

Duke University Student Experiences Survey

February 20, 2017

Available on-line: <https://studentaffairs.duke.edu/sexual-misconduct-prevention-and-response/get-educated>

Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	ii
Introduction.....	1
Survey Administration.....	1
Response Rates.....	2
Definitions.....	3
Undergraduate Students	
Estimated Prevalence Rates.....	5
Perceptions of Campus Climate, Resources, and Processes.....	18
Graduate and Professional Students	
Estimated Prevalence Rates.....	31
Perceptions of Campus Climate, Resources, and Processes.....	43
Use of the Findings and Next Steps.....	54
Appendix A – Climate Survey	
Appendix B – RTI Tables	
Appendix C – Nonresponse Bias Analysis	
Appendix D – Confidence Interval Tables	

This report discusses sexual assault and other forms of sexual misconduct. Some of the questions in the survey and some of the sections of this report use sexually explicit language. Reading this report might remind you of experiences that you or others you know have gone through. If you would like to talk with someone about questions or concerns regarding sexual misconduct, please contact one of the following resources:

- Confidential resources for students on campus
 - Office of Gender Violence Prevention and Intervention, Women’s Center, 919-684-3897 (after hours or on weekends: 919-886-6814), WCHelp@duke.edu
 - Counseling and Psychological Services, 919-660-1000
 - Ombudsperson, 919-684-6334
 - Student Health, 919-681-9355, Option #2 (after hours: 919-966-3820)
- Confidential resources for faculty and staff
 - Personal Assistance Service, 919-416-1727
- Non-confidential resources and reporting
 - Office of Student Conduct, 919-684-6938, conduct@duke.edu
 - DukeReach, 919-681-2455, dukereach@duke.edu
 - Office for Institutional Equity, 919-684-1437
 - Duke University Police Department, 919-684-2444

Executive Summary

The Duke Student Experiences Survey was conducted in the spring of 2015 to improve Duke's understanding of the extent and nature of sexual misconduct involving Duke students and to gather students' views of campus climate in relation to sexual misconduct. The confidential survey asked questions about students' individual experiences with sexual misconduct, with a particular focus on sexual assault (defined in the survey as sexual battery or rape and presented as mutually exclusive reporting categories) and sexual harassment. It also asked general questions about perceptions of safety and respect in the campus community.

About 70% of Duke's undergraduate, graduate, and professional students who were 18 years of age or older were invited to participate in the survey, with a response rate of 47%. On average, female students responded to the survey at higher rates than male students, and graduate and professional students responded to the survey at higher rates than undergraduate students. Responses included incidents or experiences during specific time frames (before enrolling at Duke, during the 2015-2016 academic year, and while enrolled at Duke) but were not limited by geography (e.g., they were not limited to experiences on the Duke campus or in Durham only).

Prevalence of Sexual Assault

Reported experiences before enrolling at Duke:

5% of undergraduate male respondents, 11% of graduate and professional male respondents, 19% of undergraduate female respondents, and 31% of female graduate and professional respondents reported being a victim of sexual assault prior to enrolling at Duke. Among those respondents:

- Gay, lesbian, and bisexual (referred to in the survey as GLB) undergraduate, graduate, and professional students reported a higher percentage than heterosexual/straight students.
- Black/African American and Hispanic female students reported higher percentages than other race/ethnic groups among undergraduates, while White female students reported the highest percentage among graduate and professional students.

Reported experiences during the 2015-16 academic year:

4% of undergraduate male respondents, 2% of graduate/professional male respondents, 17% of undergraduate female respondents, and 4% of female graduate and professional respondents reported being a victim of sexual assault during the 2015-16 academic year. Among those respondents:

- Black/African American and Hispanic female students reported higher percentages than other race/ethnic groups among undergraduates.
- GLB undergraduate and graduate/professional students reported higher rates than heterosexual/straight students; undergraduate female GLB students reported higher rates than undergraduate male GLB students, whereas male and female graduate/professional students reported similar rates.
- Eighteen year olds made up the largest subgroup by age of women reporting sexual assault

Reported experiences since enrolling at Duke:

10% of undergraduate male respondents, 2% of graduate/professional male respondents, 40% of undergraduate female respondents, and 7% of female graduate/professional respondents reported being a victim of sexual assault since enrolling at Duke. Of those respondents:

- Black/African American and Hispanic undergraduate women reported the highest rates of sexual assault by racial subgroup.
- GLB undergraduate students reported a higher rate of sexual assault than heterosexual/straight undergraduates.
- Although much of the data for graduate/professional students were not considered reliable, of the graduate/professional data that was reliable, female students reported a higher rate of sexual assault since enrolling at Duke than male students and GLB students reported a higher rate than heterosexual/straight students.

Sexual Assault Incidence Characteristics (2015-2016 academic year)

Impairment:

Both undergraduate and graduate/professional respondents reported a high level of alcohol or drug use by victims and perpetrators for sexual assault taking place during the 2015-2016 academic year.

Location:

- Both undergraduate and graduate/professional respondents reported a higher percentage of sexual assaults taking place off campus than on campus.
- Greek houses and bars/pubs/restaurants were most frequently reported by undergraduate students as locations of sexual assault incidents *off campus*.
- Bars/pubs/restaurants were most frequently reported by graduate/professional students as locations of sexual assault incidents *off campus*.
- Residence halls were most frequently reported by undergraduate students as locations of sexual assault incidents *on campus*.

Timing:

- Female undergraduate and graduate/professional students reported that most incidents of sexual assault took place in the first three months of the academic year (August through November), with another spike for graduate/professional students in February.
- Male undergraduate students reported that most incidents of sexual assault took place in September, November, and March; male graduate/professional students reported that September had the most incidents.

Characteristics of and relationship to the perpetrator:

- 44% of undergraduate male victims, 39% of graduate/professional male victims, 88% of undergraduate female victims, and 85% of graduate/professional female victims identified their perpetrator as heterosexual.
- The majority of both female undergraduate and male and female graduate/professional victims reported that their perpetrators were male; male undergraduate victims reported an equal percentage of their perpetrators as male and female.
- The majority of undergraduate victims and the majority of male graduate/professional victims reported that their perpetrators were Duke students; 45% of female graduate/professional students reported that their perpetrators were Duke students.
- 30% of female undergraduates and 25% of female graduate/professional students reported that their perpetrator was a stranger.

Summary of Sexual Harassment during the 2015-16 Academic Year

Undergraduate women represented the largest population of students experiencing sexual harassment.

- Black/African American and Hispanic undergraduate women reported the highest percentages of sexual harassment by race/ethnicity; however, for graduate/professional women, White students reported slightly higher rates.
- GLB students at all levels generally reported the highest rates of sexual harassment.
- Most reported experiences of sexual harassment included being the recipient of unwanted sexual advances, sexual comments, and sexual jokes.
- For undergraduate women, most of the reported sexual harassment occurred in restaurants/bars, followed by residence halls; the reverse was true for undergraduate men.
- For graduate/professional women, most occurred in class, followed by restaurants/bars; for graduate/professional men, most occurred in restaurants/bars.

Perceptions of Campus Climate, Resources, and Processes

A clear majority of students at all levels reported feeling safe on campus, that Duke tries to keep students safe, and that the Duke University Police Department is concerned for and trying to protect students. Students at all levels generally regarded faculty and university leadership as concerned about student safety, but a sizable percentage of undergraduate women in particular felt that university leadership could be doing more to protect the safety of students generally, and more than half of undergraduate women felt that Duke is not doing a good job of preventing sexual assault in particular.

While over half of all undergraduates reported that sexual assault is a big problem at Duke, there is a sizable difference between the perceptions of undergraduate men and women; similarly, there is a sizable difference between undergraduate men and women as to the number of incidents involving incapacitation. By comparison, lower percentages of both male and female graduate/professional students reported that sexual assault is a big problem at Duke and both felt that incapacitation wasn't a big factor in sexual assault.

Most undergraduate students (male and female) reported that they understand the definition of sexual assault and consent and are aware of Duke's policy and prevention strategies; however, less than half of graduate/professional students reported this. Most students at all levels did not feel that a victim shared responsibility for sexual assault by being drunk, and most understood the necessity for getting consent (although many graduate/professional students indicated that they did not know the definition of consent). A minority of students at all levels felt that accusations of sexual assault were based on regret or revenge. A majority of students at all levels expressed positive perceptions about bystander intervention (at least where they knew at least one of the individuals involved), although they tended to have higher perceptions about their own willingness to intervene than the willingness of other students; this was particularly true for female undergraduates.

As with a number of other survey questions, undergraduate female students tended to have less favorable perceptions of how well a job Duke is doing in providing services to victims of sexual assault, taking reported incidents seriously, treating victims well, and helping them to continue their education without interacting with the perpetrator.

Very few undergraduate and graduate/professional women who were sexually assaulted reported the incident to police or university officials; they were more likely to report it to roommates, friends, or families. However, those undergraduate women who did report found the response to be helpful. Survey participants as a whole (male and female, undergraduate and graduate/professional) indicated that they were more likely to report sexual assault than victims actually did, with the highest percentages indicating a likelihood of reporting to faculty, then to administrators, then to Duke Police, and then to crisis center/ hospital/student health.

Male undergraduates and both male and female graduate/professional students tended to have a positive perception of Duke's investigation and adjudication of sexual assault reports; as with a number of other areas, a lower percentage of undergraduate women shared these perceptions.

Next Steps

Duke is committed to promoting a culture of equality, responsibility, and support where all students have an opportunity to thrive. To this end, we offer a wide range of education and prevention programs and are developing more. We have also increased resources for responding to incidents of sexual misconduct over the past several years. But the results of this survey show that considerable work remains to reduce the number of incidents of sexual misconduct and to encourage students to report when it occurs. To that end, the Office of Student Affairs (with support from the Office for Institutional Equity and other university offices) intends to present this report to the Sexual Misconduct Task Force for further analysis. The Task Force – consisting of students, faculty, and staff – will be asked to develop both short-term and long-term recommendations for Duke's senior leadership to enhance the university's prevention and response efforts. The survey will be administered periodically, with the data from this first administration used as a benchmark to determine if there has been improvement.

Introduction

Duke University contracted with RTI International to conduct the Duke Student Experiences Survey. RTI is a nonprofit research organization with extensive experience conducting student surveys on sexual assault victimization and campus climate related to sexual misconduct. This report briefly summarizes the methodology used to administer the survey to female and male undergraduate, graduate, and professional students at Duke University, and includes a number of detailed tables showing all estimates generated from the survey data.

Survey Administration

The survey that was administered was recommended by the White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault, which was developed by RTI and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and validated in the Campus Climate Survey Validation Study (https://www.notalone.gov/assets/RevisedInstrumentModules_1_21_16_cleanCombined_psg.pdf). A small number of additional questions were added to yield a better understanding of the location of sexual harassment and sexual assault incidents, as well as participation in Duke-specific training programs. The survey instrument is included in Appendix A. The survey included the following sections:

- Demographic characteristics
- School connectedness, general climate, and perceptions about campus police, faculty, and administrators
- Sexual harassment and experienced with coerced sexual contact
- Sexual assault victimization gate questions
- Incident-specific follow-up (contextual details about the incident, reporting/non-reporting experiences, perceived impact, etc.)
- Intimate partner violence
- Perceptions about school climate for sexual harassment/assault
- Participation in sexual assault prevention efforts
- Perceptions of university procedures regarding sexual assault reports
- Awareness of university procedures and resources for sexual assault
- Perceived tolerance for sexual harassment and sexual assault among the campus community
- Individual tolerance for sexual harassment and sexual assault
- Bystander behaviors

The survey was open from March 21, 2016 until June 1, 2016. Approximately 70% of degree-seeking undergraduate, graduate, and professional students who were 18 years of age or older were invited to complete the confidential, web-based survey (the remaining students were invited to take another Duke survey on hate crimes). These randomly selected students were initially notified about the survey by an email from Larry Moneta, Ed.D, Vice President for Student Affairs, with several emailed reminders throughout the survey period. In order to protect student privacy, Duke contracted with RTI International to administer the survey and perform the preliminary data analysis. Participation in the survey was voluntary. To encourage participation, 35 students who completed the survey were randomly selected to win a \$200 Amazon.com gift card. Every page of the survey displayed a link to local and national support services related to sexual violence. In addition, after the respondents completed the last survey question, they were directed to an educational module containing information on Duke's policies related to sexual harassment, sexual assault, and interpersonal violence.

A note on terminology: The data reflected in the report represents the information reported by the survey respondents. There is much discussion amongst those who work in the sexual violence field as to the appropriate terminology – victim or survivor, perpetrator or accused, reported or alleged, reporting party and responding party, etc. In its own policies and procedures, Duke uses the terms complainant and respondent. However, because RTI used victim and perpetrator in the survey, those terms have been used in this report.

Response Rates

The survey was completed by a total of 4,915 students, for a total response rate of about 47% -- a relatively high rate as compared to similar surveys at many other colleges and universities. The response rates and breakdown of respondents by race/ethnicity and sex are shown in Figures 1a and 1b. Nonresponse bias analyses (comparisons of students who participated in the survey with those who were invited to but did not participate) were conducted using detailed student roster data. Minimal bias was detected but the survey data were adjusted or weighted to compensate accordingly. The results of the nonresponse bias analysis are shown in Appendix C.

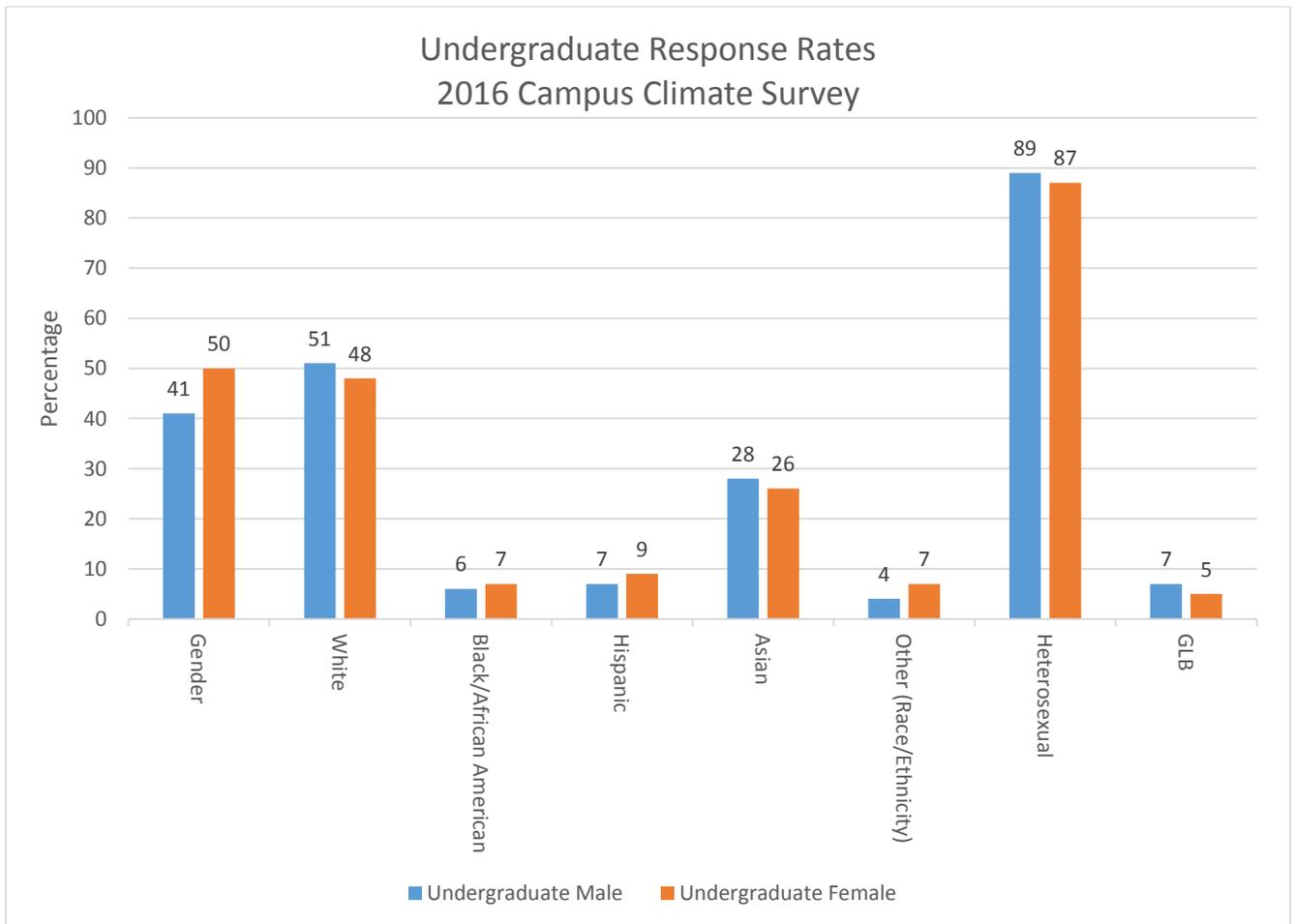


Figure 1a. Undergraduate Response Rates, 2016 Campus Climate Survey (Table 2, Appendix B)

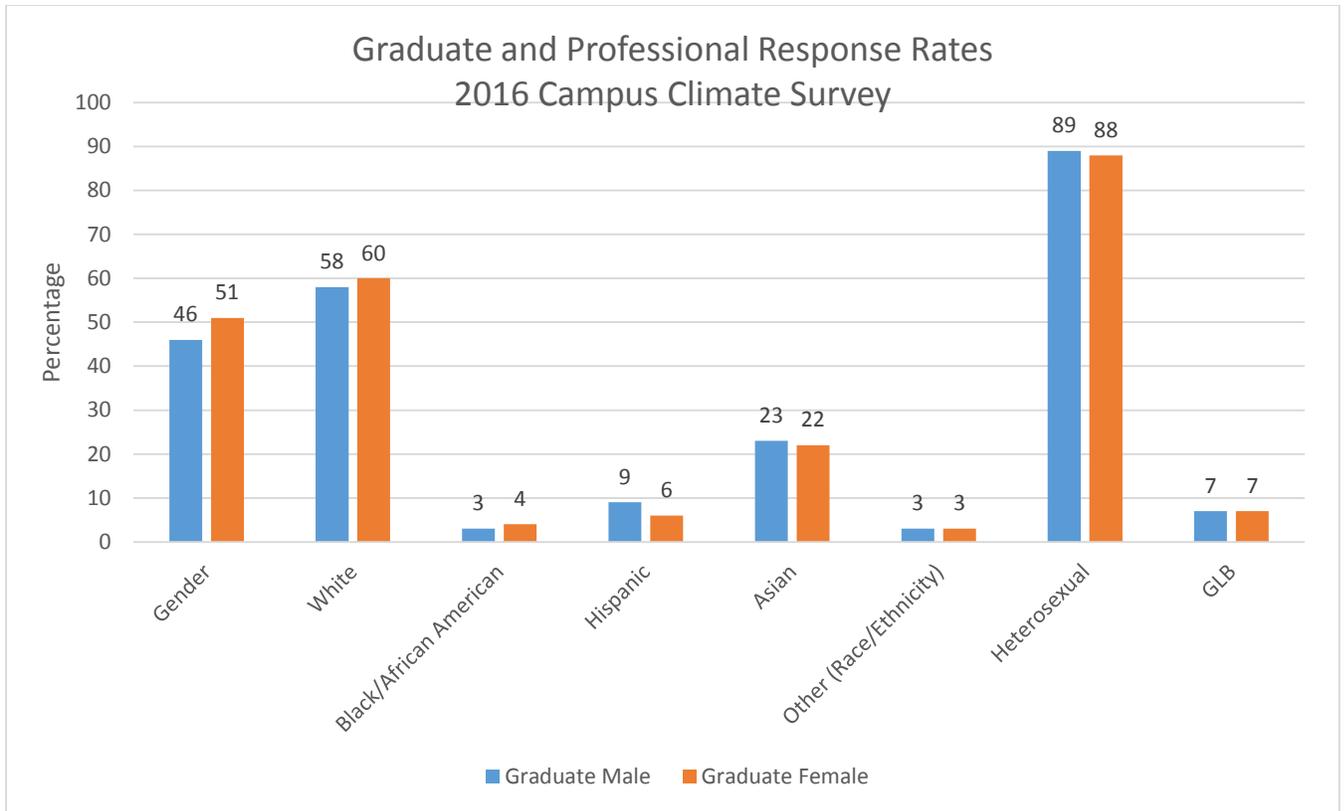


Figure 1b. Graduate & Professional Response Rates, 2016 Campus Climate Survey (Table 2, Appendix B)

On average, female students responded to the survey at higher rates than male students, and graduate/professional students responded to the survey at higher rates than undergraduate students:

- 50% of the undergraduate respondents identified as female and 41% as male; the remainder did not select “male” or “female” as a gender identification.
- 51% of graduate/professional respondents identified as female and 46% as male; the remainder did not select “male” or “female” as a gender identification.

The White and Asian American response rates for undergraduate students were slightly higher than their general enrollment, the response rate for Black/African American undergraduate students was slightly lower than their general enrollment, and the rate for Hispanic students was similar to their general enrollment. https://today.duke.edu/showcase/mmedia/pdf/duke_at_glance.pdf

Information on response rates by year of study, age, school, international status, and sexual orientation is presented in Table 2 in Appendix B.

Definitions

The survey asked questions about a variety of types of sexual misconduct. Brief descriptions of each type of misconduct are provided below, as defined in the survey:

- **Sexual harassment** includes any of the following behaviors (which could have happened in person or by phone, text message, e-mail, or social media): someone making sexual advances, gestures, comments, or jokes that were unwelcome to the student; someone flashing or exposing themselves to the student without their consent; someone showing or sending the student sexual pictures, photos, or videos that he/she did not want to see; someone showing or sending sexual photos/videos of the student or spreading sexual rumors about the student that he/she did not want shared; or someone watching or taking photos/videos of the student when he/she was nude or having sex, without their consent.
- **Coerced sexual contact** includes situations where someone had sexual contact (touching of a sexual nature, oral sex, anal sex, sexual intercourse, or other sexual penetration) with the student by threatening to tell lies, end their relationship, or spread rumors about him/her; making promises the student knew or discovered were untrue; or continually verbally pressuring the student after he/she said he/she did not want to.
- **Intimate partner violence** includes physical violence and threats by an intimate partner (boyfriend, girlfriend, spouse, or anyone the student was in an intimate relationship with or hooked up with, including exes and current partners). Specifically, it includes threats to hurt the student where they thought they might really get hurt; pushing, grabbing, or shaking; and hitting, kicking, slapping, or beating up the student.
- **Emotional abuse/coercive control by an intimate partner** includes the following behaviors: an intimate partner insulting, humiliating, or making fun of the student in front of others or attempting to control the student.
- **Sexual assault** includes any unwanted, nonconsensual sexual contact (“sexual contact that you did not consent to and that you did not want to happen”). It includes both sexual battery and rape. It does not include sexual harassment or coerced sexual contact.
 - **Sexual battery** is defined as any unwanted, nonconsensual sexual contact that involved forced touching of a sexual nature, not involving penetration. This could include forced kissing, touching, grabbing, or fondling of sexual body parts.
 - **Rape** is defined as any unwanted, nonconsensual sexual contact that involved a penetrative act, including oral sex, anal sex, sexual intercourse, or sexual penetration with a finger or object. Sexual battery and rape are mutually exclusive categories (e.g., a victim or a sexual victimization incident would be counted as one or the other, but not both).

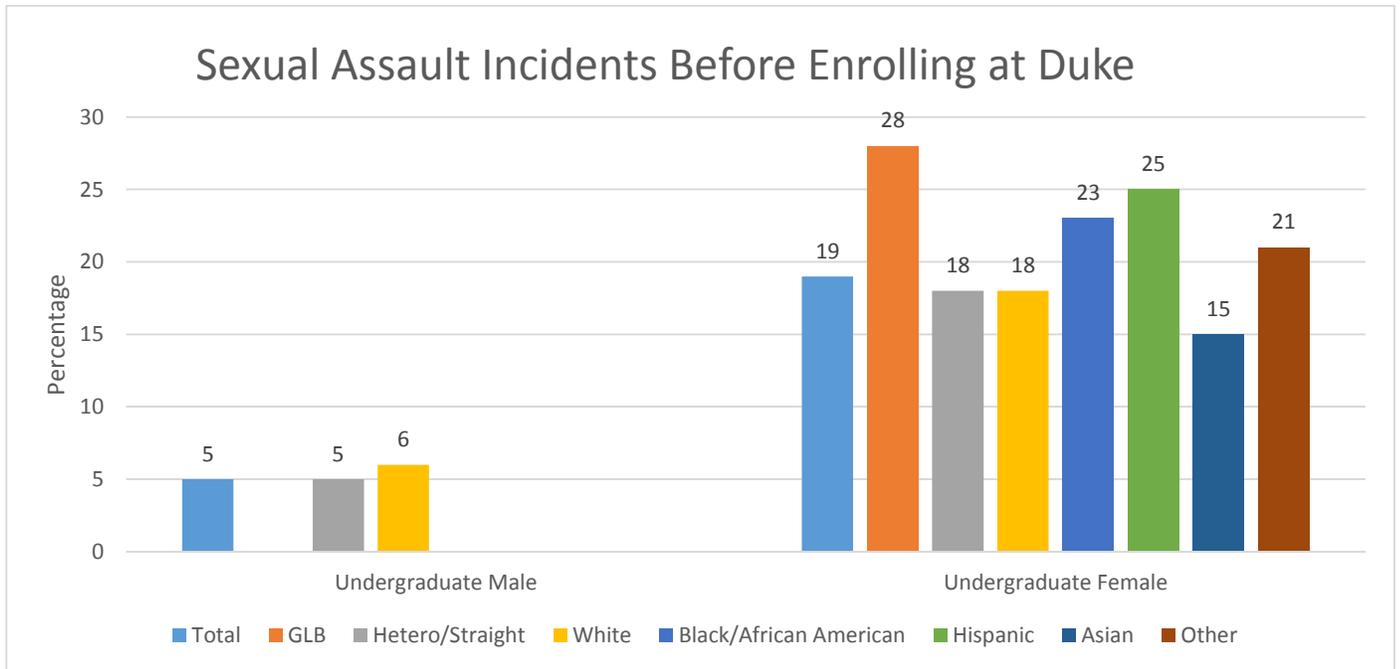
*Note that this report generally only includes information when the estimates were considered reliable. As a general matter, an estimate was considered not reliable when it either has less than 10 persons endorsing it or there is a relative standard error greater than 50%. In some cases, this report includes some estimates within these parameters where the lower bound of the confidence interval does not include 0 (see Appendix D). **For this reason, information on some groups (e.g., transgender students and certain ethnic groups) does not appear in the report – the numbers of students participating were too small to include without raising the possibility of identification.** In addition, the percentages reflected in some of the figures may not seem to sum up; this may be due to the way some of the survey questions were asked (whether there were follow-up questions and whether the respondent answered them), multiple types or incidents of misconduct occurring during the same interaction, reporting to more than one resource, etc. Appendix B contains all the tables and figures generated by RTI, which may contain additional information.*

Undergraduate Students

Estimated Prevalence Rates

Sexual Assault Incidents Before Enrolling at Duke

	Total	GLB	Hetero/ Straight	White	Black/African American	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Undergraduate Male	5%		5%	6%				
Undergraduate Female	19%	28%	18%	18%	23%	25%	15%	21%



Figures 2a and b. Sexual Assault Incidents Before Enrolling at Duke (Table 5)

When considering the relative percentages between the subgroups in this Figure and throughout the report, attention should be paid to the actual numbers of individuals reporting. Thus, while female GLB undergraduate students reported a higher percentage of sexual assault before enrolling at Duke than heterosexual/straight students, this is based on the 62 GLB undergraduate women participating in the survey (see Table 2a):

- 17 (28%) reported being sexually assaulted before enrolling at Duke as compared to 181 (18%) of the 1007 heterosexual/straight female undergraduates participating in the survey.

