



Berklee

Student Title IX Survey

2024 Report

The following report highlights results from Berklee's administration of [Grand River Solutions'](#) Student Title IX Survey in spring 2024, conducted in compliance with M.G.L. c. 6, § 168D. As required by law, the focus of this survey was on sexual misconduct and its impacts, reporting and policies, and bystander intervention. A total of 8,178 Berklee students were invited to participate, with 1,153 students completing the survey (14 percent). The results of this report reflect only those who participated and may not reflect the experiences of all Berklee students. Findings in this report should not be used to make conclusions about the entire student population.



Key Terms

BIPOC

Black, Indigenous, and people of color (BIPOC) includes survey respondents who self-identified as African, Alaska Native, Asian/Asian American, American Indian/Indigenous, Black or African American, Caribbean/West Indian, East Asian, European, Hispanic/Latino/a/x/e, Latin American, Middle Eastern or North African, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, South Asian, Southeast Asian, or another race/ethnicity.

LGB+

Lesbian, gay, and bisexual plus (LGB+) includes survey respondents that self-identified as lesbian, gay, bisexual, asexual, fluid, pansexual, queer, questioning, or another sexual orientation.

Sexual Misconduct

Used collectively to refer to sexual harassment, sexual assault, rape, intimate partner violence, and stalking.

Sexual Violence

Used collectively to refer to sexual assault and/or rape.

TGQN

Transgender, genderqueer, nonbinary, or gender nonconforming (TGQN) includes survey respondents that self-identified as agender, genderqueer/gender-fluid, nonbinary, questioning, two-spirit, another gender identity, intersex, man but not male assigned at birth, or woman but not female assigned at birth.

Data Analysis Terms and Aggregation

All personal experience questions were collapsed to yes/no variables for each of the types of sexual misconduct. Sexual orientation was collapsed to straight/heterosexual and LGB+. Gender identity was collapsed to man, woman, and transgender, genderqueer, nonbinary, or gender nonconforming (TGQN). Race/ethnicity were collapsed into federally recognized categories of Black, Indigenous, and people of color (BIPOC), and White.

SURVEY OVERVIEW

Respondent Demographics

Survey respondents compared to the overall Berklee student population

Race and ethnicity

	Respondents	Overall
BIPOC	52%	53%
White	48%	47%

Gender identity

	Respondents	Overall
Woman	48%	45%
Man	40%	55%
TGQN	12%	-

Sexual orientation

	Respondents	Overall
LGB+	45%	-
Straight	55%	-

Disability status

	Respondents	Overall
Yes	14%	11%*
No	86%	89%

Age

	Respondents	Overall
18–20	50%	41%
21–24	33%	37%
25–29	8%	10%
30+	9%	12%

Pell Grant status

	Respondents	Overall
Yes	16%	16%
No	84%	84%

Academic level

	Respondents	Overall
Undergraduate	88%	90%
Graduate	12%	10%

Residency

	Respondents	Overall
Domestic (US)	68%	69%
International	32%	31%

Enrollment status

	Respondents	Overall
Full-time	85%	72%
Part-time	15%	28%

Class year

	Respondents	Overall
1st year	24%	19%
2nd year	26%	26%
3rd year	25%	25%
4th year	20%	26%
5th year +	6%	4%

Learning Environment

	Respondents	Overall
Berklee College of Music—Boston	66%	62%
Berklee Online	11%	23%
Berklee Valencia	10%	4%
Boston Conservatory	10%	10%
Berklee NYC	4%	2%

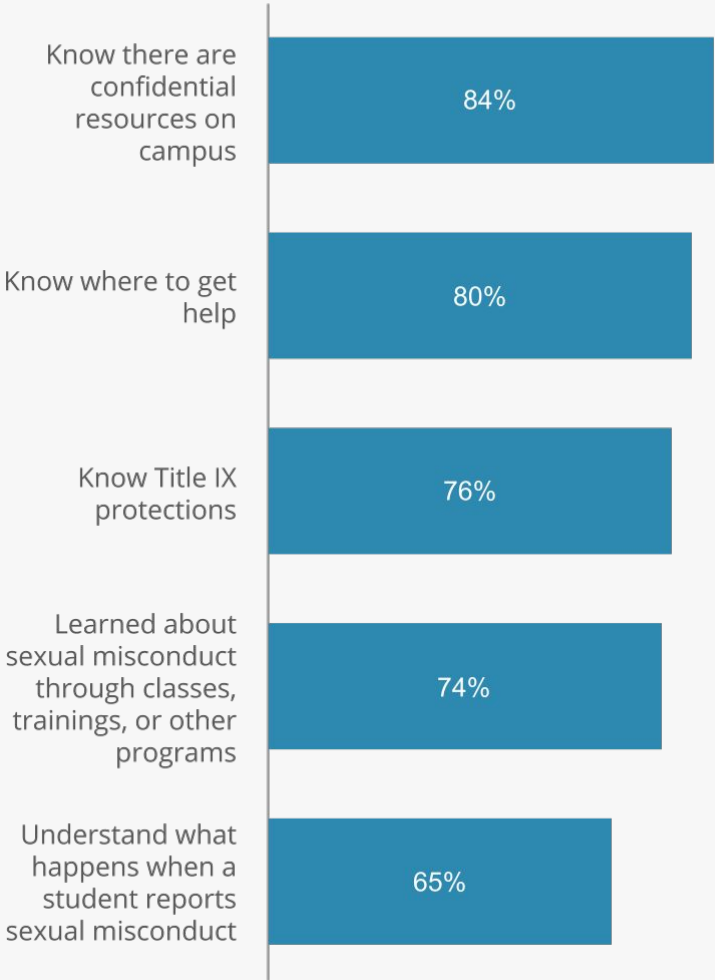
* students formally registered with the Office of Disability Services (IPEDS 2023)
Note: Unavailable data are represented by a dash.

