



Cornell Survey of Sexual Assault and Related Misconduct: Overview of Survey Results

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This report describes the survey methodology and provides an overview of initial results from the *Cornell Survey of Sexual Assault and Related Misconduct*¹ conducted by Cornell University in spring 2021. The survey instrument and tables showing population estimates of survey responses are provided in separate documents available on Cornell’s SHARE website.

Please note that this report includes findings regarding the prevalence of sexual assault and related misconduct, patterns of victimization, and the contexts within which such incidents occur. Additional information about university policy and procedures, reporting options, and resources is available online at the [Office of Institutional Equity and Title IX](#) website and Cornell’s [Sexual Harassment and Assault – Response and Education \(SHARE\)](#) website.

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¹ “Sexual assault and related misconduct” includes nonconsensual sexual contact (penetration and/or sexual touching), sexual and gender-based harassment, domestic and dating violence, and stalking.

I. Overview of the Survey

As part of ongoing efforts to prevent and effectively respond to sexual violence, Cornell conducted the *Survey of Sexual Assault and Related Misconduct* in spring 2021. The goals of this survey were to:

- Estimate the prevalence of different forms of nonconsensual sexual contact, harassment, stalking, and domestic and dating violence among students at Cornell; and to examine the context within which these forms of violence occur.
- Assess student knowledge of Cornell resources, policies and procedures related to sexual assault and related misconduct; and the obstacles that may prevent students' use of available resources.
- Explore students' beliefs concerning their own decision to intervene or not as bystanders to various scenarios, which pose a risk of potential harm to other students.

Survey background. New York State Education Law Article 129-B requires that Cornell conduct a survey of campus sexual violence no less than every two years. For its first such survey effort, Cornell participated in the 2015 *Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct* as part of a consortium of 27 colleges and universities organized by the Association of American Universities [AAU].

In 2017, a Cornell-specific survey instrument, the *Cornell Survey of Sexual Assault and Related Misconduct*, was developed to collect data that would better inform internal planning and prevention purposes, minimize the burden of survey participation on students, and improve the survey response rate. The same Cornell-specific survey instrument, with minor revisions, was administered again in 2019 and most recently this past spring. Results from the 2015, 2017, and 2019 surveys are available on Cornell's [SHARE](#) website.

COVID-19 Pandemic as context. Our understanding of the 2021 survey results cannot be divorced from the context within which the survey was administered, with the COVID-19 pandemic requiring certain restrictions on student behavior and activity to minimize risk of transmission. Despite these interruptions to everyday campus life, most Cornell students (apart from New York City based Cornell Tech and Weill Medicine students) were living in Ithaca throughout this time. Enrolled students were subject to a behavioral compact that limited gatherings, and shaped social interactions throughout the year. Although it is impossible to know the full extent to which these special circumstances during the 2020-21 academic year impacted the measures described in this report, it is important for the reader to keep this context in mind.

Survey content. The survey has eight sections (A-H). All students who responded to the survey were asked questions about Background Information (A), Knowledge of Cornell Resources and Policies (B), Sexual and Gender-Based Harassment (C), Stalking (D), Nonconsensual Sexual

Contact (F), and Perceptions of Cornell Students’ Behaviors (H). Respondents who indicated in section A that they were or had been in some type of partnered relationship at Cornell were asked questions about Domestic and Dating Violence (E). Respondents who indicated they had experienced one or more incidents of Nonconsensual Sexual Contact in section F were asked follow-up questions about the experience of nonconsensual sexual contact that had impacted or affected them the most (G).

Survey procedures. Cornell contracted with an independent consultant to program and administer the survey. A stratified, random sample of 6,000 students enrolled at our Ithaca, Weill Cornell Medicine, and Cornell Tech campuses during the spring 2021 semester received an email invitation and a maximum of three email reminders to participate in the survey. Every student who participated in the survey was offered a \$5 Amazon gift card. The survey launched on April 21 and closed for most students on May 5, 2021². After the survey closed, personal identifiers (i.e., Cornell netIDs) were removed from the survey data file.

Response rates. A total of 2,303 students completed³ the survey for an overall response rate of 38%. This matches the response rates achieved in the most two recent administrations of the survey in 2019 or 2017. As shown in Table 1 below, undergraduate women had the highest response rate (44%) while graduate/professional men had the lowest (30%). [See Tables A1 and A2 in the Survey Tables document for more information about the characteristics of the Cornell survey population and respondents.]

Table 1. 2021 SARM survey response rates

By gender identity	All students		By enrollment type						
	Invited	Responded	Undergraduate			Graduate/Professional			
			Invited	Responded	Response rate	Invited	Responded	Response rate	
Total	6,000	2,303	38.4	3,435	1,345	39.2	2,565	958	37.3
Gender Identity ^a									
Man	2,876	876	30.5	1,583	487	30.8	1,293	389	30.1
Woman	3,124	1,360	43.5	1,852	822	44.4	1,272	538	42.3
TGQN	--	46	--	--	25	--	--	21	--

^aNot all survey respondents answered a question concerning their gender identity.

Weighting procedure. Not all Cornell students were invited to participate in the survey and not all those who were invited chose to participate. A base weight was calculated to adjust for patterns of survey non-response. The percentages shown in the tables of survey results are weighted estimates of the Cornell student population.

² The survey closed for students from Cornell Tech on May 17. The survey also opened on a later date, May 3, for Cornell Tech students.

³ A survey was counted as “completed” if a respondent answered at least one question in each of the sections concerning experiences with harassment, stalking, and nonconsensual sexual contact.

II. Results

The rest of this report offers an overview of initial findings from the 2021 survey. Figures are provided to visually display general results, including comparisons to associated results from the previous surveys. More nuanced descriptions of survey results are also provided in the text of this report.

a. Knowledge of Campus Resources, Policies, and Procedures

Awareness of resources. The survey asked about students' awareness of services and resources offered by Cornell for those affected by sexual assault or related misconduct such as harassment, stalking, or relationship violence. Different campus-specific lists of resources were provided to students enrolled at Cornell Ithaca campus, Weill Cornell Medicine, and Cornell Tech [see Tables B1, B2 and B3 in Tables of Survey Results].

