

# 2024 Dartmouth College Sexual Misconduct Student Survey

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF RESULTS

### Overview

This executive summary is intended to provide a brief overview of the results of the 2024 Sexual Misconduct Survey of Students, administered at Dartmouth in the winter of 2024. The content and timing of the survey are in compliance with New Hampshire RSA 188-H, which requires that institutions of higher education in the state of New Hampshire administer a sexual misconduct survey to all students biennially beginning in 2022. Prior to this statute, Dartmouth had been administering its own sexual misconduct survey.

A dashboard of the full results of the 2024 survey is available on the Dartmouth web site, as is a dashboard presenting longitudinal sexual misconduct survey results. This executive summary of 2024 results is provided to the New Hampshire Department of Education and is also available on Dartmouth's web site along with the dashboard. See [https://www.dartmouth.edu/oir/sexualassault\\_misconduct\\_surveys.html](https://www.dartmouth.edu/oir/sexualassault_misconduct_surveys.html).

Overall, while there remains opportunity for improvement, the 2024 Sexual Misconduct Survey indicates an encouraging trend.

### Survey Design

New Hampshire RSA 188-H requires that institutions administer a set of base questions developed by a state-level Task Force on Sexual Misconduct. Dartmouth did not add any questions to the base set. For 2024, the Task Force made some changes to the 2022 survey instrument based on institutional feedback and other considerations. The resulting 2024 survey is very similar to the 2022 survey, but the construction of some items is different enough in 2024 to make comparisons across time challenging in some cases.

### Survey Administration and Response Rates

The survey was administered to graduate and undergraduate students over the age of 18 between January 8, 2024 and February 2, 2024. All students who completed the survey were entered into a drawing for one of 1000 Amazon gift codes for \$10 each.

A total of 1,477 responses were received for an overall student response rate of 20%. The response rate for undergraduates was the same as that for graduate and professional students (20%).

Overall, women responded at significantly greater rates than men, and White students responded at greater rates than other race/ethnicity groups. There were differences in response rates by school, but they were not statistically significant.

## Presentation of Results

In presenting results, Dartmouth's intention is to provide a full set of information in complete, accurate and accessible format, without exposing individuals or individual responses. To that end, results are communicated in the following ways:

- An Executive Summary, designed to communicate key findings to a broad audience.
- A user-friendly, web-based dashboard containing the aggregated responses to all questions, available on the Dartmouth web site. To protect against the potential identification of individuals, best practice is followed of masking data where the response count is fewer than 5.
- A user-friendly, web-based dashboard containing the aggregated responses to all questions, with no data masked when cell sizes are small. This dashboard is available to Dartmouth's Title IX Coordinator, who provides access on a limited basis to others within the College as appropriate.

The online dashboards are constructed to show all responses to all questions, but data in the public dashboards are suppressed when the response count is fewer than 5. While suppressing data in the case of small cell sizes is important to preserve confidentiality, it can have the unintended effect of rendering small populations invisible. This is especially problematic in a survey like this, where across-the-board breakouts by gender are warranted because of the nature of the topic, and where some questions appear only to a subset of respondents, depending on how they answered one or more of the preceding questions. This means there are a number of items for which the count of respondents will, categorically, be small.

On the 2024 survey (different from the 2022 survey), students were asked "Which of the following best describes your gender?" and in a separate question, "Do you identify as trans?" The answers to both of these questions represent populations who may experience disproportionately high rates of sexual misconduct. When examining results by population, the numbers on some questions are as low as a single response from any one group, and failing to mask data could expose individuals. These data are not, therefore, discussed in the Executive Summary and are suppressed in the public dashboard, but they are present in the internal dashboard that is available to the Dartmouth personnel who are responsible for prevention efforts and the care and support of individual students and student groups.

Even when the number of responses from a small group is high enough that the data are not suppressed in the public dashboard, the relatively low response counts sometimes create percentages that seem disproportionately high. It is important to keep this in mind when interpreting results.

## Respondent Characteristics

**Table 1. Respondent Characteristics by Gender and Level**

N = 7,461	Female			Male			Combined		
	Invited	N Responded	% Responded	Invited	N Responded	% Responded	Invited	N Responded	% Responded
Graduates or Professional	1269	284	22%	1287	233	18%	2556	517	20%
Undergraduates	2409	526	22%	2496	434	17%	4905	960	20%
	3678	810	22%	3783	667	18%	7461	1477	20%

There were statistically significant differences between survey respondents and non-respondents due to gender ( $\chi^2 = 22.65$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ).

