

# Sexual Assault Survivors Depend on Unnoticed Advertising, Small Advocacy Staffs

Halie Brown / Staff Reporter / @HalieEliza | Posted: Tuesday, April 17, 2018 10:09 pm

When students search for the office of Support, Training, Advocacy, and Resources for Sexual Assault and Relationship Violence on the Pat Walker Health Center's website, the first link that used to pop up on Google was archived last August, and is no longer accessible. To find information, students have to search for PWHC's page, click the tab labeled Wellness on the side bar and find the label Sexual Assault six topics down. The error hid the redesigned site from web searches, potentially making the website more difficult to find. The archived link was removed from being shown on internet searches between April 13 and 15.

This could mean that the site has been difficult for students to find since last August. To find STAR Central, students must go through the PWHC's Wellness page or contact STAR Central with information provided on the Rape Education by Peers Encouraging Conscious Thought website. A link on the RESPECT page Personal Care After Rape had an old, archived link to the STAR Central page, but as of April 17, the link was updated to the redesigned website.

STAR Central provides advocacy services, including a peer-based Survivors' Chat Group, accompaniment to legal and other types of meetings including Title IX meetings, discussions with friends and families, counselors, county prosecutors or anything else survivors need to provide support. There is also on-call volunteer staff during the weekends or after hours to accompany survivors who report sexual assault or want to get a rape kit done, one-on-one advocacy, referrals to professionals and general assistance in reporting and care. The RESPECT website includes aid and resources outside of campus.

UA alumna Kayla Kimball looked to STAR Central for help after being referred by a friend who went through the Title IX process. STAR Central Director Mary Wyandt-Hiebert was Kimball's advocate by supporting her through all of her hearings, explaining how hearings would work and going over hearing packets with her.

"I trust [Wyandt-Hiebert] and respect her and know she will do whatever it possibly takes to help



## Puritan

Project BRAVE members provided pamphlets to Puritan Coffee & Beer as part of their advocacy.

someone,” Kimball said.

Before being referred, Kimball had no idea what STAR Central was.

Word of mouth is one of the ways STAR Central increases awareness, said Zac Brown, the assistant director of communications for the PWHC, in an email. STAR Central advertises its services across campus through social media, flyers, posters, pamphlets and by placing advertisements on Razorback Transit buses.

“There’s definitely not enough advertisement,” Kimball said. “Whenever I talk to people about them they’re like, ‘Oh, I had no idea this was on campus.’”

Among participants in the Campus Climate Survey, 46.78 percent either “strongly disagree” or “disagree” that they understand where they can find 24/7 support related to sexual assault.

If students are unable to find or recall information about STAR Central, it is because of students turning a blind eye to it, Wyandt-Hiebert said.

STAR Central’s social media presence is through RESPECT, which does not share information about STAR Central through social media. RESPECT uses its social media platform to generate conversation, but traditionally does not discuss STAR Central services or advocacy because it lacks privacy and confidentiality, Brown said in an email.

The words STAR Central visibly appeared a total of 23 times on their RESPECT Facebook and Twitter from January 2017 at press time. Twenty two of those times, it was mentioned as a part of a photo, video or graphic and once was in a post. No mention or description of STAR Central’s services were made. Some photos included pictures of pamphlets along with RESPECT tabling.

Kimball thinks that more advocates are needed to meet the growing number of students coming forward being assaulted, she said. Wyandt-Hiebert is the only person running RESPECT while also teaching health science classes.

Kimball had a meeting with Mary Alice Serafini in the PWHC to discuss the lack of staff for STAR Central in September last year. They discussed campus resources for survivors of sexual assault and dating domestic violence.

STAR Central receives money from several sources, including the overall health center budget, federal grants and various mini-grants for campaigns and projects, but its main source of income is the Rape Prevention Education Grant, which is \$36,868. Other programs have also had difficult time finding time, money and staff.

Project BRAVE was a student project originally overseen by Mindy Bradley, a professor for the

Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice, and then by Megan Handley, a program director for the department of Health, Human Performance and Recreation.

The project that equipped bystanders with tools to recognize dangerous situations and intervene was part of a special topics class, Crime and Violence Prevention, that Bradley started in spring 2017. It started with a handful of students who helped create a strong foundation for the project, Bradley said.