Knowledge of Policies, Resources, and Offices

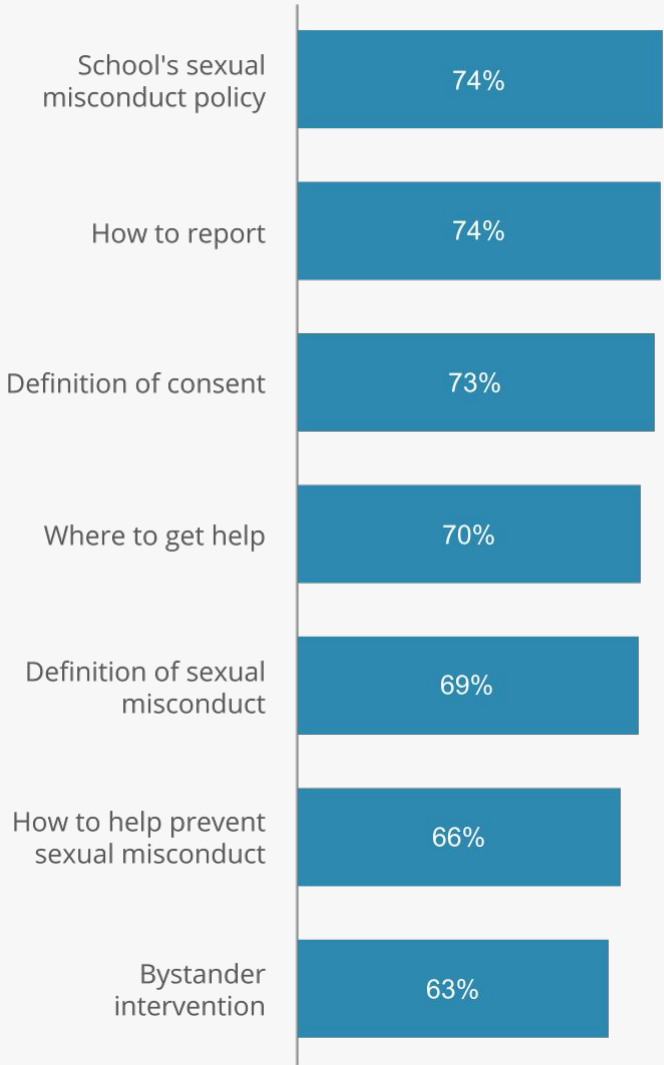
Summary

A majority of survey respondents were aware that confidential resources are available and knew what happens when a student reports sexual misconduct at Berklee. Most students confirmed that they had received written, verbal, or online information from Berklee relevant to sexual misconduct prevention and other essential information.

Knowledge of campus resources and policies



Received information about the following from someone at the school



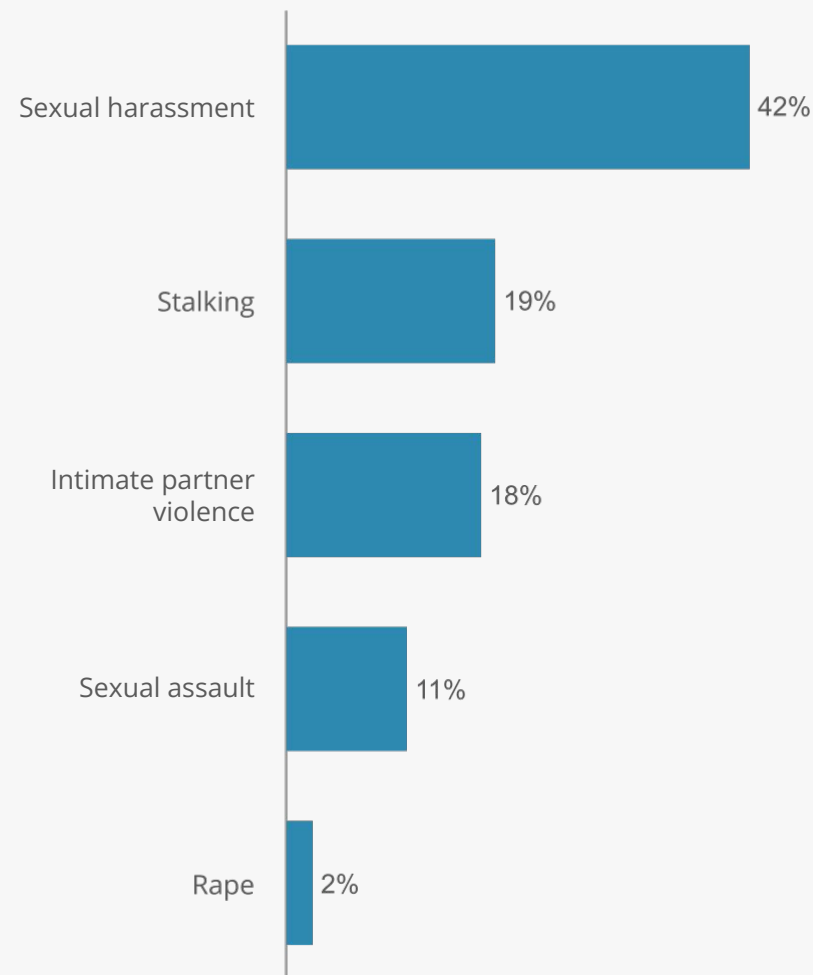
Sexual Misconduct

Summary

Forty-five percent of survey respondents said that they had experienced sexual harassment, intimate partner violence, stalking, sexual assault, and/or rape since they have been a student at Berklee.