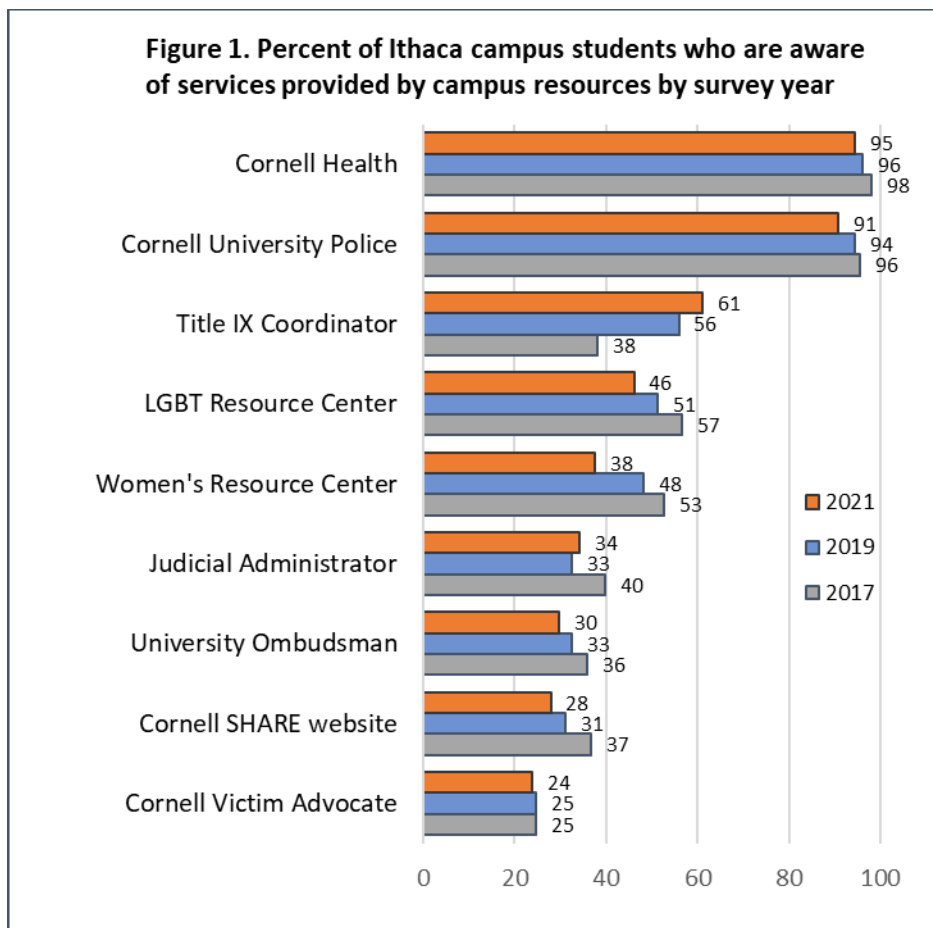
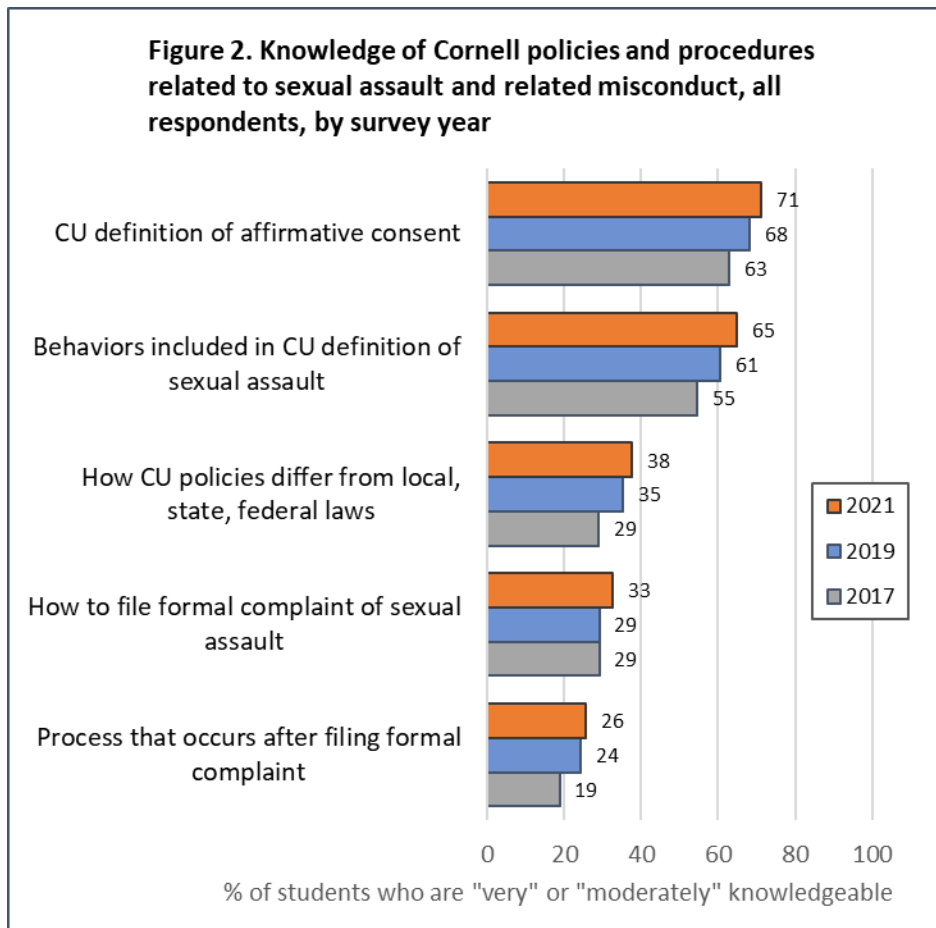


Figure 1 shows responses from Ithaca campus students. Consistent across all three survey years, the vast majority of Ithaca students reported being aware of general services related to student health and safety (e.g., campus health services, and police).

