someone removed some of my clothes even though I didn't want them to do so.	7%	---
Someone <i>tried</i> to put their finger, penis, or object into my vagina or anus even though I didn't want them to do so.	6%	16%
Someone <i>tried</i> to perform oral sex on me or make me give them oral sex even though I didn't want them to	5%	---
Someone put their penis or finger or object inside my vagina or anus even though I didn't want them to do so.	5%	---
Someone performed oral sex on me even though I didn't want them to do so.	2%	---
Someone made me give them oral sex or performed oral sex on me even though I didn't want them to do so.	3%	---

Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Behaviors at Brandeis by Sexual Orientation

Survey Item	LGBQA+	Straight
Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body even though I didn't want them to.	26%	14%
Someone removed some of my clothes even though I didn't want them to do so.	12%	5%
Someone <i>tried</i> to put their finger, penis, or object into my vagina or anus even though I didn't want them to do so.	10%	4%
Someone <i>tried</i> to perform oral sex on me or make me give them oral sex even though I didn't want them to	8%	4%
Someone put their penis or finger or object inside my vagina or anus even though I didn't want them to do so.	7%	4%
Someone performed oral sex on me even though I didn't want them to do so.	3%	2%
Someone made me give them oral sex or performed oral sex on me even though I didn't want them to do so.	6%	2%

Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Behaviors at Brandeis by Race, Ethnicity, and International Status

Survey Item	Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body even though I didn't want them to.	6%	18%	14%	21%	21%	21%
Someone removed some of my clothes even though I didn't want them to do so.	3%	---	---	13%	9%	8%
Someone <i>tried</i> to put their finger, penis, or object into my vagina or anus even though I didn't want them to do so.	4%	---	---	7%	---	7%
Someone <i>tried</i> to perform oral sex on me or make me give them oral sex even though I didn't want them to	5%	---	---	7%	4%	6%
Someone put their penis or finger or object inside my vagina or anus even though I didn't want them to do so.	4%	---	---	---	---	5%
Someone performed oral sex on me even though I didn't want them to do so.	---	---	---	---	---	2%
Someone made me give them oral sex or performed oral sex on me even though I didn't want them to do so.	4%	---	---	---	---	4%

Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Behaviors at Brandeis by Black and Latinx

Survey Item	Black and/or Latinx	Neither Black nor Latinx
Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body even though I didn't want them to.	19%	18%
Someone removed some of my clothes even though I didn't want them to do so.	9%	7%
Someone <i>tried</i> to put their finger, penis, or object into my vagina or anus even though I didn't want them to do so.	8%	6%
Someone <i>tried</i> to perform oral sex on me or make me give them oral sex even though I didn't want them to	7%	5%
Someone put their penis or finger or object inside my vagina or anus even though I didn't want them to do so.	6%	5%
Someone performed oral sex on me even though I didn't want them to do so.	---	2%
Someone made me give them oral sex or performed oral sex on me even though I didn't want them to do so.	---	4%

Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Behaviors at Brandeis by Affiliation with Greek Life

Survey Item	Member of a Greek Organization	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body even though I didn't want them to.	33%	38%	23%	14%
Someone removed some of my clothes even though I didn't want them to do so.	12%	21%	8%	5%
Someone <i>tried</i> to put their finger, penis, or object into my vagina or anus even though I didn't want them to do so.	11%	12%	8%	5%
Someone <i>tried</i> to perform oral sex on me or make me give them oral sex even though I didn't want them to	9%	11%	6%	4%
Someone put their penis or finger or object inside my vagina or anus even though I didn't want them to do so.	7%	15%	6%	3%
Someone performed oral sex on me even though I didn't want them to do so.	---	8%	---	1%
Someone made me give them oral sex or performed oral sex on me even though I didn't want them to do so.	11%	11%	---	2%

Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Behaviors at Brandeis by Affiliation with Athletics

Survey Item	Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body even though I didn't want them to.	18%	28%	18%
Someone removed some of my clothes even though I didn't want them to do so.	6%	10%	8%
Someone <i>tried</i> to put their finger, penis, or object into my vagina or anus even though I didn't want them to do so.	---	7%	7%
Someone <i>tried</i> to perform oral sex on me or make me give them oral sex even though I didn't want them to	---	6%	6%
Someone put their penis or finger or object inside my vagina or anus even though I didn't want them to do so.	---	---	6%
Someone performed oral sex on me even though I didn't want them to do so.	---	---	2%
Someone made me give them oral sex or performed oral sex on me even though I didn't want them to do so.	---	---	4%