Twenty percent of survey respondents reported experiencing two or more instances of sexual misconduct since they have been a student at Berklee.

Prevalence of sexual misconduct



Sexual Harassment

Summary

The survey asked students about their experiences of sexual harassment since they have been a student at Berklee. Overall, 30 percent of survey respondents reported that they experienced sexual harassment once and 12 percent reported that they experienced sexual harassment more than once.

Demographic Notes

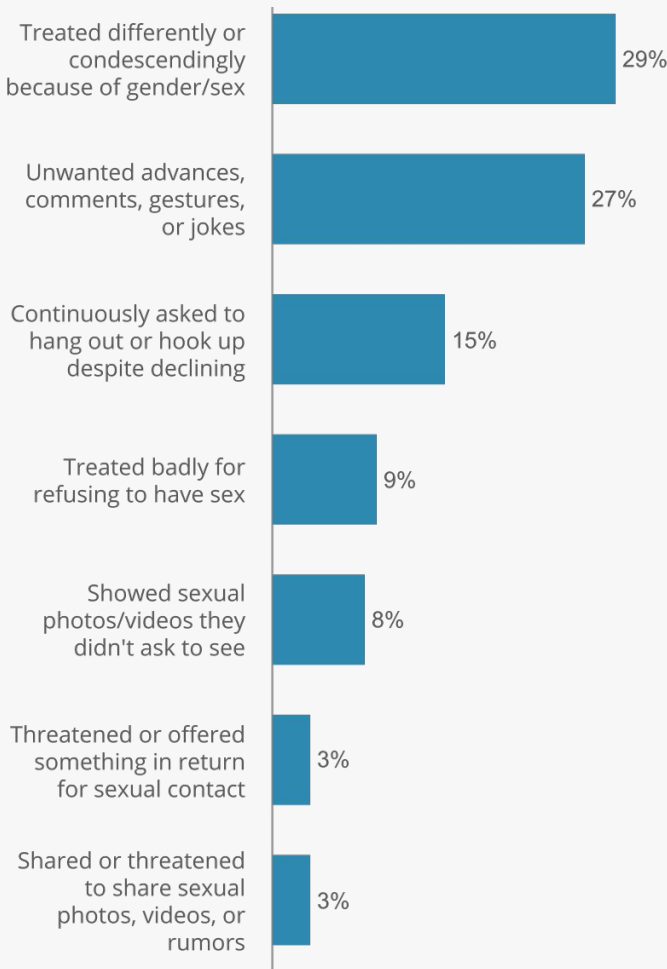
TGQN students and women reported that they were more likely to experience sexual harassment than men.

Students with disabilities reported that they were more likely to experience sexual harassment than their counterparts.

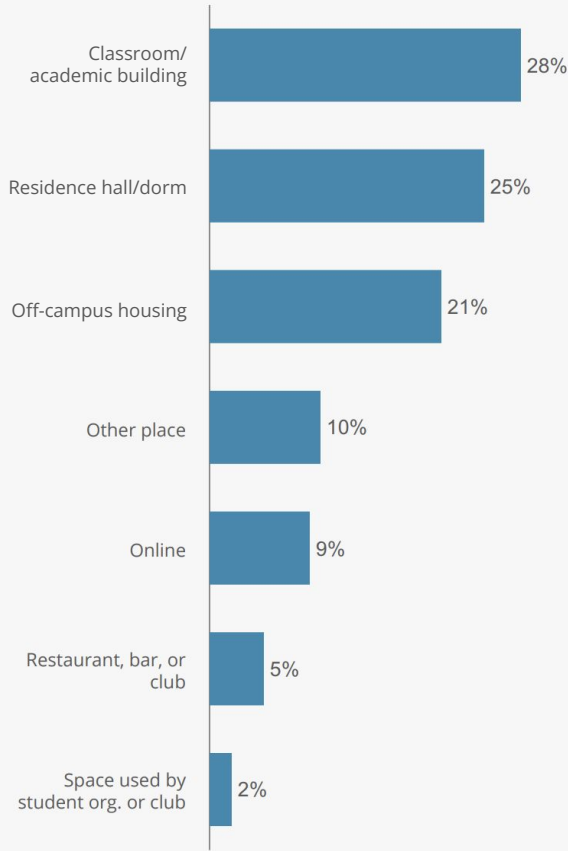
LGB+ students reported that they were more likely to experience sexual harassment than straight students.