The first semester, the project was able to succeed by maintaining a partnership with nine bars and presenting information and providing pamphlets to bars with information about bystander intervention. Bradley was concerned that the program would fall apart because students would be uninterested or bars could have declined to participate, but neither of those things occurred during the first semester.

But without money, regularity leadership and lack of time, the project was difficult to sustain, Bradley said.

“You would think it would be an issue that would resonate with a lot of people,” Bradley said.

If it prevents someone from being sexually assaulted, though, it’s worth it, Bradley said.

Project BRAVE was denied local support by some local bars and restaurants. Those that denied the project said they supported it, but didn’t have the time, Bradley said. Bradley and her students contacted a dozen bars, and only nine got back to her: West End, 21st Amendment, Cannibal and Craft, C4, Mariachi's Grill & Cantina, Sideways, Farrell’s Lounge, Bar and Grill, Rogers Recreation Hall and Puritan Coffee & Beer.

“I wished more had signed on,” Bradley said. “I came, and they didn’t know what we were talking about. I want to emphasize more [on] how welcoming a lot of bars were. To me, that says a lot, that they care about these issues.”

At least 50 percent of college student sexual assaults are associated with alcohol use. Drinking excessively increases the likelihood that students will partake or be exposed to high-risk behaviours, including behaving aggressively, having high-risk sex and perpetrating or experiencing sexual assault, according to a study by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

# The Process of Reporting: Police Emphasize Evidence, Cooperation on Survivor's Part to Assist in Investigations

Alex Nicoll/Editor-in-Chief/@Alex\_\_Nicoll | Posted: Tuesday, April 17, 2018 10:15 pm

Back in the spring semester of 2017, the UA Title IX coordinator sent out a Campus Climate Survey to students. The survey had a question asking respondents if they had experienced sexual contact without their consent since coming to the school. Out of 1,722 anonymous responses, 266 people said they had. Approximately 15 percent of the respondents had gone through an ordeal that they never asked for nor wanted.

No one should have to be subjected to that type of experience.

That 266 number was alarming when members of the Traveler thought of how small the sample size of the survey was in comparison to the roughly 28,000 student enrollment at the UA. We might never know the true number of people who have been sexually assaulted or raped, but we knew that it was an issue that needed coverage.

This disconnect between what was reported and what remains unknown became the impetus for this series on sexual assault and rape. We wanted to investigate why survivors do not come forward and pinpoint some of the reasons to hopefully shed light on the reporting processes that could be deterrents to survivors coming forward with their stories.

Yes, the paper has covered allegations of sexual assault and rape in the past, but only when isolated cases arose. It was time to take a look at the culture on campus that led to such a discrepancy between what was officially reported to the university and what we were seeing coming back from the survey and Clery Report.

For the past few months, an eight-person team, hand-selected from our staff's top editors and reporters, met with survivors, advocacy groups, county prosecutors, campus and city police officers, UA administration and you, the students, to dive deeper into an issue that has such a prevalent place in our



## Fayetteville Police Department

The Fayetteville Police Department handles students' reports of sexual assault when they take place off-campus.

society at the moment.

The social upheaval from movements like the #MeToo cause are challenging the way communities treat survivors of sexual assault and rape. It's a problem that affects everybody, either personally or to someone you know and love. Even people on the Traveler staff have dealt with these issues in some way or another. For me, that way was through my sister, who was raped in college. Having to hear her tell me about what he did to her was one of the most difficult conversations I've had to be a part of. The difficulty did not stem from her struggling to share with her little brother — in fact, she did not tell me until years after and has no qualms about sharing her story now — it came from me struggling to comprehend how someone could hurt her and not have a second thought about it.

I'm sharing her story with you because this is a topic that the Traveler staff is attentive to and takes seriously. The pervasiveness of sexual assault and rape is not exclusive to the UofA, but it's one that needs to be addressed.

We hope this issue will encourage those who are survivors of sexual assault and rape to come forward, make their voices heard and keep the conversation evolving to the point where these acts will not be tolerated or misconstrued as anything other than what they are — gross offenses against innocent people.

Your stories and our reporting will not stop with this special issue. We will continue to provide coverage about issues that relate to the UA community and are dedicated to expose corruption, wrongdoing and injustice.