Sense of Community by Gender, Average Response

Survey Item	Men	Women	Gender Non-Conforming
I can get what I need in this campus community.	3.75	3.74	3.28
This campus community helps me fulfill my needs.	3.64	3.70	3.36
I feel like a member of this campus community.	3.61	3.75	3.34
I belong in this campus community.	3.60	3.74	3.28
I have an influence on other people in my campus community.	3.61	3.60	3.47
People in this campus community are good at influencing each other.	3.57	3.69	3.39
I feel connected to this campus community.	3.33	3.53	3.03
I have a good bond with others in this campus community.	3.68	3.87	3.75

Sense of Community by Gender and Student Status—Undergraduate Students, Average Response

Survey Item	Men	Women	Gender Non-Conforming
I can get what I need in this campus community.	3.72	3.76	3.19
This campus community helps me fulfill my needs.	3.62	3.72	3.26
I feel like a member of this campus community.	3.66	3.81	3.38
I belong in this campus community.	3.64	3.77	3.30
I have an influence on other people in my campus community.	3.67	3.64	3.52
People in this campus community are good at influencing each other.	3.56	3.72	3.44
I feel connected to this campus community.	3.36	3.57	3.22
I have a good bond with others in this campus community.	3.72	3.92	3.89

Sense of Community by Gender and Student Status—Graduate Students, Average Response

Survey Item	Men	Women	Gender Non-Conforming
I can get what I need in this campus community.	3.88	3.65	3.56
This campus community helps me fulfill my needs.	3.71	3.62	3.67
I feel like a member of this campus community.	3.47	3.54	3.22
I belong in this campus community.	3.47	3.62	3.22
I have an influence on other people in my campus community.	3.45	3.46	3.33
People in this campus community are good at influencing each other.	3.63	3.58	3.22
I feel connected to this campus community.	3.26	3.42	2.44
I have a good bond with others in this campus community.	3.59	3.67	3.33

Sense of Community by Transgender Status, Average Response

Survey Item	Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
I can get what I need in this campus community.	3.73	3.63
This campus community helps me fulfill my needs.	3.67	3.63
I feel like a member of this campus community.	3.70	3.78
I belong in this campus community.	3.69	3.61
I have an influence on other people in my campus community.	3.60	3.59
People in this campus community are good at influencing each other.	3.64	3.56
I feel connected to this campus community.	3.46	3.32
I have a good bond with others in this campus community.	3.81	3.90

Sense of Community by Sexual Orientation, Average Response

Survey Item	LGBQA+	Straight
I can get what I need in this campus community.	3.67	3.76
This campus community helps me fulfill my needs.	3.63	3.69
I feel like a member of this campus community.	3.71	3.69
I belong in this campus community.	3.69	3.68
I have an influence on other people in my campus community.	3.60	3.60
People in this campus community are good at influencing each other.	3.68	3.63
I feel connected to this campus community.	3.49	3.44
I have a good bond with others in this campus community.	3.90	3.76

Sense of Community by Race, Ethnicity, and International Status, Average Response

Survey Item	Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
I can get what I need in this campus community.	3.67	3.36	3.90	3.54	3.73	3.78
This campus community helps me fulfill my needs.	3.62	3.15	3.82	3.57	3.64	3.72
I feel like a member of this campus community.	3.66	3.32	3.73	3.49	3.59	3.78
I belong in this campus community.	3.59	3.38	3.69	3.54	3.56	3.77
I have an influence on other people in my campus community.	3.53	3.40	3.57	3.55	3.38	3.68
People in this campus community are good at influencing each other.	3.68	3.49	3.73	3.55	3.61	3.65
I feel connected to this campus community.	3.48	2.96	3.60	3.29	3.34	3.51
I have a good bond with others in this campus community.	3.79	3.64	3.67	3.79	3.68	3.88

Sense of Community by Affiliation with Greek Life, Average Response

Survey Item	Members of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
I can get what I need in this campus community.	3.74	3.80	3.92	3.74
This campus community helps me fulfill my needs.	3.83	3.74	3.81	3.65
I feel like a member of this campus community.	3.95	3.74	3.96	3.66
I belong in this campus community.	3.88	3.61	3.99	3.65
I have an influence on other people in my campus community.	3.93	3.76	3.83	3.53
People in this campus community are good at influencing each other.	3.68	3.62	3.82	3.64
I feel connected to this campus community.	3.79	3.41	3.74	3.38
I have a good bond with others in this campus community.	4.03	3.85	4.08	3.73