Of survey respondents who experienced sexual harassment:

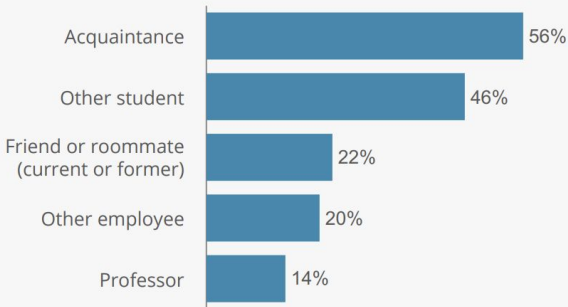
Prevalence of sexual harassment by behavior



Prevalence of sexual harassment by location



Perpetration of sexual harassment (top five responses)



Sexual Violence

Summary

Overall, thirteen percent of survey respondents indicated that they experienced sexual assault and/or rape since they have been a student at Berklee.

Demographic Notes

TGQN students and women reported that they were more likely to experience sexual violence than men.

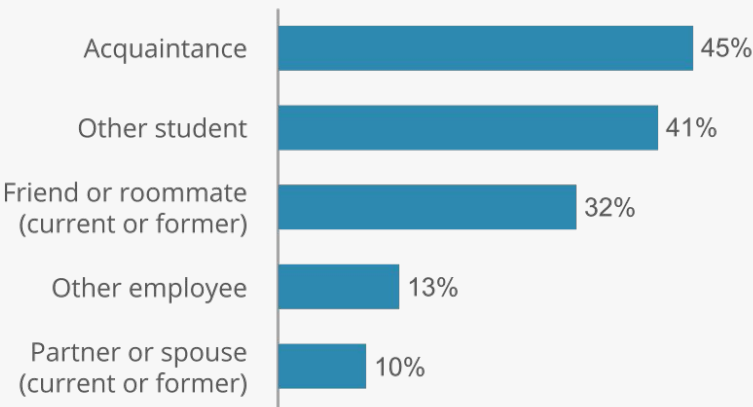
Students with disabilities reported that they were more likely to experience sexual violence than their counterparts.

LGB+ students reported that they were more likely to experience sexual violence than straight students.

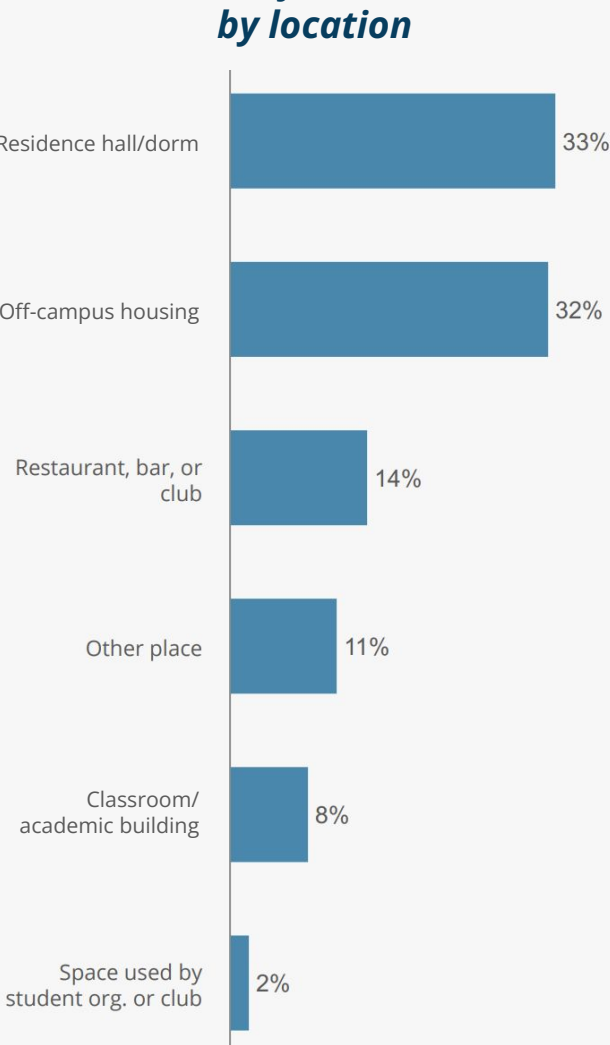
Of survey respondents who experienced sexual violence:

Perpetration of sexual violence

(top five responses)



