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# University [name] Fact Sheet

*Note: This is an example template, your institution may have different conclusions or talking points. Consistent with sexual misconduct research, results are often presented in ratios/percents. Disaggregating by gender is common practice in sexual misconduct research. Avoid reporting on populations that have less than 20 respondents.*

*Content Notice: This document contains references to topics that you may find uncomfortable or upsetting, including sexual violence, stalking, dating/domestic violence and sexual harassment.*

## Women, men, and nonbinary students reported experiences of sexual misconduct including sexual harassment, stalking, dating and domestic violence, and sexual violence[[1]](#footnote-2).

* Sexual Violence
	+ When asked about all forms of sexual violence including non-consensual touching, fondling, attempted penetration and completed penetration, XX% of women (Y in Z) and XX% of men reported an incident in the last 12 months.
	+ XX% of women and YX% of men reported an experience of completed penetration sexual assault in the last 12 months.
* Dating and Domestic Violence
	+ When asked if a partner controlled or tried to control you in the last 12 months, XX% of women and XX% of men said Yes.
	+ However, when asked if they experienced specific domestic violence behaviors such as threatening to hurt you, hitting, controlling finances; X in Y women (XX%) and X in Y men (XX%) reported experiencing at least one domestic/dating violence behavior in the last 12 months. This indicates that students may be experiencing domestic/dating violence behaviors but not identifying themselves as experiencing control or controlling behaviors by a partner.
* Stalking
	+ Approximately, X in Y women (XX%) and X in Y men (XX%) experienced stalking in the last 12 months.
	+ Cyberharassment – XX% of women and XX% of men
* Sexual Harassment
	+ X in Y women (XX%) and X in Y men (XX%) experienced sexual harassment in the last 12 months.
		- Sexist or sexual hostility (gender harassment) – XX% of women and XX% of men
		- Unwanted sexual attention – XX% of women and XX% of men
		- Sexual Coercion – XX% of women, and XX% of men
* Consistent with national findings women, LGBTQ+ students, students with disabilities are more likely to report an experience of sexual misconduct.

## Over # in # students knew where to seek help and make a report at Institution if they experienced sexual misconduct.

* XX% knew where to seek help on campus if they experienced sexual misconduct.
* XX% of students knew where to go to make a report of sexual misconduct.
* About a half (XX%) of survey respondents knew what the process was after a report was made.
* XX% were aware of INSTITUTION safety, health, and wellness services related to sexual misconduct.
* XX% were aware of the Title IX office.
* XX% were aware of community-based resources related to sexual misconduct.

## ****Approximately, three in four students reported feeling safe on campus.****

* XX% of students strongly agreed or agreed they felt safe on campus at INSTITUTION.
	+ XX% of students reported feeling safe from sexual harassment.
	+ XX% of students reported feeling safe from dating or domestic violence.
	+ XX% of students reported feeling safe from sexual assault or abuse.
	+ XX% of students reported feeling safe from stalking.

## Many students do not tell others about their sexual misconduct experiences, and if they do, they are most likely to confide in a friend or family members.

* Approximately XX% did not tell anyone about the incident of sexual misconduct prior to this survey.
* Of the students who told someone about the incident, a large majority (over XX%) disclosed it to a friend or family member. Whereas less than XX% disclosed to school personnel or faculty.

## In general, students that reported misconduct to the university or sought out support services after an incident of misconduct felt the university was supportive and accommodating.

* XX% indicated being treated as an important member of the institution.
* X in Y students (XX%) reported that they felt their report had been taken seriously.
* XX% reported that their needs for support and accommodation were met.
* However, XX% students indicated that it was difficult to report the experience.

## **Students reported experiencing sexual misconduct at a variety of locations on-campus, off-campus, and electronically.** *Students were asked to report one location where the incident(s) occurred.*

* XX% of those who reported Sexual/Gender Harassment indicated it occurred on-campus (XX% in an academic building, XX% in a non-academic building, XX% in a residence hall).
* For incidents of sexual violence and domestic violence, approximately half (XX%) were reported to occur at an off-campus location (apartment, restaurant, bar). When these harms were reported at on-campus locations it was primarily in student residences.
* XX% of students who reported an incident of stalking indicated it was done electronically/other location. XX% of students who reported stalking indicated it occurred at an on-campus location.

## Students who reported experiences of sexual misconduct also reported higher levels of academic disengagement.

* All survey respondents were asked if they experienced various academic disengagement in the past 12 months (e.g., missed class, done poor work, thought about dropping out). Students who experienced harm had significantly higher rates of academic disengagement than those that did not (p =.XXX).

*A note on gender – Gender is a dynamic and complicated construct. When answering the gender identity question, respondents were provided with 4 options: Woman, Genderqueeer/gender non-conforming, non-binary, Man, and Prefer to Self-Describe. Due to small sample size for individuals who identified outside of the gender binary, this report does not disaggregate for non-binary students. This was done based on statistical limitations and ethical requirements for the data to be shared in an unidentifiable manner. However non-binary students were included in all analysis that was not disaggregated by gender. Additionally, with this analysis, transgender people are including within the gender they identify.*

1. Survey participants were allowed to skip questions thus the total number of respondents per harm varied slightly. However, on average the total number of respondents for these questions was XXX women, <XX non-binary, XXX men. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)