Similarly, while Black/African American and Hispanic undergraduate students reported higher percentages than other race/ethnic groups, consider the number of students who participated in the survey:

- Of the 560 White female undergraduates participating in the survey, 101 (18%) reported being sexually assaulted before enrolling at Duke
- Of the 86 Black/African American female undergraduates participating in the survey, 20 (23%) reported being sexually assaulted before enrolling at Duke
- Of the 100 Hispanic female undergraduates participating in the survey, 25 (25%) reported being sexually assaulted before enrolling at Duke
- Of the 298 Asian female undergraduates participating in the survey, 45 (15%) reported being sexually assaulted before enrolling at Duke
- Data estimates for the categories with no reported percentages (e.g., male undergraduate GLB, Black/African American, Hispanic, and Asian) were not considered reliable.
- While not reflected in the above Figure, 7% of undergraduate women reported experiencing rape and 12% reported battery (see RTI table 5b).

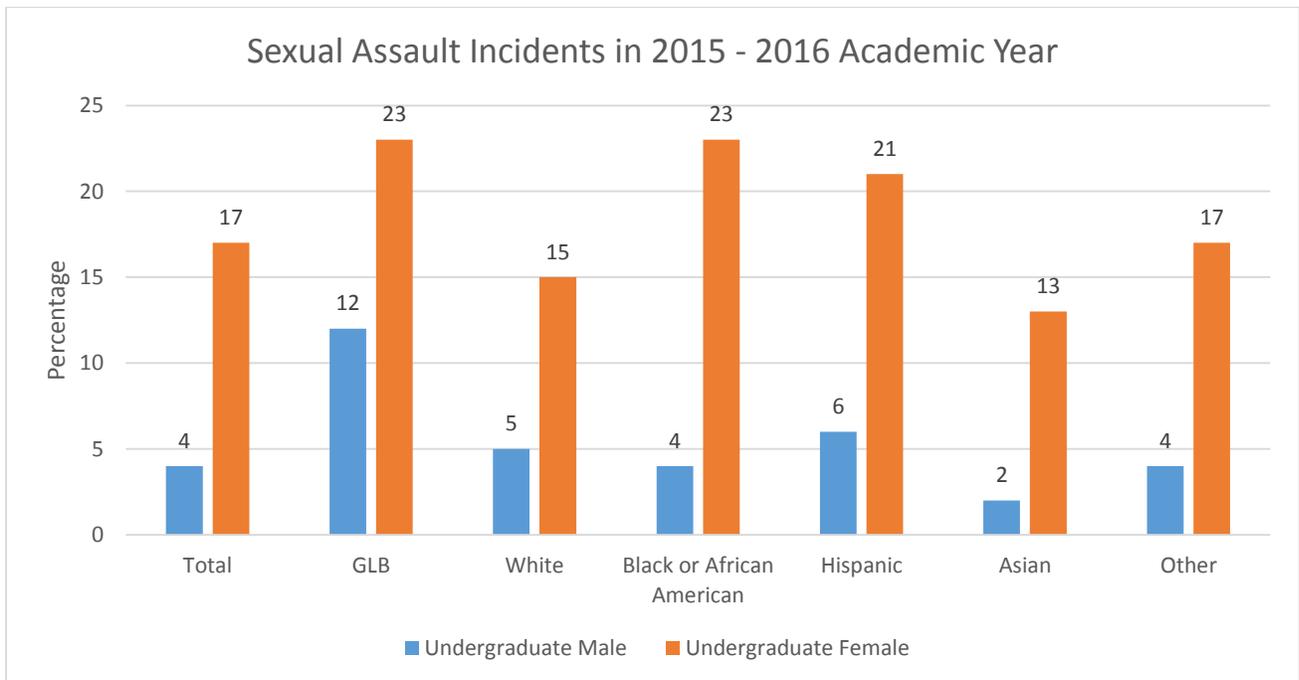


Figure 3. Sexual Assault Incidents in 2015 – 2016 Academic Year (Table 4, Appendix B)

16.8% of undergraduate women experienced sexual assault during the 2015-2016 academic year, with Black/African American, Hispanic, and GLB women reporting disproportionately high rates.

- Although Black/African American and Hispanic undergraduate women represent the smallest respondent categories based on race/ethnicity (7% and 9%, respectively), these groups represent the highest categories of sexual assault victims (23% and 21%).
- Similarly, gay/lesbian/bisexual (GLB) undergraduate women are disproportionately represented as victims (5% of the survey respondents with a 22.8% rate of assault, as compared to heterosexual undergraduate women representing 87% of the survey respondents with a 15.3% rate of assault). While 3.5% of undergraduate men who reported being sexually assaulted

identified as heterosexual or straight, the estimate for GLB undergraduate men was considered not reliable.

- While not reflected in Figure 3, the largest percentage of female undergraduate victims of sexual assault were 18 years old (20.8%) (see Table 4, Appendix B).
- While not reflected in the above Figure, 5% of undergraduate women reported experiencing rape and 11% reported battery (see RTI table 4b).

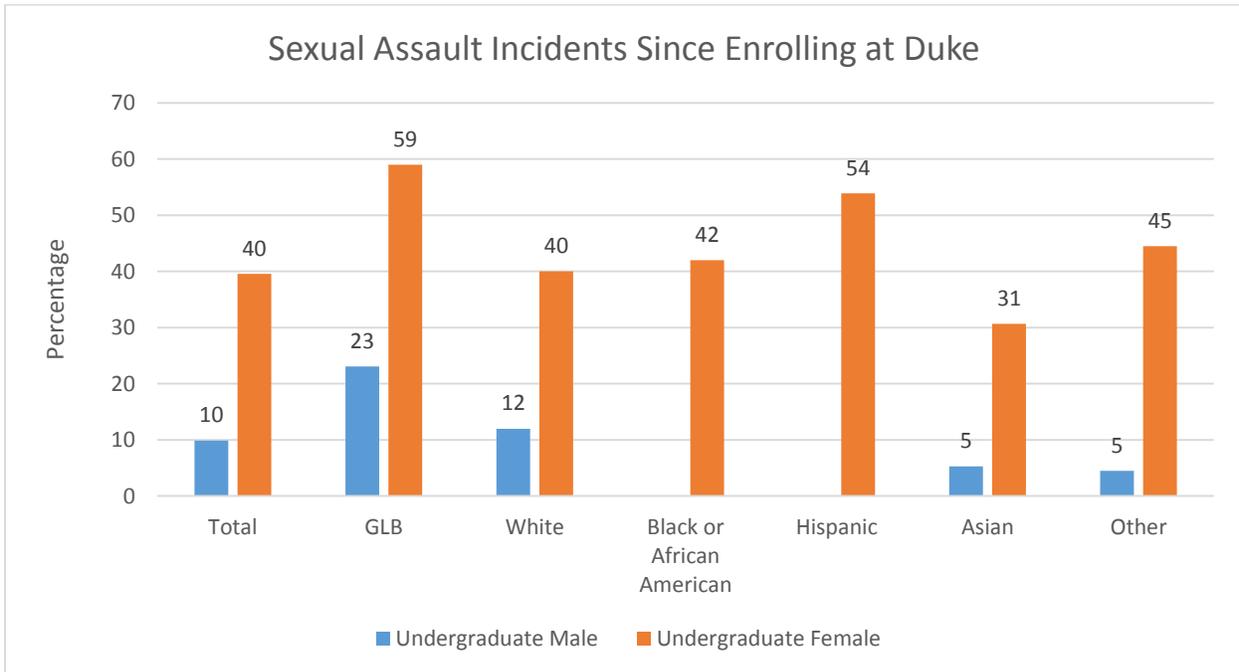


Figure 4. Sexual Assault Incidents Since Enrolling at Duke (Table 5)

As with sexual assaults for the 2015-2016 academic year, Black/African American and Hispanic undergraduate women represent a disproportionately high rate of sexual assault since enrolling at Duke (42% and 54%, respectively), as do GLB students (59%) as compared to heterosexual/straight students.

- While not reflected in the above Figure, 16% of undergraduate women reported experiencing rape and 24% reported battery (see RTI Table 5b).

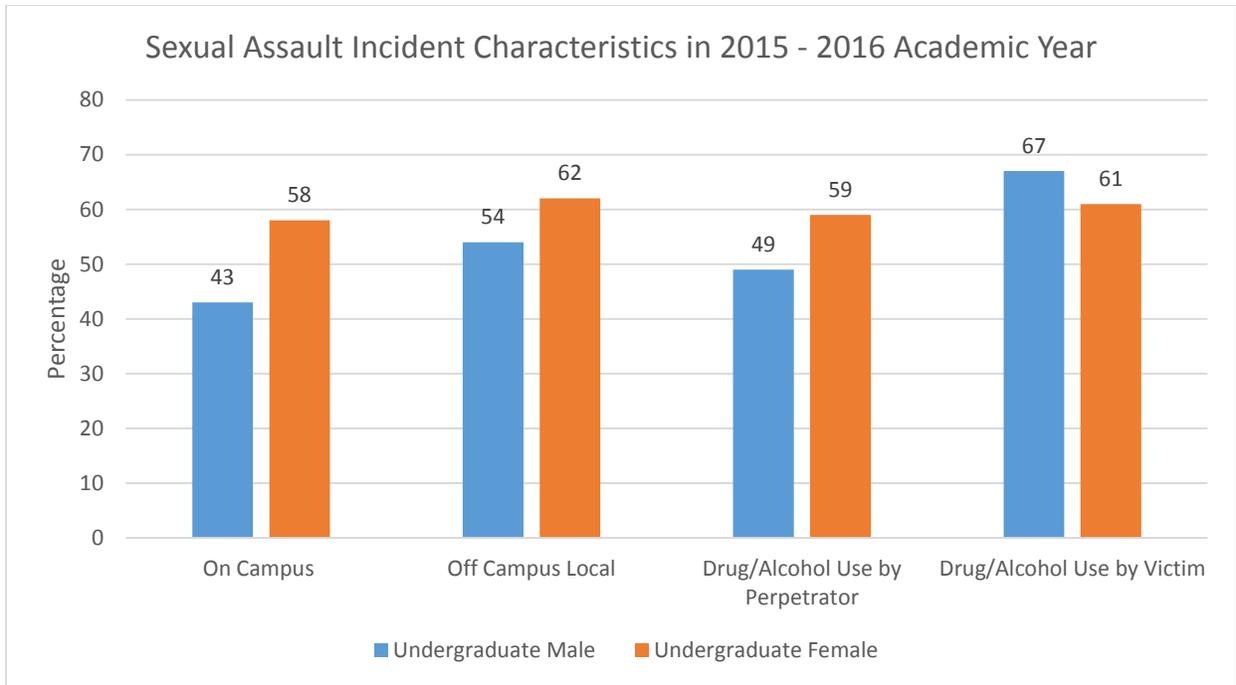


Figure 5. Sexual Assault Incident Characteristics 2015 – 2016 Academic Year (Table 7a)

Both male and female victims of sexual assault reported alcohol or drug use associated with the sexual assault incident at rates of 49.1% or higher. Generally, a higher percentage of sexual assault incidents took place off campus/local than on campus, with residence halls as the most frequent location on campus and Greek houses and bars as the most frequent location off campus.

- Both male and female undergraduate victims reported high levels of drug or alcohol use by their perpetrator (49% and 59%, respectively).
- Male undergraduate student victims reported high levels of their own drug or alcohol use (66.5%), followed by undergraduate females (61%).
- Regarding location:
 - While not reflected in the above figure, the percentages for off campus/distant are 32.8% for undergraduate men and 20.4% for undergraduate women (see Table 7a in Appendix B).
 - While the estimated percentages tended to not be reliable, the pattern seems to be that more incidents happen on spring break/not part of a Duke program, followed by study abroad.
- Residence halls were most frequently reported by undergraduate male and female students as locations of sexual assault incidents *on campus*.
 - Undergraduate male: 37.4%
 - Undergraduate female: 40.7%
- Greek houses and bars/pubs/restaurants were most frequently reported by undergraduate male and female students as locations of sexual assault incidents *off campus*.
 - Undergraduate males at bars/pubs/restaurants: 33.5
 - Undergraduate females at bars/pubs/restaurants: 51.8%

- Undergraduate females at Greek houses: 22.8%
- Other corresponding data estimates were generally considered not reliable.

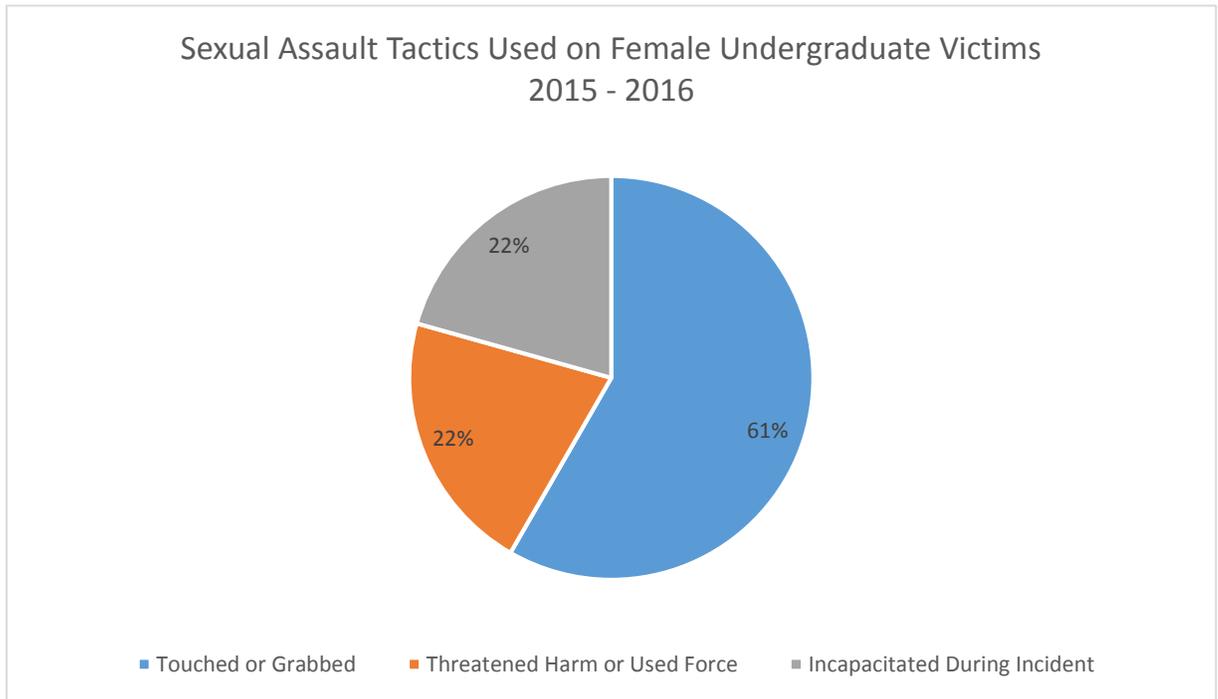


Figure 6. Sexual Assault Tactics Used on Female Undergraduate Victims (Table 7a)

Data that identifies “incapacitated during incidents” as the most frequent tactic used by reported perpetrators of sexual assault in Figure 6 may correspond to data that identifies the use of drugs and/or alcohol by both reported perpetrator and victim (but not necessarily to the point of incapacitation) in Figure 5.

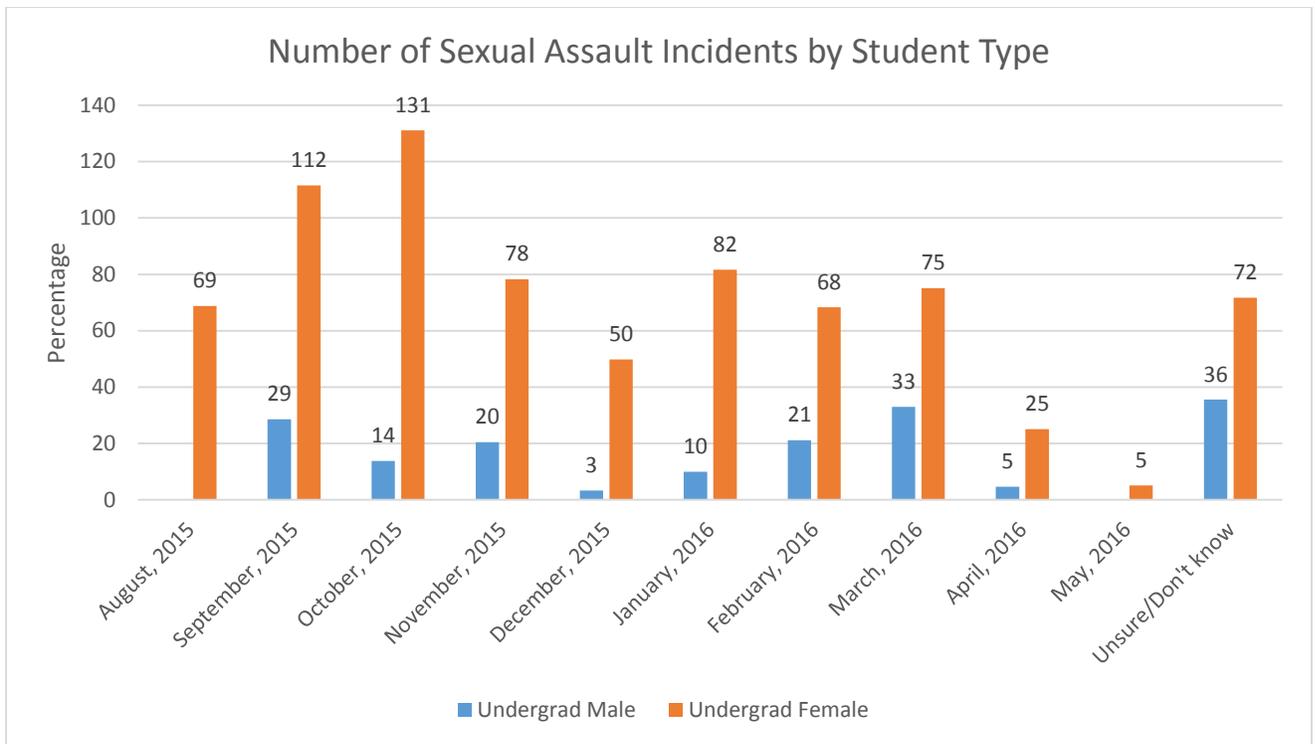


Figure 7. Sexual Assault Incidents by Student Type (p. 57, Appendix B)

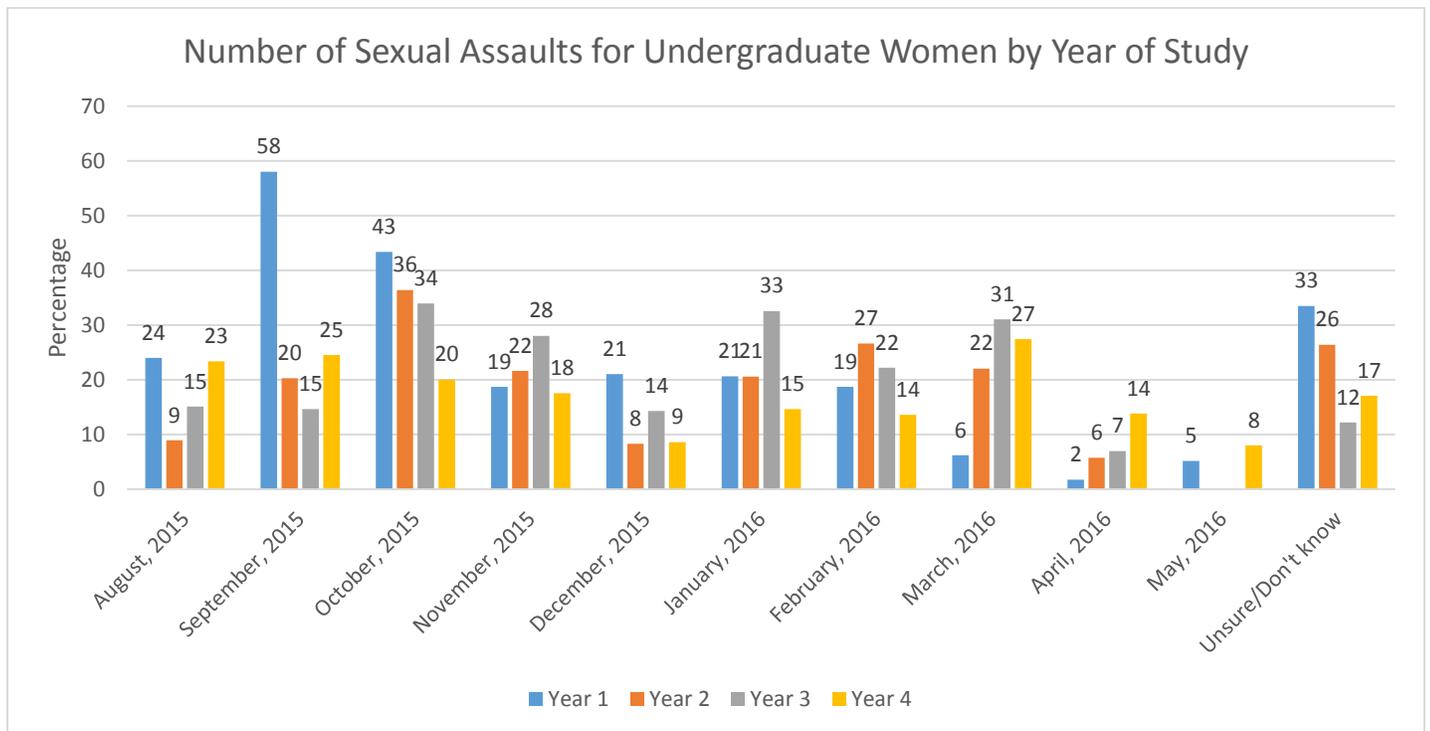


Figure 8. Sexual Assault for Undergraduate Women by Year of Study (p. 57, Appendix B)

As reflected in Figures 7 and 8, a disproportionate number of sexual assault incidents throughout all months involved undergraduate women. Undergraduate women experienced most incidents of sexual assault in their first three months on campus. For all undergraduate women, the highest number of incidents took place in October; for first year undergraduate women, the highest number of incidents took place in September.

- Again, where there are no numbers indicated, the data estimates were considered not reliable.

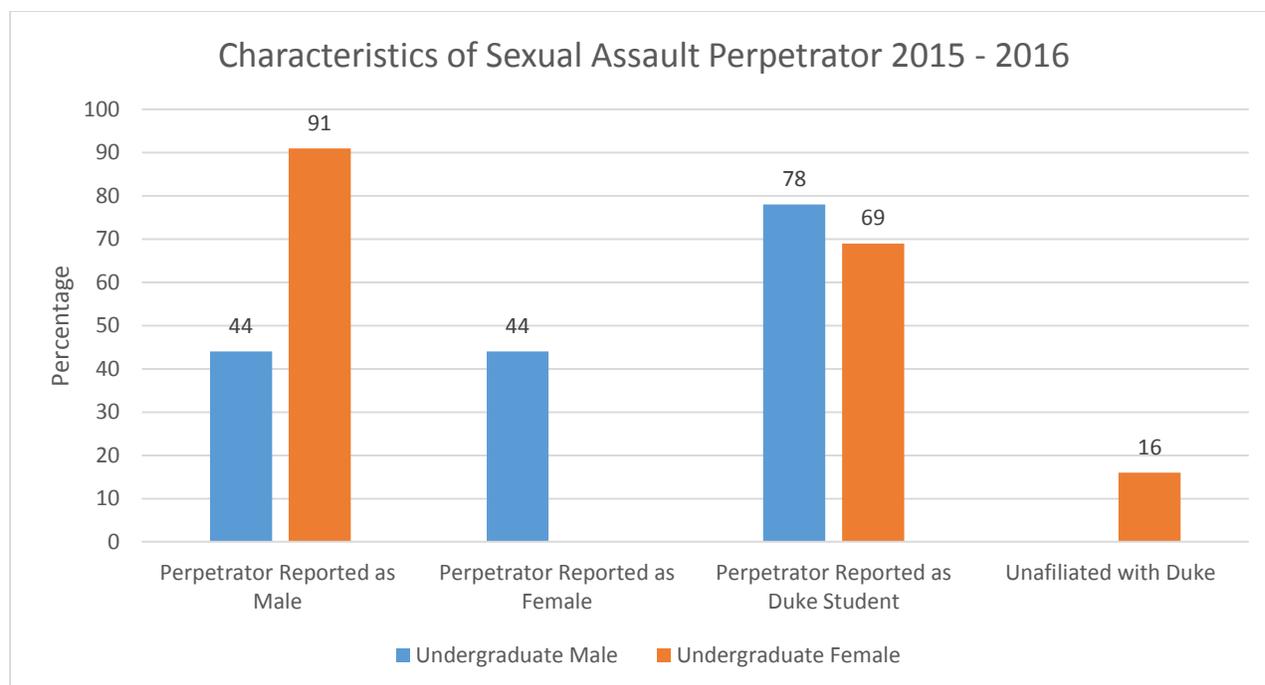


Figure 9. Characteristics of Sexual Assault Perpetrator 2015 – 2016 (Table 7a)

Female victims reported that most of their perpetrators were male and heterosexual; male victims reported an equal percentage of their perpetrators as male and female and slightly less than half as heterosexual. The majority of victims reported that their perpetrator was a Duke Student.

- As reflected in this figure, 44% of undergraduate male victims reported that the perpetrator was male and 44% reported that the perpetrator was female; 91% of undergraduate female victims reported that the perpetrator was male. The rest of the data estimates were considered not reliable.
 - Thus, a substantial percentage of sexual assault incidents reported, regardless of victim’s gender, involved men as the perpetrator.
- While not reflected in this Figure, 87.6% undergraduate female victims identified the sexual orientation of the perpetrator as heterosexual; 44.4% of undergraduate male students identified the sexual orientation of the perpetrator as heterosexual.
- 77.6 % of male undergraduate victims reported that the perpetrator was a Duke student; 69.3% of female undergraduate victims reported that the perpetrator was a Duke student.

- Corresponding data estimates for undergraduate men and women reporting the sexual assault perpetrator as a Duke professor, Duke TA, or other Duke employee were considered not reliable.
- Corresponding data estimates for undergraduate men reporting sexual assault perpetrator as unaffiliated with Duke were not considered reliable.