Prevalence of sexual violence by location



Intimate Partner Violence

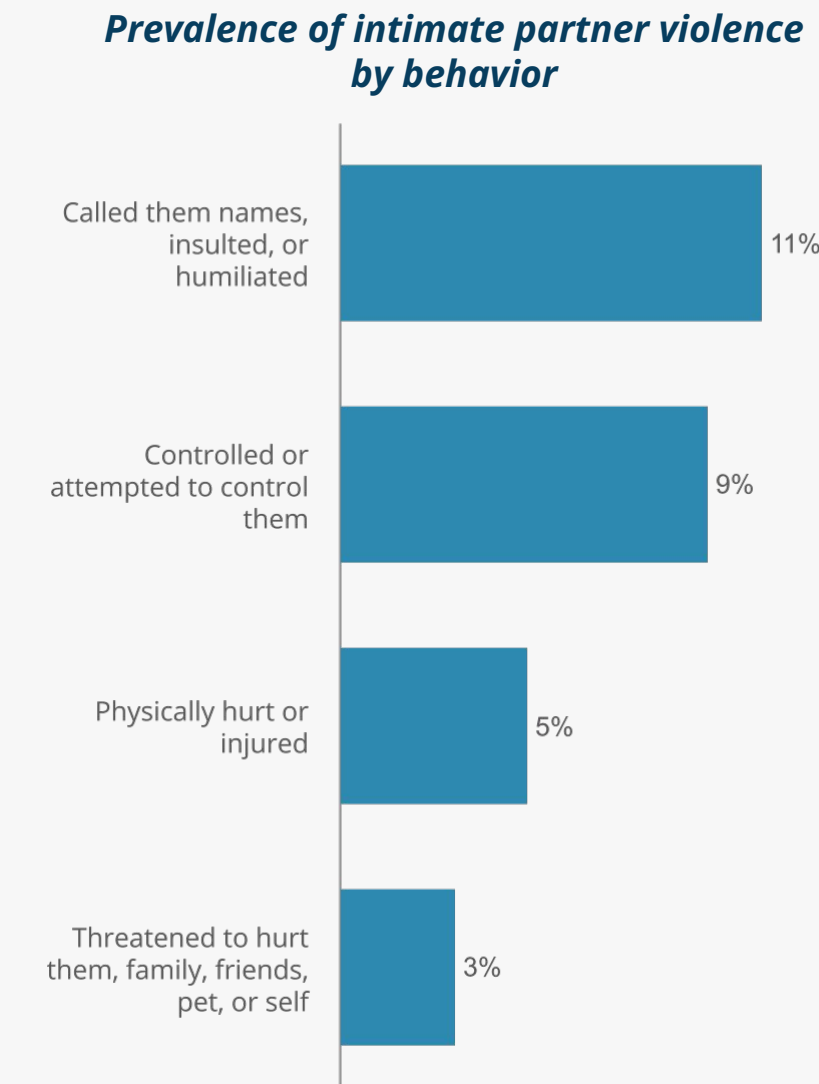
Summary

The survey asked students about their experiences of intimate partner violence (IPV) since they have been a student at Berklee. Overall, 6 percent of survey respondents indicated experiencing IPV once and 12 percent experienced IPV more than once.

Demographic Notes

TGQN students, students with disabilities, and LGB+ students reported that they were more likely to experience IPV than their counterparts.

Of survey respondents who experienced intimate partner violence:



Stalking

Summary

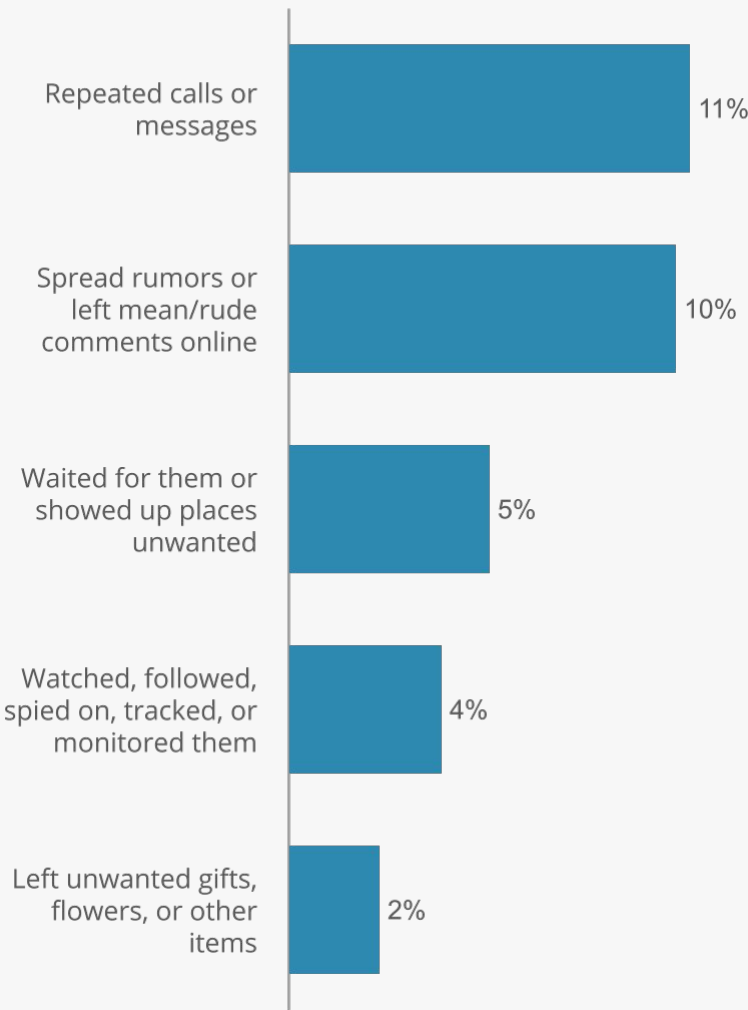
Students were asked about their experiences with stalking, including when someone acted in a way that seemed obsessive or made them concerned for their safety since they have been a student at Berklee. Overall, 8 percent of survey respondents indicated experiencing stalking once and 11 percent experienced stalking more than once.

Demographic Notes

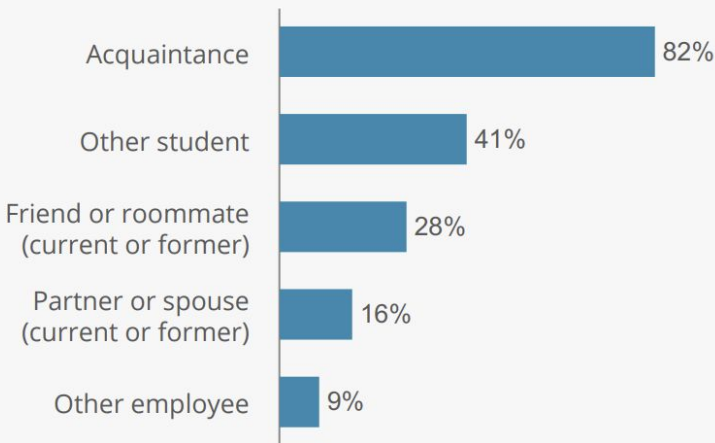
TGQN students, students with disabilities, and LGB+ students reported that they were more likely to experience stalking than their counterparts.