We encourage people to share their stories with us and always welcome feedback about what we can do to improve our coverage and reach. Feel free to contact us at [traveler@uark.edu](mailto:traveler@uark.edu) or reach out through our social media accounts. We await to hear and serve you.

# Student Takes Action After Title IX Ruling

Chase Reavis/Photo Editor/@DCReavis | Posted: Tuesday, April 17, 2018 10:15 pm

In an effort to bring visibility to sexual assault on campus, a sophomore is carrying her bedsheet with her everywhere she goes on campus throughout April.

After not finding justice through the Title IX investigative process, sophomore Gillian Gullett began the Don't Keep it Under Cover Facebook page April 1, where she encouraged others to help end the stigma against speaking out about sexual assault. Gullett reported her own sexual assault to the UA Title IX office on Nov. 4, 2017, but 131 days later, the man she accused was found not responsible, and she was disappointed, she said.

Title IX is a federal law that prohibits sex discrimination.

"I shut my laptop. I literally started crying in Puritan, called my dad, called my mom, and I was so upset," Gullett said.

She was exhausted and could not believe that she had "wasted [131 days] to not even be taken seriously," she said.

Gullett sent an email to Title IX Coordinator Tyler Farrar on Nov. 4, 2017 at 5:29 a.m. to report that a senior had raped her while she was intoxicated around 2 a.m. on Oct. 29, 2017.

She initially did not want to report the incident because she "didn't want to ruin [his] life," Gullett said.

"You just feel like you're the one doing it to them, and you feel like you're tattling or something," Gullett said.

Gullett later changed her mind and decided to report the incident to Title IX after calling a hotline for survivors of sexual assault and deciding that she "did not want to be another underreported statistic," she said.



Gillian Gullett

Sophomore Gillian Gullett is carrying her bedsheet on campus for all of April to bring awareness to victims of sexual assault.



Gullett thinks that survivors of sexual assault owe it to themselves and to other victims who may be sexually assaulted by the same man to report their assaults because even if they do not find justice, their report will still go on record and maybe help another victims down the line, she said.

Monie Johnson, the executive director of the Arkansas Coalition Against Sexual Assault, thinks deciding whether to report is an important step for survivors, and whichever decision they make is all right, she said.

“The first thing that happens to you when you’re sexually assaulted is you’re stripped of your power, so your decision to report or not report is the first time you get to make a decision that gives your power back,” Johnson said.

The Arkansas Coalition Against Sexual Assault is a statewide effort by individuals and organizations to eliminate sexual violence and advocate for sexual assault survivors, according to the coalition’s website.

Among college-aged women who have been sexually assaulted, only 20 percent report the incident to police, according to statistics compiled by RAINN from the Department of Justice.

The statistics RAINN compiled compared the underreporting of sexual assault to reporting of robberies. Approximately 62 percent of robberies are reported to police and about 17 percent lead to arrests, while about 6 percent of reported sexual assaults lead to an arrest and less than 1 percent lead to incarceration.

When Gullett decided to report the incident, she researched how to report but found no easy answer, she said.

“I googled ‘reporting sexual assault UARK’ — nothing came up. There was no button, there was no form to fill out, nothing, so I was like ‘What the hell?’” Gullett said.

The third result on Google for ‘reporting sexual assault UARK’ is now a link to [report.uark.edu](http://report.uark.edu), where students can report sexual assault, domestic and dating violence, but Gullett thinks that has changed since early November 2017 when she was trying to report. The website also offers information on what is defined as sexual assault, domestic and dating violence and provides links to on-campus advocacy services, as well as to whom students should report, among other things.

Gullett called UA Counseling and Psychological Services, thinking she could report that way, but she found that CAPS was not a proper avenue to officially report the incident. CAPS officials did not help Gullett with reporting the rape, she said.

After not being able to find a way to report the incident, Gullett resorted to emailing Farrar, and he responded quickly to schedule an appointment with Gullett, she said.

When Gullett sent the email in November, she thought a decision on whether the respondent was guilty or not would be made “surely, by the end of January, maybe Valentine’s Day at the absolute latest,” but a decision was not made until March 15, she said.

Title IX coordinators and investigators generally complete investigations and resolutions of complaints within 60 days, according to the Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Policy.

Farrar found the respondent to be not responsible of rape March 15. This, coupled with the grueling investigation process, prompted Gullett to speak up, she said.