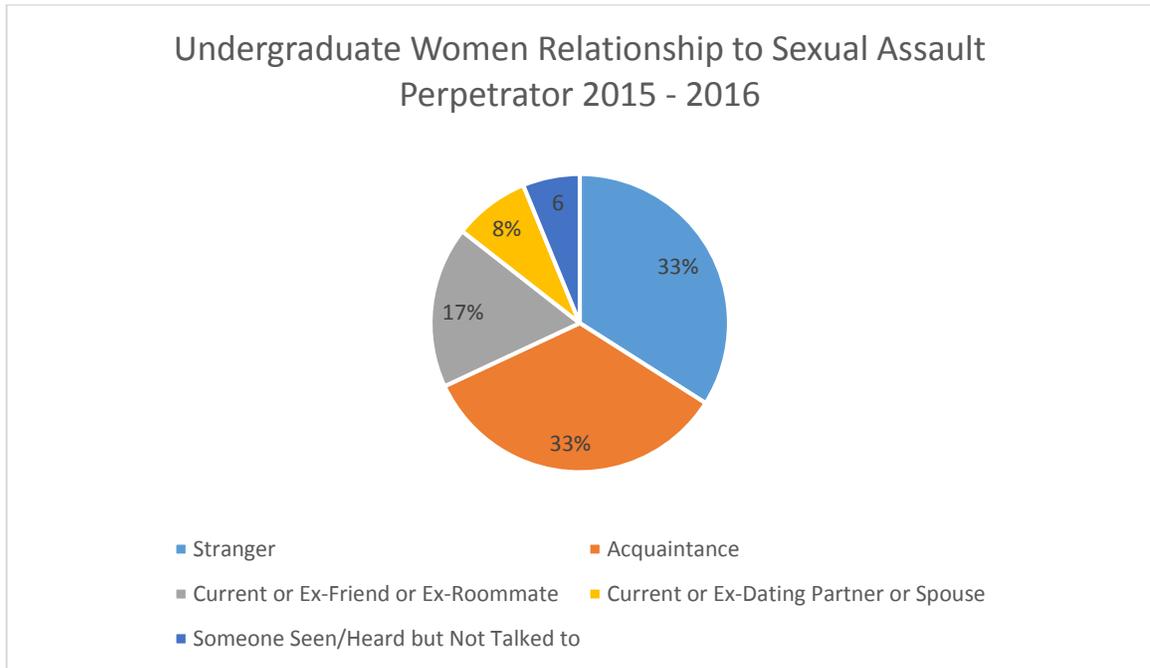


Figure 10. Undergraduate Women Relationship to Sexual Assault Perpetrator 2015 – 2016 (Table 7a)

National data indicate that approximately 90% of sexual assault victims know their reported perpetrator; see, e.g., Bonnie S. Fisher, et al., U.S. Dep't of Justice, *The Sexual Victimization of College Women* 17 (2000). The figure above indicates that 33% of female undergraduate victims reported their perpetrator to be a stranger (with an even higher percentage if data rates for “someone seen/heard but not talked to” is also included).

- While not reflected in this figure, 34.6% of undergraduate male victims reported that the perpetrator was an acquaintance and 22.2% reported that the perpetrator was a current or past friend or roommate; the data estimates for the other categories were not considered reliable.

Undergraduate Women's Perception of Sexual Assault Incident 2015 - 2016

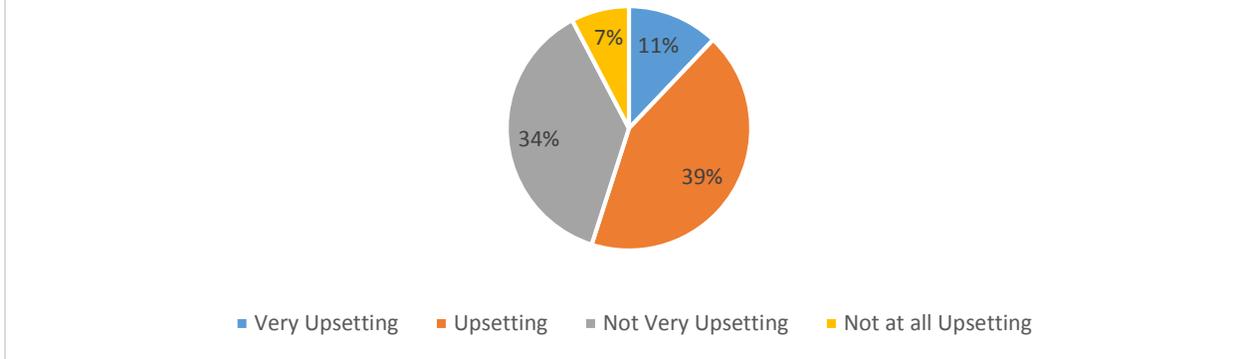


Figure 11. Undergraduate Women’s Perception of Sexual Assault Incident 2015 – 2016 (Table 7a)

Half of undergraduate women who reported being sexually assaulted perceived the assault to be “very upsetting” or “upsetting.” However, when looking just at rape, over 85% perceived the assault to be “very upsetting” or “upsetting.”

- 49.8% of undergraduate women perceived their sexual assault to be “very upsetting” or “upsetting,” which means that about half did *not* consider their sexual assault to be upsetting.
 - The data estimates for undergraduate men were generally considered not reliable.
- The above figures include both sexual battery and rape. While not reflected in these figures, 41.1% of undergraduate women perceived their sexual battery to be “upsetting” or “very upsetting.” In contrast, 86.9% of undergraduate women considered their rape to be “very upsetting” or “upsetting” (see RTI Table 7c).
 - Again, 17% of undergraduate women reported being sexually assaulted, with 11% reporting battery and 5% reporting rape (see Figure 3 and accompanying text).
 - Data estimates for all population’s perceptions of rape were considered not reliable except for “Upsetting” and “Not very Upsetting” for undergraduate women.

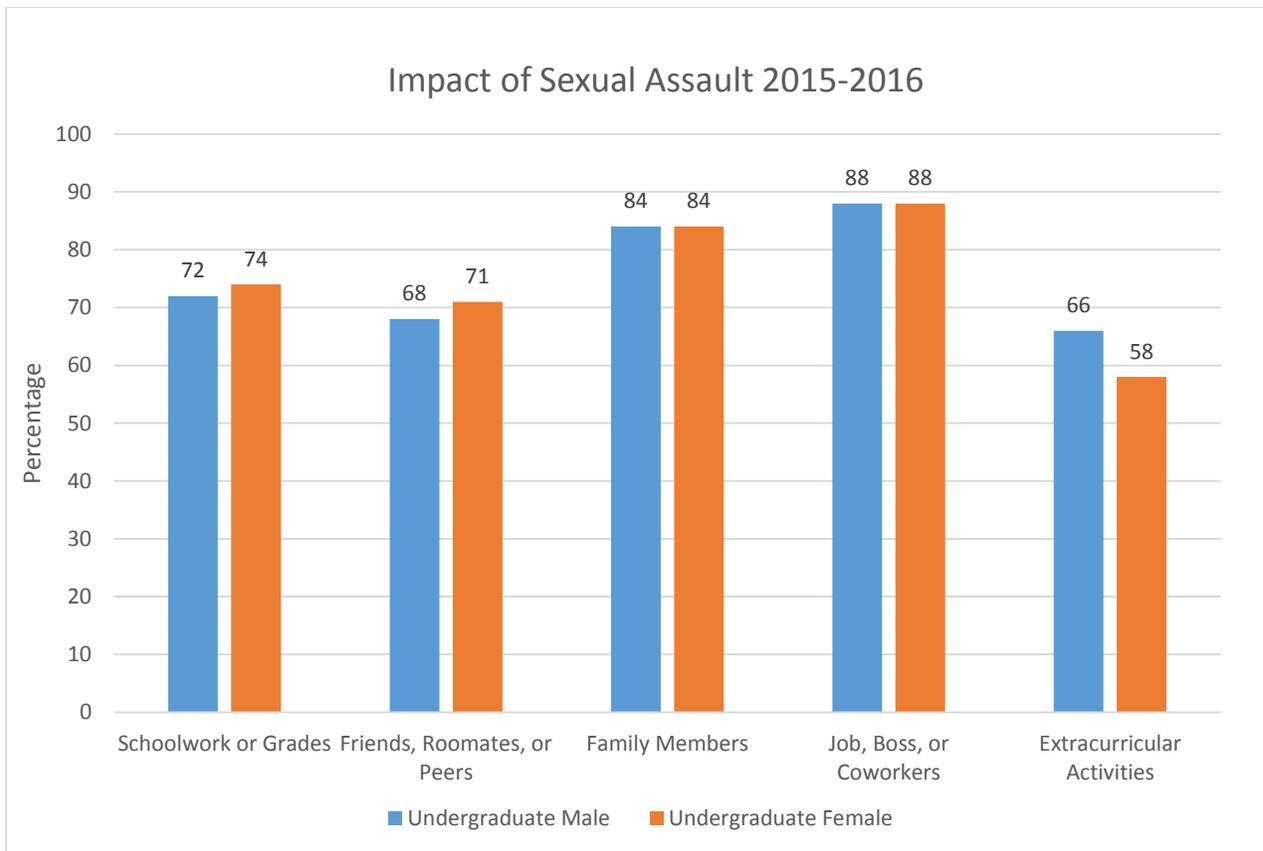


Figure 12. Impact of Sexual Assault (Table 7a)

The majority of both male and female undergraduate victims reported that their experience of sexual assault *did not* negatively impact or interfere with their schoolwork, extracurricular activities, or relationships with people they knew or worked with.

- The percentages in this figure represent “no” answers, i.e., the majority of sexual assault victims reported that their experience of sexual assault *did not* lead to problems in the categories listed in the figure: school work or grades; problems with their friends or peers; problems with family members; problems with job, boss, or coworkers; or problems with extracurricular activities. Most of the “yes” answers to these survey questions resulted in data estimates were not considered reliable.
 - Again, the data in this figure is for both sexual battery and rape. A higher percentage of undergraduate women who reported being raped also reported subsequent problems. For example, 45.3% **did** report problems with schoolwork or grades and 44.1% reported problems with friends/roommates/peers; on the other hand, similar to the percentages in the figure above, 16.9% reported problems with family members, and 32.1% reported problems with extracurricular activities. (See RTI Table 7c.)
- Similarly, the majority of sexual assault victims reported that the incident did not cause them to make changes to their lifestyle in the following categories: location or residence, class schedule, attendance.

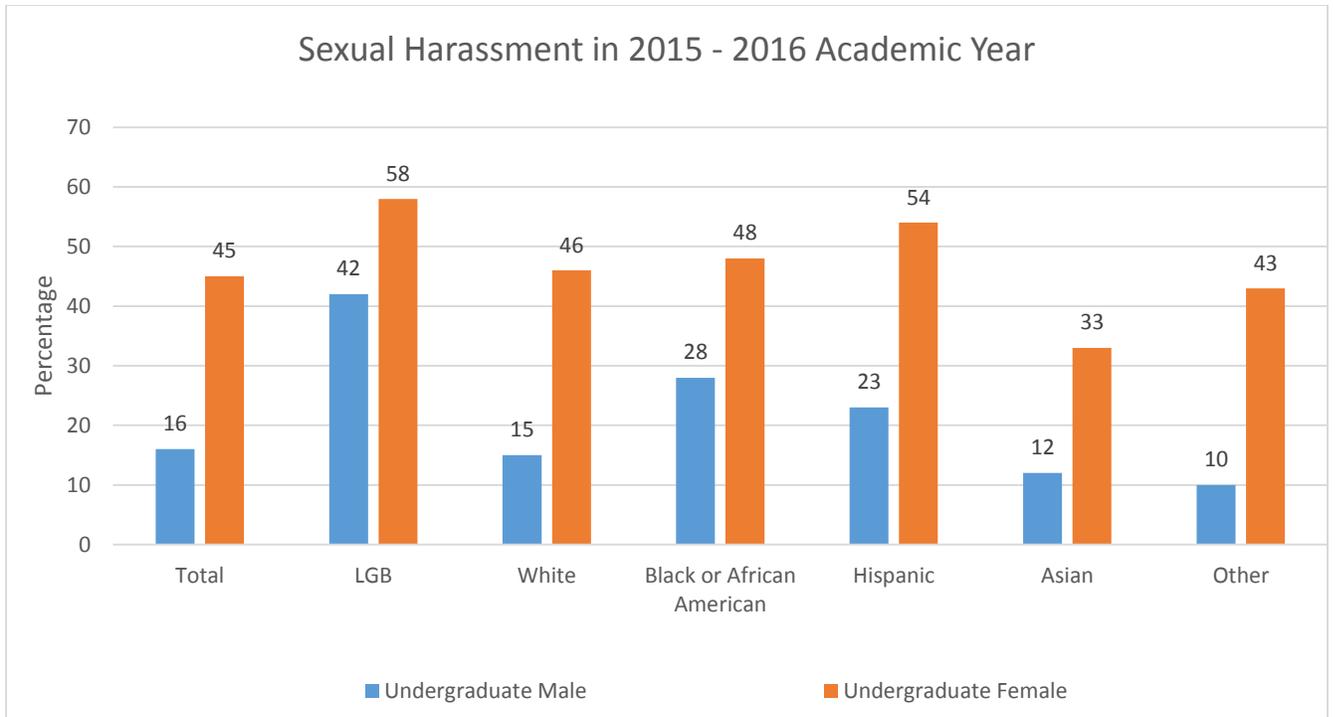


Figure 13. Sexual Harassment in 2015-2016 Academic Year (Tables 3 and 4)

Undergraduate women represented the largest population of students reporting sexual harassment by gender (and undergraduate/graduate status). As with sexual assault, Black/African American and Hispanic undergraduate women reported the highest percentages of sexual harassment by race/ethnicity. GLB students generally reported the highest rates of sexual harassment.

- Undergraduate females:
 - White: 46%
 - Black/African American: 48.3%
 - Hispanic: 53.9%
 - Asian: 33%
- Regarding race/ethnicity, the largest percentage of undergraduate men reporting experiences with sexual harassment included African American/Black (27.6%) and Hispanic (23%).
- Again as with sexual assault, the largest percentage of undergraduate women reporting experiences with sexual harassment included women 18 years of age.
- GLB:
 - Undergraduate male GLB: 41.9%
 - Undergraduate female GLB: 57.7%

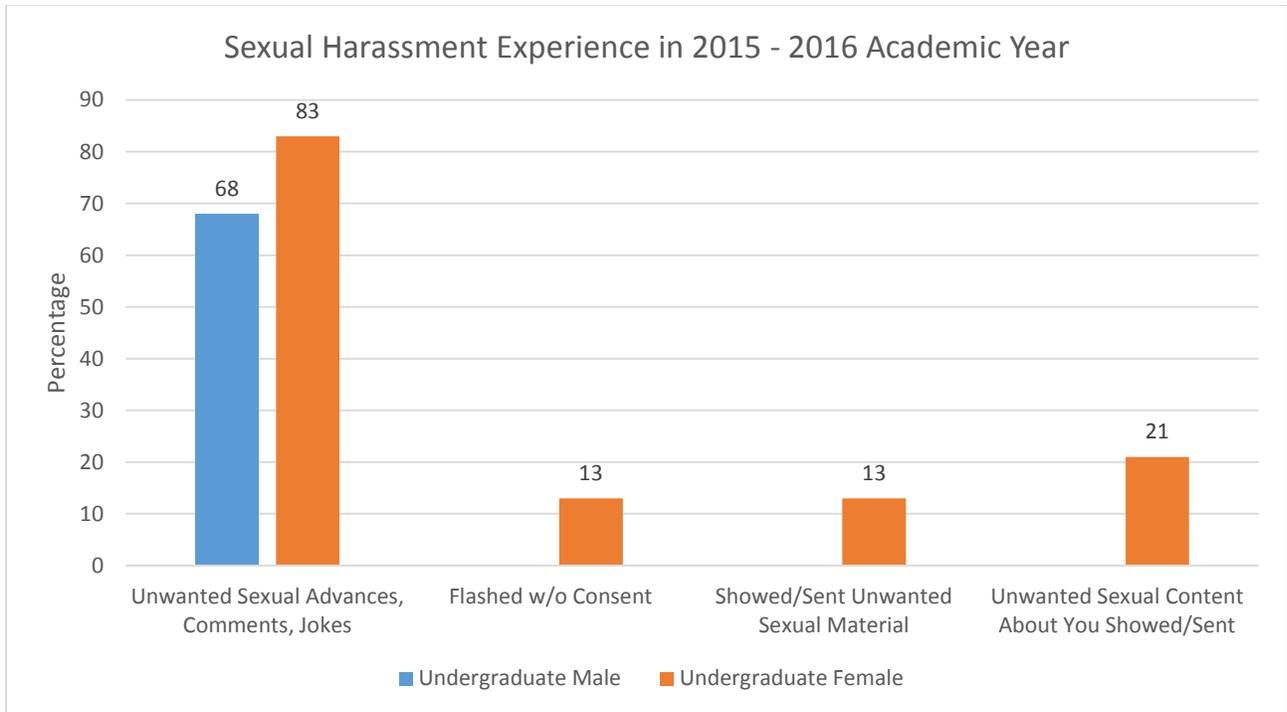


Figure 14. Sexual Harassment Experience in 2015-2016 Academic Year (Table 9)

Most experiences of sexual harassment reported by all students included being the recipient of unwanted sexual advances, sexual comments, and sexual jokes.

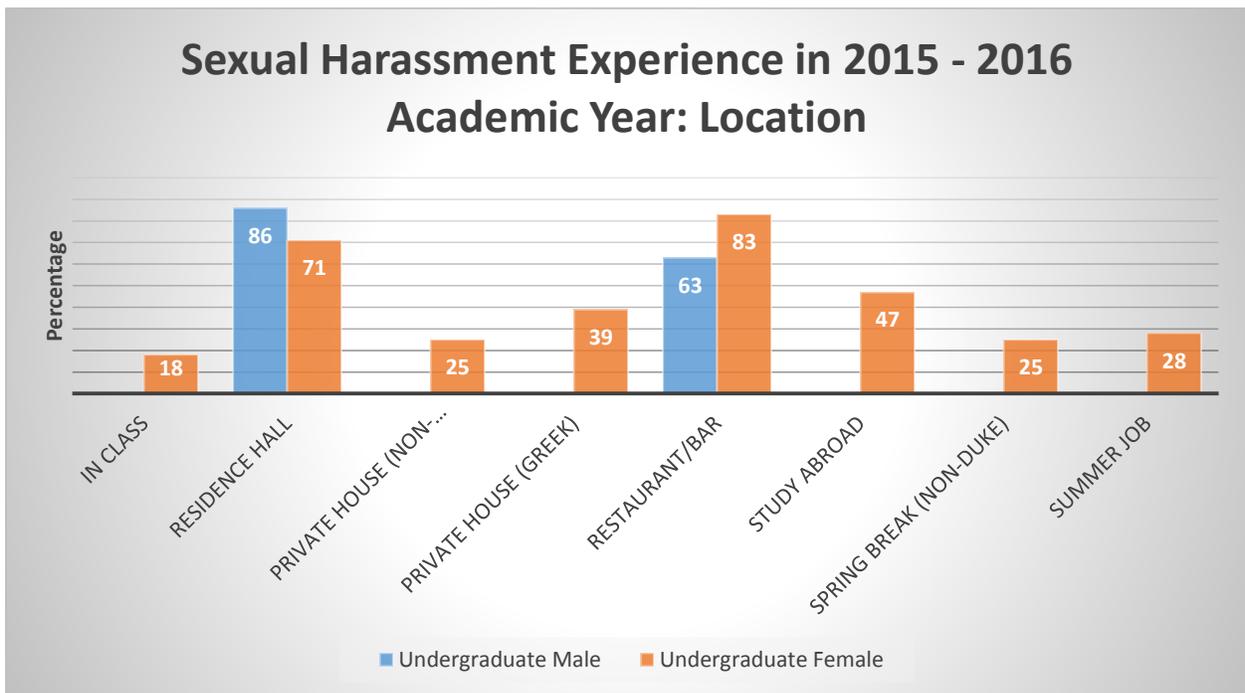


Figure 15. Sexual Harassment Experience: Location

For undergraduate women, most of the reported sexual harassment occurred in restaurants/bars, followed by residence halls; the reverse was true for undergraduate men.

- 18% of undergraduate women who reported being sexually harassed said it occurred in the **classroom**; the data estimate for undergraduate men was considered not reliable.
- 70.6% of undergraduate women and 86.3% of undergraduate men who reported being sexually harassed said it occurred in the **residence hall**.
- Of undergraduate women who reported being sexually harassed **off campus local**, 25.2% said it occurred at a **private house (non-Greek)**, 39.4% at a **private house (Greek)**, and 83.2% at a **restaurant or bar**. Of undergraduate men who reported being sexually harassed off campus local, 62.7% said it happened at a **restaurant or bar**; the remaining data estimates were considered not reliable.
- 53.7% of undergraduate women who reported being sexually harassed said it occurred while involved in a **Spring Break event not sponsored by Duke**, 27.7% said it happened during a **summer job/internship**, and 47.2% said it happened while on **study abroad**; the data estimates for undergraduate men were considered not reliable.
- The data estimates for undergraduate men were generally considered not reliable.

Perceptions of Campus Climate, Resources, and Processes

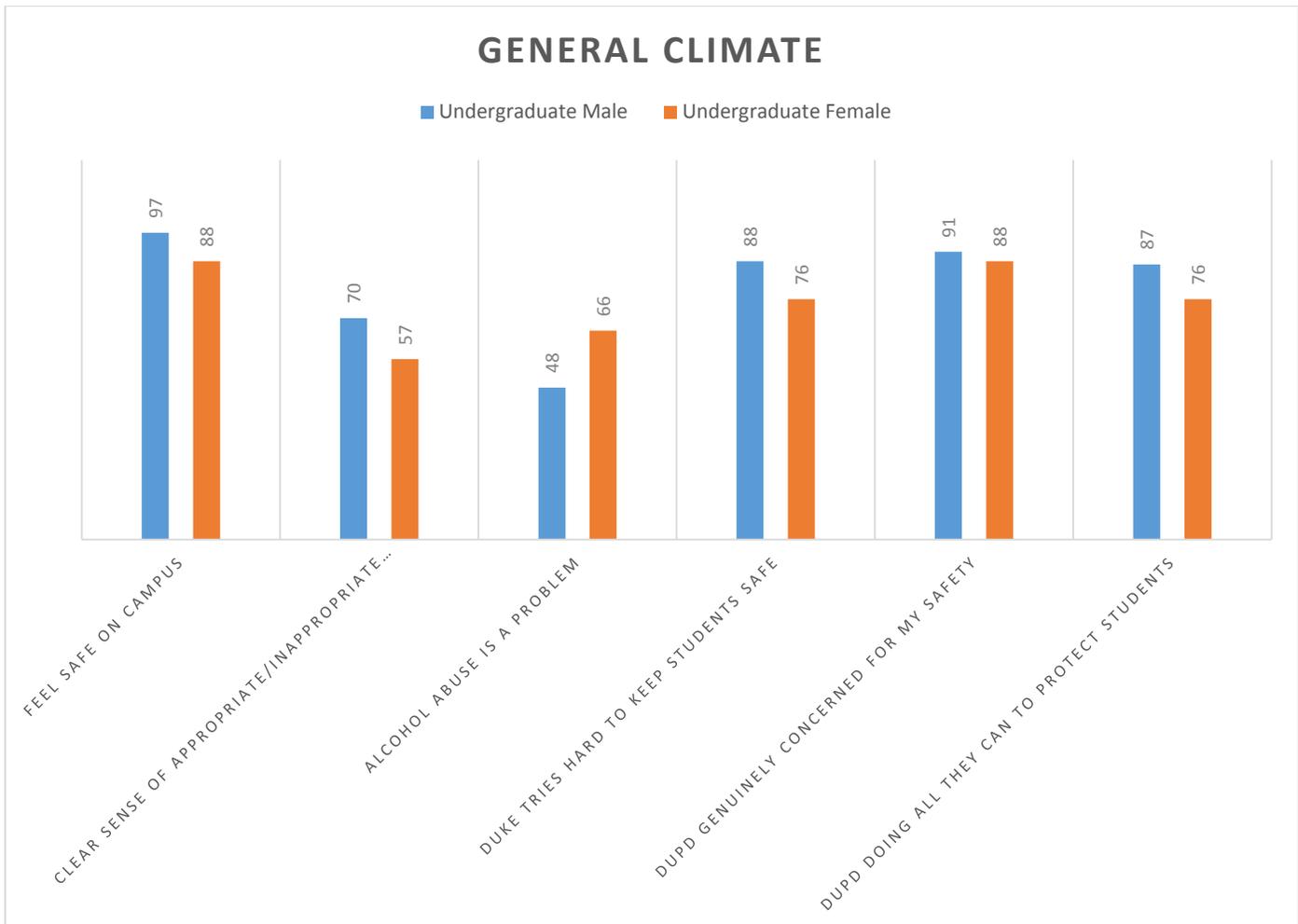


Figure 16. General Climate (Table 11)

A clear majority of both male and female students reported feeling safe on campus, that Duke tries to keep students safe, and that the Duke University Police Department is concerned for and trying to protect students.

- However, 12%-24% of undergraduate women provided negative responses in these areas.

Over 40% of undergraduate women did not believe that students have a clear sense of what is appropriate behavior. As to perceptions about alcohol abuse:

- 66% of undergraduate women and 48% of undergraduate men think that “alcohol abuse is a problem”; it may be useful to compare those percentages to the data in Figures 5 and 6 in which alcohol was reported to be involved in sexual assault incidents for perpetrators and/or victims at rates of 50% or higher.

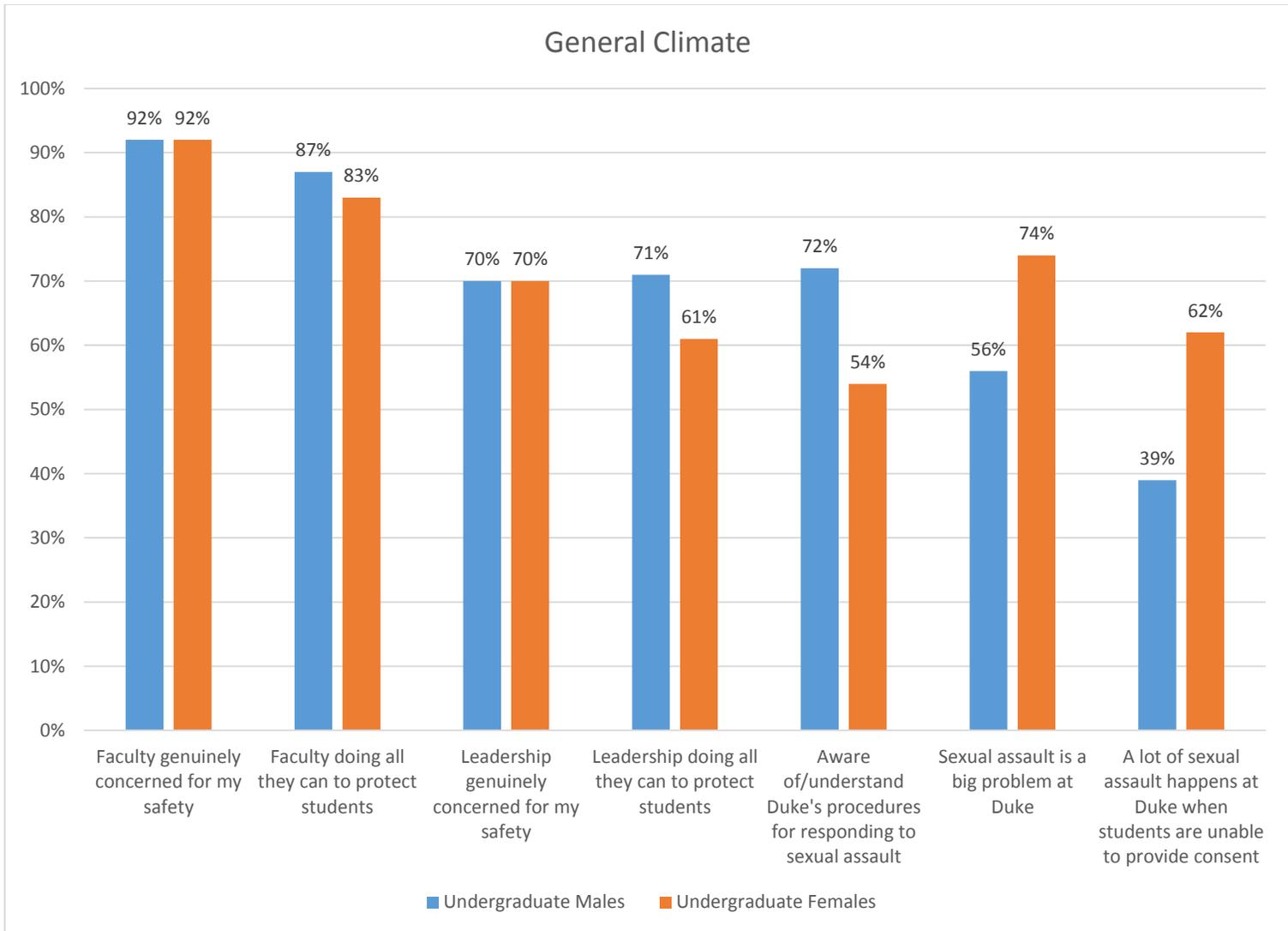


Figure 17. General Climate (Table 11)

Both male and female undergraduates generally regarded faculty highly; they had a less positive opinion of university leadership. Most students were aware of Duke’s procedures for responding to sexual assault. There is a sizable difference between the perceptions of undergraduate men and women as to whether sexual assault is a big problem at Duke and as to the role of incapacitation in assaults.