Sense of Community by Affiliation with Athletics, Average Response

Survey Item	Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
I can get what I need in this campus community.	3.95	3.88	3.72
This campus community helps me fulfill my needs.	3.81	3.85	3.66
I feel like a member of this campus community.	3.90	3.91	3.68
I belong in this campus community.	3.87	3.94	3.66
I have an influence on other people in my campus community.	3.77	3.83	3.58
People in this campus community are good at influencing each other.	3.50	3.74	3.66
I feel connected to this campus community.	3.45	3.69	3.44
I have a good bond with others in this campus community.	3.81	4.02	3.78

Bystander Intervention at Brandeis by Student Status

Survey Item	Undergraduate	Graduate
Helping an acquaintance who is so intoxicated, they cannot safely stay alone	96%	86%
Use the buddy system when going out to parties so you know that friends who are drunk or high get home safely	98%	86%
Helping someone you don't know at a party or other social event who looks uncomfortable or afraid of a person who is making sexual advances toward them	89%	86%
Saying "excuse me" or otherwise interrupting someone who was telling a sexist, racist, or homophobic joke	82%	76%
Confronting someone who was hooking up with a person who had passed out	54%	44%
Expressing concern if a friend shares sexual images or videos involving another Brandeis student with the intention of shaming or embarrassing that other student	37%	20%
Confronting someone if you heard rumors that they forced someone to have sex	40%	9%
Going with someone to the Dean of Students, Title IX Office, or Public Safety to report a sexual assault	49%	73%
Telling a CA information you might have about a sexual assault even if pressured to keep silent	52%	50%
Leaving a situation where you feel pressured to watch porn or other videos someone made of sexual activity without the consent of those in the video or image	31%	25%

Bystander Intervention at Brandeis by Gender

Survey Item	Men	Women	Gender Non-Conforming
Helping an acquaintance who is so intoxicated, they cannot safely stay alone	91%	97%	100%
Use the buddy system when going out to parties so you know that friends who are drunk or high get home safely	91%	98%	100%
Helping someone you don't know at a party or other social event who looks uncomfortable or afraid of a person who is making sexual advances toward them	74%	93%	100%
Saying "excuse me" or otherwise interrupting someone who was telling a sexist, racist, or homophobic joke	66%	85%	95%
Confronting someone who was hooking up with a person who had passed out	27%	63%	---
Expressing concern if a friend shares sexual images or videos involving another Brandeis student with the intention of shaming or embarrassing that other student	20%	43%	---
Confronting someone if you heard rumors that they forced someone to have sex	33%	39%	25%
Going with someone to the Dean of Students, Title IX Office, or Public Safety to report a sexual assault	29%	64%	---
Telling a CA information you might have about a sexual assault even if pressured to keep silent	36%	59%	50%
Leaving a situation where you feel pressured to watch porn or other videos someone made of sexual activity without the consent of those in the video or image	28%	32%	---

Bystander Intervention at Brandeis by Student Status and Gender—Undergraduate Students

Survey Item	Men	Women	Gender Non-Conforming
Helping an acquaintance who is so intoxicated, they cannot safely stay alone	94%	97%	100%
Use the buddy system when going out to parties so you know that friends who are drunk or high get home safely	96%	98%	100%
Helping someone you don't know at a party or other social event who looks uncomfortable or afraid of a person who is making sexual advances toward them	78%	92%	100%
Saying "excuse me" or otherwise interrupting someone who was telling a sexist, racist, or homophobic joke	69%	85%	94%
Confronting someone who was hooking up with a person who had passed out	33%	62%	---
Expressing concern if a friend shares sexual images or videos involving another Brandeis student with the intention of shaming or embarrassing that other student	24%	43%	---
Confronting someone if you heard rumors that they forced someone to have sex	38%	42%	33%
Going with someone to the Dean of Students, Title IX Office, or Public Safety to report a sexual assault	27%	58%	---
Telling a CA information you might have about a sexual assault even if pressured to keep silent	42%	57%	50%
Leaving a situation where you feel pressured to watch porn or other videos someone made of sexual activity without the consent of those in the video or image	29%	33%	---

Bystander Intervention at Brandeis by Student Status and Gender—Graduate Students