Students' awareness of services provided by the Title IX coordinator has continued to increase markedly over the past six years. More than 3 out of 5 (61%) of Ithaca campus respondents were aware of Title IX services in 2021 versus 56% in 2019, 38% in 2017, and just 9% in 2015. Ithaca students' awareness of other listed resources were comparable to those of students in 2019. One notable exception is the Cornell SHARE website, which 37% of students reported being aware of in 2017, as compared to just 28% of respondents in 2021.

Knowledge of campus policies and procedures. Students were asked how knowledgeable they were about university definitions of sexual assault and affirmative consent, and about university definitions, policies and processes concerning sexual assault or related misconduct.



As shown in Figure 2, more than two-thirds of students who responded to the 2021 survey reported being "very" or "moderately" knowledgeable about Cornell's definition of affirmative consent (71%), and nearly two-thirds were "very" or "moderately" knowledgeable about the behaviors included in Cornell's definition of sexual assault and related misconduct (65%). In contrast, much smaller percentages indicated they were "very" or "moderately" knowledgeable about how Cornell policies differ from local, state, and federal laws (38%), how to file a formal

complaint of sexual assault (33%), or the process that occurs after a student has filed a formal complaint (26%).

Men were more likely to report greater knowledge of policies and processes related to sexual violence than did their female peers [see Table B4 in Tables of Survey Results]. We also observe a further increase in graduate and professional students' awareness of sexual violence-related definitions and policies. For example, on the 2021 survey 66% of graduate/professional women and 70% of graduate/professional men said they were "moderately" or "very" knowledgeable about the behaviors included in Cornell's definition of sexual assault and related misconduct; this compares to 59% and 65% of graduate women and men, respectively, in 2017.

b. Prevalence of Related Misconduct

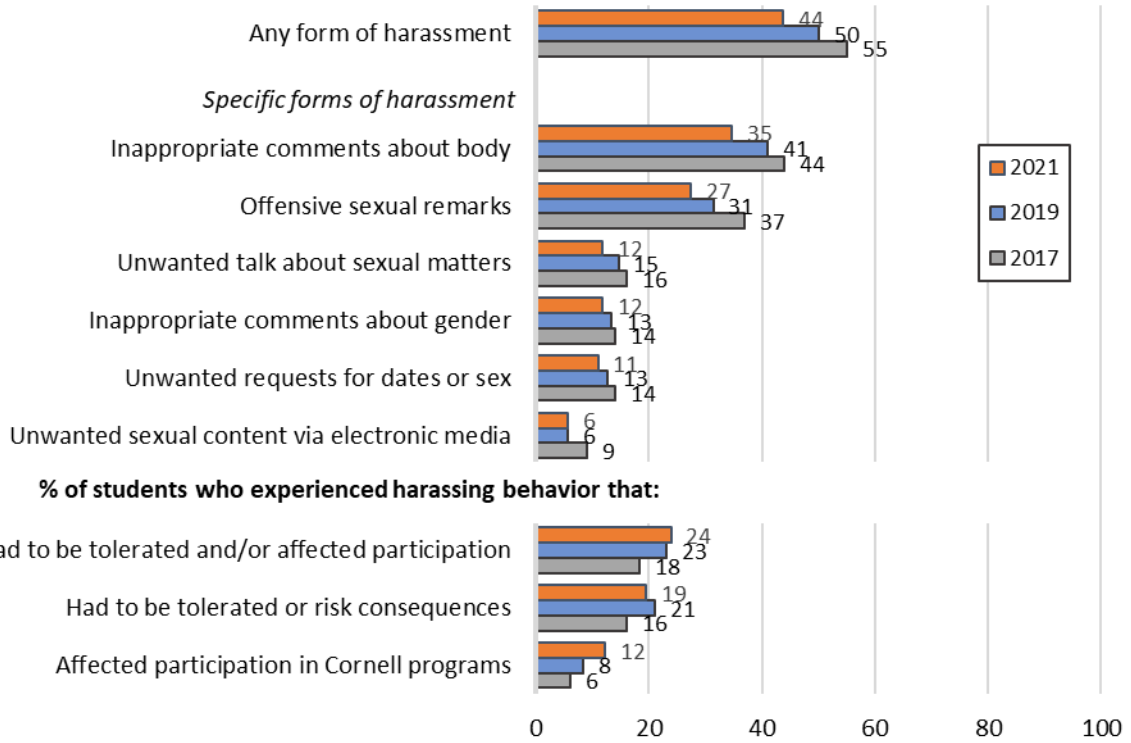
The survey asked students about their own experiences with three forms of related sexual misconduct: sexual and gender-based harassment, stalking, and domestic and dating violence. Students who indicated they had experienced a particular form of misconduct were asked if they had experienced this: since entering Cornell, and since the beginning of the Fall 2020 academic year. The three charts that follow in this section (Figures 3, 4 and 5) show the percentages of students who reported having experienced these forms of misconduct at least once "since entering Cornell."

i. Sexual and Gender-Based Harassment

Students were asked if they had experienced any of six specific forms of harassing behavior by someone at Cornell. Students who indicated they had experienced one or more forms of harassing behaviors were then asked two follow-up questions about the impact of those experiences: (1) *You felt that you had to tolerate this behavior or risk jeopardizing your academic standing, employment, or participation in Cornell programs or activities;* and (2) *This behavior was so severe or persistent that it interfered with or affected your participation in Cornell programs or activities.*

Figure 3. Students' experiences with sexual or gender-based harassment since entering Cornell, by survey year

% of students who experienced harassing behavior:



Overall, the prevalence of sexual or gender-based harassment as reported by 2021 survey respondents is lower than was reported in 2019 or 2017. In 2021, 44% of survey respondents said they had experienced one or more specific forms of harassment; this compares to 50% of respondents in 2019 and 55% of respondents in 2017. The most commonly experienced forms of harassment were someone making inappropriate comments about one's body, appearance, or sexual behavior (35%); and someone making sexual remarks or telling offensive jokes or stories (27%).