- 54% to 72% of students indicated that they are aware of/understand Duke’s procedure for responding to sexual assault (meaning that 46% to 38% don’t).
- 56% of undergraduate men and 74% of undergraduate women perceived sexual assault as a big problem at Duke, despite the prevalence rates in Figures 3 and 4.
- The data on incapacitation reflect substantially different perceptions as between male and female undergraduate students. The data for male undergraduate students and both male and female graduate/professional students do not seem to reflect the data in Figure 6, with the latter indicating that over 60% of female undergraduates who report having been sexually assaulted saying that the assault involved incapacitation.

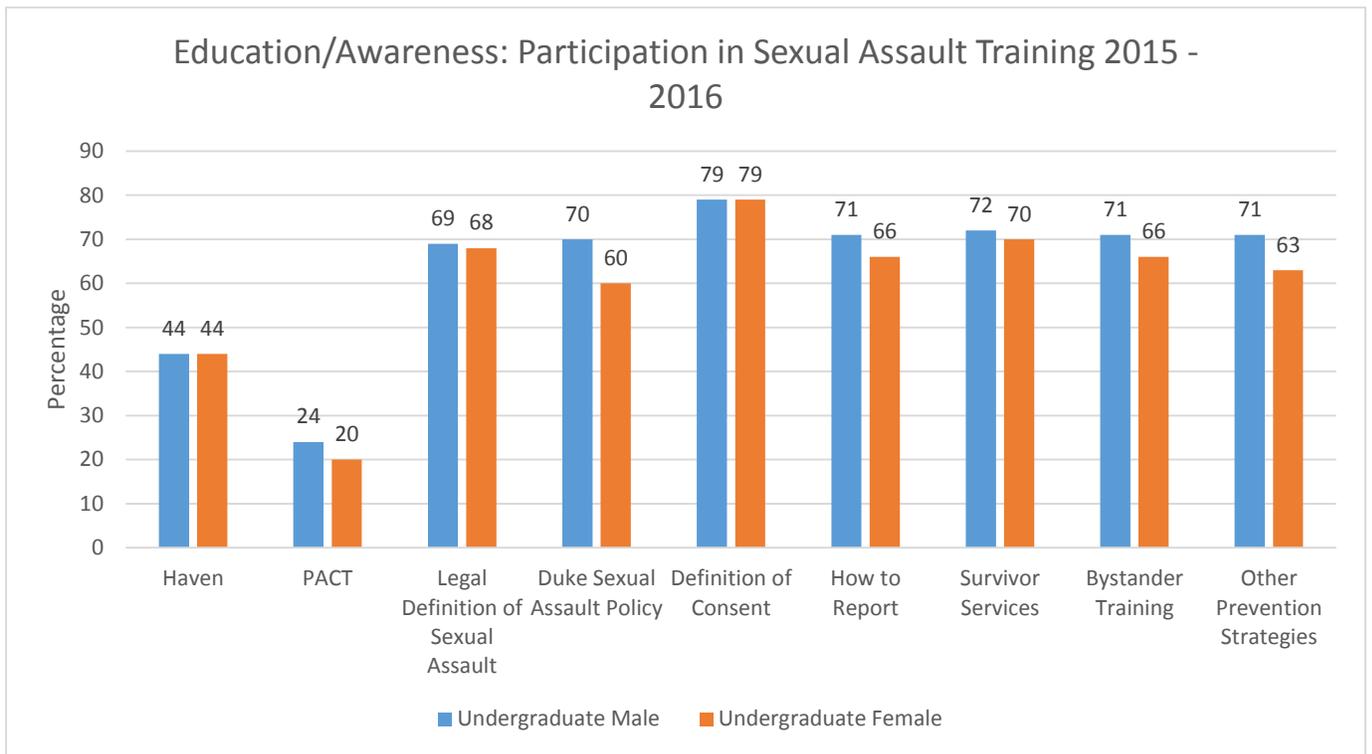


Figure 18. Education/Awareness: Participation in Sexual Assault Training 2015 – 2016 (Table 10)

Less than half of both male and female undergraduates reported participating in Haven training; less than one quarter reported participating in the voluntary PACT training (with more men reporting taking it than women). Nevertheless, most students reported that they understand the definition of sexual assault and consent and are aware of Duke’s policy, prevention strategies, and survivor services.

- Data indicate that, while less than 50% of undergraduate male students participated in PACT and Haven training, 70% or more reported that they knew the definitions of sexual assault and consent and knew about Duke’s sexual assault policy and prevention strategies; also see Figure 19, in which 76% of undergraduate men reported that Duke students are knowledgeable about sexual assault. Yet, as indicated in Figures 10 and 11, 91% of undergraduate women reported their sexual assault perpetrator as male and 69% of undergraduate women reported their sexual assault perpetrator as a Duke student. These data correlations suggest that while male students may possess a working knowledge of sexual assault and prevention strategies, this knowledge may not be affecting their behavior.
- The number of undergraduate students reporting participation in Haven seems low, as all incoming undergraduate students are expected to take it and reports from EverFi (the company that provides the training) show compliance rates for undergraduates of 90% or more.

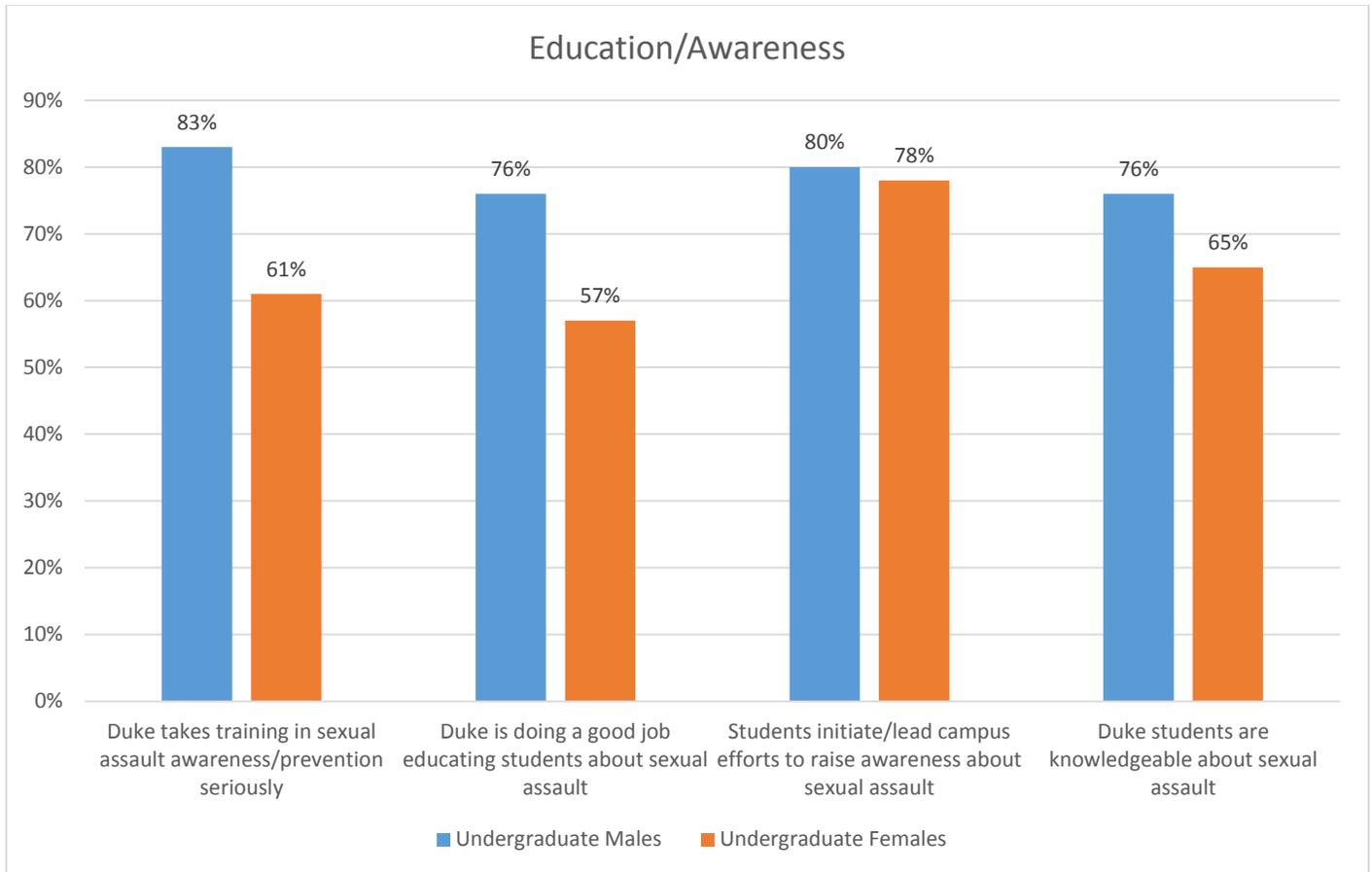


Figure 19. Education/Awareness (Table 11)

A majority of students expressed positive perceptions of the University's and of student-led education and awareness activities, but undergraduate women generally had a less positive perception than undergraduate men.

- 57% - 61% of female undergraduate thought that Duke is serious about and doing a good job in the areas of awareness, prevention, and training.
- At the same time, roughly 80% of undergraduate students thought that students are taking a lead role in raising awareness about sexual assault.
- 62%-76% of respondents thought that Duke students are knowledgeable about sexual assault, with close percentages between undergraduate men and undergraduate women. It may be useful to compare these data with the prevalence rates in Figures 3-4 and the awareness information in Figure 18.

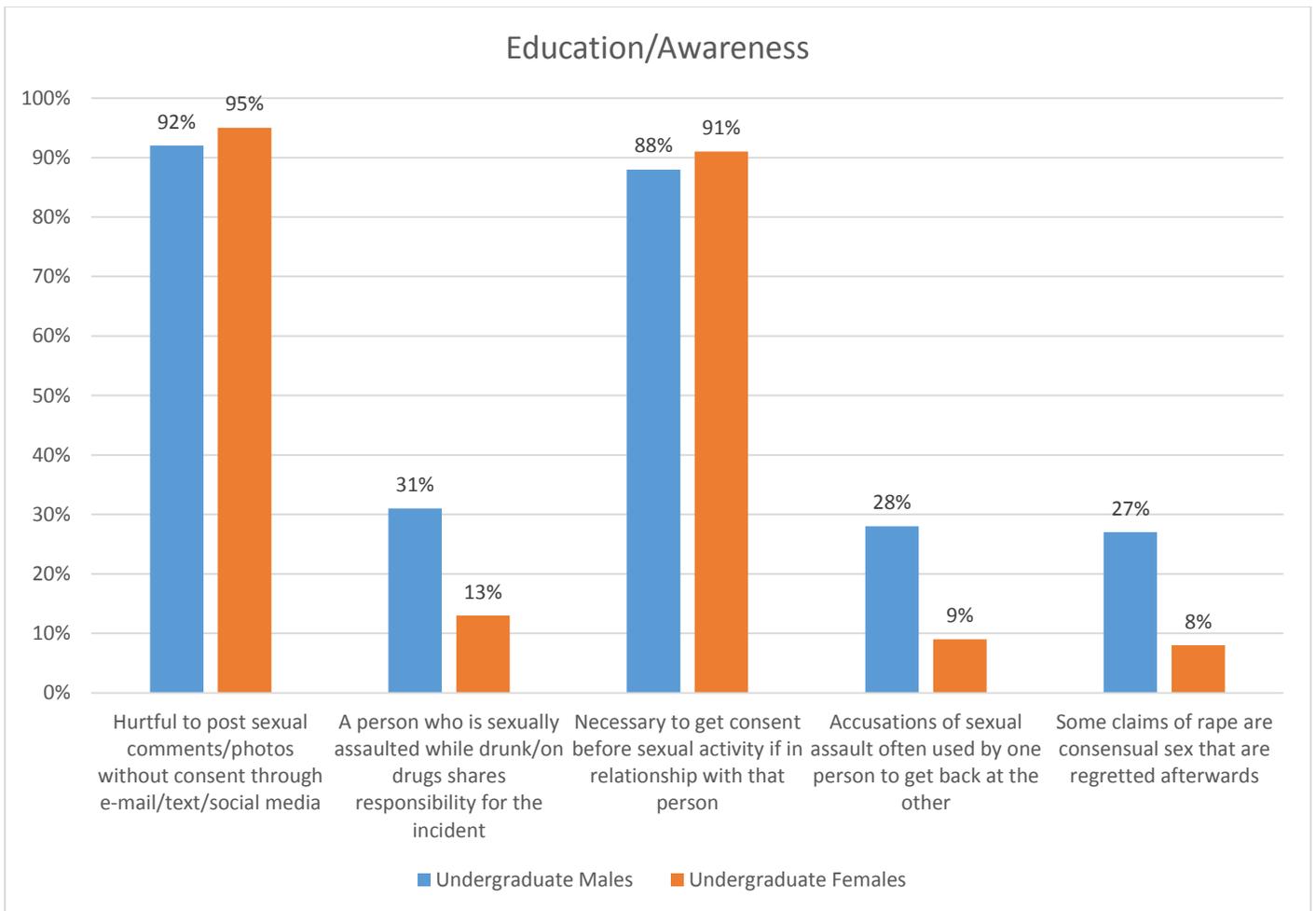


Figure 20. Education/Awareness (Table 11)

Students generally expressed an understanding of the impact of sexual harassment through social media. Most students did not feel that a victim shared responsibility for sexual assault by being drunk, and understood the necessity for getting consent. A minority of students felt that accusations of sexual assault were based on regret or revenge.

- While over 90% of all students recognized that it is hurtful to post sexual comments/photos without consent, Figure 14 indicates that 13%-21% of undergraduate women reported being subjected to just such a form of sexual harassment.
- 31% of undergraduate male students believe that someone who is sexually assaulted while drunk or on drugs shares responsibility for the incident. It may be useful to compare this to the information in Figure 18, where 70% of undergraduate men say that they know about Duke’s sexual misconduct policy – with the policy specifically stating that an individual is unable to freely give consent when the individual is incapacitated due to the use of alcohol or other drugs.
- While approximately 90% of all students recognized that it is necessary to get consent before sexual activity, at least when in a relationship with the other person, and 80% of undergraduate students reported in Figure 18 that they understand the definition of consent (compared to less

than 45% of graduate students), the prevalence rates in Figures 3 and 4 suggest that, in practice, students might not be seeking consent.

- There are sizable differences between male and female students as to beliefs regarding what may be characterized as false accusations.

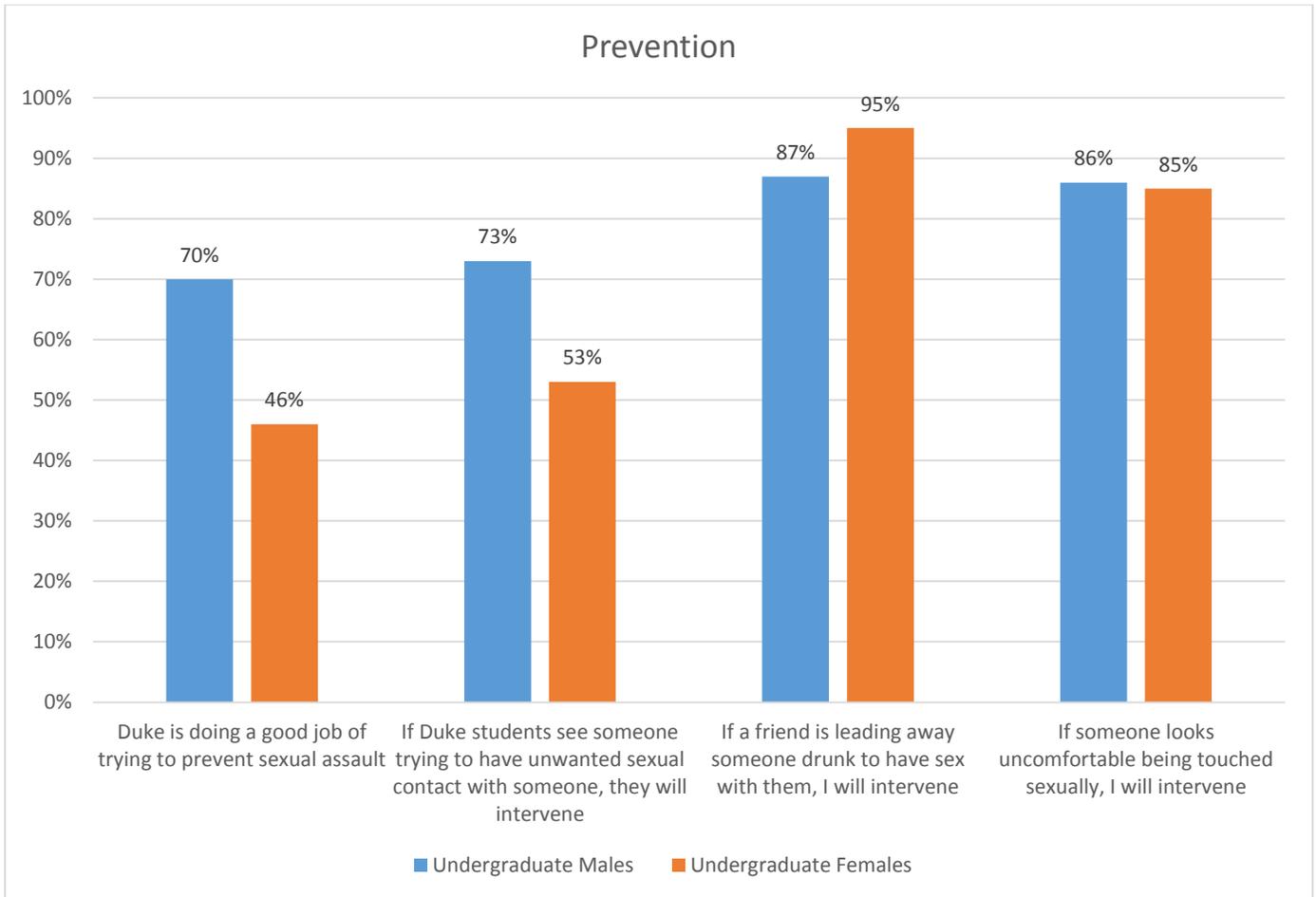


Figure 21. Prevention (Tables 11 and 12)

Most male undergraduates believed that Duke is doing a good job of trying to prevent sexual assault; most female undergraduates did not. A majority of both male and female undergraduates expressed positive perceptions about bystander intervention, although they tended to have higher perceptions about their own willingness to intervene than the willingness of other students; this is particularly true for female undergraduates.

- Over half of undergraduate female students did not believe that Duke is doing a good job of trying to prevent sexual assault, even though 88% of the same students reported in Figure 16 that they feel safe on campus and 76% felt that Duke tries to keep students safe.
- Undergraduate female students, in particular, did not express a high degree of confidence in students' willingness to intervene as bystanders. This may correlate to the relatively low participation rates in PACT training (Figure 18). In contrast, a high percentage of all students

reported being willing to intervene if they see one of their friends leading a drunk student away or seeing anyone looking uncomfortable with being touched.

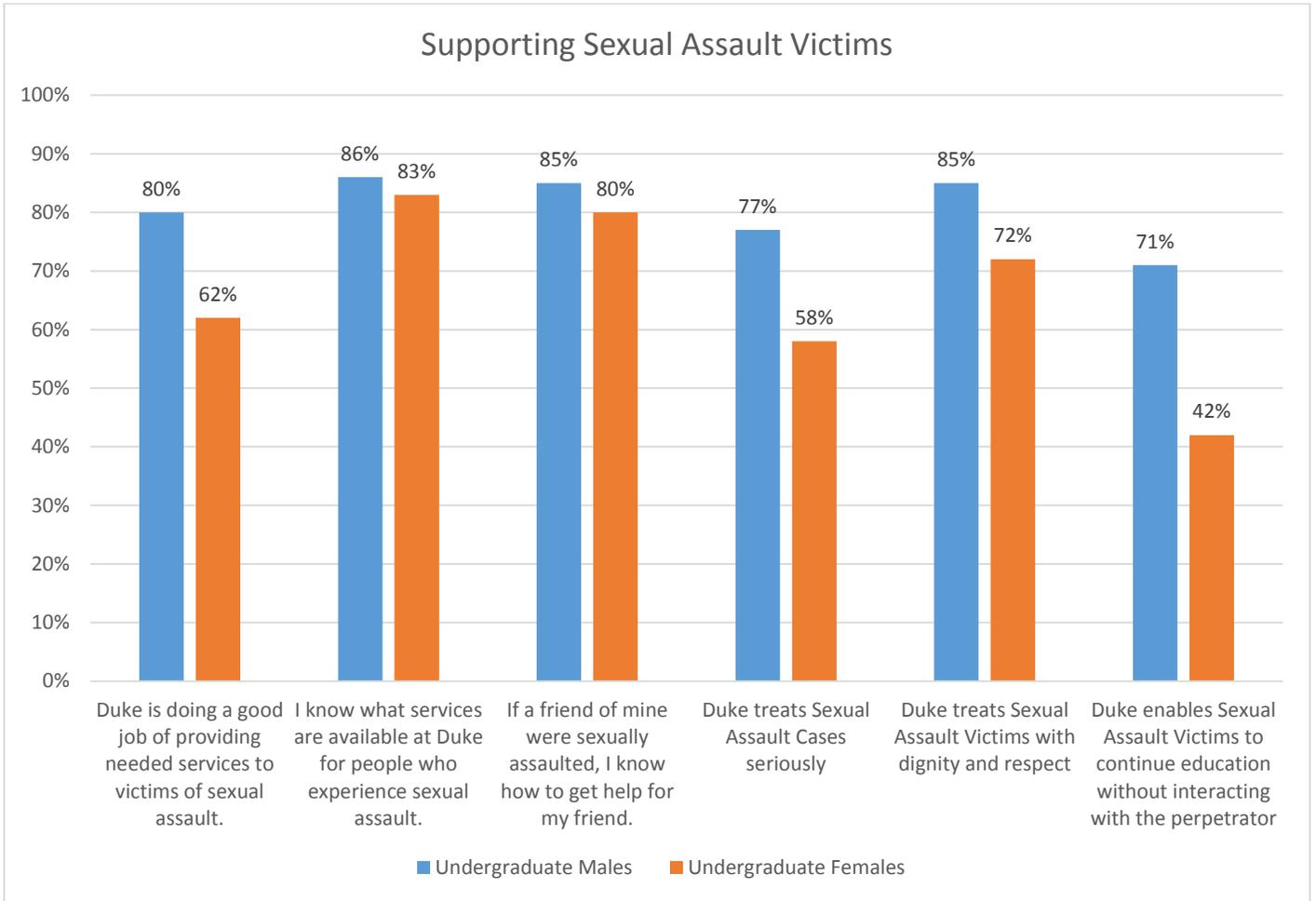


Figure 22. Support (Table 11)

As with a number of other survey questions, undergraduate female students tended to have less favorable perceptions of how well a job Duke is doing in providing services to victims of sexual assault, taking reported incidents seriously, treating victims well, and helping them to continue their education without interacting with the perpetrator.

- Data for undergraduate women’s perceptions that, e.g., “Duke is doing a good job of providing needed services” and “Duke treats sexual assault cases seriously” may correspond to data reported in Figure 23 in which only 8% of undergraduate women indicated that they reported incidents of sexual assault to any school official.
- 15%-20% of undergraduate students reported not having knowledge about services available to victims and how to get help for a friend.

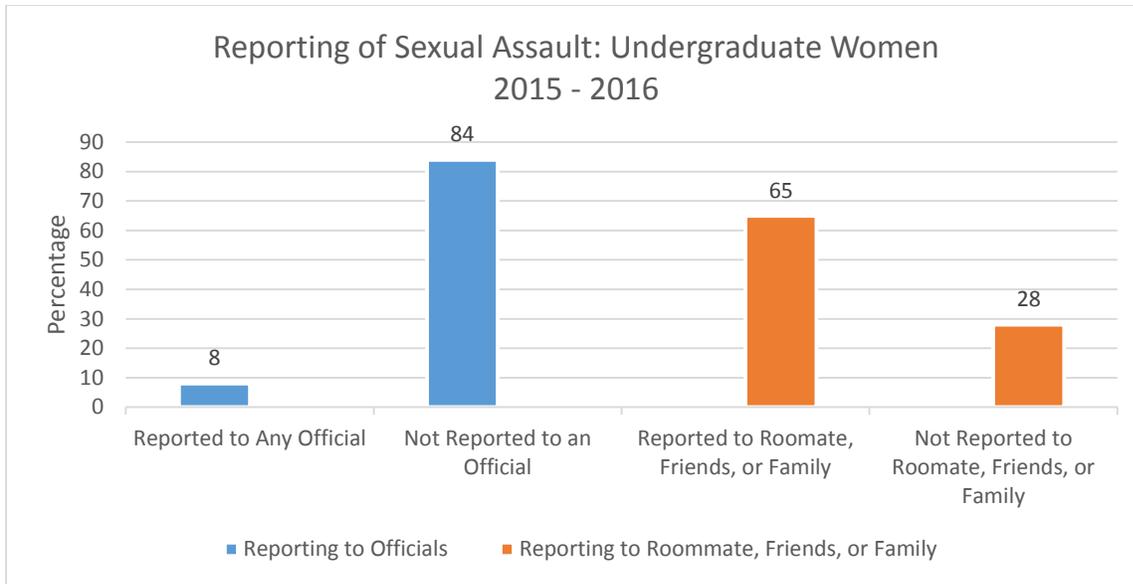


Figure 23. Reporting of Sexual Assault: Undergraduate Women 2015 – 2016 (Table 7a)

Very few undergraduate women who were sexually assaulted reported the incident to any official, including police or university officials; they were more likely to report it to roommates, friends, or families.

- Of those undergraduate women who were sexually assaulted, 8.2% reported to any official; this could include university administrators, DUPD or local law enforcement, faculty, the Women’s Center or a local rape crisis center, or faculty.
- 64.9% notified roommates, friends, or family.
- While not reflected in this Figure, 60% of undergraduate men who were sexually assaulted told a roommate, friend, or family member.
- All other data estimates were considered not reliable.
- Individuals may have reported to or notified more than one official, or official(s) and roommates, friends, etc.