**Table 2. Respondents Characteristics by Race/Ethnicity and Level**

N = 7,461	Asian			International			URM			White			Unknown Race			Combined		
	Invited	N Responded	% Responded	Invited	N Responded	% Responded	Invited	N Responded	% Responded	Invited	N Responded	% Responded	Invited	N Responded	% Responded	Invited	N Responded	% Responded
Graduates or Professional	246	43	17%	835	172	21%	351	58	17%	1064	235	22%	60	9	15%	2556	517	20%
Undergraduates	673	133	20%	687	115	17%	1145	209	18%	2277	482	21%	123	21	17%	4905	960	20%
	919	176	19%	1522	287	19%	1496	267	18%	3341	717	21%	183	30	16%	7461	1477	20%

There were statistically significant differences between survey respondents and non-respondents due to race/ethnicity ( $\chi^2 = 11.83$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table 3. Respondent Characteristics by School and Level**

N = 7,461	Arts and Sciences - Graduate			Geisel School of Medicine			Thayer School of Engineering			Tuck School of Business			Arts and Sciences - Undergraduate			Combined		
	Invited	N Responded	% Responded	Invited	N Responded	% Responded	Invited	N Responded	% Responded	Invited	N Responded	% Responded	Invited	N Responded	% Responded	Invited	N Responded	% Responded
	1042	230	22%	513	96	19%	403	61	15%	598	130	22%	4905	960	20%	7461	1477	20%

There were no statistically significant differences between survey respondents and non-respondents due to school ( $\chi^2 = 10.87$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ).

## Change from 2022 to 2024

A survey is a blunt instrument for measuring experiences of any type, and sexual misconduct is especially challenging because there are many compelling reasons the population surveyed may choose not to respond to the survey, or to respond to some questions but not others. Despite these limitations, an analysis of change from the 2022 administration of the survey at Dartmouth to the 2024 administration provides some indicators of whether change is moving in the right direction, and where we might focus our future efforts. Analysis of change for each item that was the same in 2022 and 2024 was performed using a chi-squared test with a chosen significance level of < 0.05.

## Perceptions of Campus Climate

Overall, students were positive in 2024 about how Dartmouth might handle it if a student reported a sexual misconduct incident. They had the greatest confidence about the privacy of the person making the report being maintained. Fewer students, though still nearly 60%, think it is likely or very likely Dartmouth would take action to address the factors that may have led to the sexual misconduct.

**Table 4. How Dartmouth Would Handle a Report of a Sexual Misconduct Incident**

The following statements describe how Dartmouth might handle it if a student reported a sexual misconduct incident. Using the scale provided, please indicate the likelihood of each statement.	Response	Count	Percent
The institution would maintain the privacy of the person making the report.	Very Likely or Likely	1,266	86%
The institution would take the report seriously.	Very Likely or Likely	1,167	80%
The institution would take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report.	Very Likely or Likely	1,149	79%
The institution would do its best to honor the request of the person about how to go forward with the case.	Very Likely or Likely	1,125	77%
The institution would provide supportive measures to the person who made the report (e.g. academic, housing).	Very Likely or Likely	1,005	69%
The institution would handle the report fairly.	Very Likely or Likely	995	68%
The institution would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual misconduct.	Very Likely or Likely	866	59%

All of the items in the table above were present in the 2022 survey, and chi-squared tests confirm that the differences in 2022 and 2024 responses are most likely meaningful. As shown in the table below, student perceptions of institutional responses for all items in this set showed substantial improvement in 2024.

**Table 5. 2022-2024 Change in How Dartmouth Would Handle a Report of a Sexual Misconduct Incident**

The following statements describe how Dartmouth might handle it if a student reported a sexual misconduct incident. Using the scale provided, please indicate the likelihood of each statement.	Response	2022		2024		p-value
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
The institution would maintain the privacy of the person making the report.	Very Likely or Likely	1139	71%	1266	86%	0.0000
The institution would take the report seriously.	Very Likely or Likely	877	54%	1167	80%	0.0000
The institution would take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report.	Very Likely or Likely	888	55%	1149	79%	0.0000
The institution would do its best to honor the request of the person about how to go forward with the case.	Very Likely or Likely	852	53%	1125	77%	0.0000
The institution would provide supportive measures to the person who made the report (e.g. academic, housing).	Very Likely or Likely	754	47%	1005	69%	0.0000
The institution would handle the report fairly.	Very Likely or Likely	658	41%	995	68%	0.0000
The institution would take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual misconduct.	Very Likely or Likely	538	33%	866	59%	0.0000

\*Table includes only items with statistically significant change. Green highlights positive changes.