The prevalence of harassment experiences was highest among TGQN⁴ students (68%) and undergraduate women (61%). Harassment prevalence was also higher among LGBAQ⁵ students, students with disabilities, and those who are or have been in partnered relationships [see Tables C1 and C2 in Tables of Survey Results].

⁴ TGQN includes students who reported any of the following gender identities: transgender woman, transgender man, questioning, and gender non-conforming or non-binary.

⁵ LGBAQ includes students who reported any of the following sexual orientations: gay, lesbian, bisexual, asexual, pansexual, queer, or questioning.

The percentage of harassment victims who experienced impacts from those behaviors increased slightly from 2019

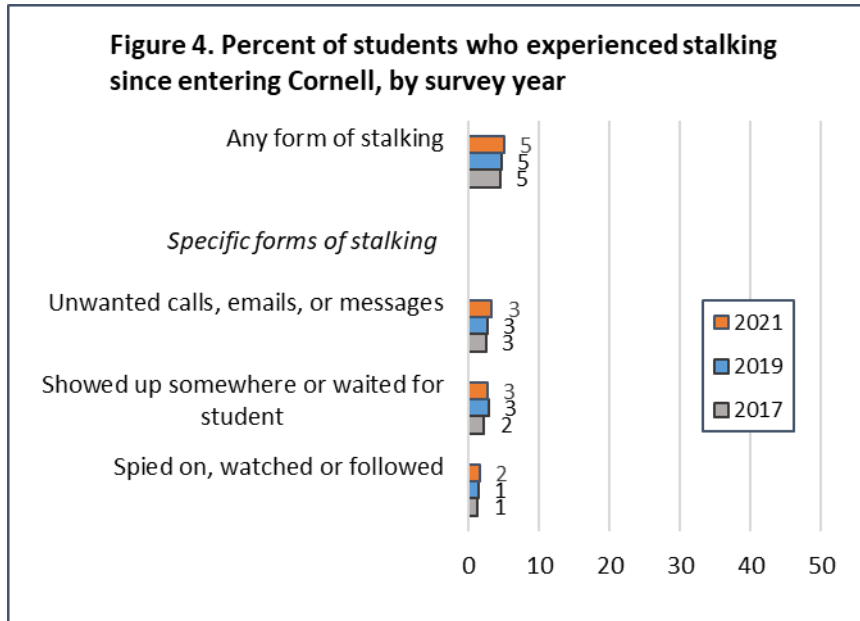
In 2021, nearly one in four (24%) students who had experienced harassing behavior said they had to tolerate the harassing behavior and/or that the severity of the harassment interfered with their participation in Cornell programs or activities (i.e., that the harassment created a hostile environment); this is consistent with the 23% of harassment victims experiencing impacts in 2019.

TGQN students and graduate women were the respondent group most likely to report having to tolerate harassment. Among TGQN students and graduate women who experienced harassing behaviors, 39% of both groups reported experiencing impacts from those behaviors in the 2021 survey; this compares to 35% of TGQN students and 40% of graduate women in 2019 [see Table C1 in Tables of Survey Results].

Students who reported experiencing harassing behaviors were asked follow-up questions about their harassers, and whether they contacted any programs or told others about these experiences [see Tables C3 to C6 in Tables of Survey Results].

ii. Stalking

Students were asked about experiences where “someone at Cornell behaved in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety or caused you substantial emotional distress.” Students were asked about three specific forms of stalking behaviors. To meet the university definition of stalking, the respondent had to also indicate that the same individual had committed these behaviors, whether singly or in combination, more than once.



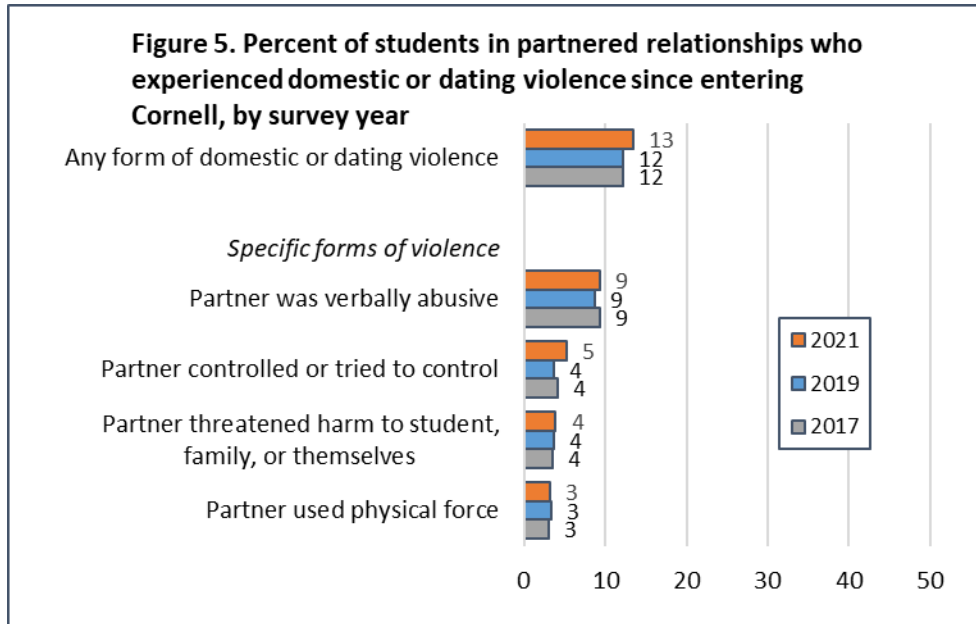
In 2021, five percent of survey respondents said they had experienced stalking since entering Cornell. These prevalence rates are generally consistent with those reported on the 2019 and 2017 surveys.

The prevalence of stalking was highest among TGQN students (16%) and undergraduate women (8%). Stalking prevalence was also higher among LGBAQ students, students with disabilities, and, for undergraduate women, those who were or had been in partnered relationships [see Table D3 in Tables of Survey Results].