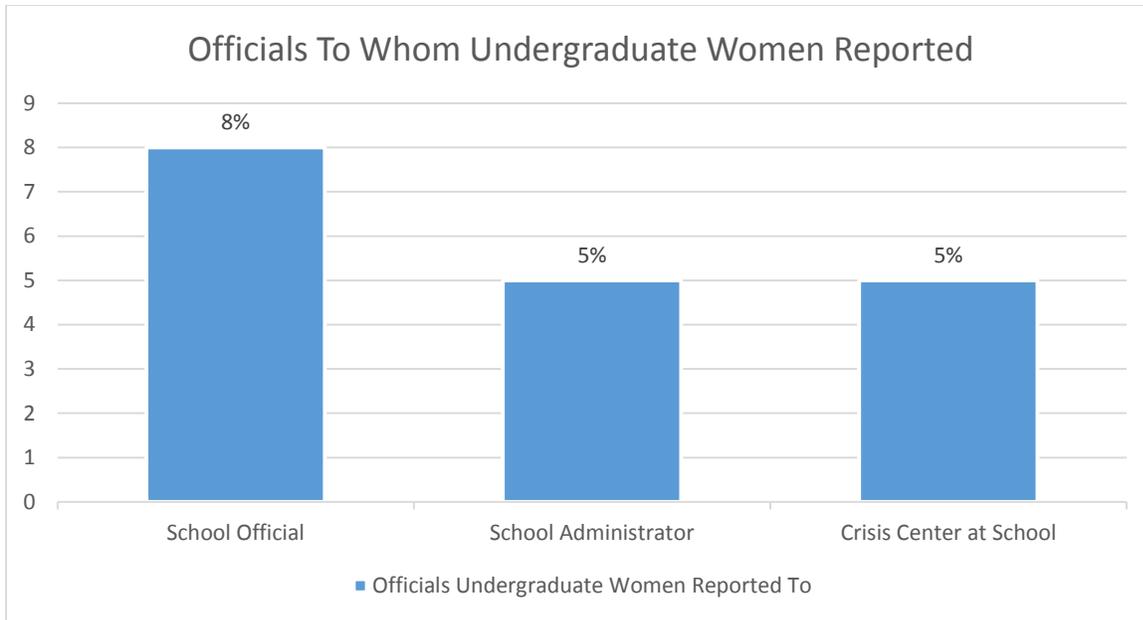


Figure 24. Officials to Whom Undergraduate Women Reported 2015 – 2016 (Table 7a)

Of those undergraduate women who did report to any school official (which could include school administrators, faculty, and the Women’s Center/CAPS), an equal percentage reported to school administrators and the Women’s Center/CAPS. A clear majority indicated that the response was helpful.

- Reporting
 - 8.2% of undergraduate women who were sexually assaulted reported the assault to any school official, which could include school administrators, faculty, and the Women’s Center. This is consistent with information from the National Sexual Violence Research Center that the percentage of incidents of sexual assault that go unreported on college campuses is more than 90%.
 - More specifically, 5% reported to a school administrator and 4.6% to the Women’s Center.
 - All other data estimates for reporting (including to faculty, DUPD, local law enforcement, and community rape crisis center), including for undergraduate men reporting to any place, were considered not reliable, indicating that very few individuals made such reports.
 - Of those who did report, they may have reported to more than one place.
- Response
 - 85% of undergraduate women who reported sexual assault to any official/any school official perceived the official to be helpful, as well as 85% who reported to a school official.
 - 84.4% of undergraduate women who reported sexual assault to the school’s crisis center perceived the center to be helpful.
 - Although 85% of undergraduate women who reported sexual assault to school officials perceived the officials to be helpful, and 84.4% of undergraduate women who reported sexual assault to the school’s crisis center perceived the center to be helpful, only about

8% of undergraduate women reported incidents of sexual assault at all (Figures 23 and 25).

- Corresponding helpfulness data estimates for undergraduate women reporting sexual assault to law enforcement, faculty, crisis center not at school, campus police, and local police, and for undergraduate men reporting to any place, were considered not reliable.

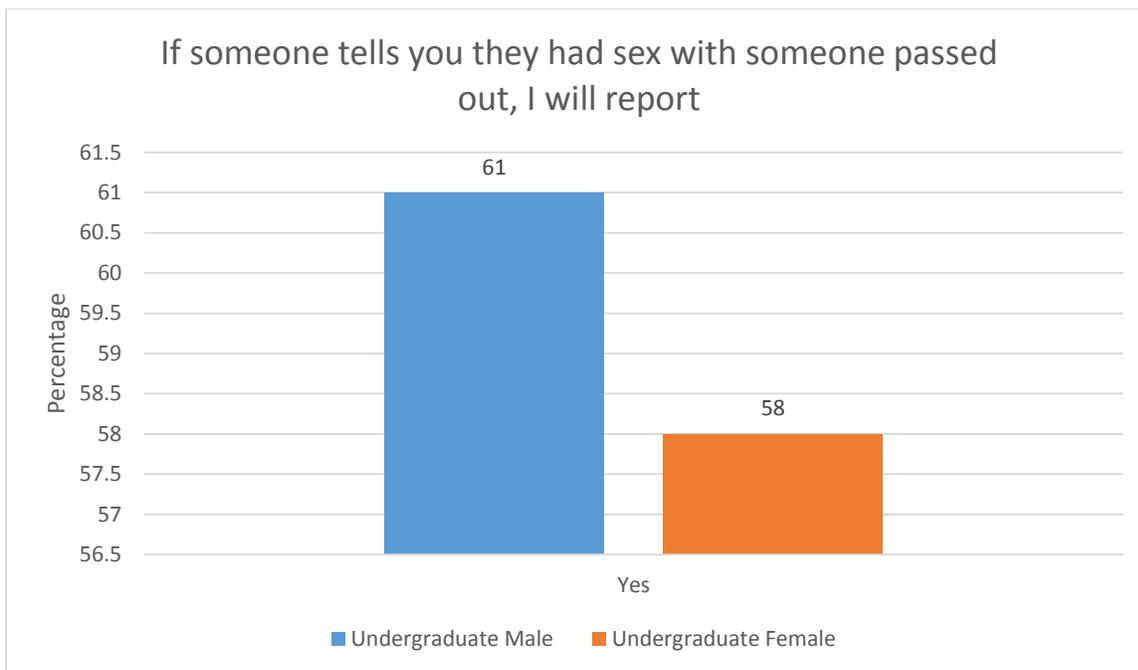


Figure 25. Reporting (Table 12)

If someone told them that they had sex with someone who was passed out, many students would *not* report it:

- About 60% of both male and female undergraduate students indicated that they were likely or very likely to report the incident to a campus administrator or police, meaning that about 40% would not.

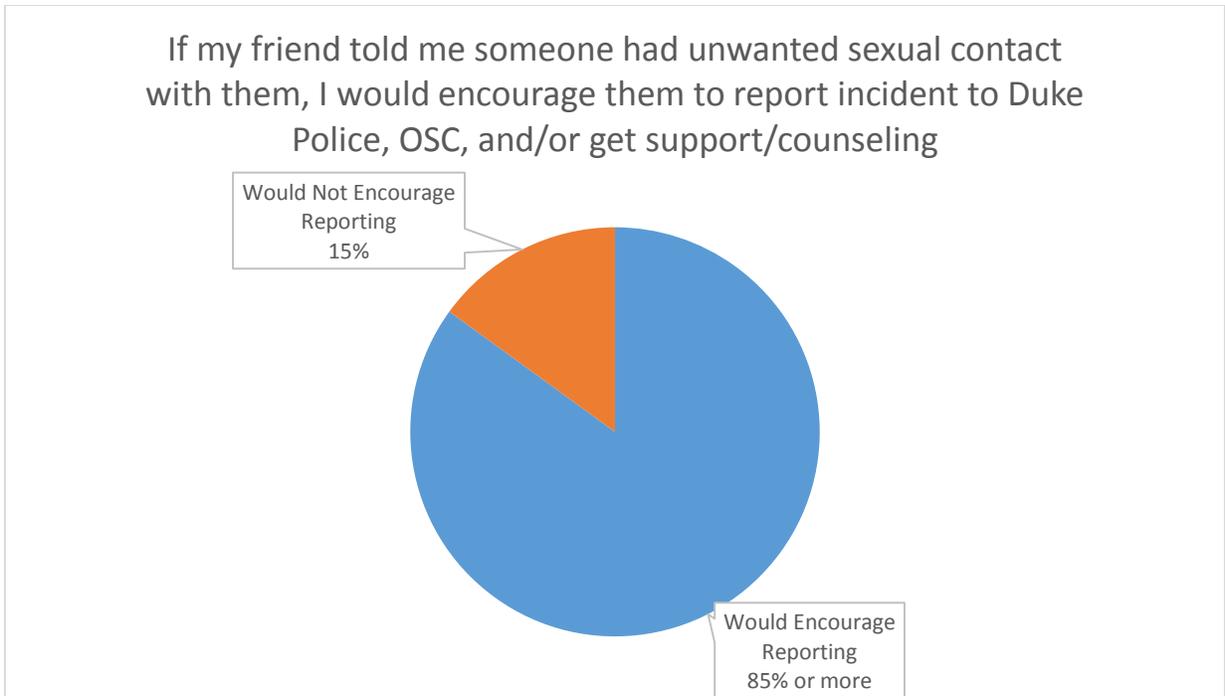


Figure 26. Reporting (Table 11)

Figure 25 indicates that around 40% of undergraduate students are not likely to report when a friend tells them that the other person was passed out; the survey question did not specify whether the friend had named the student who was passed out. Figure 26 suggests that students are very likely to support a victim who is their friend by encouraging the victim to report the incident and seek support/get counseling.

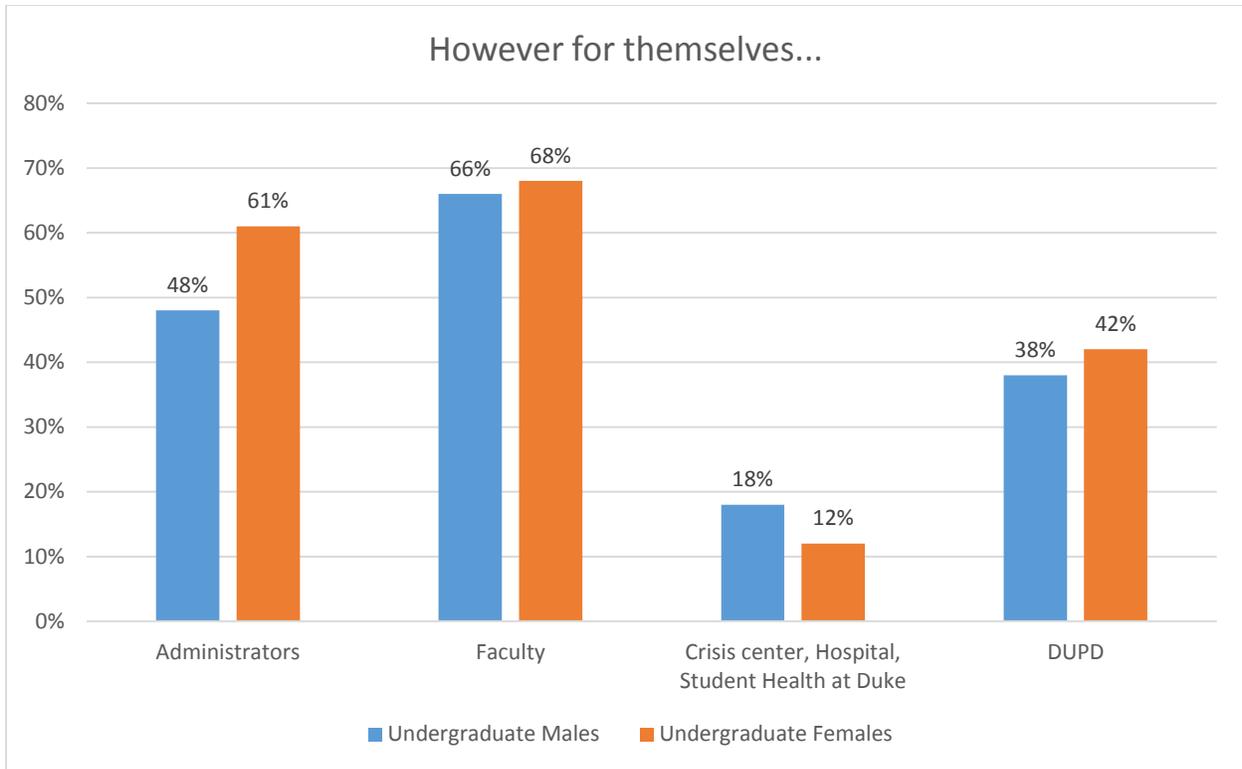


Figure 27. Reporting (Table 12)

This figure shows how likely all survey respondents are to report sexual assault.

- It may be useful to compare the data in this chart regarding the likelihood of students to report to the lower percentages in Figures 23-25 for actual reporting by victims.

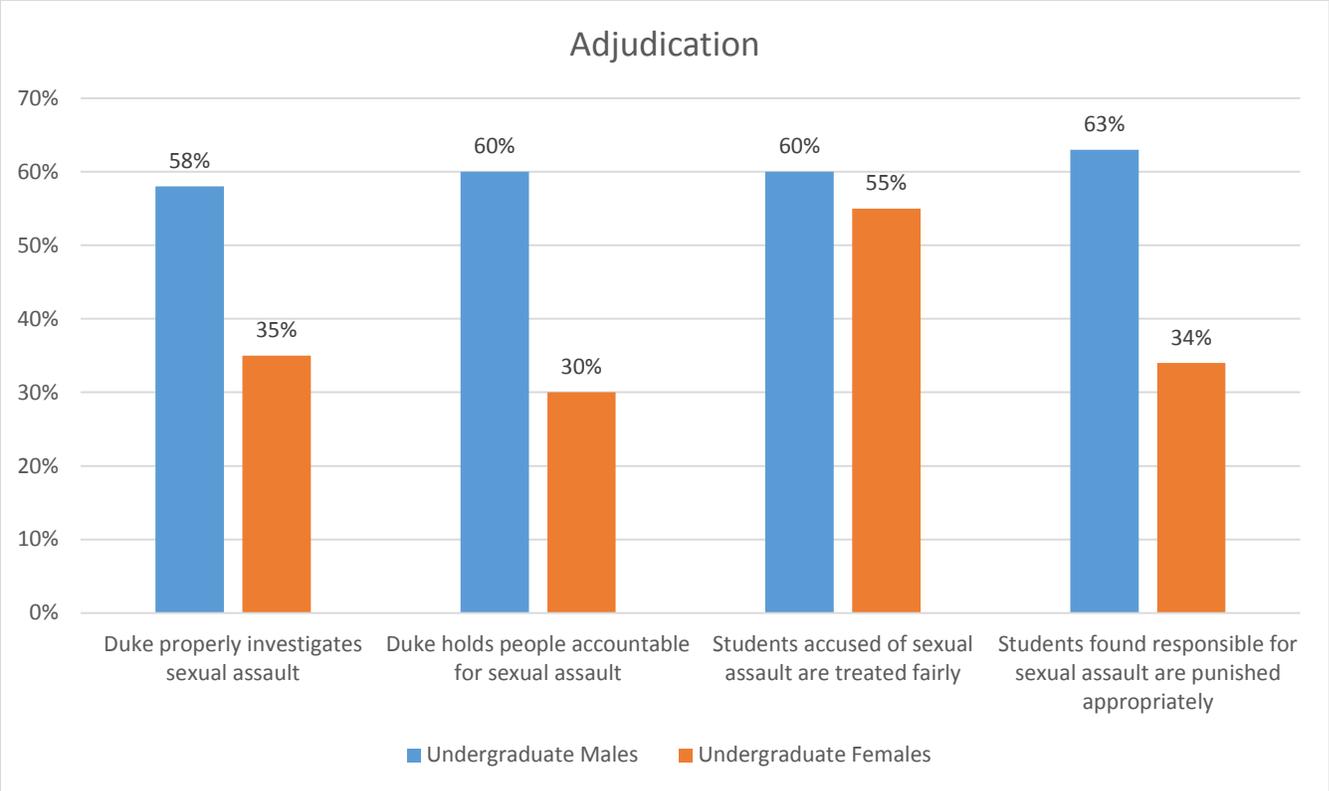


Figure 28. Adjudication (Table 11)

A majority of male undergraduates felt that Duke investigated and adjudicated reports of sexual assault properly, including as to the treatment of accused individuals; as with a number of other areas, a lower percentage of undergraduate women shared these perceptions.

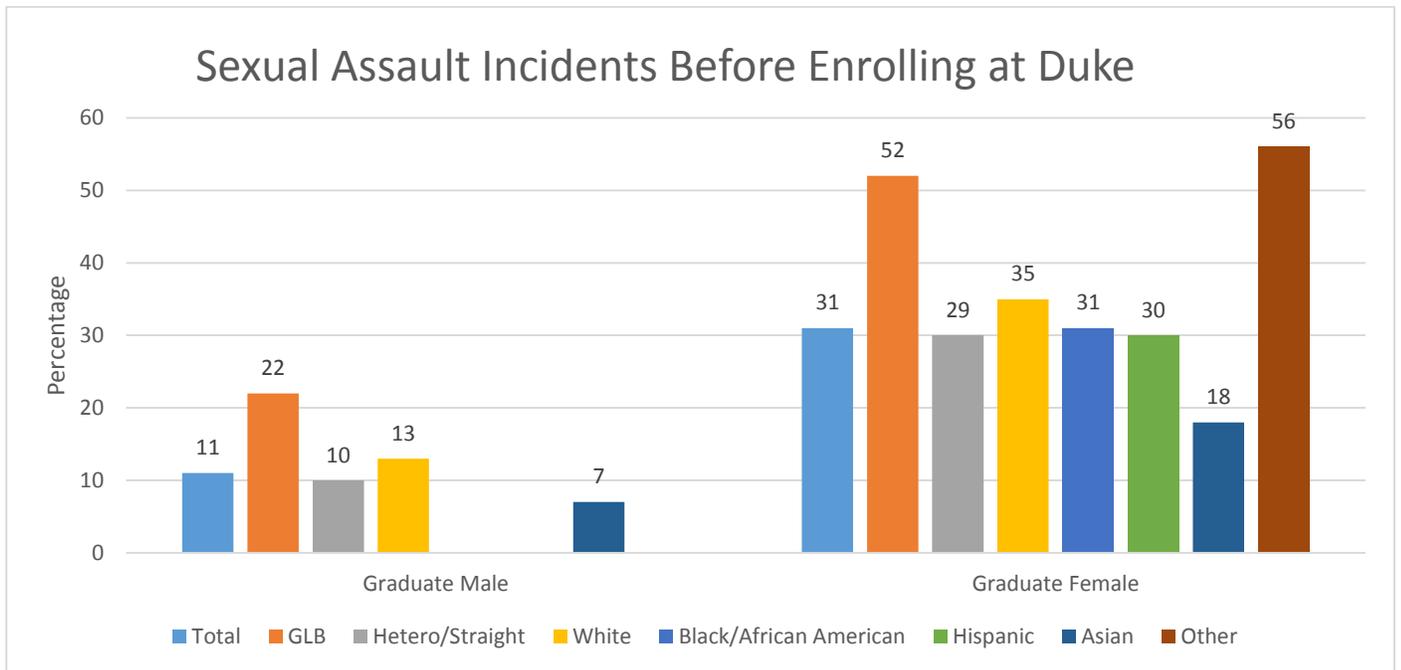
- Note that the survey was administered before Student Affairs published the report on response to reported incidents during the 2015-2016 academic year, <https://studentaffairs.duke.edu/sites/default/files/u39/SMR%209-27%20Final.pdf>.

Graduate and Professional Students

Estimated Prevalence Rates

Sexual Assault Incidents Before Enrolling at Duke

	Total	GLB	Hetero/ Straight	White	Black/African American	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Graduate/professional Male	11%	22%	10%	13%			7%	
Graduate/professional Female	31%	52%	29%	35%	31%	30%	18%	56%



Figures 29a and b. Sexual Assault Incidents Before Enrolling at Duke (Table 5)

As with undergraduate students, when considering the relative percentages between the subgroups in this Figure and throughout the report, attention should be paid to the actual numbers of individuals reporting. Thus, while female GLB graduate/professional students reported a higher percentage of sexual assault before enrolling at Duke than heterosexual/straight graduate/professional students, this is based on the 98 GLB graduate/professional students participating in the survey:

- 51 (52%) reported being sexually assaulted before enrolling at Duke as compared to 333 (29%) of the 1149 heterosexual/straight female graduate/professional students participating in the survey.

Unlike for undergraduates, White female graduate/professional students reported the highest rate of sexual assault by race/ethnicity:

- Of the 888 White female graduate/professional students participating in the survey, 311 (35%) reported being sexually assaulted before enrolling at Duke
- Of the 64 Black/African American female graduate/professional students participating in the survey, 20 (31%) reported being sexually assaulted before enrolling at Duke
- Of the 92 Hispanic female graduate/professional students participating in the survey, 28 (30%) reported being sexually assaulted before enrolling at Duke
- Of the 324 Asian female graduate/professional students participating in the survey, 58 (18%) reported being sexually assaulted before enrolling at Duke
- Data estimates for the categories with no reported percentages were not considered reliable.
- While not reflected in the above Figure, 13% of graduate and professional women reported experiencing rape and 18% reported battery (see RTI table 5d).

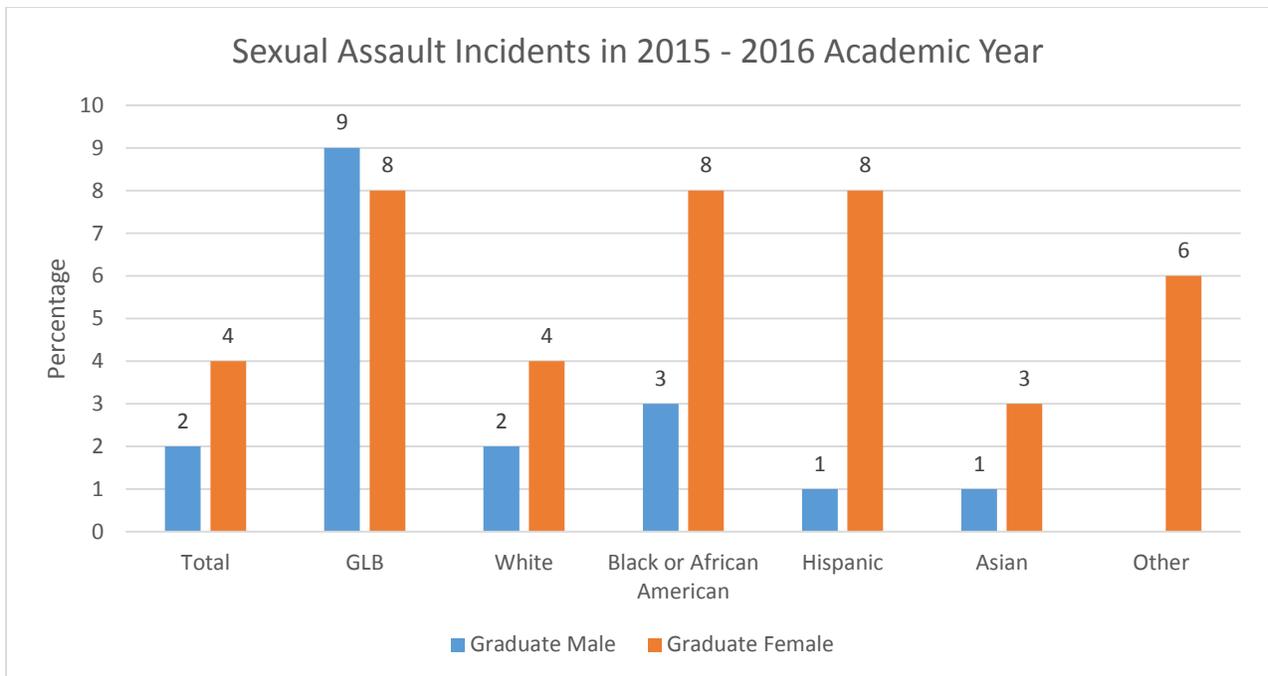


Figure 30. Sexual Assault Incidents in 2015 – 2016 Academic Year (Table 4, Appendix B)

4.3% of graduate/professional women experienced sexual assault during the 2015-2016 academic year, with Black/African American and Hispanic women reporting disproportionately high rates:

- Although Black/African American and Hispanic graduate/professional women represent the smallest respondent categories based on race/ethnicity (4% and 6%, respectively), these groups represent the highest categories of sexual assault victims (8% and 8%).
- Similarly, both male and female GLB graduate/professional students are disproportionately represented as victims:
 - Male: 7% of the survey respondents with a 9% rate of assault as compared to 89% of the survey respondents being heterosexual/straight with a 1% rate of assault

- Female: 7% of the survey respondents with a 8% rate of assault as compared to 88% of survey respondents being heterosexual/straight with a 4% rate of assault
- The estimate for “other” graduate/professional male students was not considered reliable.
- While not reflected in the above Figure, 1% of graduate and professional women reported experiencing rape and 3% reported battery (see RTI table 4d).

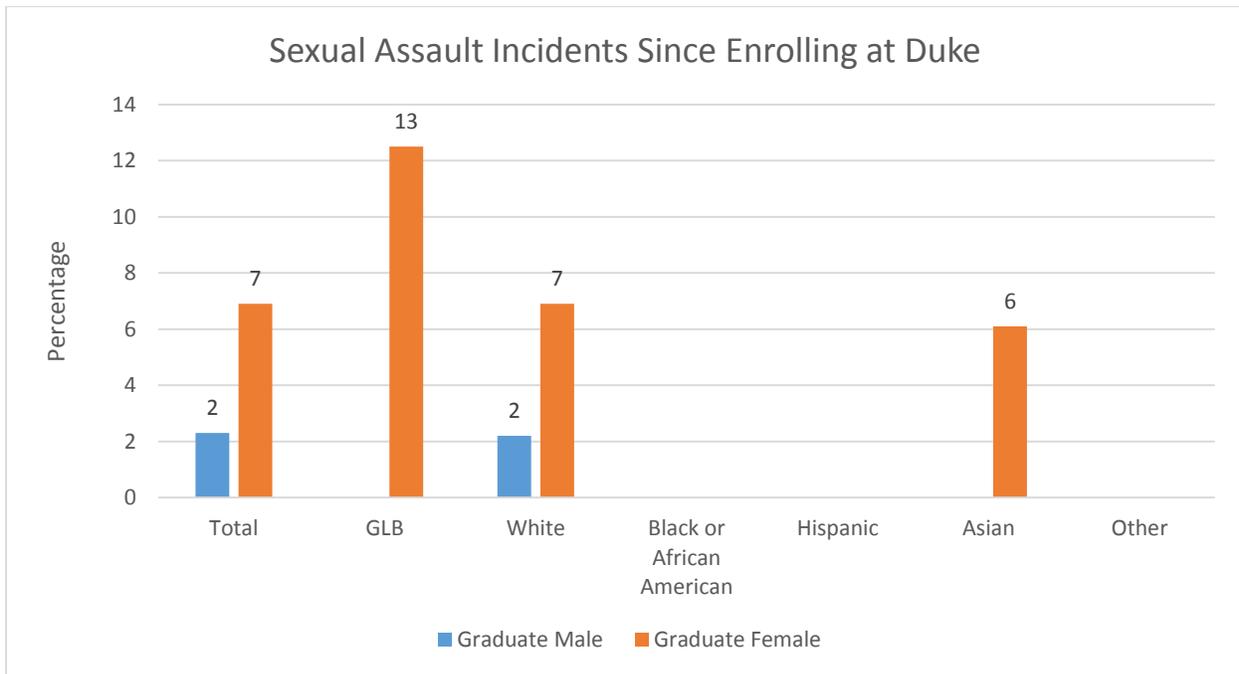


Figure 31. Sexual Assault Incidents Since Enrolling at Duke (Table 5)

The sexual assault rate for female GLB graduate/professional students since enrolling at Duke is 13% as compared to 7% for female heterosexual/straight graduate/professional students.

- Corresponding data estimates for the following graduate/professional categories were considered not reliable:
 - Graduate/professional male GLB, Black/African American, Hispanic, Asian, and other;
 - Graduate/professional female Black/African American, Hispanic, and other.
- While not reflected in the above Figure, 2% of graduate and professional women reported experiencing rape and 5% reported battery (see RTI table 5d).