Survey Item	Men	Women	Gender Non-Conforming
Helping an acquaintance who is so intoxicated, they cannot safely stay alone	71%	95%	100%
Use the buddy system when going out to parties so you know that friends who are drunk or high get home safely	54%	100%	100%
Helping someone you don't know at a party or other social event who looks uncomfortable or afraid of a person who is making sexual advances toward them	25%	100%	100%
Saying "excuse me" or otherwise interrupting someone who was telling a sexist, racist, or homophobic joke	53%	83%	100%
Confronting someone who was hooking up with a person who had passed out	---	67%	---
Expressing concern if a friend shares sexual images or videos involving another Brandeis student with the intention of shaming or embarrassing that other student	---	50%	---
Confronting someone if you heard rumors that they forced someone to have sex	---	14%	---
Going with someone to the Dean of Students, Title IX Office, or Public Safety to report a sexual assault	33%	88%	---
Telling a CA information you might have about a sexual assault even if pressured to keep silent	---	75%	---
Leaving a situation where you feel pressured to watch porn or other videos someone made of sexual activity without the consent of those in the video or image	25%	25%	---

Bystander Intervention at Brandeis by Transgender Status

Survey Item	Not Trans/Transgender	Trans/Transgender
Helping an acquaintance who is so intoxicated, they cannot safely stay alone	96%	95%
Use the buddy system when going out to parties so you know that friends who are drunk or high get home safely	97%	96%
Helping someone you don't know at a party or other social event who looks uncomfortable or afraid of a person who is making sexual advances toward them	89%	85%
Saying "excuse me" or otherwise interrupting someone who was telling a sexist, racist, or homophobic joke	81%	85%
Confronting someone who was hooking up with a person who had passed out	53%	25%
Expressing concern if a friend shares sexual images or videos involving another Brandeis student with the intention of shaming or embarrassing that other student	37%	---
Confronting someone if you heard rumors that they forced someone to have sex	37%	29%
Going with someone to the Dean of Students, Title IX Office, or Public Safety to report a sexual assault	56%	---
Telling a CA information you might have about a sexual assault even if pressured to keep silent	54%	25%
Leaving a situation where you feel pressured to watch porn or other videos someone made of sexual activity without the consent of those in the video or image	33%	---

Bystander Intervention at Brandeis by Sexual Orientation

Survey Item	LGBQA+	Straight
Helping an acquaintance who is so intoxicated, they cannot safely stay alone	96%	95%
Use the buddy system when going out to parties so you know that friends who are drunk or high get home safely	97%	96%
Helping someone you don't know at a party or other social event who looks uncomfortable or afraid of a person who is making sexual advances toward them	86%	90%
Saying "excuse me" or otherwise interrupting someone who was telling a sexist, racist, or homophobic joke	85%	78%
Confronting someone who was hooking up with a person who had passed out	47%	54%
Expressing concern if a friend shares sexual images or videos involving another Brandeis student with the intention of shaming or embarrassing that other student	30%	38%
Confronting someone if you heard rumors that they forced someone to have sex	30%	42%
Going with someone to the Dean of Students, Title IX Office, or Public Safety to report a sexual assault	40%	62%
Telling a CA information you might have about a sexual assault even if pressured to keep silent	24%	67%
Leaving a situation where you feel pressured to watch porn or other videos someone made of sexual activity without the consent of those in the video or image	30%	30%

Bystander Intervention at Brandeis by Race, Ethnicity, and International Status—Undergraduate Students

Survey Item	Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
Helping an acquaintance who is so intoxicated, they cannot safely stay alone	96%	85%	80%	100%	100%	98%
Use the buddy system when going out to parties so you know that friends who are drunk or high get home safely	96%	95%	79%	96%	96%	100%
Helping someone you don't know at a party or other social event who looks uncomfortable or afraid of a person who is making sexual advances toward them	88%	89%	57%	100%	86%	89%
Saying "excuse me" or otherwise interrupting someone who was telling a sexist, racist, or homophobic joke	76%	69%	85%	92%	67%	83%
Confronting someone who was hooking up with a person who had passed out	44%	100%	60%	100%	---	50%
Expressing concern if a friend shares sexual images or videos involving another Brandeis student with the intention of shaming or embarrassing that other student	33%	---	14%	67%	50%	38%
Confronting someone if you heard rumors that they forced someone to have sex	57%	33%	60%	---	---	43%
Going with someone to the Dean of Students, Title IX Office, or Public Safety to report a sexual assault	---	50%	60%	100%	67%	46%
Telling a CA information you might have about a sexual assault even if pressured to keep silent	40%	---	60%	---	33%	59%