Gullett thinks that the stigma around sexual assault explains why so few come forward with their own experiences and that the understaffing of Title IX explains why the process takes so much longer than it should, she said.

Title IX officers at the UofA include Farrar, Kristin Barnett, coordinator of conduct investigations for Office of Equal Opportunity & Compliance and Toya Williams, associate director of the UA Office of Equal Opportunity and Compliance. Five other UA employees serve as deputy Title IX coordinators but hold positions in other areas on campus, according to the UA Title IX website.

Gullett encouraged students to carry a sheet with them April 10 to “end the stigma against speaking out, spread awareness and show your support for the survivors who remain silent,” according to the Don’t Keep It Under Cover Facebook page.

Multiple students have approached Gullett while she has carried her bedsheet, she said.

“People have come up to me and asked if I thought that they had been sexually assaulted and wanted help. I never expected this would happen when I started carrying my sheet,” Gullett said.

If people have support, they can find strength to move on and know that their sexual assault does not define them, Gullett said.

“It’s not something you have to keep to yourself,” Gullett said.

Gullett is in the process of appealing Title IX’s decision and thinks she will get an email of decision by the end of April, she said.

The respondent declined to comment on the Title IX investigation process at the time of publication.



# UA Junior Struggles to Move Past Title IX Ruling

Chase Reavis & Shelby Evans/The Arkansas Traveler | Posted: Tuesday, April 17, 2018 10:11 pm

Last year, UA Title IX officers investigated the reported rape of a junior, but because of a lack of evidence, the assailant was found not responsible and she continues to feel angry about the process, she said.

After a football game against Ole Miss on Oct. 15, 2016, an acquaintance who lived on junior Sarah Young's floor in Humphreys Hall invited her to drink with him in his room. Because she had a rough day, she decided to join him, she said.

Things started to escalate when he asked Young to give him a massage, she said.

"And then, he was like, 'Do you want me to rub yours?' and I was like 'Sure,' and then he started touching me and then, was begging to have sex with me," Young said.

Even after she said, "No, I don't want to do that," he continued asking, Young said.

"He asked at least 10 times, and then, all of a sudden, he was just doing it," Young said.

Young was not blackout drunk, but she was intoxicated, she said.

The respondent said he was on Dickson Street during the time Young said he assaulted her.

"I wasn't where she said I was, and I have witnesses that back me up on this," he said.

Young did not report the event until a few months later after her friend told her the same student did the same thing to her, Young said.

"If he did it to me and then did it to her several months later, he obviously didn't learn his lesson," Young said.

Young told her Resident Assistant about her and the other student's assault, and the RA filed a report with the Title IX office. Afterward, the Title IX coordinator contacted Young, she said.

Title IX is a federal law that prohibits discrimination based on gender including sexual assault and sexual misconduct, according to the UA Title IX website. The Title IX office and coordinator oversee the



Sarah Young

Junior Sarah Young reported a sexual assault that occurred in Humphreys Hall on Oct. 15, 2016, she said.

university's compliance with the law.

RAs are among those mandated to report sexual misconduct to the Title IX coordinator with or without permission from the student who told them, according to the UA Fayetteville Policies and Procedures.

Young did not know that her RA was mandated to report the incident but is glad that she did, she said.

"When I was telling my RA, I had already made the decision in my mind [to report]," Young said.

Because the RA reported Young's incident, the Title IX coordinator reached out to Young to discuss her options. If the RA had not reported, it would have been up to Young to take the first step.

"I didn't know what to do, so I went to someone that I knew could handle it," Young said.

Doctoral student James DiLoreto, director of Legislative Affairs and Advocacy in the Graduate Student Congress, thinks that mandatory reporting can be a problem for survivors of sexual assault, he said.

DiLoreto is working with an Associated Student Government senator on a bill that will encourage faculty to indicate they are mandatory reporters on their syllabi as well as to point students toward local sources that are not mandatory reporters.

"One of the biggest ways to help [survivors] is to give them control over the process," DiLoreto said.

"So, if you're kind of mustering up that courage to say something to someone, which is not easy to do, and then you do that, all of a sudden – no more control."

DiLoreto thinks that lack of control can sometimes be "as traumatic as the assault itself," he said.

Once Young's RA reported the incident, Young received an email from Title IX Coordinator Tyler Farrar, who asked her to meet with him. It was then that she filed a complaint through Title IX. Farrar found the respondent to not be in violation of the Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Policy with Young.