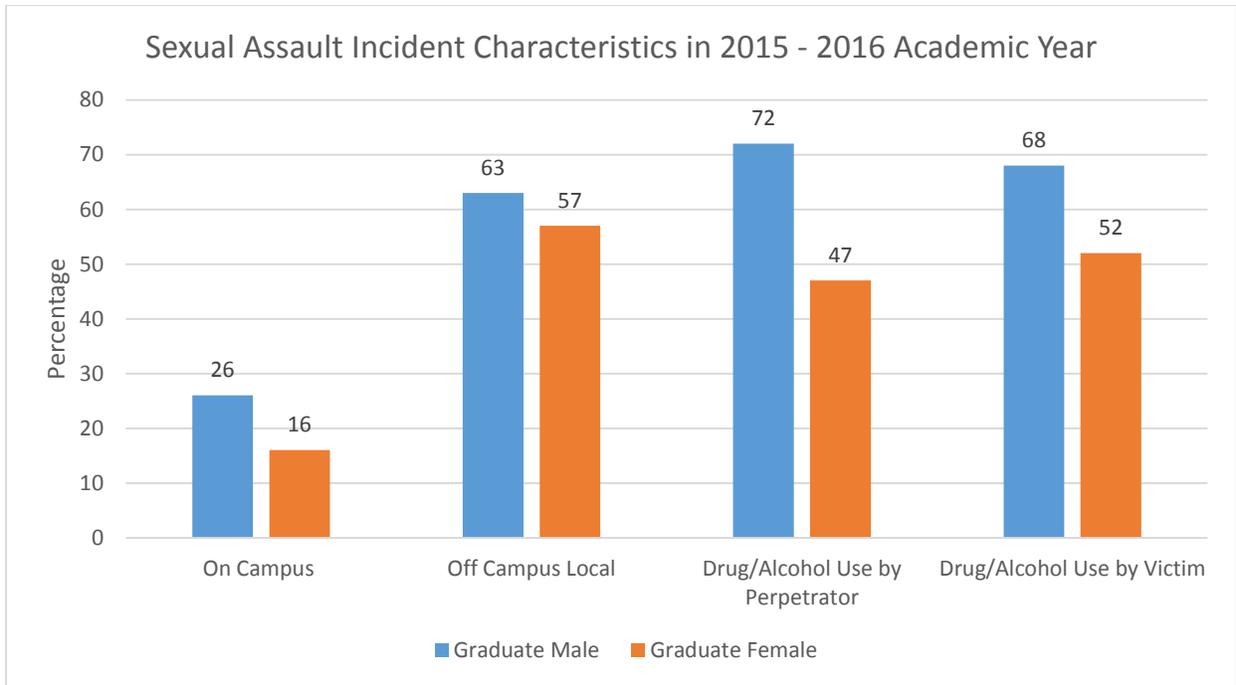


Figure 32. Sexual Assault Incident Characteristics 2015 – 2016 Academic Year (Table 7a)

Similar to undergraduate students, both male and female graduate/professional reported alcohol or drug use associated with the sexual assault incident at rates of 47% or higher. Generally, a higher percentage of sexual assault incidents took place off campus/local than on campus

- Graduate/professional male victims reported the highest percentage of usage by their perpetrator (71.5%) as compared to female victims (47%).
- Graduate/professional student victims reported high levels of their own drug or alcohol use (68.3% for men and 51.7% for women).
- Generally, a higher percentage of sexual assault incidents took place *off campus/local* than *on campus*.
 - While not reflected in the above figure, the percentage for *off campus/distant* is 14.9% for graduate/professional women (with the estimated percentage for graduate/professional men not considered reliable) (see Table 7a in Appendix B).
- Classroom/office/lab and “other” location were the only places reported by graduate/professional female students as locations of sexual assault incidents *on campus*.
 - Classroom/office/lab: 8.8%
 - Other: 8.6%
- Bars/pubs/restaurants were most frequently reported by graduate/professional female students as locations of sexual assault incidents *off campus* at 38.7%. Graduate/professional women also reported private houses as locations of sexual assault incidents *off campus* at 19.6%.
- Other corresponding data estimates were generally considered not reliable.

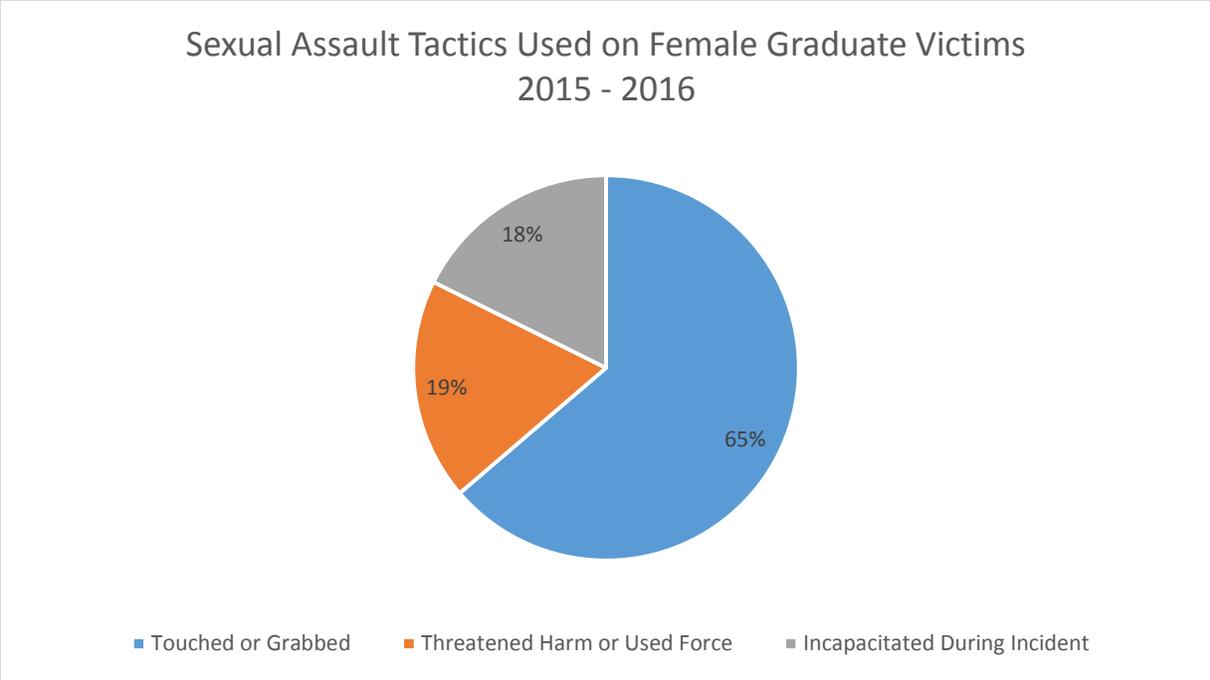


Figure 33. Sexual Assault Tactics Used on Female Graduate Victims (Table 7a)

Being “touched or grabbed” was the most frequent tactic used by reported perpetrators of sexual assault. It may be helpful to compare the low percentage of incapacitation reflected in this Figure with the percentage of drug/alcohol use (but not necessarily to the point of incapacitation) by victims in Figure 32.

Number of Sexual Assault Incidents by Student Type

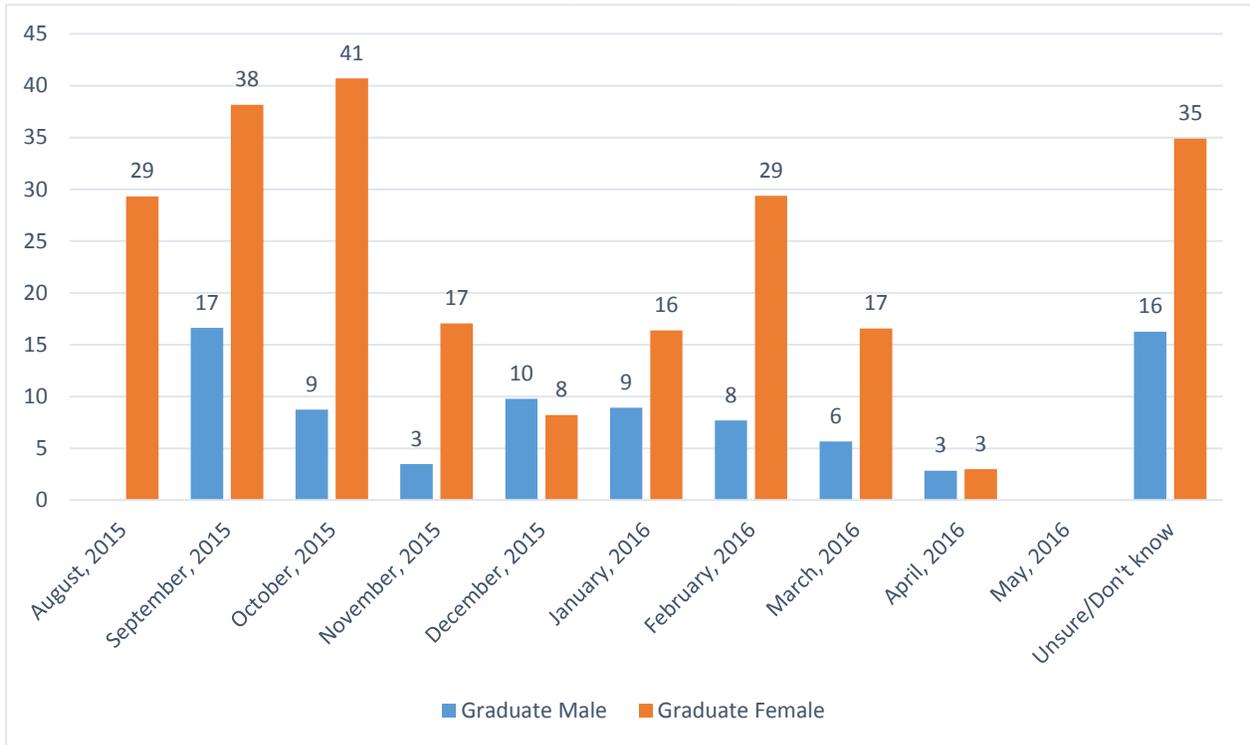


Figure 34: Sexual Assault Incidents by Student Type (p. 57, Appendix B)

As reflected in this Figure, a disproportionate number of sexual assault incidents in most months involved graduate/professional women. As with undergraduate women, most incidents occurred during the first three months of the academic year, with October being the highest.

- Where there are no numbers indicated, the data estimates were considered not reliable

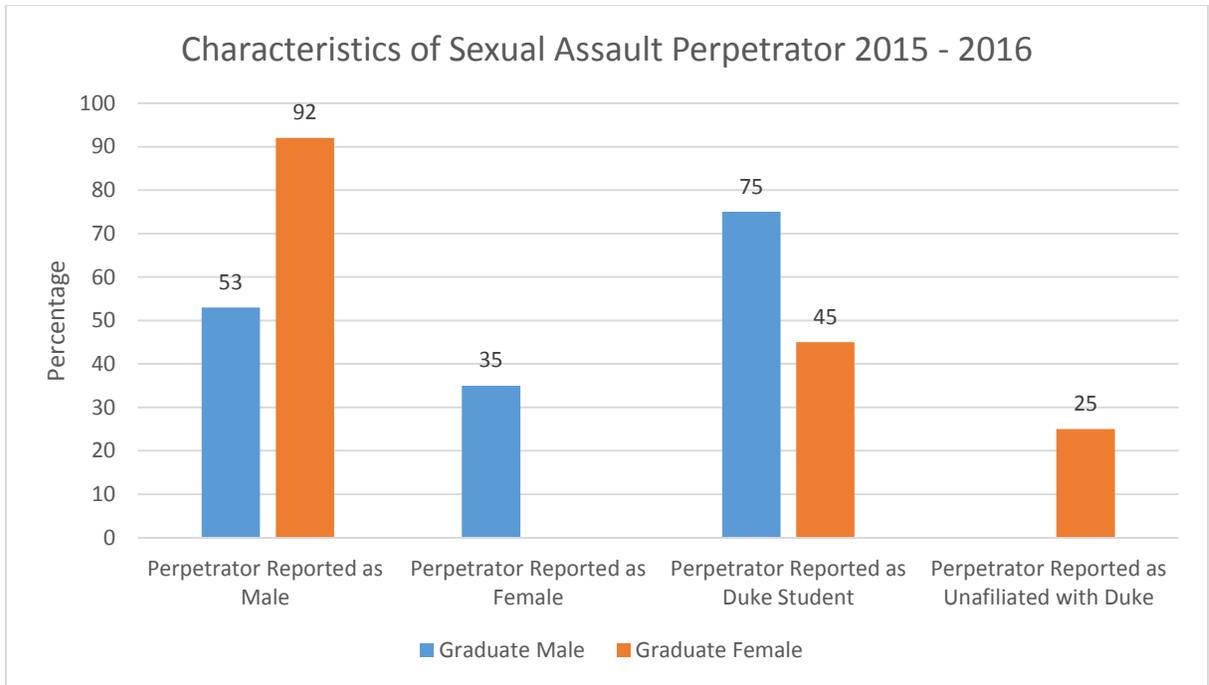


Figure 35. Characteristics of Sexual Assault Perpetrator 2015 – 2016 (Table 7a)

The majority of both male and female victims reported that their perpetrator was male. The majority of male graduate/professional students reported that the perpetrator was a Duke student; this was not the case for female graduate/professional students.

- As reflected in this figure, 53% of graduate/professional male victims reported that the perpetrator was male and 35% reported that the perpetrator was female; 92% of graduate/professional female victims reported that the perpetrator was male. The rest of the data estimates were considered not reliable.
- While not reflected in this Figure, 85.4% of graduate/professional female students identified the sexual orientation of the perpetrator as heterosexual; 38.7% of graduate/professional male students identified the sexual orientation of the perpetrator as heterosexual.
- 74.8% of male graduate/professional victims reported that the perpetrator was a Duke student; 45.2% of female graduate/professional victims reported that the perpetrator was a Duke student.
 - Corresponding data estimates for graduate/professional men and women reporting the sexual assault perpetrator as a Duke professor, Duke TA, or other Duke employee were considered not reliable.

Graduate/Professional Women Relationship to Sexual Assault Perpetrator 2015 - 2016

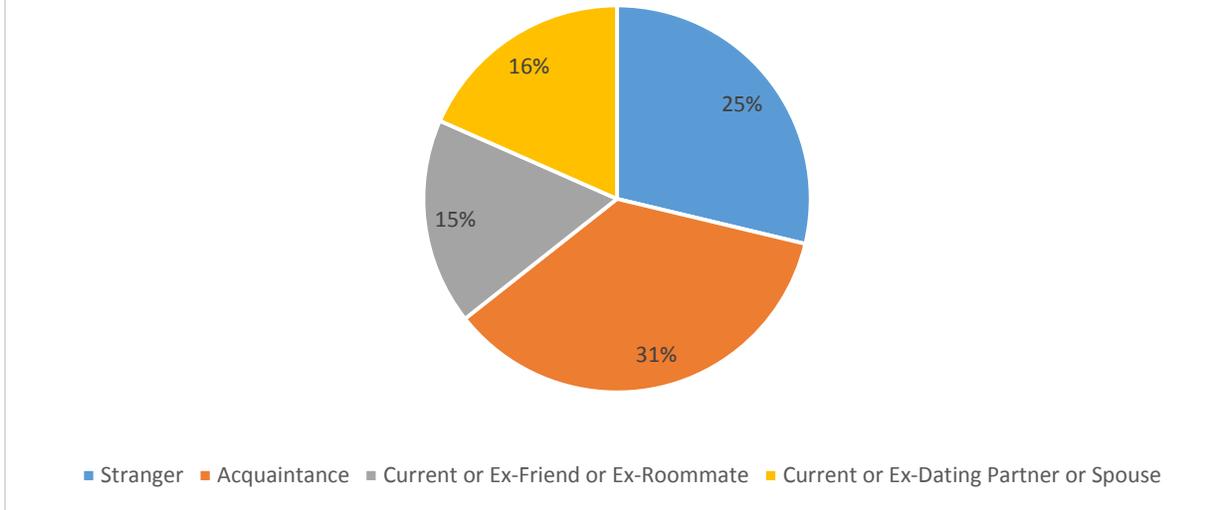


Figure 36. Graduate/Professional Women Relationship to Sexual Assault Perpetrator 2015 – 2016 (Table 7a)

As indicated by this figure, 25% of graduate/professional women reported that the perpetrator was a stranger. While not reflected in this figure, 45.6% of male graduate/professional victims reported that the perpetrator was an acquaintance.

- The data estimates for the other categories were not considered reliable.

Graduate/Professional Women's Perception of Sexual Assault Incident 2015 - 2016

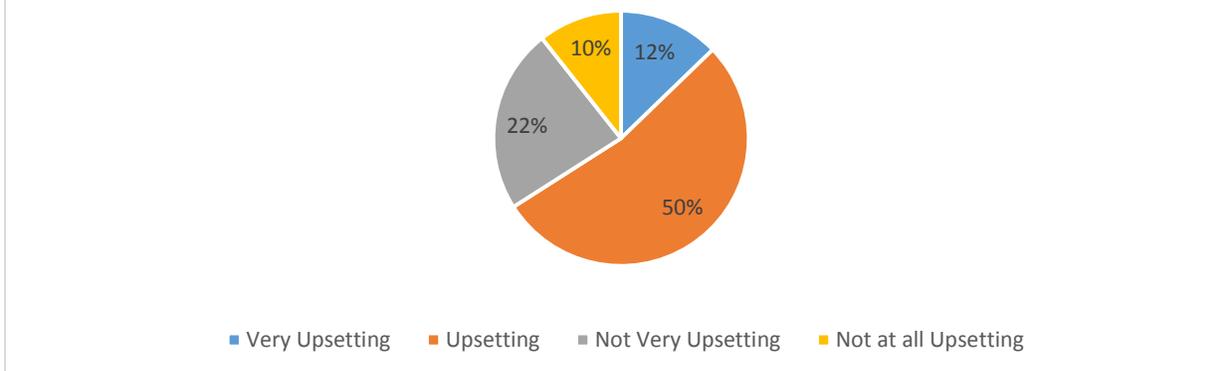


Figure 37. Graduate/Professional Women’s Perception of Sexual Assault Incident 2015 – 2016 (Table 7a)

Over half of graduate/professional women who reported being sexually assaulted perceived the assault to be “very upsetting” or “upsetting.” When looking just at rape, a higher percentage perceived the assault to be “very upsetting” or “upsetting.”

- 12.4% of graduate/professional women perceived their sexual assault to be “very upsetting” and 49.4% as “upsetting”; however, the “very upsetting” percentage was not considered reliable. Nevertheless, this means that almost 40% of graduate/professional women did *not* consider their sexual assault to be upsetting.
 - Data estimates for graduate/professional women’s perception of sexual assault incidents as “Very Upsetting” and “Not at all Upsetting” were considered not reliable. The data estimates for undergraduate and graduate/professional men were generally considered not reliable.
- The above figures include both sexual battery and rape. While not reflected in these figures, 44.1% of graduate/professional women perceived their sexual battery to be “upsetting” (with an additional 12.7% reporting it as “very upsetting,” although the estimate was considered not reliable) (see RTI Table 7b); 18.9% reported that their rape was “very upsetting” and 68.7% that it was “upsetting, although the “very upsetting” percentage was not considered reliable (see RTI Table 7c).
 - Again, data estimates for graduate/professional women’s perception of sexual battery and rape as “very upsetting” were considered not reliable; all the data estimates for graduate/professional men were considered not reliable.

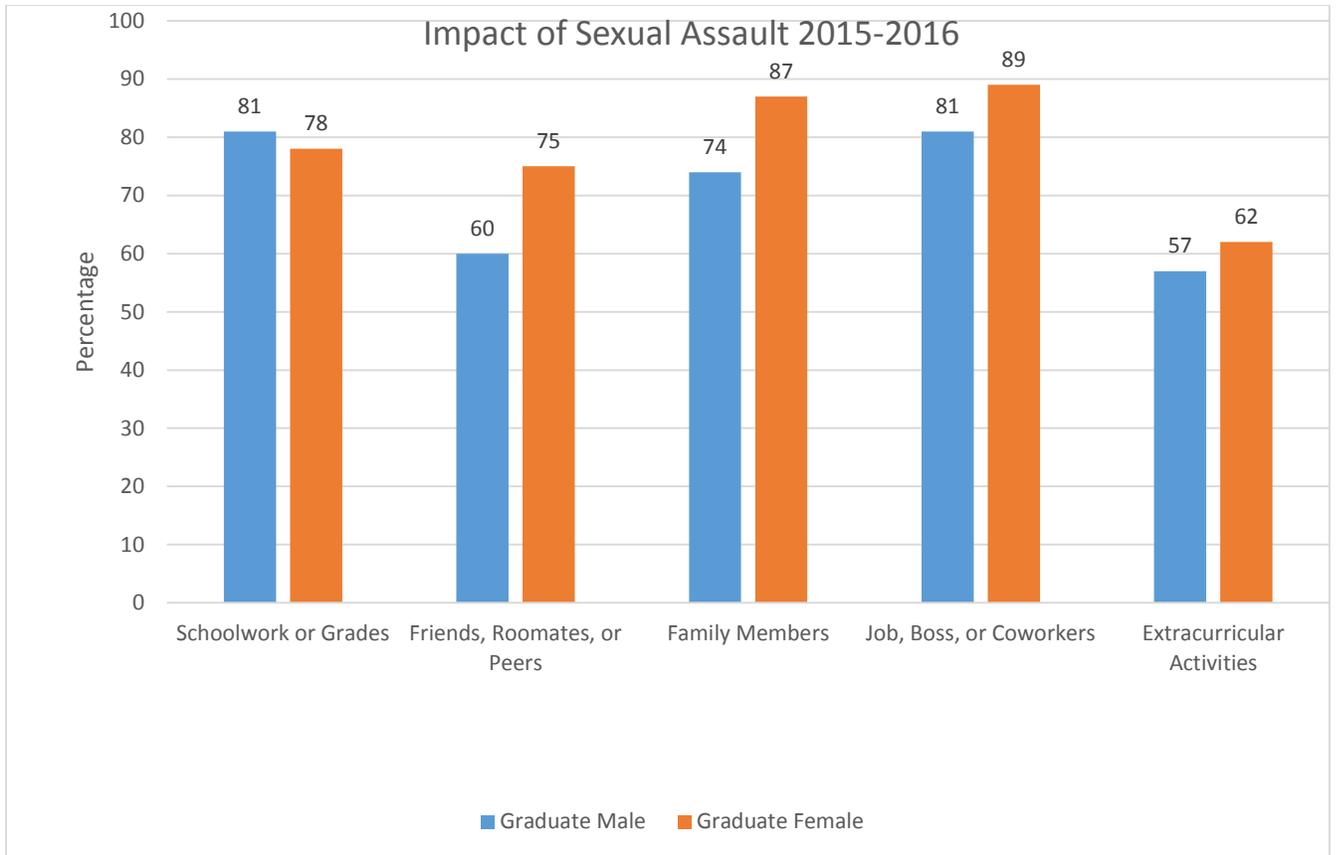


Figure 38. Impact of Sexual Assault (Table 7a)

As with undergraduates, the majority of both male and female graduate/professional victims reported that their experience of sexual assault **did not** negatively impact or interfere with their schoolwork, extracurricular activities, or relationships with people they knew or with whom they worked.

- The percentages in this figure represent “no” answers, i.e., the majority of sexual assault victims reported that their experience of sexual assault **did not** lead to problems in the categories listed in the figure: school work or grades; problems with their friends or peers; problems with family members; problems with job, boss, or coworkers; or problems with extracurricular activities. Most of the “yes” answers to these survey questions resulted in data estimates not considered reliable.
 - Again, the data in this figure is for both sexual battery and rape. The percentages for graduate/professional women who reported being raped were generally the same as for sexual assault (or, in some cases, showing even fewer problems). The percentage estimates for graduate/professional men reporting rape were considered not reliable.
 - Again, 4% of graduate and professional women reported being sexually assaulted, with 3% reporting battery and 1% reporting rape (see Figure 30 and accompanying text).

- Similarly, the majority of sexual assault victims reported that the incident did not cause them to make changes to their lifestyle in the following categories: location or residence, class schedule, attendance.

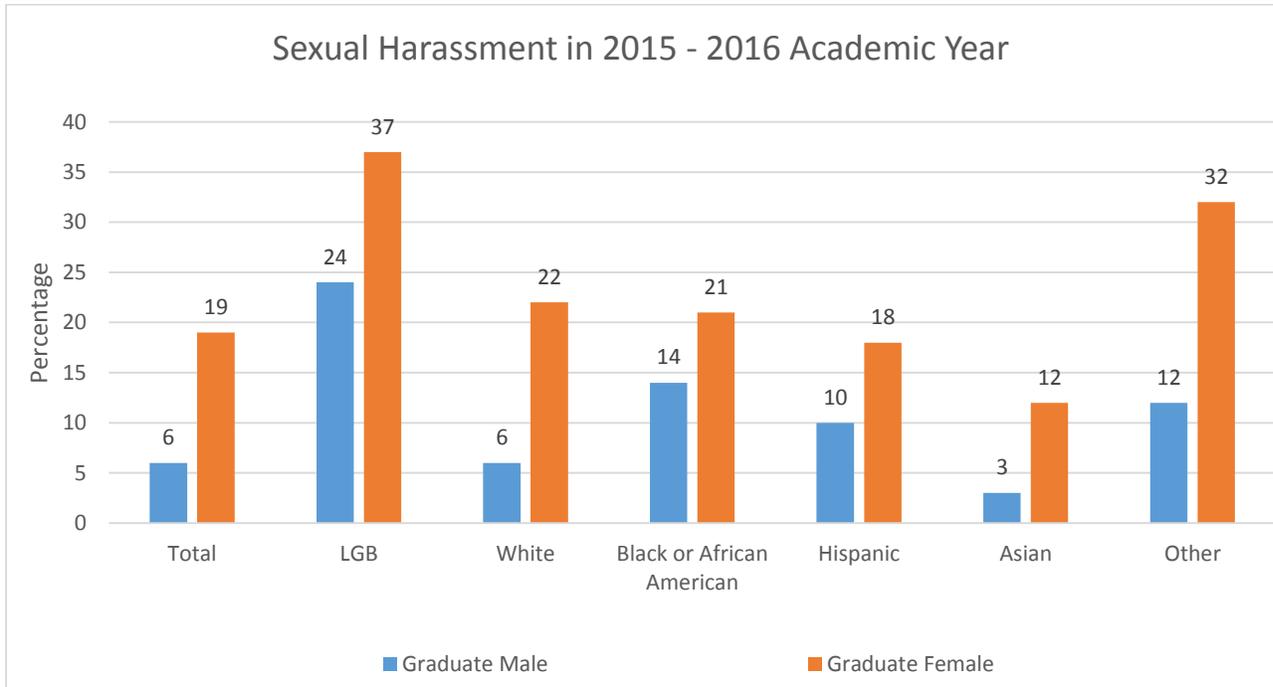


Figure 39. Sexual Harassment in 2015-2016 Academic Year (Tables 3 and 4)

Graduate/professional women represented the largest population of students reporting sexual harassment by gender (but undergraduate women reported higher percentages). White graduate/professional women reported the highest percentage of sexual harassment by race/ethnicity. GLB students generally reported the highest rates of sexual harassment.