A high proportion of students reported having received training or information related to sexual misconduct and prevention since coming to Dartmouth:

**Table 6. Information Received by Students**

Since coming to Dartmouth, have you received written (e.g., brochures, emails, on-line module) or verbal information (e.g., presentations, trainings) from anyone at Dartmouth about the following?	Response	Count	Percent
Title IX protections against sexual misconduct	Yes	1,140	78%
Where to go to get help if someone you know experiences sexual misconduct	Yes	1,103	75%
How to report a sexual misconduct incident	Yes	1,079	74%
The definitions of types of sexual misconduct	Yes	1,040	71%
Student code of conduct or honor code	Yes	1,028	70%
How to help prevent sexual misconduct	Yes	986	67%
Other resources to help you or someone you know deal with a sexual misconduct incident (i.e., community-based crisis center)	Yes	824	56%

## Harassment by Student, Visitor or Guest

Fifty-eight percent of survey respondents report having experienced one or more harassment incidents by a student, visitor, and/or guest since they enrolled at Dartmouth. Of these incidents, the most frequently experienced were offensive sexist remarks (35% of respondents experienced this one or more times) followed by receiving condescending or negative treatment because of sex or gender identity (32%), and sexual remarks, jokes or stories that were insulting or offensive (26%).

**Table 7. Harassment by a Student/Visitor, and/or Guest**

<b>How many times have you been in a situation in which a student, visitor, and/or guest has done the following things to you, since you enrolled at Dartmouth?</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Cat-called, followed, honked or whistled at you, flashed you, or directed other sexually aggressive actions towards you in public	One or more times	266	18%
Was condescending to you, or treated you negatively because of your sex or gender identity	One or more times	467	32%
Made sexual remarks, jokes or stories that were insulting or offensive to you	One or more times	384	26%
Displayed, used, or distributed sexually graphic or suggestive materials	One or more times	146	10%
Made offensive sexist remarks	One or more times	511	35%
Publicly shamed/humiliated you regarding your sexual activity or experiences	One or more times	172	12%
Repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you	One or more times	255	17%
Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters	One or more times	271	19%
Made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature which embarrassed or offended you	One or more times	227	16%
Made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic or sexual relationship with you (i.e., ask you for dates, drinks, dinner, etc.)	One or more times	334	23%
Sent or posted unwelcome sexual comments, jokes, or pictures by text, email, Instagram, Snapchat, Twitter, TikTok, or other electronic means	One or more times	129	9%
Spread unwelcome sexual rumors about you through spoken comments or by text, email, or social media (i.e., Instagram, Snapchat, TikTok)	One or more times	144	10%

Of the twelve types of sexual harassment by students, visitors or guests, five showed statistically significant change compared to 2022, as shown in the table below. Students reported a small but significant increase in sexual remarks, jokes or stories that were insulting or offensive and in someone spreading unwelcome rumors, but improvements in incidents involving sexually graphic or suggestive materials, offensive sexual remarks, and *repeated* telling of sexual stories or jokes that were offensive. When interpreting these results it is important to note that the question was slightly different in 2024 and 2022.

**Table 8. 2022-2024 Change in Harassment by a Student (Visitor, and/or Guest)**

How many times have you been in a situation in which a <i>student, visitor, and/or guest</i> has done the following things to you, since you enrolled at Dartmouth? (2024) or Since you enrolled at Dartmouth, how many times have you been in a situation in which a <i>student</i> has done the following things to you (2022)	Response	2022		2024		p-value
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
Made sexual remarks, jokes or stories that were insulting or offensive to you	One or more times	288	22%	384	26%	0.0035
Displayed, used, or distributed sexually graphic or suggestive materials	One or more times	338	25%	146	10%	0.0000
Made offensive sexist remarks	One or more times	535	40%	511	35%	0.0056
Repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you	One or more times	327	25%	255	17%	0.0000
Spread unwelcome sexual rumors about you through spoken comments or by text, email, or social media (i.e., Instagram, Snapchat, TikTok)	One or more times	88	7%	144	10%	0.0018

\*Table includes only items with statistically significant change. Green highlights positive changes; red highlights negative changes.