Survey Item	Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
Leaving a situation where you feel pressured to watch porn or other videos someone made of sexual activity without the consent of those in the video or image	20%	---	---	100%	50%	33%

Bystander Intervention at Brandeis by Race, Ethnicity, and International Status—Graduate Students

Survey Item	Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
Helping an acquaintance who is so intoxicated, they cannot safely stay alone	100%	100%	83%	100%	100%	83%
Use the buddy system when going out to parties so you know that friends who are drunk or high get home safely	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	79%
Helping someone you don't know at a party or other social event who looks uncomfortable or afraid of a person who is making sexual advances toward them	100%	---	100%	100%	100%	81%
Saying “excuse me” or otherwise interrupting someone who was telling a sexist, racist, or homophobic joke	100%	100%	75%	75%	---	73%
Confronting someone who was hooking up with a person who had passed out	---	---	75%	---	---	---
Expressing concern if a friend shares sexual images or videos involving another Brandeis student with the intention of shaming or embarrassing that other student	---	---	100%	---	---	---
Confronting someone if you heard rumors that they forced someone to have sex	---	---	50%	---	---	---

Survey Item	Asian	Black	International	Latinx	Two or More Races	White
Going with someone to the Dean of Students, Title IX Office, or Public Safety to report a sexual assault	---	---	100%	100%	---	63%
Telling a CA information you might have about a sexual assault even if pressured to keep silent	---	---	100%	---	---	40%
Leaving a situation where you feel pressured to watch porn or other videos someone made of sexual activity without the consent of those in the video or image	---	---	100%	---	---	14%

Bystander Intervention at Brandeis by Affiliation with Greek Life

Survey Item	Member of Greek Organizations	Best Friend is a Member	Attend Greek Parties	No Affiliation with Greek Life
Helping an acquaintance who is so intoxicated, they cannot safely stay alone	96%	98%	98%	93%
Use the buddy system when going out to parties so you know that friends who are drunk or high get home safely	98%	100%	98%	95%
Helping someone you don't know at a party or other social event who looks uncomfortable or afraid of a person who is making sexual advances toward them	90%	89%	98%	84%
Saying "excuse me" or otherwise interrupting someone who was telling a sexist, racist, or homophobic joke	80%	92%	82%	80%
Confronting someone who was hooking up with a person who had passed out	75%	33%	60%	52%
Expressing concern if a friend shares sexual images or videos involving another Brandeis student with the intention of shaming or embarrassing that other student	30%	20%	63%	37%
Confronting someone if you heard rumors that they forced someone to have sex	38%	29%	23%	42%
Going with someone to the Dean of Students, Title IX Office, or Public Safety to report a sexual assault	38%	70%	50%	57%
Telling a CA information you might have about a sexual assault even if pressured to keep silent	25%	43%	67%	57%
Leaving a situation where you feel pressured to watch porn or other videos someone made of sexual activity without the consent of those in the video or image	20%	17%	40%	34%

Bystander Intervention at Brandeis by Affiliation with Athletics

Survey Item	Varsity Athletes	Club Sports Members	No Athletic Affiliation
Helping an acquaintance who is so intoxicated, they cannot safely stay alone	97%	98%	95%
Use the buddy system when going out to parties so you know that friends who are drunk or high get home safely	97%	99%	96%
Helping someone you don't know at a party or other social event who looks uncomfortable or afraid of a person who is making sexual advances toward them	86%	91%	89%
Saying "excuse me" or otherwise interrupting someone who was telling a sexist, racist, or homophobic joke	66%	78%	83%
Confronting someone who was hooking up with a person who had passed out	57%	50%	52%
Expressing concern if a friend shares sexual images or videos involving another Brandeis student with the intention of shaming or embarrassing that other student	43%	13%	39%
Confronting someone if you heard rumors that they forced someone to have sex	25%	27%	39%
Going with someone to the Dean of Students, Title IX Office, or Public Safety to report a sexual assault	33%	33%	58%
Telling a CA information you might have about a sexual assault even if pressured to keep silent	50%	30%	58%
Leaving a situation where you feel pressured to watch porn or other videos someone made of sexual activity without the consent of those in the video or image	20%	20%	33%