Students who reported experiencing stalking were asked follow-up questions about their stalkers, and whether they contacted any programs or told others about these experiences [see Tables D1 to D6 in Tables of Survey Results].

iii. Domestic and Dating Violence

Students who indicated they had been in some type of partnered relationship⁶ while at Cornell were asked if they had experienced any of four forms of violence within these relationships.



As shown in Figure 5, among 2021 survey respondents who had been in a partnered relationship, 13% reported that a partner had committed some form of violence against them. Verbal abuse was the most commonly experienced form of relationship violence, with 9% of respondents, overall, saying that a partner had been verbally abusive to them.

The overall prevalence rates of domestic/dating violence (any form and specific forms) observed in 2021 are consistent with those reported on the 2019 and 2017 surveys. TGQN (25%) and undergraduate women (17%) respondents were the groups most likely to have reported experiencing domestic or dating violence [see Table E1 in Tables of Survey Results].

The prevalence of domestic and dating violence prevalence is also higher among LGBAQ students (20%), Black undergraduate women (28%), and students with disabilities (21%) [see Table E3 in Tables of Survey Results].

Students who had experienced domestic or dating violence were asked if they had contacted any programs or talked to others about these experiences [see Tables E4 and E5 in Tables of Survey Results].

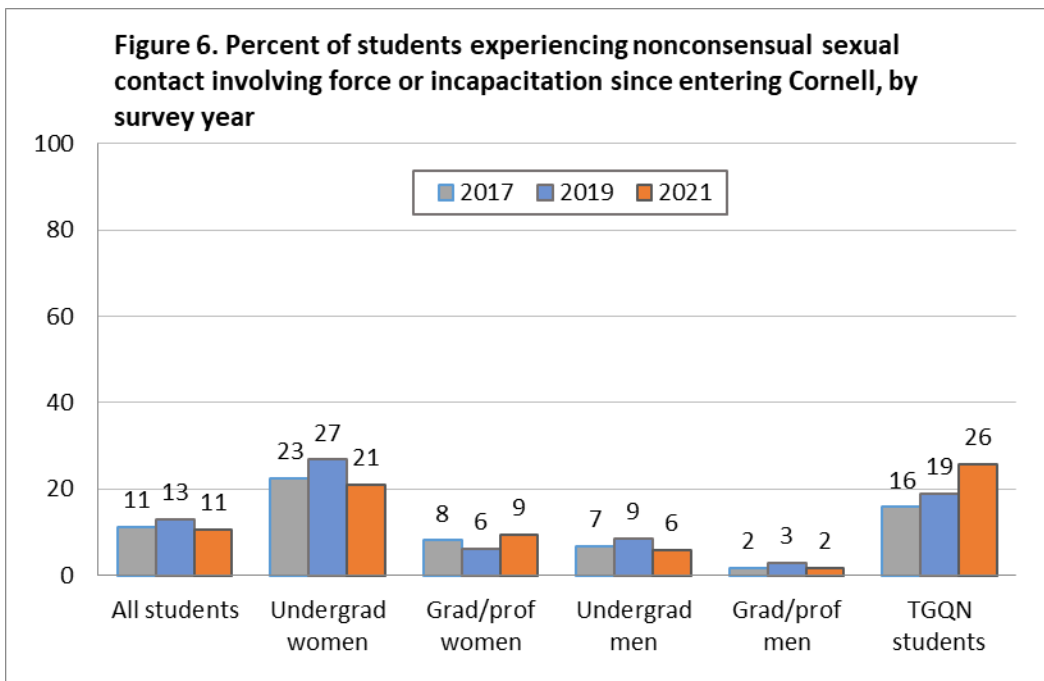
⁶ The survey asked “Since you have been a student at Cornell, have you been in any of these types of relationships? Mark all that apply: marriage or civil union; domestic partnership or cohabitation; steady or serious relationship; casual relationship involving physical or sexual contact. Students who marked any of these options were shown questions about domestic and dating violence.

c. Prevalence of Nonconsensual Sexual Contact

Students were asked about their direct experiences with nonconsensual sexual contact while at Cornell. This contact was defined as including: *penetration* (vaginal or anal penetration, or oral contact; including attempted acts involving physical force) and *sexual touching* (kissing; touching someone’s breast, chest, crotch, groin, or buttocks; grabbing, groping or rubbing against the other in a sexual way). The survey asked separately about incidents involving four different tactics: the use or threatened use of *physical force*; *incapacitation* due to drugs or alcohol; the use of *coercion* (i.e., threats of non-physical harm or promises of rewards); and the *absence of affirmative consent* (i.e., contact that occurred without the student’s knowing, voluntary and ongoing agreement). The charts that follow in this section (Figures 6 through 9), compare prevalence rates for nonconsensual sexual contact from the 2021, 2019, and 2017 Cornell surveys.

Nonconsensual sexual contact by physical force or incapacitation. National discussions concerning the prevalence of sexual violence on college campuses often define such violence as including experiences of nonconsensual penetration (including attempted penetration) *and/or* sexual touching, and involving physical force *and/or* incapacitation. Using this definition, Figures 6 and 7 (next page) show the prevalence of nonconsensual sexual contact for students since entering Cornell, and during the academic year in which the survey was conducted.