Among the 58% of 2024 respondents who experienced harassment incidents, 23%, or 338 students, answered follow-up questions by thinking about one situation. The most common responses are as follows:

**Table 9. Harassment by a Student, Visitor, and/or Guest Incident Details**

Question	Most frequent response	Count
Gender of the person who committed the behavior	Man	261
Role at Dartmouth of the person(s) who committed the behavior	Student	284
Locations where the situation happened most often	On campus public place/building	178
Term the situation happened	Fall	204
Impact on academic progress	Reduced GPA	29
Negative financial impact on academic career	Costs incurred for physical and mental health services as a result of the situation	28

## Harassment by Faculty/Staff

Thirteen percent of survey respondents report having experienced one or more harassment incidents by a faculty member, instructor, or staff member since they enrolled at Dartmouth. Of these incidents, the most frequently experienced were offensive sexist remarks (7% of respondents experienced this one or more times) followed by receiving condescending or negative treatment because of sex or gender identity (6%).

Of the 11 harassment situations listed, 10 showed significant change from 2022 to 2024, all improvements:

**Table 10. 2022-2024 Change in Harassment by Faculty/Staff**

Since you enrolled at Dartmouth, how many times have you been in a situation in which a faculty member, instructor, or staff member... has done the following to you?	Response	2022		2024		p-value
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
put you down, was condescending to you, or treated you negatively because of your sex or gender identity.	One or more times	174	12%	80	6%	0.0000
displayed, used, or distributed sexually graphic or suggestive materials outside of course materials.	One or more times	157	11%	9	1%	0.0000
made offensive sexist remarks.	One or more times	266	19%	96	7%	0.0000
repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you.	One or more times	93	7%	33	2%	0.0000
made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters.	One or more times	51	4%	27	2%	0.0063
made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature which embarrassed or offended you.	One or more times	44	3%	17	1%	0.0005
made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic or sexual relationship with you (i.e., ask you for dates, drinks, dinner, etc.).	One or more times	34	2%	15	1%	0.0067
made unwanted attempts to touch or kiss you.	One or more times	26	2%	10	1%	0.0080
attempted to bribe you or implied better treatment to engage in sexual behavior.	One or more times	19	1%	4	0%	0.0018
mistreated you or threatened you with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative.	One or more times	20	1%	5	0%	0.0028

\*Table includes only items with statistically significant change. Green highlights positive changes.

Among the 13% of 2024 respondents who experienced harassment incidents, 4%, or 57 students, answered follow-up questions by thinking about one situation. The most common responses are as follows:

**Table 11. Harassment by Faculty/Staff Incident Details**

Question	Most frequent response	Count
Gender of the person who committed the behavior	Man	44
Role at Dartmouth of the person(s) who committed the behavior	Faculty	38
Locations where the situation happened most often	On campus public place/building	42
Term the situation happened	Fall	32
Impact on academic progress	Reduced GPA	6
Negative financial impact on academic career	Costs incurred for physical and mental health services as a result of the situation	5



## Stalking

Twenty-one percent of survey respondents report having experienced one of more stalking incidents since they enrolled at Dartmouth. Of these incidents, the most frequently experienced are unwanted emails, text messages or social media comments/direct messages (11% of respondents experienced this one or more times) followed by someone leaving unwanted messages (including text or voice messages) (8%).

Of the ten items describing the types of stalking respondents may have experienced, only one showed significant change from 2022 to 2024. A greater proportion of respondents in 2024 (11%) experienced unwanted emails, text messages, or social media comments/direct messages compared to 2022 (8%).

Among the 21% of 2024 respondents who experienced stalking, 7%, or 99 students, answered follow-up questions by thinking about one situation. The most common responses are as follows:

**Table 12. Stalking Incident Details**

Question	Most frequent response	Count
Gender of the person who committed the behavior	Man	66
Role at Dartmouth of the person(s) who committed the behavior	Student	78
Locations where the situation happened most often	On campus residence	30
Term the situation happened	Fall	66
Impact on academic progress	Reduced GPA	15
Negative financial impact on academic career	Costs incurred for physical and mental health services as a result of the situation	15

## Dating Violence

Thirteen percent of survey respondents report having experienced one or more incidents of dating violence since they enrolled at Dartmouth. Of these incidents, the most frequently experienced were being repeatedly humiliated or put down (6% of respondents experienced this one or more times) followed by the person attempting or succeeding in controlling the respondent's personal life (4%) and the person keeping tabs on the respondent by following them in person, monitoring their location, or gaining access to their accounts/devices (4%).