- Graduate/professional females:
 - White: 22%
 - Black/African American: 21%
 - Hispanic: 18%
 - Asian: 12%
- GLB students generally reported the highest rates of sexual harassment.
 - Graduate/professional male GLB: 23.8%
 - Graduate/professional female GLB: 37%

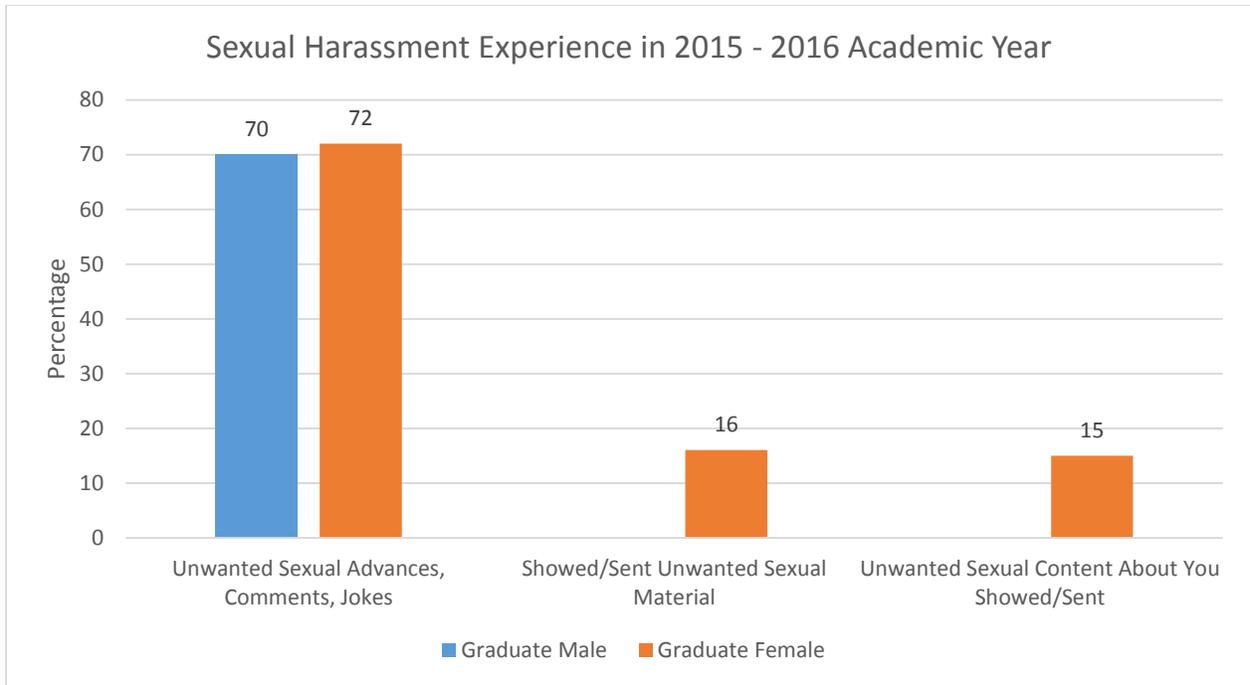


Figure 40. Sexual Harassment Experience in 2015-2016 Academic Year (Table 9)

Most experiences of sexual harassment reported by all students included being the recipient of unwanted sexual advances, sexual comments, and sexual jokes.

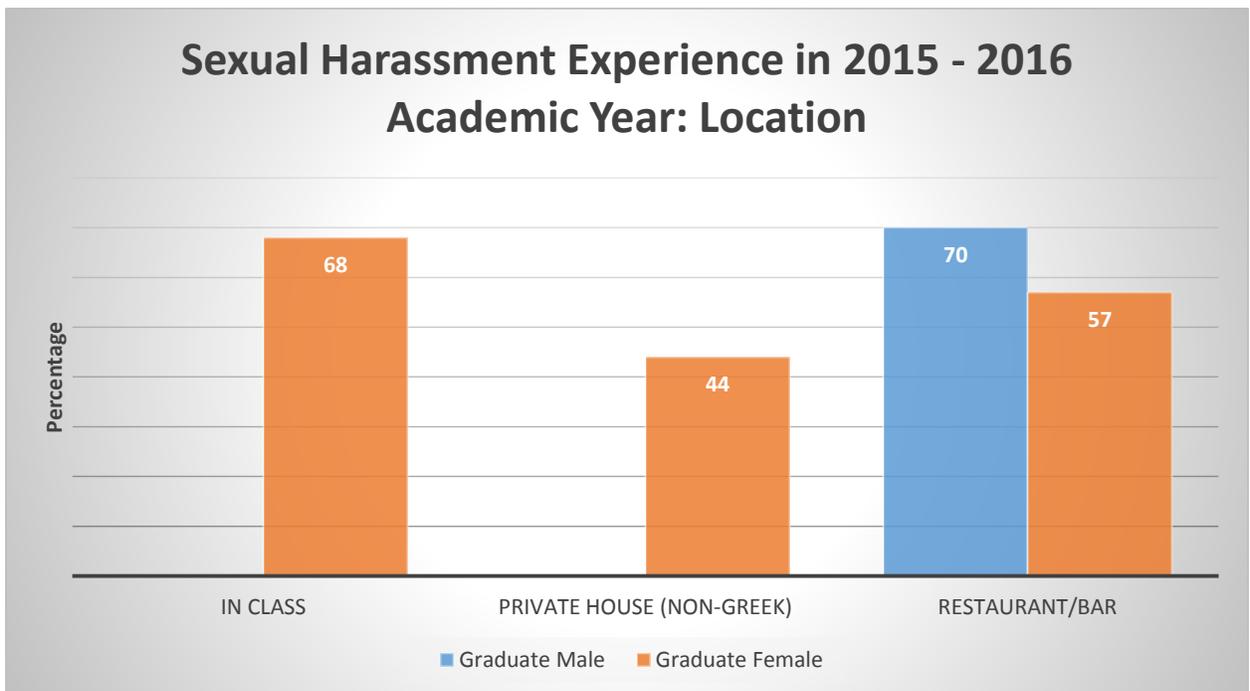


Figure 41. Sexual Harassment Experience: Location

For graduate/professional women, most of the reported sexual harassment occurred in class, followed by restaurants/bars, and then private houses (non-Greek). For graduate/professional men, most of the reported harassment occurred in restaurants/bars.

- 68.3% of graduate/professional women who reported being sexually harassed said it occurred in the **classroom**, 44.1% in a **private house (non-Greek)**, and 57.1% in a **restaurant or bar**; 70% of men said it occurred in **restaurants/bars**.
- The remaining data estimates for graduate/professional men were considered not reliable.

Perceptions of Campus Climate, Resources, and Processes

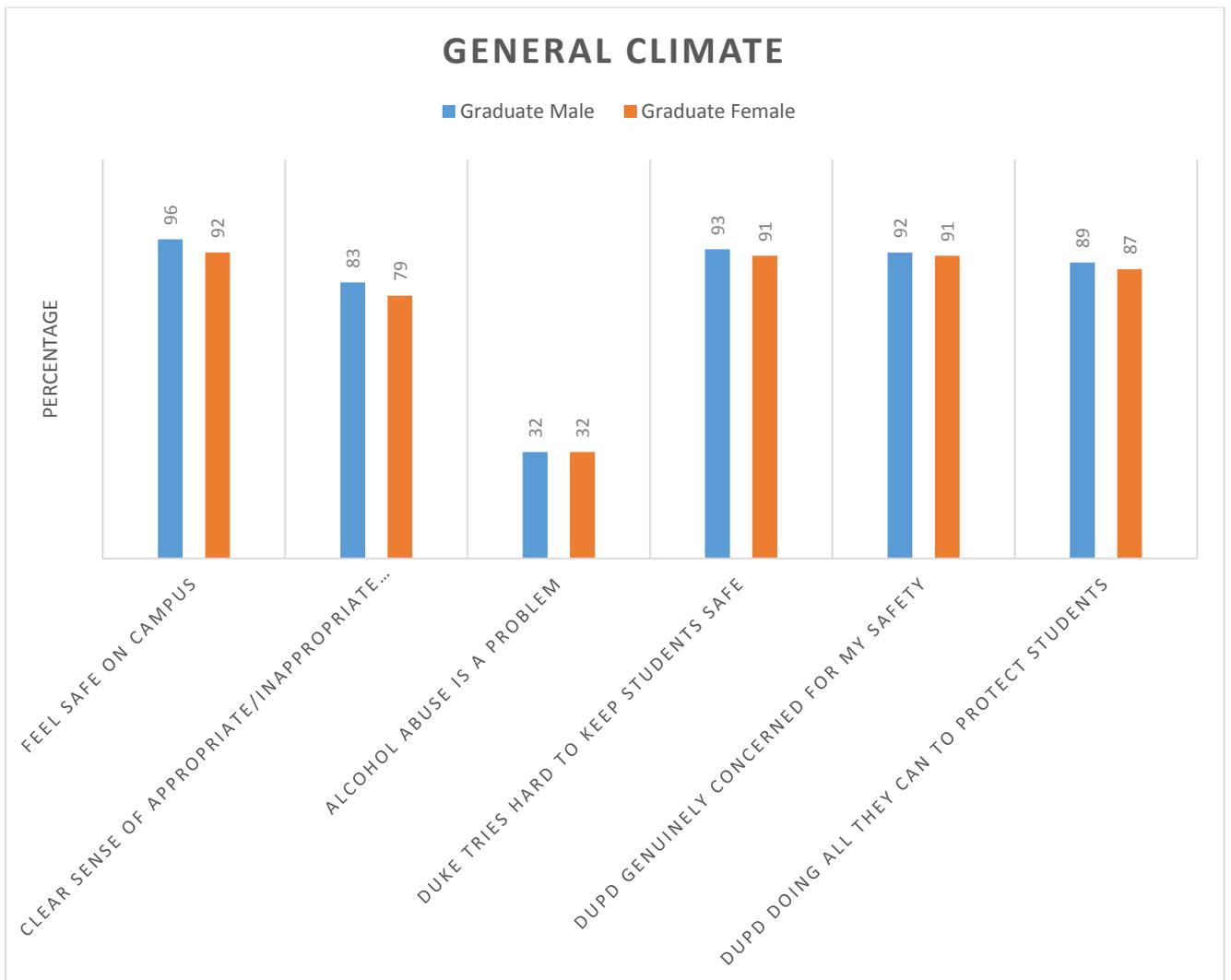


Figure 42. General Climate (Table 11)

A clear majority of both male and female students reported feeling safe on campus, that Duke tries to keep students safe, and that the Duke University Police Department is concerned for and trying to protect students. Most also believe that students have a clear sense of appropriate/inappropriate behavior.

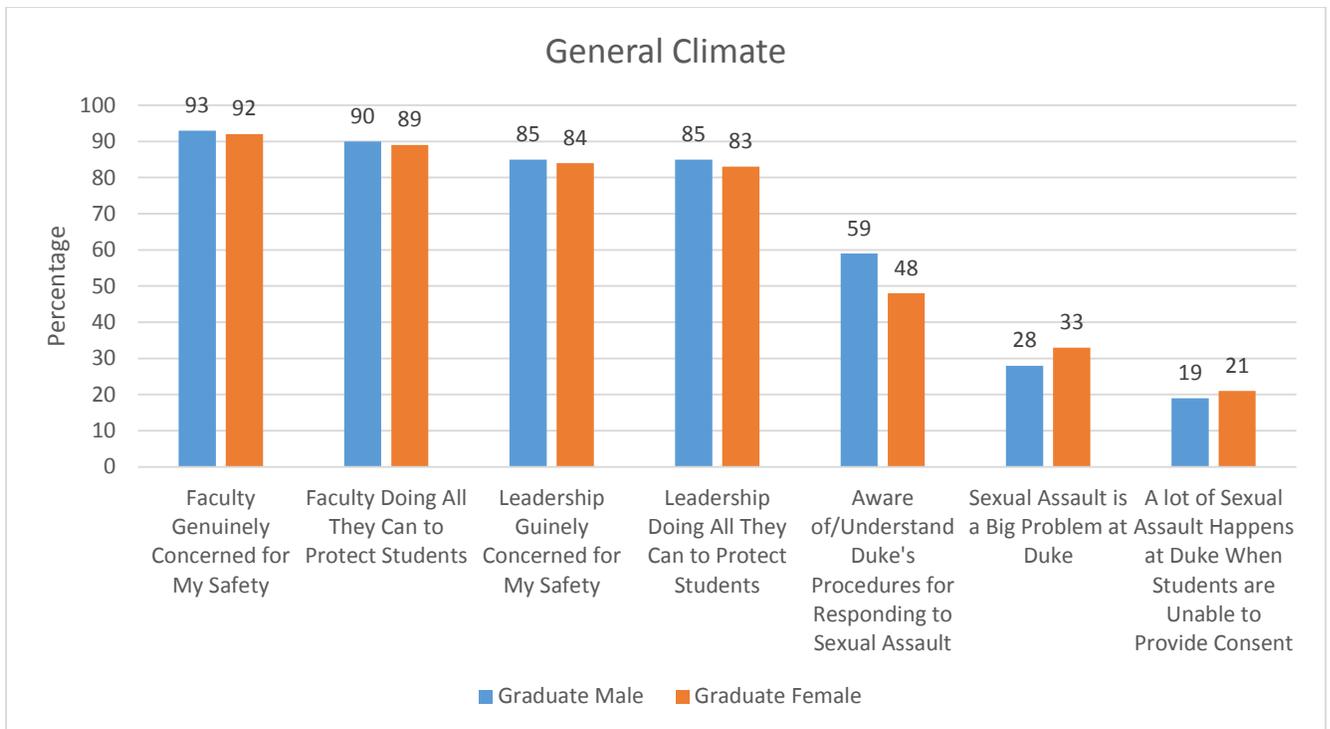


Figure 43. General Climate (Table 11)

As with undergraduates, both male and female graduate/professional students generally regarded faculty highly; they also have a positive opinion of university leadership. More graduate/professional men than women reported being aware of Duke’s procedures for reporting assault, with fully half of the latter not being aware. Two-third of both male and female graduate/professional students reported that sexual harassment is a big problem at Duke, and even less believe that incapacitation plays a role in sexual assault.

- Survey regarded faculty and leadership highly.
- 48% to 59% of graduate/professional students indicated that they are aware of/understand Duke’s procedure for responding to sexual assault (meaning that 41% to 52% don’t).
- Data indicate that 28% of graduate/ professional men and 33% of graduate/professional women perceived sexual assault as a big problem at Duke.
- Regarding incapacitation, it may be useful to compare the data for both male and female graduate/professional students with the data in Figure 32, with the latter indicating that over 60% of female graduate/professional students who reporting having been sexually assaulted said the assault involved drug or alcohol use by them (though not necessarily to the point of incapacitation).

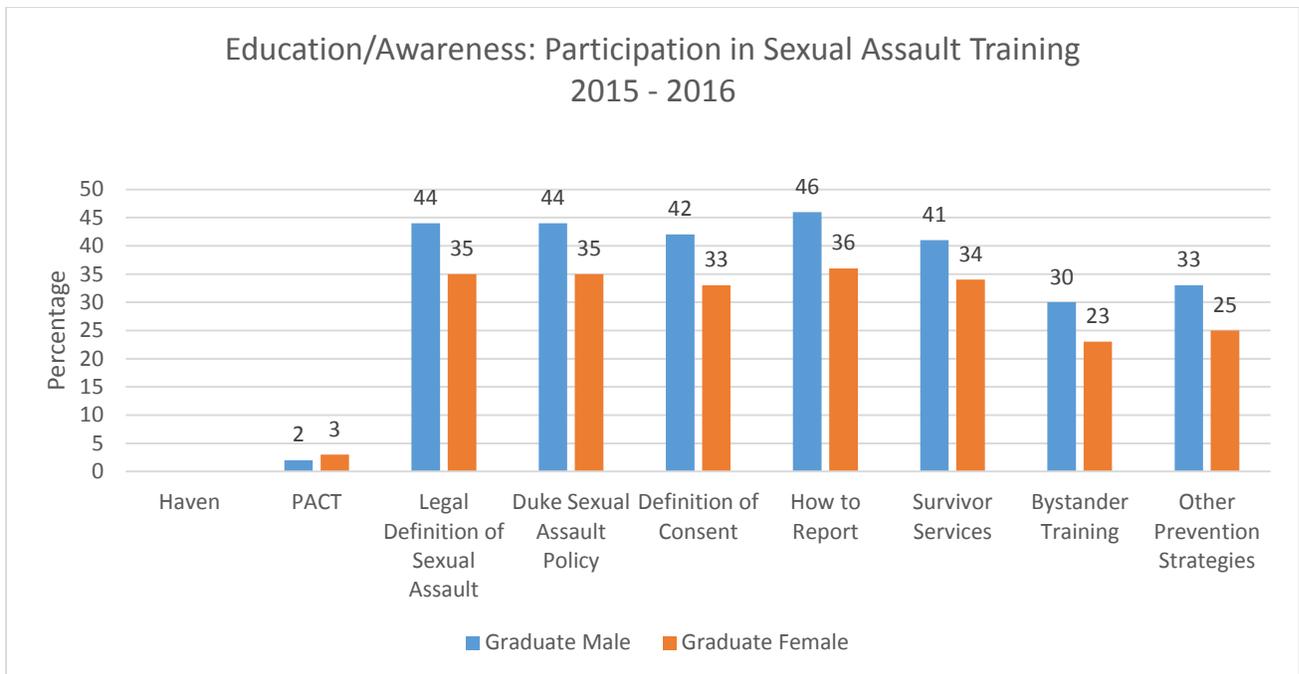


Figure 44. Education/Awareness: Participation in Sexual Assault Training 2015 – 2016 (Table 10)

Almost no graduate/professional students reported participating in sexual assault training; however, starting with the 2016-2017 academic year, after this survey was administered, all incoming graduate/professional students are expected to take Haven Plus.

- Data trends indicate that at least 23% - 36% of graduate/professional women and 33% - 46% of graduate/professional men are knowledgeable about sexual assault, aware of training and services provided, and have some knowledge of bystander intervention.
- Conversely, these trends reveal that more than 50% of graduate/professional men and women are not knowledgeable about sexual assault, are unaware of the training and services provided, and not familiar with bystander intervention.

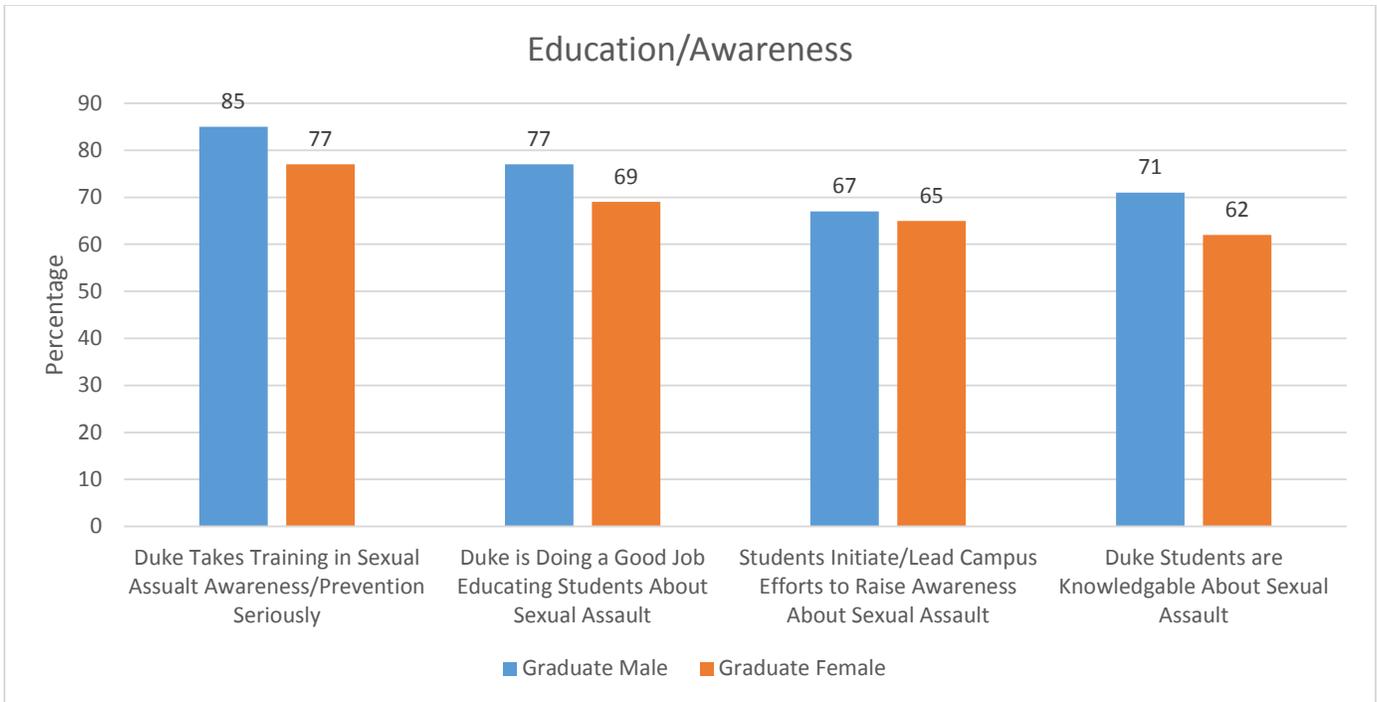


Figure 45. Education/Awareness (Table 11)

A majority of students expressed positive perceptions of Duke’s and student-led education and awareness activities.

- 65% of graduate/professional students thought that students are taking a lead role in raising awareness about sexual assault.
- 62%-76% of respondents thought that Duke students are knowledgeable about sexual assault, with close percentages between graduate/professional men and graduate/professional women. It may be useful to compare these data with the prevalence rates in Figures 3-4 and the awareness information in Figure 19 (particularly as to graduate/professional students for the latter, in which the awareness percentages are in the 35%-45% range).

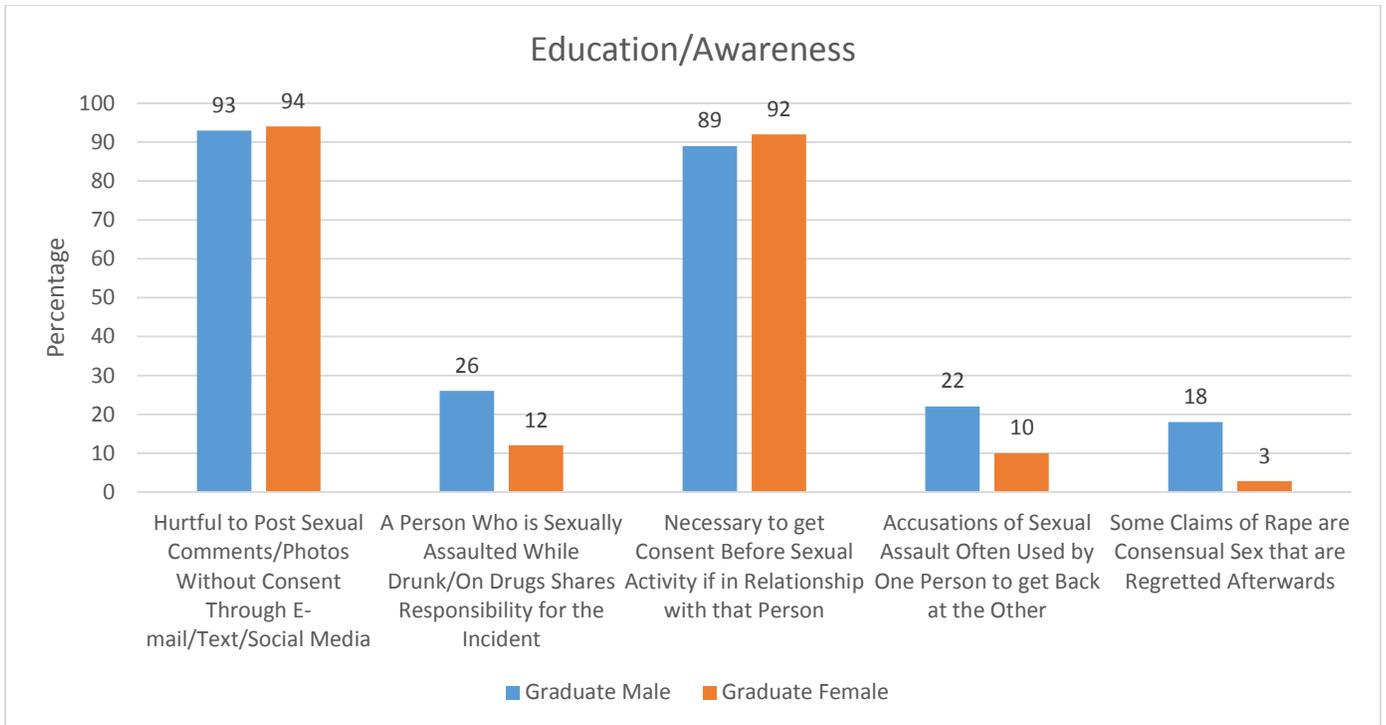


Figure 46. Education/Awareness (Table 11)

Students generally expressed an understanding of the impact of sexual harassment through social media. Most students did not feel that a victim shared responsibility for sexual assault by being drunk, and understood the necessity for getting consent. A minority of students felt that accusations of sexual assault were based on regret or revenge.

- While over 90% of all students recognized that it is hurtful to post sexual comments/photos without consent, Figure 41 indicates that 15%-16% and graduate/professional women reported being subjected to just such a form of sexual harassment.
- 26% of male graduate/professional students believe that someone who is sexually assaulted while drunk or on drugs shares responsibility for the incident. It may be useful to compare this to the information in Figure 44, where 44% of graduate/professional men said that they know about Duke's sexual misconduct policy – with the policy specifically stating that this is not the case.
- While approximately 90% of all both male and female graduate/professional students recognized that it is necessary to get consent before sexual activity, at least when in a relationship with the other person, only 33% - 42% reported in Figure 44 that they understand the definition of consent.
- There are sizable differences between male and female students as to beliefs regarding what may be characterized as false accusations.

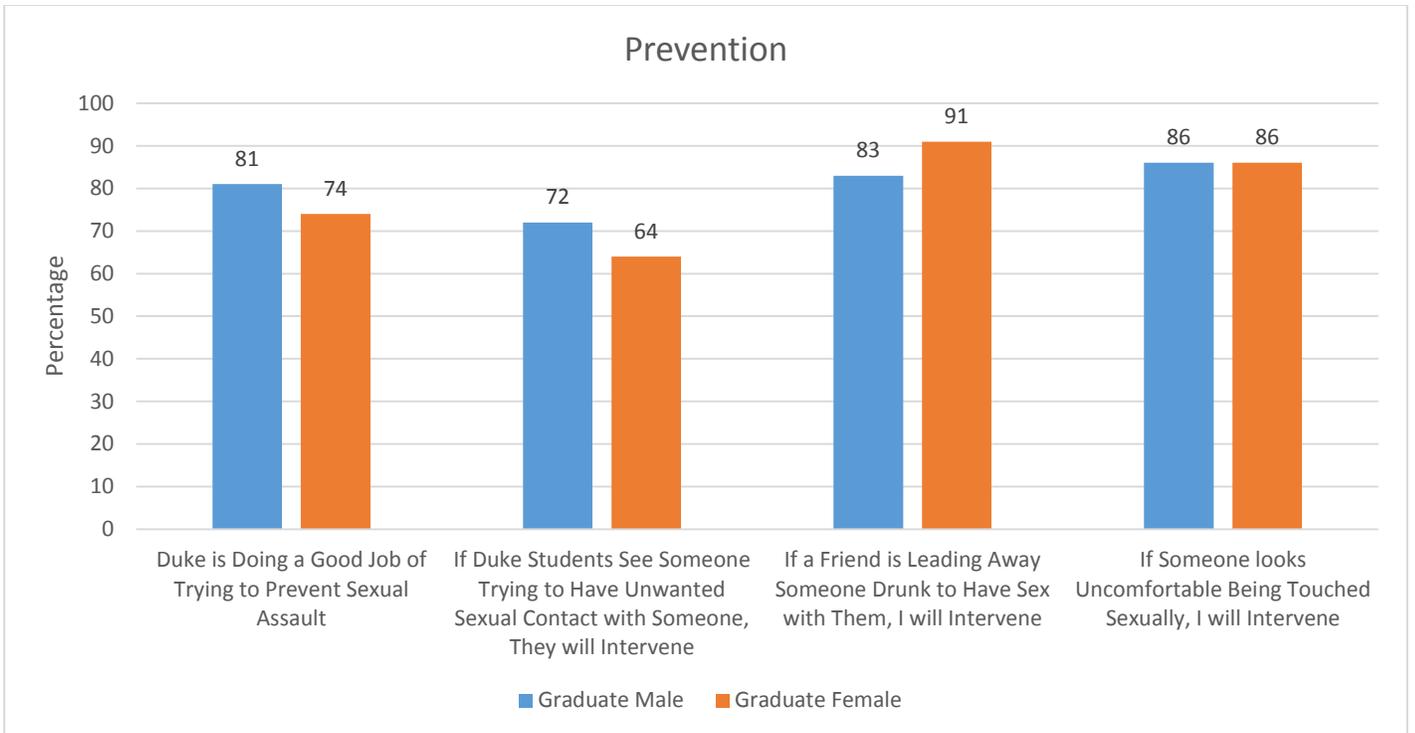


Figure 47. Prevention (Tables 11 and 12)

Most male and female graduate/professional students believed that Duke is doing a good job of trying to prevent sexual assault. A majority of both male and female students expressed positive perceptions about bystander intervention, although they tended to have higher perceptions about their own willingness to intervene than the willingness of other students; this is particularly true for female students.