Of survey respondents who experienced stalking:

Prevalence of stalking by behavior



Perpetration of stalking (top five responses)



Reporting

Summary

On average, students generally agreed that Berklee is doing a good job of preventing and responding to sexual misconduct. In general, confidence in Berklee’s reporting process was higher among students who have not experienced sexual misconduct than among students who experienced sexual misconduct.

The majority of survey respondents who experienced sexual misconduct did not report the incident to campus officials.

Of survey respondents who experienced sexual violence:

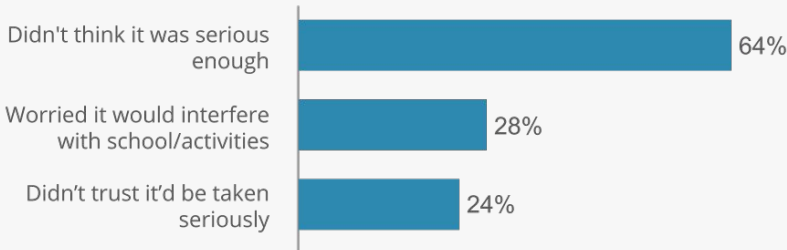
Students report sexual violence to...

Friend, roommate, or family	76%
Counseling services	18%
Another employee (e.g. Title IX coordinator, professor, staff member)	18%
Public Safety	6%

Of survey respondents who experienced sexual misconduct but did not report it to a campus official:

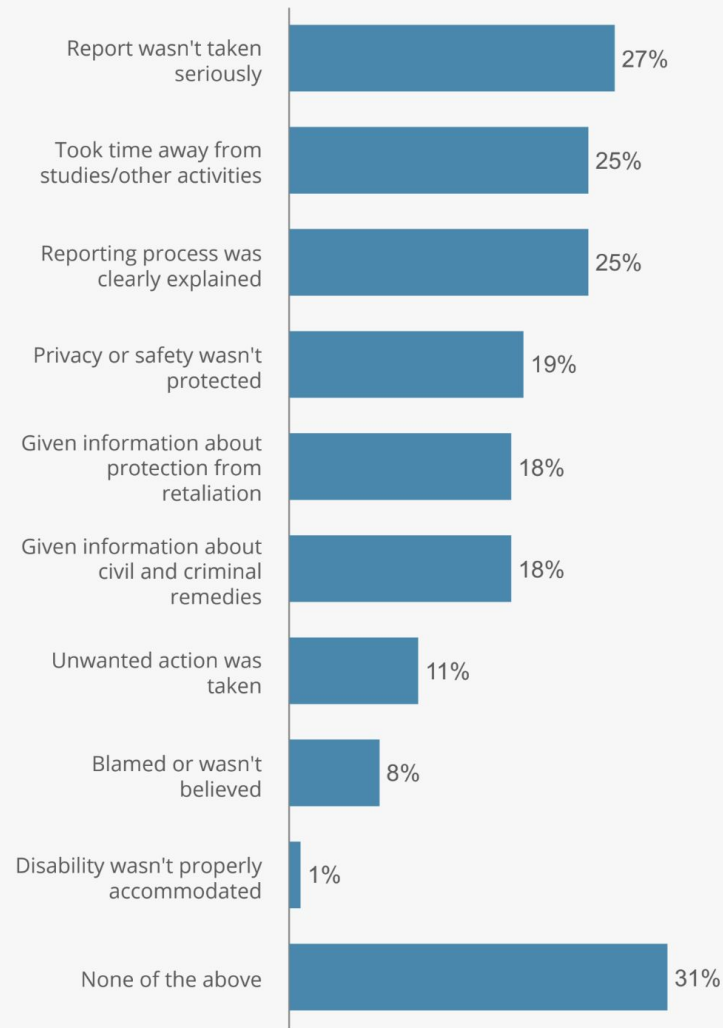
Reasons survey respondents did not report sexual misconduct to a campus official

(top three responses)



Of survey respondents who experienced sexual misconduct and reported it to a campus official:

Experiences reporting sexual misconduct



Bystander Intervention

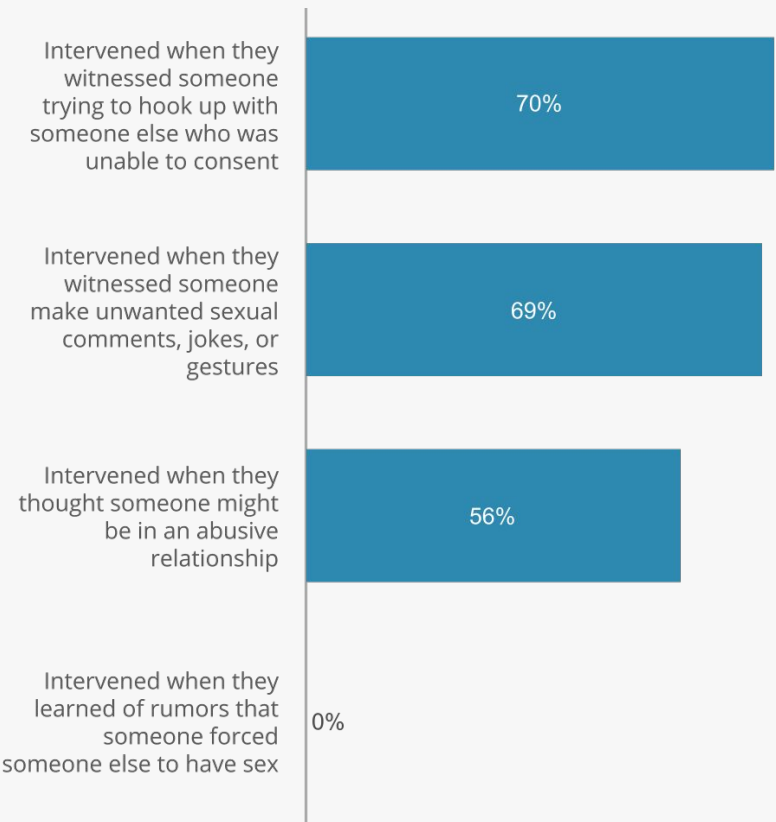
Summary

Most students who witnessed an incident of sexual misconduct intervened in some way. Those who chose not to intervene did not do so most commonly because they did not know what to do or felt it was not their business to get involved.

Over a third of survey respondents reported they have not received information on bystander intervention.

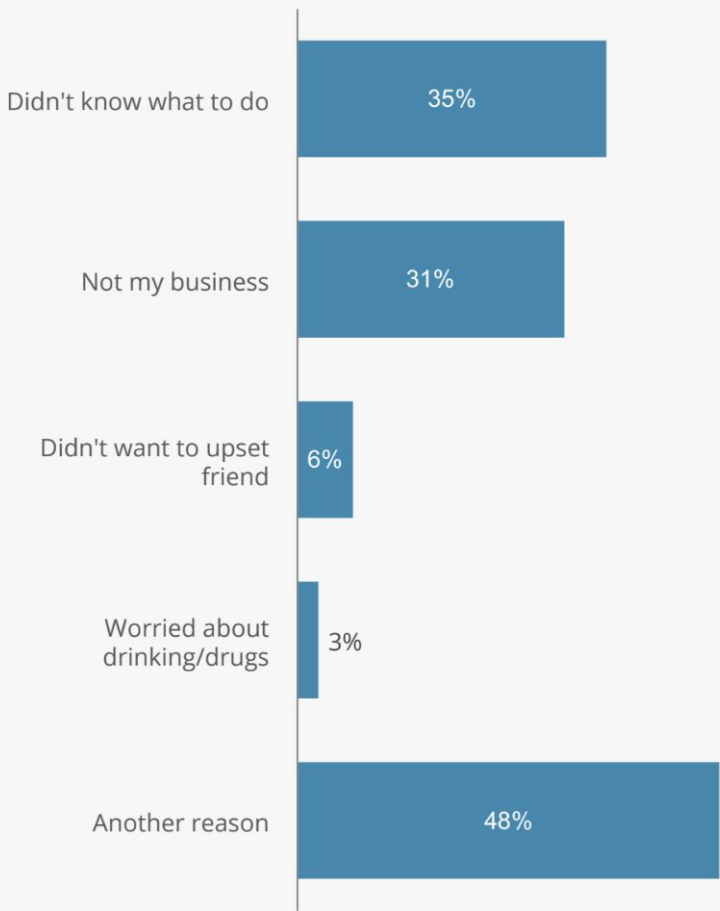
Of survey respondents who witnessed sexual misconduct:

Percentage of students who intervened after witnessing sexual misconduct



Of survey respondents who witnessed sexual misconduct, but did not intervene:

Reasons students did not intervene



Academic and Mental Health Impacts

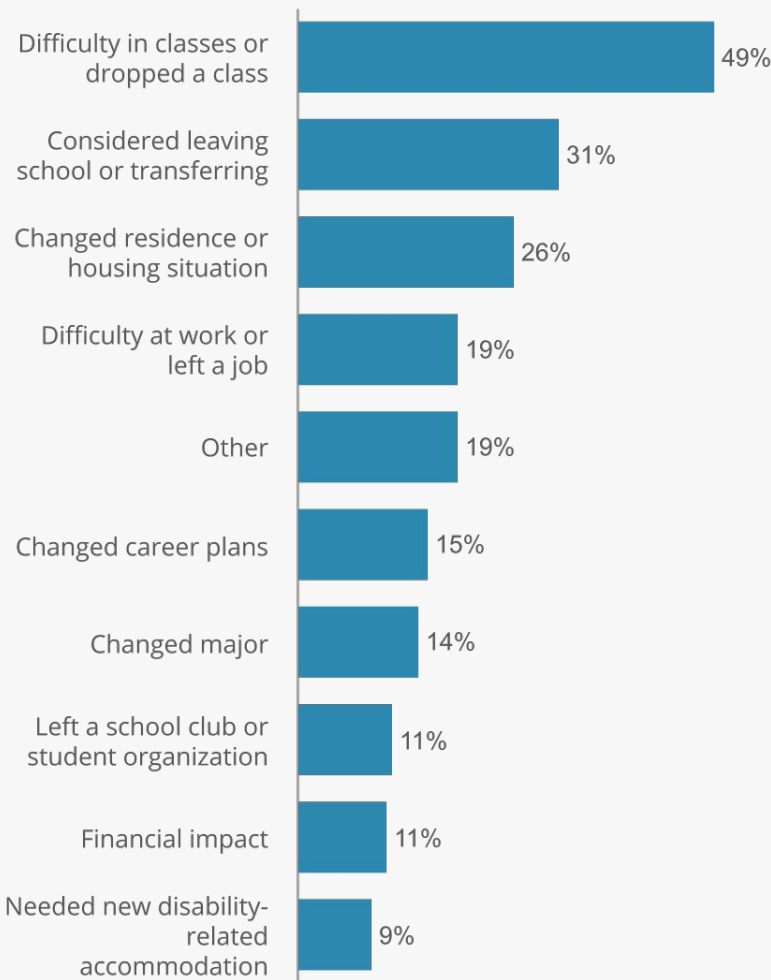
Summary

Around half of survey respondents who experienced sexual misconduct said they had difficulty in classes or dropped a class. About a third considered leaving school or transferring, and about one in four changed their housing situation. TGQN students and men were more likely to indicate experiencing academic impacts compared to women.

A majority of students who experienced sexual misconduct reported that they felt nervous, anxious, or on edge and felt down, depressed, or hopeless. Over half said they were unable to stop or control worrying and had little interest or pleasure in doing things.

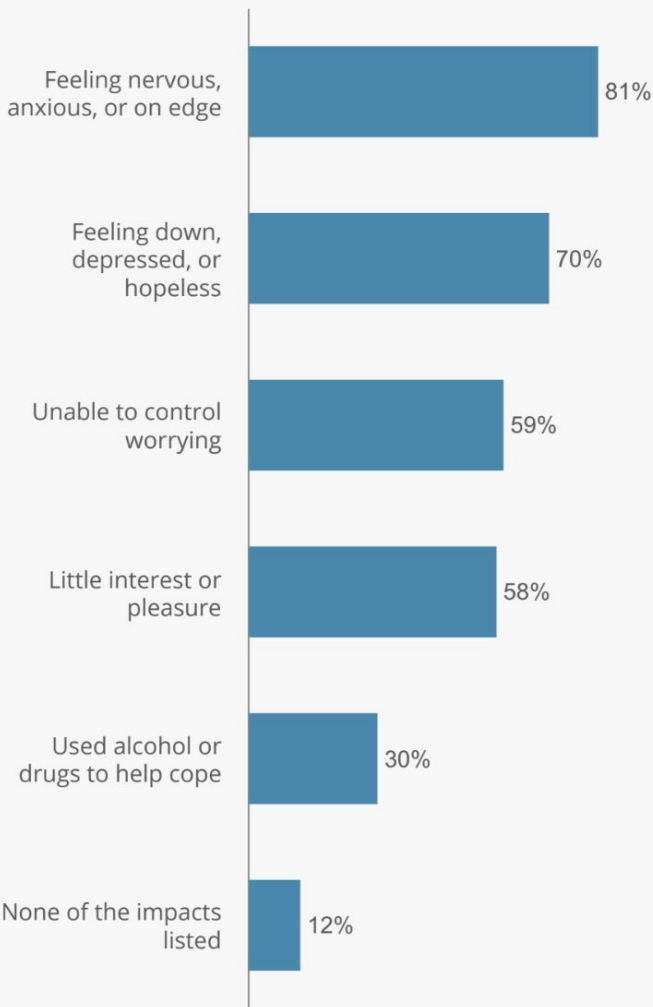
Of survey respondents who experienced sexual harassment, sexual violence, intimate partner violence, or stalking:

Impacts of sexual misconduct on academic, professional, or student life



Of survey respondents who experienced sexual harassment, sexual violence, intimate partner violence, or stalking:

Impacts on mental health



Study Measures

Demographics

In addition to the demographic data provided by Berklee, the survey included questions pertaining to the student's self-identification, when applicable. Students were also asked to identify their sex assigned at birth, gender identity, sexual orientation, and disability status.

Knowledge and Campus Culture

Students were asked about their knowledge of key campus resources, policies, and offices relevant to sexual misconduct. They were also asked about their perceptions of the campus culture, Berklee's prevention and response efforts relevant to sexual misconduct, and bystander intervention.

Sexual Misconduct

The survey asked respondents about their experiences of sexual misconduct since they've been a student at Berklee, including sexual harassment, sexual assault, rape, intimate partner violence, and stalking. The survey included follow-up questions for those that indicated experiencing sexual misconduct. These questions asked about academic, professional, and mental health impacts of their experience; their relationship with the perpetrator; the location of the incident; whether they felt the incident was related to an aspect of their identity; whether or not they reported the incident; reasons why they did not report; and their experiences during the reporting process when applicable.

School Connectedness

Students were asked to reflect on their experiences at Berklee and to identify their feelings and perceptions of belonging, equity, and well-being.

Analysis Details

To be considered valid, a respondent had to have answered at least one question beyond the demographic section. To preserve respondent confidentiality, any findings with a low response rate were omitted in reports to Berklee. Reports provided to Berklee included only statistically significant findings. Statistical significance was determined using chi square tests and a p-value of <0.05 . Statistical significance for the difference in means was determined using a t-test or one-way anova. When cell counts were less than five, a Fisher's t-test was used to evaluate statistical significance.