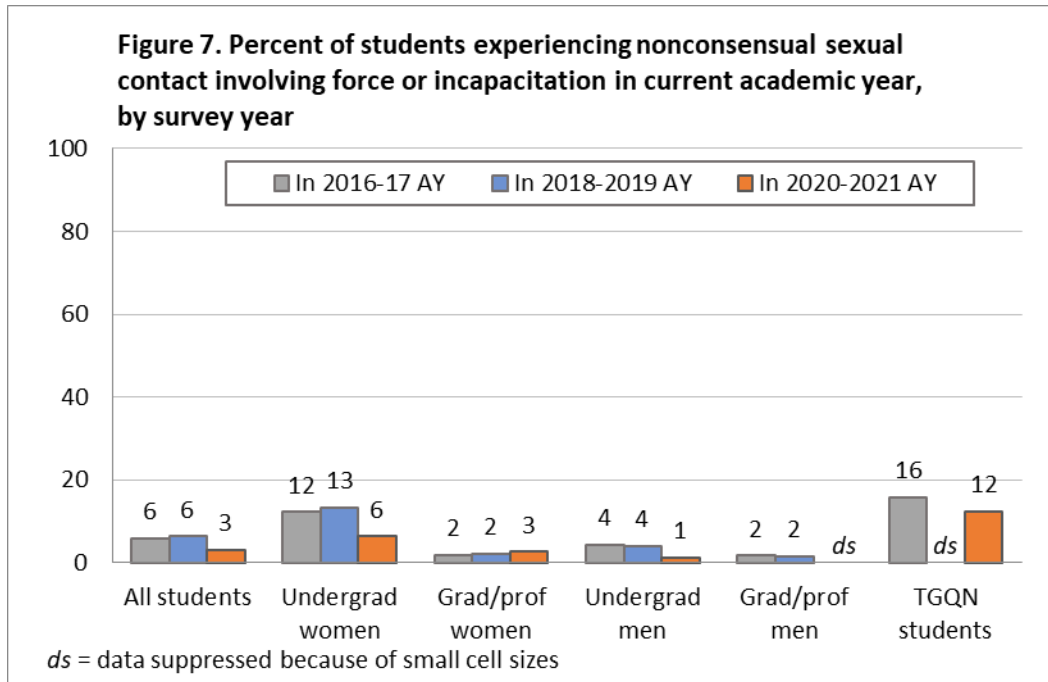
For detail concerning the prevalence rates of different forms of nonconsensual contact, see Tables F1 to F5 in the Tables of Survey Results.



Prevalence since entering Cornell. As shown in Figure 6, the prevalence of nonconsensual sexual contact involving physical force, threats of physical force or incapacitation experienced

by students since entering Cornell has declined slightly, from 13% among all students in 2019 to 11% in 2021. A lower prevalence of nonconsensual sexual contact experiences reported by undergraduate women (27% in 2019 vs. 21% in 2021) helps to account for this decline.

Prevalence during current academic year. The prevalence rates of nonconsensual sexual contact occurring during the academic year in which the survey was conducted declined by half when considering *all* students (Figure 7). Six percent of students experienced nonconsensual sexual contact by force or incapacitation during the 2018-2019 academic year, as compared to three percent during the 2020-2021 academic year.



However, the likelihood of experiencing nonconsensual sexual contact differs significantly by students' gender identity, enrollment status and other demographic characteristics. As has been seen in previous survey years, undergraduate women experience among the highest rates of nonconsensual sexual contact involving force or incapacitation. TGQN students also experience higher rates of nonconsensual sexual contact – as do LGBAQ students, students with disabilities, and those who are or have been in partnered relationships [see Tables F1 and F2 in Tables of Survey Results].

Prevalence among undergraduate women by year in school. Using the same definition of nonconsensual sexual contact – nonconsensual acts of penetration and/or touching involving physical force and/or incapacitation – Figures 8 and 9 show prevalence rates among undergraduate women, disaggregated by their year in school, since entering Cornell and during the academic year in which the survey was conducted.

The 2019 prevalence rates of nonconsensual sexual contact since entering Cornell are lowest among first year women; compared to 2019 results, the results for first years have declined

considerably from 17% in 2019 to 7% in 2021, and more modestly among sophomore women from 21% in 2019 to 20% in 2021. By the spring of their senior year in 2021, 30% of undergraduate women had experienced nonconsensual sexual contact involving force or incapacitation – a figure that is on par with the 31% prevalence rate observed for senior women in 2019. This means that close to one in three undergraduate women at Cornell have experienced nonconsensual sexual contact involving force or incapacitation by the time they are in their final year of studies.