After Young was notified that the respondent would not be sanctioned for any offense against her, she appealed the decision and filed a police report May 8.

"After I found out that they found him not responsible, I got really mad. Why can they not see how badly this is affecting me?" Young said.

She filed the police report out of anger that Title IX officials did not sanction the respondent for what happened to her, she said. She appealed Title IX's decision and had a hearing at the end of May, but the respondent was still not sanctioned for any offense against Young.

"They told me it wasn't a matter of if they believed me or not, it was a matter of evidence and the lack of it. Because if it had been, they would have solved it," Young said.

If he had been sanctioned, “it would have been a relief” for Young, she said.

“Now, I have to live with what he did — it affecting different parts of my life, like mentally, socially, intimately, and he just gets to go do whatever he wants,” Young said. “He gets to be in frats, he gets to keep his job, play sports and do all that. So, he did this, and he just gets to walk free.”

After Young found out her assailant was in a fraternity, she emailed the president to inform him what one of his members had done, she said.

“I didn’t think [the president] would want someone like him in the frat, but it seems like [the president] didn’t care,” Young said.

The president thanked Young for her concern and promised to “speak with the correct parties regarding this information,” according to the email between Young and the president. Young has not heard anything from the president since, she said.

Title IX’s investigation of the incident Young reported took 79 days before they came to a decision, Young said.

Title IX aims to complete investigations and resolutions of complaints within 60 days, according to the Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Policy.

After going through the Title IX process, Young is still bothered by how long it took for the Title IX coordinator to come to a decision, she said.

“It was very frustrating because I just wanted it all to be over with, and I hated talking about it with everybody,” Young said. “It’s like I had to keep telling strangers how I had been raped. It was not a fun experience.”

The respondent thinks that police, not university officials, should handle sexual assault cases, he said.

“[Title IX officials] took two months to gather information, and I was told mixed things about what I needed to do,” the respondent said. “I just think it could have been better handled. I know it would have been better handled by police.”

For about four months, Young did not report what happened to her. Like more than 48 percent of those surveyed on-campus in the 2017 Campus Climate Survey, Young’s feelings of shame and embarrassment kept her from telling others about the incident, she said.

Young thinks the feelings after being sexually assaulted make it difficult to talk about, let alone report, she said.

“It’s just really embarrassing when something like that happens to you, and you just feel so gross and

worthless after someone does that to you.” Young said. “So I just tried to put my feelings in a bottle and not talk about it because I was too afraid to, and I didn’t want to.”

What finally pushed Young to file a report with Title IX was the fear that the respondent would do the same thing to someone else, she said.

Sarah Young is a former staff member of The Arkansas Traveler.

# Survey Shows Sexual Assault More Prevalent at UofA Than Reported

Chase Reavis/Photo Editor/@DCReavis | Posted: Tuesday, April 17, 2018 10:05 pm

While the UA Police Department has received 37 reports of rape since 2011, a Title IX survey found that many more UA students have been sexually touched without consent since becoming a student.

Sex offenses at the UofA include rape, fondling, incest and statutory rape. Domestic violence and dating violence are criminal offenses, but are not considered sex offenses, according to the 2016 Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy Campus Crime Statistics Report and Annual Fire Safety Report.

Between 2007 and 2016, UAPD received an average of about six rape reports each year, seeing the lowest number, three, in 2014 and the highest number, 11, in 2008, according to the Clery Reports.

UAPD received four reports of rape in 2017, according to the UAPD Daily Crime Log.

Despite an average of six rapes being reported yearly to UAPD, a Title IX survey found far more students indicate some sort of sexual contact without consent.

Title IX Coordinator Tyler Farrar emailed students a Campus Climate Survey on Feb. 21, 2017 that aimed to help UA staff understand students' perspectives and experiences with sexual assault, according to the email.

Students had until March 10 to complete the 30-minute survey, which asked students if they had been sexually contacted without consent, who they told about the incident and, if they did not report the incident, why, among other questions.

Females made up the majority of those who responded to the survey, with 29.7 percent identifying as male and 89.4 percent identifying as white.