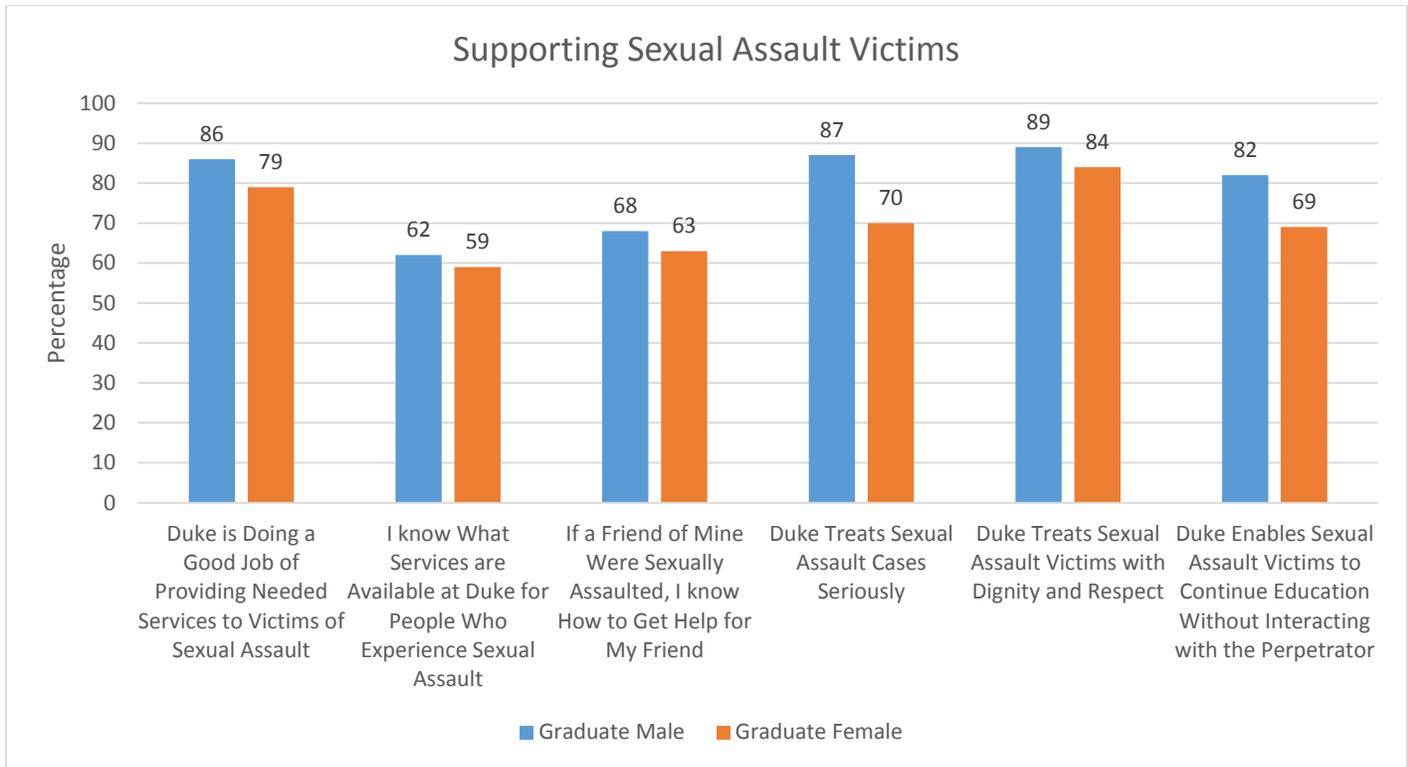


Figure 48. Support (Table 11)

Graduate/professional students had a more positive perception of the services provided to victims than undergraduate students, even though fewer reported knowing what those services are. About two-thirds of the students reported knowing how to get help. Most of the students felt that, once a matter is reported, it is handled appropriately.

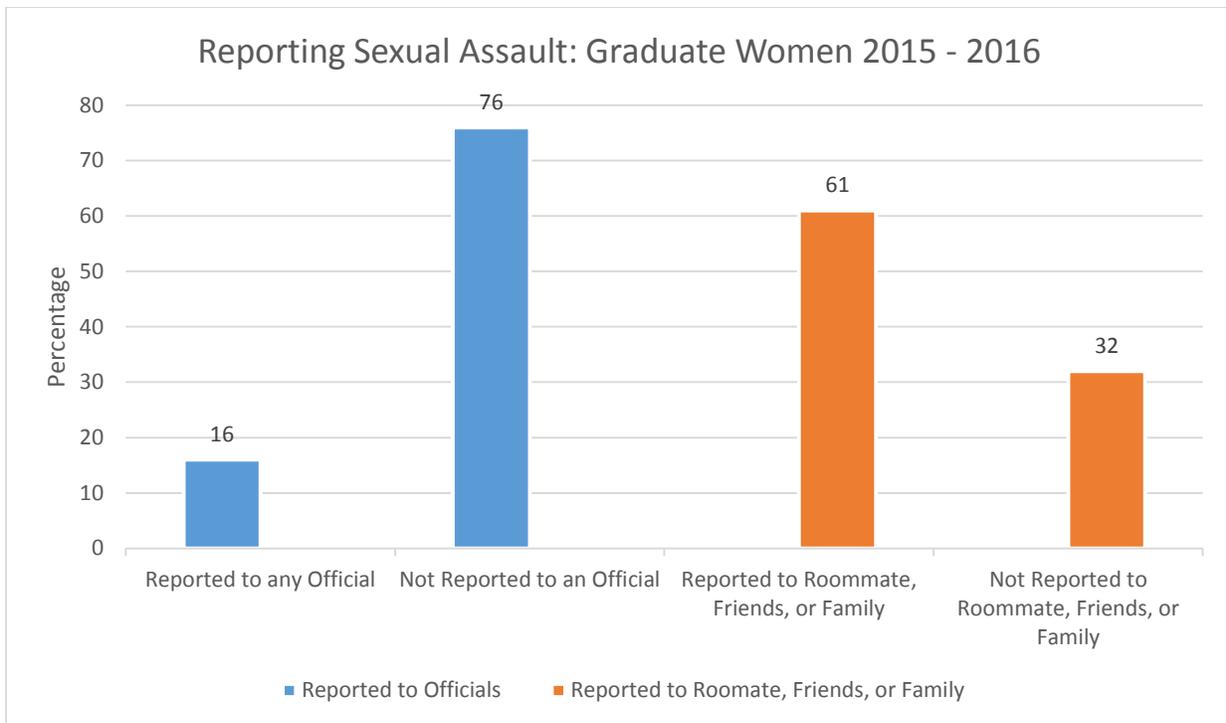


Figure 49. Reporting of Sexual Assault: Graduate Women 2015 – 2016 (Table 7a)

Very few graduate/professional women who were sexually assaulted reported the incident to any official, including police or university official (although a higher percentage did than undergraduate women); they were more likely to report it to roommates, friends, or families.

- 16.4% of graduate/professional women who were sexually assaulted reported to any official and 60.6% told a roommate, friend, or family member.
 - 13.5% of graduate/professional women reported incidents of sexual assault to a school official.
- While not reflected in this Figure, 38.6% of graduate/professional men who were sexually assaulted told a roommate, friend, or family member.
- Corresponding data estimates for graduate/professional women reporting sexual assault to law enforcement, administrators, faculty, crisis center at school, crisis center not at school, campus police, and local police – and for graduate/professional men reporting to any place -- were considered not reliable.
- Again, individuals may have reported to or notified more than one official, or official(s) and roommates, friends, etc.

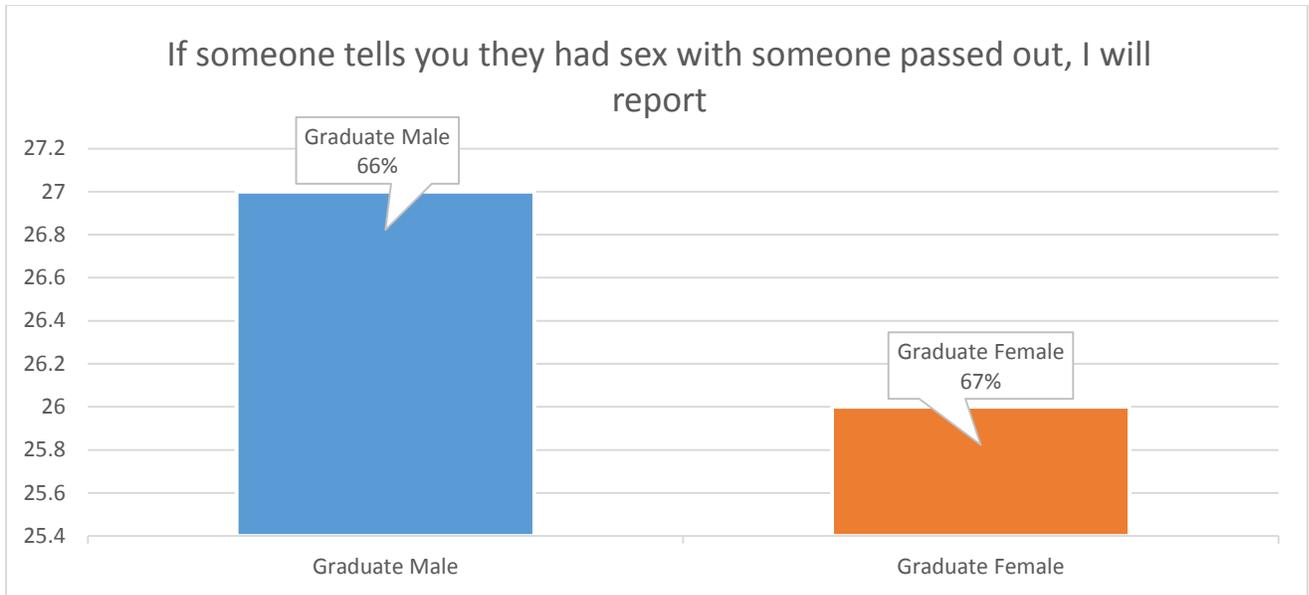


Figure 50. Reporting (Table 12)

The majority of both male and female graduate and professional students indicated that they would likely or very likely report to a campus administrator if someone told them they had sex with someone passed out.

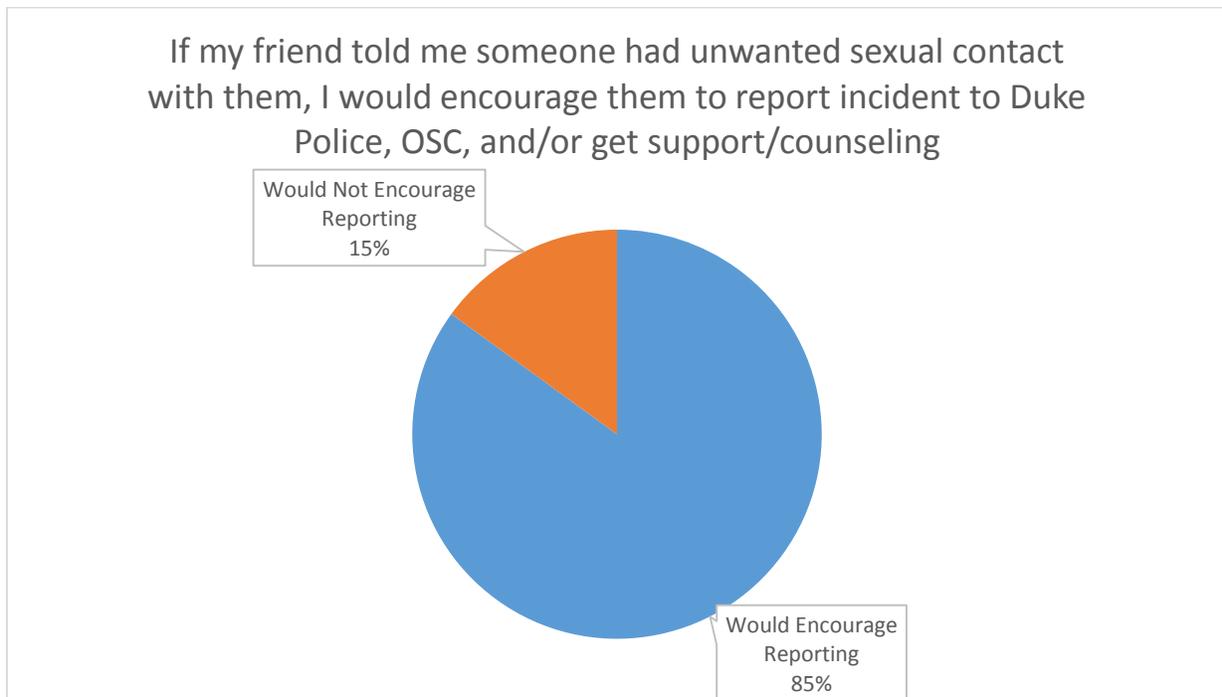


Figure 51. Reporting (Table 11)

Figure 50 indicates that about a third of graduate/professional students would likely not report when a friend tells them that the other person was passed out; the survey question did not specify whether the friend had named the student who was passed out. Figure 51 suggests that students are likely to support a victim who is their friend by encouraging the victim to report the incident and seek support/get counseling.

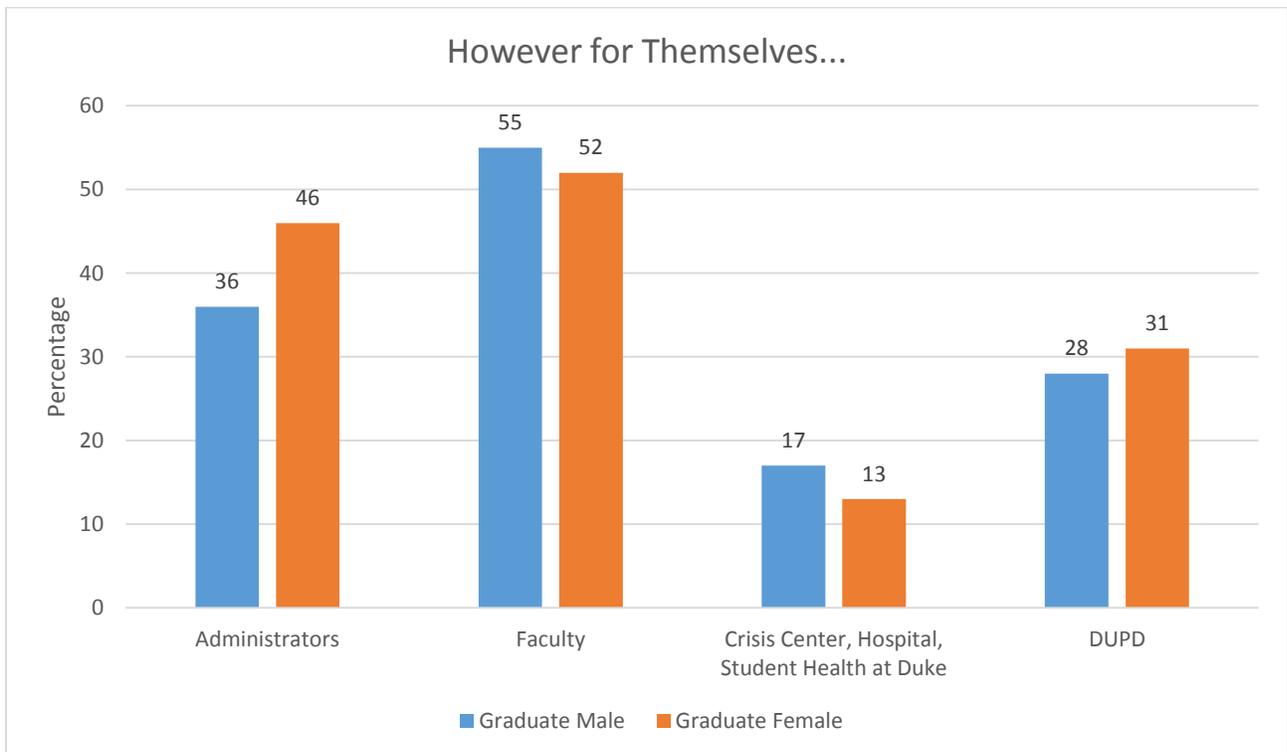


Figure 52. Reporting (Table 12)

This figure shows how likely all survey respondents are to report sexual assault.

- It may be useful to compare the data in this chart regarding the likelihood of students to report to the lower percentages in Figure 49 for actual reporting by victims.

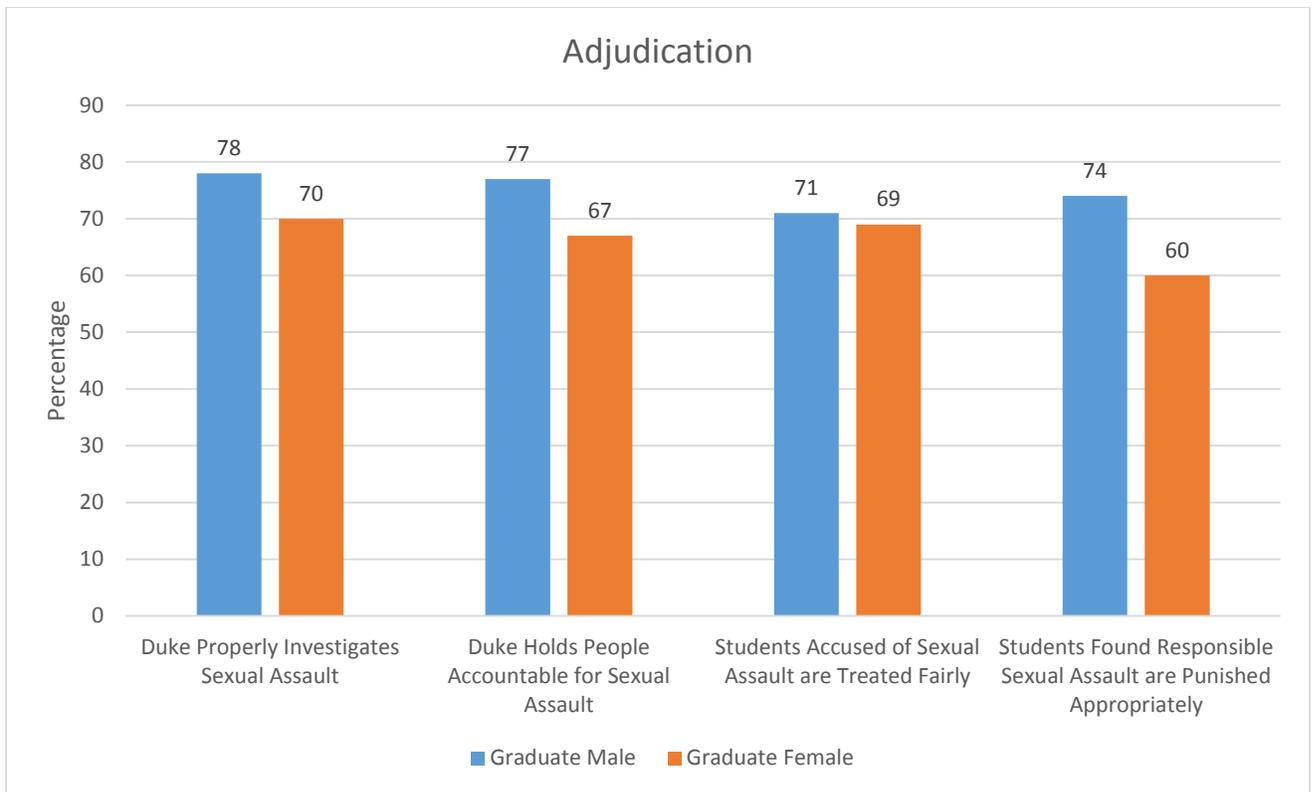


Figure 53. Adjudication (Table 11)

Both male and female graduate/professional students have a positive perception of the investigation and adjudication process, including as to the treatment of accused individual; however, female students were less convinced that students found responsible for sexual assault would be punished appropriately.

- The survey was administered before Student Affairs published the report on response to reported incidents during the 2015-2016 academic year, <https://studentaffairs.duke.edu/sites/default/files/u39/SMR%209-27%20Final.pdf>.

Use of the Findings and Next Steps

Duke is committed to promoting a culture of equality, responsibility, and support where all students have an opportunity to thrive. To this end, we offer a wide range of education and prevention programs and are developing more. These include:

- Required training for incoming undergraduate, graduate, and professional students
- Developing educational programming for subsequent years
- Required training for all University and Health System employees
- Voluntary training opportunities
 - PACT bystander intervention training, recently revised to include a “PACTivist” component with strategies and requirements for continued student engagement
 - Let’s Talk Consent
 - 50 Shades of...an Unhealthy Relationship
 - Alcohol EDU
 - Party Monitor
 - It’s Your Move
- Participation in a grant sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice on situational/environmental prevention efforts specifically focused on undergraduate female students of color
- [UASK DUKE](#), released in April 2016, is an app for students to report sexual misconduct and access resources quickly when in need of assistance
- A [new website](#), released in August 2016, dedicated to connecting students with resources for immediate and long term support, reporting misconduct, and education on intervention and prevention (<https://studentaffairs.duke.edu/sexual-misconduct-prevention-and-response>)
- Coordinating the various efforts by the university and by students into a systematic and consistent prevention and education strategy, including development of an awareness campaign and ongoing educational programming beyond orientation (designed, in particular, to reach students who are not already predisposed to take one of the voluntary offerings listed above)
- Support for the prevention and awareness efforts of student groups, including those participating in the Duke Students Against Gender Violence coalition

We have also added resources for responding to incidents of sexual misconduct:

- Increased the number of staff providing counseling and support services and conducting investigations
- Added the Student Ombudsperson as a confidential resource to encourage reporting
- Published the first annual report on responses to incidents of sexual misconduct committed by students at <https://studentaffairs.duke.edu/sites/default/files/u39/SMR%209-27%20Final.pdf>
- Recruitment and training of additional students, faculty, and staff to serve as hearing panelists.

But the results of this survey show that considerable work remains to reduce the number of incidents of sexual misconduct and encourage students to report when it occurs. To that end, the Office of Student Affairs (with support from the Office for Institutional Equity and other university offices) intends to present this report to the Sexual Misconduct Task Force for further analysis. The Task Force – consisting of students, faculty, and staff – will be asked to develop both short-term and long-term recommendations for Duke’s senior leadership to enhance the university’s prevention and response efforts. The survey will

be administered periodically, with the data from this first administration used as a benchmark to determine if there has been improvement.

The Office of Student Affairs and the Office for Institutional Equity will work with the Task Force to identify issues for which additional information and opinions should be obtained through, e.g., community forums, focus groups, and targeted surveys. Such issues could include:

- A clear majority of students in all respondent categories reported feeling safe on campus. It may be useful to compare this with the reported prevalence rates for both sexual assault and sexual harassment.
- Students reported high levels of awareness/knowledge about sexual assault. Again, it may be useful to compare this with reported prevalence rates, particularly by male survey participants. Do students have incorrect information about, e.g., the definition of consent under Duke's policies? Or, do they have a correct understanding, but are not applying that knowledge? Similarly, results from Haven and PACT show they change attitudes and knowledge, but don't measure whether there are subsequent changes in behavior that lead to a reduction in prevalence.
 - Given the lack of research-based prevention strategies applicable to higher education, how do we best invest our resources for education and awareness to reduce the number of incidents of sexual misconduct?
 - Can we make our current training (e.g., PACT/Haven/Haven Plus) more effective by, e.g., improving marketing to increase the number of participants? Can we revise the training to make it more about changing behavior instead of imparting knowledge?
 - This includes reducing the number of incidents of sexual assault during the first few months of the academic year, particularly for entering first year women.
- Many students who reported being sexually assaulted did not perceive the misconduct as upsetting. Is this to be expected and accepted as a general response to sexual assault, or does it indicate a need for broadly disseminated programming on the impact of sexual misconduct?
- More specific information about the location of sexual assault taking place on campus; e.g., information on prevalence by type of residence hall.
- Additional information on ways to prevent sexual misconduct in specific locations with high prevalence rates, e.g., residence halls, private residences (including Greek houses), and off campus bars and restaurants.
- Over half of undergraduate female students did not believe that Duke is doing a good job of trying to prevent sexual assault or of investigating and adjudicating reported cases. How much of this is based on objective information, or does this perception reflect a lack of awareness of what Duke is actually doing? Either way, what can be done to address these issues?
- Similarly, and related, there are low reporting numbers for all groups of students, including to the Office of Gender Violence Prevention and Intervention in the Women's Center and other confidential resources.
 - There are many reasons why students may not report sexual misconduct, including that they are still dealing with the impact of the trauma, have concerns about privacy, do not know how to report, are concerned about what will happen if they do report, and do not trust the process.
 - The initial concern for those who work with sexual misconduct is that students who are sexually assaulted get the medical help, counseling, and accommodations they need to deal with the impact of the misconduct and, hopefully, be able to continue their

education. Of course, Duke wants to hold respondents accountable when there is sufficient information to establish responsibility, and encourage students to report to the university and/or the police, but we recognize that many students may choose to not report.

- Thus, Duke wants to make sure that students have an accurate understanding of the services that are available and of what to expect in the adjudication process. While there may be other obstacles to reporting – obstacles we want to identify and address, if possible – we don't want lack of information to prevent students from getting help.
- Further exploration of the role of alcohol and drugs in sexual misconduct, including strategies to address it.
- Over one third of all students would *not* report an incident if a friend told them that they had sexual contact with someone who had passed out, while well over 85% would encourage a friend to report if someone had sexual contact with them. This suggests the importance of a personal connection with the victim, but could raise an issue about concern for the greater Duke community.
- How to better serve graduate/professional students by improving awareness of sexual misconduct, the services available and how to complain, and by increasing participation in bystander intervention training.
- How to address specific populations with high prevalence rates, including Black/African American, Hispanic, and LGBTQ students, both as to prevention and any unique obstacles to reporting.
- How to address the relatively high percentage of sexual assault by strangers.
- Given high student regard for faculty, can we better use faculty in efforts to address sexual misconduct, particularly regarding prevention and awareness?