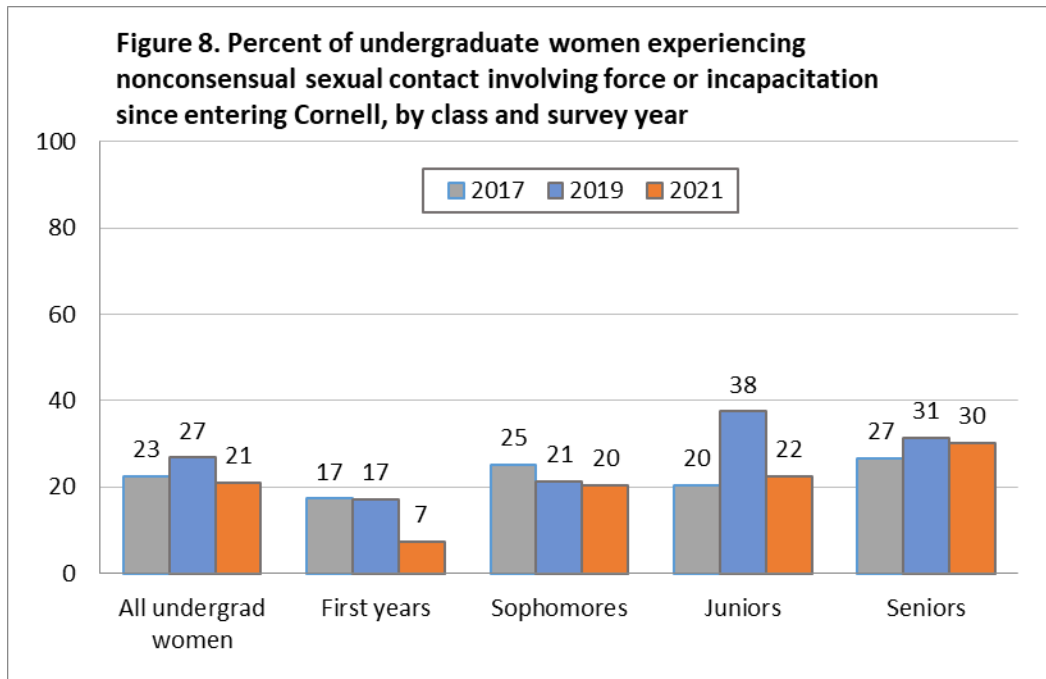
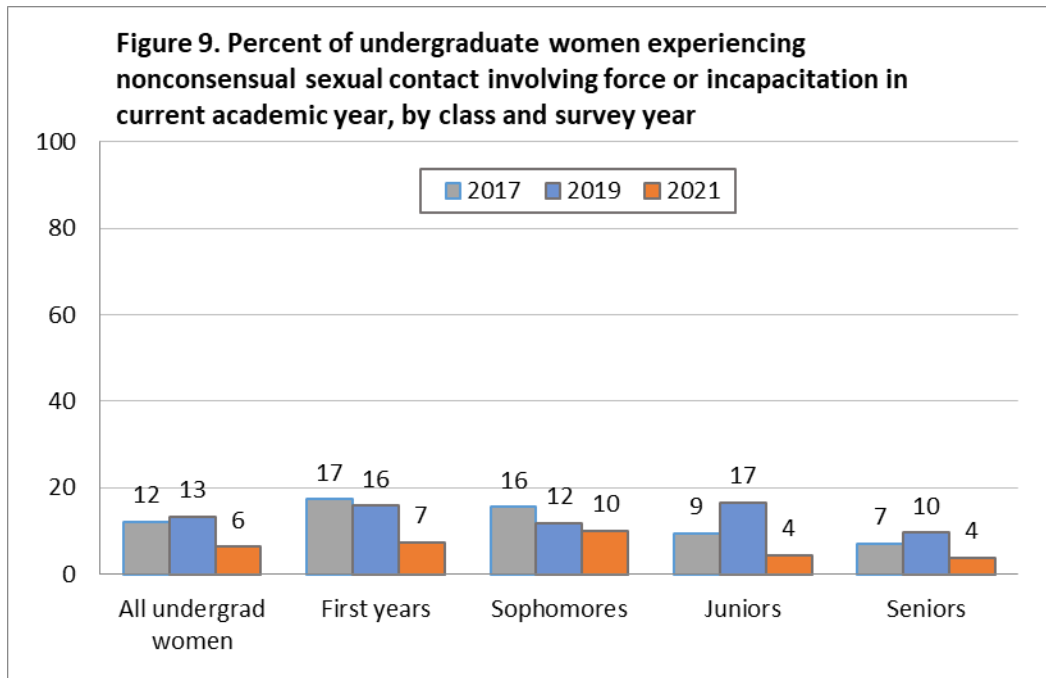


Figure 9 shows the same class and survey year comparisons for nonconsensual sexual contact experienced by undergraduate women during the academic year in which the survey was conducted. Compared to 2019, prevalence rates reported in 2021 have dropped across the board for women at all stages of the Cornell undergraduate career, although the drop for sophomore women is less substantial than for women of other class years (12% for sophomore women in 2019 vs. 10% for sophomore women in 2021).



We caution that these patterns of prevalence among undergraduate women disaggregated by class year have fluctuated over the three surveys conducted thus far. In particular, it is difficult to determine to what extent social distancing measures to combat the COVID-19 pandemic on campus shaped the across-the-board decline in prevalence reported in 2021, as opposed to other environmental or contextual factors that could have also contributed to this drop off in reported nonconsensual sexual contact.

d. Context of Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Incidents

Students who had experienced nonconsensual sexual contact involving any tactics (physical force, incapacitation, coercion and/or absence of affirmative consent) were asked follow-up questions concerning the characteristics of the perpetrator(s), involvement of alcohol or other drugs in the incident, location in which the incident occurred, and whether the student contacted any programs or told others about the experience. Students were instructed, *“While all such experiences are of great concern, if you have had more than one experience of nonconsensual or unwanted sexual contact since being at Cornell, please answer the following questions about the experience that has impacted or affected you the most.”* To clarify, this means that the experience being described may have taken place during the 2020-21 academic year but may also have taken place during a prior semester at Cornell. This section provides an overview of these results. For more detail see Tables G1 to G8 in Tables of Survey Results.

Type of nonconsensual contact. Sixteen percent of the incidents described involved nonconsensual penetration. More than 70% of the experiences involved absence of affirmative consent as a tactic, while 39% involved inability to consent due to incapacitation, 19% involved the use or threatened use of physical force, and 6% involved coercion.

Characteristics of perpetrators. Women who experienced nonconsensual sexual contact almost exclusively identified their perpetrator(s) as being men. Two-thirds (67%) of undergraduate men identified their perpetrator(s) as women. The majority of students (82%) described the offender as a Cornell student. Graduate/professional students were more likely than undergraduate students to say the offender was *not* affiliated with Cornell (e.g., 26% of graduate/professional women did so versus 10% of undergraduate women). When asked about the relationship of the offender to themselves, students most commonly reported the offender was someone known to them, at least casually: someone they had just met (28%), a friend (23%) or acquaintance (18%), or a current intimate partner (27%). Seven percent said the offender was someone they did not know or recognize.

Involvement of alcohol or other drugs. Alcohol was involved in the majority of incidents. In 56% of reported incidents the perpetrator drank alcohol prior to the incident, and in 57% the victim drank alcohol prior to the incident. There was little involvement of other recreational drugs. One-third of students (33%) said they were conscious but incapacitated by alcohol or other drugs for all or parts of the incident, while 5% said they were passed out or unconscious for all or parts of it.

Location of incident. Among undergraduate women and men, the most common locations for the nonconsensual sexual contact experience to have occurred were a residence hall (reported by 30% of women and 39% of men), a fraternity chapter house (16% of incidents described by women), a fraternity annex (9% of women), and an off-campus house, apartment or private residence (18% of women). Graduate and professional women students most often identified an off-campus house, apartment, or private residence (46%) as the location of their nonconsensual sexual contact incident. Among graduate/professional women, graduate, or professional student housing (13%) and off-campus houses or apartments unofficially affiliated with student clubs (13%) also figured as common locations.