The student population was 25,382 at the time the survey was completed, which means 11.14 percent of the student body participated, though each did not answer all of the questions. Of 1,772 participants in a certain question, 266 indicated having experienced sexual contact without consent since becoming a



## Flags

For the month of April, RESPECT members put 3,309 white flags and 759 red flags outside of the Arkansas Union to represent the 1 in 4 women and 1 in 16 men who are sexually assaulted in college. The numbers are derived from enrollment for spring 2017.

student at the UofA.

UAPD has received two reports of rape in 2018 as of April 17, both of which were reported at least a month after the alleged rape occurred, according to the UAPD Daily Crime Log.

Despite some people thinking rape crimes are decreasing, Mary Wyandt-Hiebert, director of Support, Training, Advocacy, and Resources Central, thinks that is not correct, especially on college campuses, she said.

“There are some folks that’ll say, ‘Oh, rape is on the decline.’” Wyandt-Hieber said. “But when you look at the college-specific population, I haven’t seen that be the case.”

Wyandt-Hiebert has over 20 years of professional experience in sexual violence prevention and victim advocacy, according to Rape Education by Peers Encouraging Conscious Thought’s website. Wyandt-Hiebert is also the adviser for RESPECT.

STAR Central is an office in the Pat Walker Health Center that offers support, training, advocacy and resources on sexual assault and relationship violence. STAR Central addresses these issues through education programs, awareness campaigns and victim advocacy.

Wyandt-Hiebert thinks that the discussion of sexual assault and rape — or what she calls “that four-letter word that nobody wants to talk about” — on college campuses is skewed by an over-reliance on national data, she said.

Other universities with similar populations to the UofA, like the University of Missouri, receive more rape reports yearly, according to university-released Clery Reports.

In 2016, UAPD received five reports of on-campus rape for a student body of 27,194 students while the University of Missouri had a student body of 32,777 students and received 19 reports.

The University of Oklahoma had a student body of 27,937 students in the fall of 2016, which makes it less than 3 percent bigger than the UofA’s student population, and yet it received more than double UAPD’s rape reports in 2015 and 2016 and more than five times those in 2014.

The OU Clery Report defines consent as “unambiguous” and “voluntary.” Consent also cannot be implied by a pre-existing relationship or by the absence of the words “no” or “stop,” according to the Clery Report.

While OU’s number of rape reports decreased between 2014 and 2016, from 18 reports to 11, the UofA’s have increased from three to five.

The idea that more rape crimes occur on campus than are reported to UAPD is not dismissed by UAPD

Capt. Gary Crain, he said.

“Whether or not crimes occurred on campus and went unreported, I cannot say for sure,” Crain said. “In the past, we have received reports of rape a year or longer after the crime occurred, so that's an indicator that it could be underreported on campus as well.”

Off-campus crimes are investigated by the Fayetteville Police Department and are not included in the Clery Report.

In the Campus Climate Survey, 203 students said they did not use the school's formal procedures following the incident, and 14 said they did.

Of the 14 respondents that said they used the UA formal policies, seven said they did not think they were treated fairly.

In the Survey of Sexual Assault and Related Misconduct that was released by Cornell University in spring 2017, 22 percent of undergraduate women and 7 percent of undergraduate men indicated having experienced penetration or sexual touching without consent.

Of the respondents, 1,276 identified as women, 929 identified as men and 33 identified with another identity. The assailants were other acquaintances 26.09 percent of the time, non-romantic friends 20.16 percent of the time and strangers 18.58 percent of the time.

Using data from the Department of Justice, the Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network estimates that about 31 percent of rapes are reported to police.

RAINN operates the National Sexual Assault Hotline (800.656.HOPE) and works to prevent sexual violence and help survivors, according to RAINN's website.

There are reasons why someone who was raped or sexually assaulted might not come forward, Wyandt-Hiebert said.

“One of the reasons victims don't come forward is because they just don't feel supported,” Wyandt-Hiebert said. “They're afraid of what others will think or how others will label them, or treat them or blame them.”

53.7 percent of those who answered the Campus Climate Survey who did not tell anyone about the incident indicated doing so because they wanted to deal with it on their own, according to the Campus Climate Survey.

Of the sexual violence crimes reported to police across the nation from 2005 to 2010, 13 percent of those who did not report the incident believed the police would not have done anything to help, according to a



special report released by the DOJ.

Farrar does not think it is necessary to do the Campus Climate Survey this spring and there is no obligation to send out the survey yearly, he said.