Only two items describing the types of dating violence students may have experienced were repeated in the 2024 survey, and neither showed significant change.

Among the 13% of 2024 respondents who experienced harassment incidents, 4%, or 60 students, answered follow-up questions by thinking about one situation. The most common responses were as follows:

**Table 13. Dating Violence Incident Details**

Question	Most frequent response	Count
Gender of the person who committed the behavior	Man	40
Role at Dartmouth of the person(s) who committed the behavior	Student	42

Locations where the situation happened most often	On campus residence	26
Term the situation happened	Fall	36
Impact on academic progress	Reduced GPA	13
Negative financial impact on academic career	Costs incurred for physical and mental health services as a result of the situation	15

Of the 49 students who continued to answer questions about the role of drugs and alcohol in the incident, 28 reported that alcohol and drugs weren't involved at all.

## Sexual Violence

Fourteen percent of survey respondents report having experienced one or more incidents of sexual violence since they enrolled at Dartmouth. Of these incidents, the most frequently experienced is someone touched, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of the respondent's body, removed some of their clothes, or made them touch the person sexually, without the respondent's consent (but did not attempt sexual penetration) (13% of respondents experienced this one or more times). A distant second in terms of frequency (4% of respondents) is someone *attempted* to have oral, anal, or vaginal penetration with the respondent without their consent.

All four of the items describing sexual violence were repeated in the 2022 survey. On the item related to touching, the proportion of respondents who experienced this type of sexual violence went up in 2024 a small but significant amount. For the remaining three types of sexual violence, the percent of respondents who indicated it had happened to them at least once went down in 2024:

**Table 14. 2022-2024 Change in Sexual Violence Incidents**

Please indicate whether you have ever experienced any of the following types of unwanted sexual conduct since you enrolled at Dartmouth, whether on-campus, off-campus, during a break, or when school was in session.	Response	2022		2024		p-value
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
Someone touched, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body, removed some of my clothes, or made me touch them sexually, without my consent (but did not attempt sexual penetration).	One or more times	125	10%	174	13%	0.0325
Someone had oral sex with me or made me have oral sex with them without my consent.	One or more times	55	4%	31	2%	0.0021
Someone penetrated my vagina or anus with their body part or an object, or made me penetrate their vagina or anus, without my consent.	One or more times	78	6%	38	3%	0.0000
Someone ATTEMPTED to have oral, anal, or vaginal penetration with me without my consent.	One or more times	69	6%	49	4%	0.0164

\*Table includes only items with statistically significant change. Green highlights positive changes; red highlights negative changes.

Among the 14% of 2024 respondents who experienced sexual violence incidents, 6%, or 80 students, answered follow-up questions by thinking about one situation. The most common responses were as follows:

**Table 15. Sexual Violence Incident Details**

Question	Most frequent response	Count
Gender of the person who committed the behavior	Man	65
Role at Dartmouth of the person(s) who committed the behavior	Student	65
Locations where the situation happened most often	On campus residence	35
Term the situation happened	Fall	38
Impact on academic progress	Reduced GPA	15
Negative financial impact on academic career	Costs incurred for physical and mental health services as a result of the situation	12

Of the 80 students who answered questions about an incident of sexual violence they experienced, 69 continued to answer questions about the role of drugs and alcohol in the incident. Forty-four reported that alcohol and drugs weren't involved at all.

## Institutional Responses

The Institutional Responses Module begins with the question, "Did you tell anyone about these experiences?" with "these experiences" referring to harassment, stalking, dating violence, and sexual violence. Thirty-six percent, or 314 student respondents, said yes. Among those who said they had told someone, when invited to select all that apply, responses indicated a clear preference for peers:

**Table 16. To Whom Students Reported Sexual Misconduct**

Whom did you tell?	Response	Count	Percent
Close friend other than roommate	Yes	251	81%
Roommate	Yes	117	38%
Romantic partner	Yes	105	34%
Parent or guardian	Yes	75	24%
Other family member	Yes	47	15%
Off-campus counselor/therapist	Yes	37	12%
Institution faculty or staff	Yes	31	10%
Title IX Coordinator	Yes	28	9%
On-campus counselor/therapist	Yes	18	6%
WISE Campus Advocate	Yes	13	4%
Other [write-in]	Yes	11	4%
Dartmouth Dick's House – Health Services	Yes	9	3%
Resident Advisor or Residence Life staff (e.g., Assistant Directors, UGAs)	Yes	8	3%
Graduate and Professional School Deans of Student Affairs	Yes	7	2%
Undergraduate Deans	Yes	7	2%
Doctor/nurse	Yes	6	2%
Confidential Resource Advisor	Yes	5	2%
Local police	Yes	5	2%

Campus security or police department	Yes	3	1%
Office of Pluralism and Leadership (OPAL)	Yes	2	1%
Religious or congregational leader, including Clergy, Pastor, Rabbi, Imam or another religious leader	Yes	2	1%
Student Accessibility Services (SAS)	Yes	2	1%
Tucker Center (Ordained Priests, Rabbis, Clergy)	Yes	2	1%
Community Standards and Accountability	Yes	0	0%
Student Disability Access Liaison in my graduate or professional school	Yes	0	0%

Non-peer resources respondents found most useful include WISE Campus Advocate (84% found this Very Useful or Moderately Useful) and Resident Advisor or Residence Life Staff (76% found this Very Useful or Moderately Useful), as well as Dartmouth Dick’s House, which 100% of respondents to this item found Very Useful, Moderately Useful or Somewhat Useful. It is important to note that although the number of respondents who reached out to Dick’s House is small (9), all nine found it Somewhat Useful or better; for all resources except Dick’s House, at least one respondent found it to be Not At All Useful.

For those who chose not to tell anyone about the situation or incident they experienced, most (39%) indicated they didn’t think what happened was serious enough to talk about as a contributing to factor, followed by feeling that it’s a private matter and wanting to deal with it on their own (29%).

### Campus Safety

Overall, students indicated a fairly high-level of agreement to statements relating to campus safety:

**Table 17. Feelings of Campus Safety**

On or around this campus,	Response	Count	Percent
I feel safe from dating violence	Strongly Agree or Agree	1,233	90%
I feel safe from sexual violence	Strongly Agree or Agree	1,153	84%
I feel safe from stalking	Strongly Agree or Agree	1,143	84%
I feel safe from sexual harassment	Strongly Agree or Agree	1,109	82%

All show significant change from 2022 to 2024, all improvements:

**Table 18. 2022-2024 Change in Feelings of Campus Safety**

On or around campus,	Response	2022		2024		p-value
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
I feel safe from dating violence	Strongly Agree or Agree	936	76%	1233	90%	0.0000
I feel safe from sexual violence	Strongly Agree or Agree	834	67%	1153	84%	0.0000
I feel safe from stalking	Strongly Agree or Agree	891	72%	1144	84%	0.0000
I feel safe from sexual harassment	Strongly Agree or Agree	780	63%	1109	81%	0.0000

\*Table includes only items with statistically significant change. Green highlights positive changes.

## Bystander Behavior

Thirty-seven percent of respondents indicated they suspected someone they knew had experienced stalking, harassment, interpersonal violence, or had been sexually assaulted. Of those, 17% directly intervened to stop it, 21% went and got assistance from someone else, and 27% took action in another way. Forty-six percent chose not to get involved for various reasons, 18% because they felt it wasn't any of their business (did not know the victim well).

## Conclusion

The 2024 Sexual Misconduct Survey results indicate overall improvement since 2022. The results plus the trend analysis provide insight into target areas for prevention and overall programming. For example, the results related to offensive remarks and unwelcome rumors indicate support for increased training related to online and social media and informs needed climate-related training. The Equal Opportunity, Accessibility, and Title IX Office (EOATIX) can then work with campus partners to create programming that addresses those concerns. Dartmouth is committed to discovering the reasons for trendlines and continuing to work to address all areas of concern.

This summary presents aggregated results for all students, without distinguishing graduate and undergraduate students; women, men or nonbinary; trans or not trans; or other respondent subgroups. When group membership is high enough, these detailed results are available in the online dashboard. Differences in what these populations experience related to sexual misconduct can be important, so when the numbers are too small to maintain privacy in the public-facing dashboard, they are available internally to Title IX officers and their designees.