Impacts of incident. More than 60% of respondents reported experiencing physical, emotional, or social impacts because of the nonconsensual sexual contact incident, the most frequent of which were: feeling numb or detached, fearfulness or safety concerns, decreased social activities, and feelings of helplessness and hopelessness. Forty three percent of students described experiencing academic or professional impacts, chiefly difficulty concentrating on studies or assignments, and decreased class attendance. Nine percent reported that they considered leaving their school or program after the incident.

Contacted a program or resource or talked to others. Just 16% of students said they had contacted a Cornell- or community-based resource to talk about this nonconsensual sexual contact experience – about the same percentage reported on the 2019 survey. The most common reasons for *not* contacting a program were that the student “did not think it was serious enough to contact a program” (54%); “didn’t think talking about it would make me feel better” (41%); “had other things I needed to focus on” (38%); “wanted to forget it happened” (31%); “did not think anything would be done” (22%); and “got the support I needed elsewhere” (16%).

While most students did not contact a program, the majority talked to someone about their experience. Undergraduate women (81%) were more likely to have done so than undergraduate men (75%). Overall, students were most likely to talk to a friend (74%), followed by a spouse, romantic or sexual partner (19%). These percentages of talking to “someone” about the incident are on par with those reported in 2019.

e. Perceptions of Students’ Responses to Sexual Violence

The final section of the survey asked students about their own beliefs and their perceptions of other Cornell students’ beliefs about intervening in situations involving sexual or relationship violence [see Table H1 in Survey Tables report].

Students quite unanimously agree they believe it is important to speak up when they hear someone making inappropriate sexual comments, jokes, or gestures to another person (fewer than 3% disagree). Students also think it is important to intervene if they see someone behaving in a controlling or abusive way towards a dating or sexual partner; 98% “agreed” or “strongly agreed” with these statements.

When it comes to intervening as action, women and TGQN students are both more likely to have experienced a situation that called for intervention, and to have intervened “usually” or “always” under those circumstances. For example, 34% of undergraduate women and 32% of TGQN students “usually” or “always” intervened in some way to help a friend avoid an unwanted, uncomfortable, or risky social interaction; this compares to 22% of undergraduate men, and just 8% of graduate or professional men, who say that they “usually” or “always” intervened under those circumstances.

III. Summary and Next Steps

Cornell is committed to creating a safer, more caring campus culture in which bias, harassment, and violence have no place. Results from the 2021 survey show there is still more work to be done to educate and to help protect our students.

The prevalence of different forms of sexual violence remains unacceptably high – and survey results show that particular groups of students – undergraduate women, students with non-binary gender identities, LGBAQ students, and those with disabilities – continue to experience victimization at higher rates than their student peers.

Sexual violence is most often being perpetrated by other students, and by a person known in some capacity by the victim. Particularly for undergraduate students, sexual violence often occurs in a campus-related context – that is, in a residence hall, fraternity chapter house, or off-campus residence affiliated with a student team or group. Students who have experienced nonconsensual sexual contact frequently experience psychological, social, or academic impacts as a result.

Cornell students appear to be knowledgeable about resources and services provided by the Office of Institutional Equity and Title IX, and their reported awareness of other resources related to sexual violence are comparable to those observed on the 2019 survey. Furthermore, despite their apparent knowledge of available resources, fewer than one in five students who have experienced sexual violence choose to contact these resources to talk about their experience. However, those students do usually talk to someone about their experiences with sexual violence – most often, a friend.

These findings suggest possible avenues of intervention. Certainly, efforts to educate students about sexual violence prevention as well as how to respond to friends who experience sexual violence remain important. Cornell has devoted substantial attention and resources to sexual assault prevention and awareness programs. The Skorton Center for Health Initiatives continues to take a public health upstream approach to implement environmental strategies that improve social conditions for students while reducing the risks associated with sexual and intimate partner violence.

Examples of continuing programs include:

- All incoming undergraduate students must complete an online educational program on sexual violence and related misconduct as new students. New graduate and professional students are required to complete an online prevention program.
- Residential Advisors (RAs) receive specialized training and provide programming for new students in the residence halls. CORE RAs in each north campus residence hall are responsible for infusing concepts of respect and proactive bystander behaviors into their residential communities.
- Numerous programs and events are sponsored throughout the year by the LGBT Resource Center, the Skorton Center for Health Initiatives, Sorority and Fraternity Life, and other departments to raise awareness and educate students on concepts such as “the myth of miscommunication” and “bystander intervention.”
- Numerous student-led organizations (e.g., Consent Ed, One Love, Sexual Violence Prevention Network) partner with Cornell departments and other student organizations to offer educational programming and hold ongoing peer-to-peer conversations.
- There are ongoing educational opportunities for specific groups such as athletes, Greek-life students, and leaders of registered student organizations.
- Each April Sexual Assault Awareness Week and a Take Back the Night march shed a spotlight on these issues.

Several new programs are being developed. These include:

- A program for student athletes that will involve coaches and team leaders is in development to provide ongoing, consistent messaging on important concepts such as “integrity,” “leadership,” “language,” “bystander intervention,” and “the myth of miscommunication.”
- Incorporating the concepts outlined in the book *Sexual Citizens* (Hirsch & Khan, 2020) into the first-year experience will be part of the CORE RA and RA programs. Improving the social environment, increasing RA programs that provide opportunities for values clarification and sexual decision-making will enable new students to be better prepared for healthy social interactions.

This report and accompanying tables of survey results provide a broad overview of survey results. Cornell’s office of Institutional Research and Planning (IRP) will do further analysis as needed of data from this survey. Analysis results will be shared with the relevant constituencies on campus, including the Coalition on Sexual Assault Prevention (CSVP). The Skorton Center for Health Initiatives, Institutional Research and Planning and the Office of Institutional Equity and Title IX will partner in examining aspects of the data that will inform the current and future prevention efforts.