



This is a note on reading the institutional level data from the Australian Human Rights Commission's National university student survey on sexual assault and sexual harassment (the National Survey).

The National Survey measured current Australian universit

etting', including incidents which occurred on the university campus, while travelling to or from university, at an off campus event organised by or endorsed by the university, at university employment, or; for technology-based

harassment, where some or all of the perpetrators were students, teachers or other people associated with the university.

Although the Commission acknowledges that some locations, in particular public transport to and from university, are not within the control of universities, this information has been included because travel to and from university were considered

(c) Weighting

Weighting of data was undertaken to account for known biases in the drawn sample.

Weighting targets were based on enrolment data obtained from each of the 39 universities about the proportion of

male' or 'female' to the gender question in this survey. For

3 People who had been sexually assaulted or sexually harassed may have chosen not to respond to the survey because they felt it would be too difficult or traumatic. This may also have impacted on the accuracy of the results.

An independent analysis of the data was conducted in order to assess whether any
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people who had been sexually assaulted or sexually harassed chose to respond to the survey because they felt it would be too difficult or traumatic. Either of these can impact on the accuracy of the results.

This analysis found that universities with a higher proportion of survey respondents who said they had witnessed sexual harassment at university in 2016 had higher response rates. This indicates that survey respondents who witnessed sexual harassment in 2016 may have been more likely to respond to the National Survey.

An examination of the responses from men and women revealed that for men, there was a positive association between response rates and experiencing or witnessing sexual assault or sexual harassment.

This indicates that men who had experienced or witnessed sexual assault or sexual harassment may have been more likely to complete the survey. Therefore, caution

(f) How to read the tables

The data in this report on institutional level data is displayed as a vertical percentage, that is, as a percentage measure of the column header. For example, the first finding in the below table is interpret





















