







# Data Insights

## Reports over time

A total of **239** reports were received through R+S during the period 01 October 2022 to 30 September 2023

Figure 3 shows that when incident types are disaggregated, **bullying** was by far the most common type of incident reported during this period, comprising 23% (10% anonymous, 13% with contact details) of all reports. This was followed by **non-sexual harassment** (14% overall) and **sexual harassment** (9% overall).

*Figure 3. Percentage of reports by specific incident type and report mode*

## Perceived factors

Reporting parties can provide information on the perceived factors relevant to their reports (including protected characteristics), as depicted in Figure 4. It should be noted that a reporting party may not be the same as the person experiencing the unwanted behaviour. The R+S tool also allows reporting parties to select more than one factor, -3(o)-3(rti)3(n)6(g)-3( p)-5(a)-3(rti)13(e)-3(s) ]TJETQq0.00000887n,

*Figure 4. Word cloud representation of perceived contributing factors, 2022/23*

**Ethnicity** (15%) and **sex** (14%) were most cited by reporting parties as factors perceived as relevant to the person (subjected to the unwanted behaviour) being targeted, across all incident types. **None of the above** was the selected option by 25% of the reporting parties in relation to factors relevant to their reported incident.

Report mod 0 5eport mod 0 5eport mothe

For reporting parties who have chosen to report anonymously, the R+S tool enables them to provide reasons for anonymity, with the option of selecting multiple responses. This helps the University in identifying common barriers to named reporting. “**I am worried the perpetrator would retaliate**” (14.6%) was still the most common reason for reporting anonymously, as indicated in Table 1.

*Table 1. Reasons for anonymity, 2020/21 to 2022/23*

Reasons	% of Total reasons		
	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21
I am worried the perpetrator would retaliate	<b>14.6%</b>	12.3%	17.7%
I am worried about being called a trouble maker	<b>11.3%</b>	11.1%	12.0%

No0 595.31y78.06 563.f477.58 563.477.58 5419.(

## Affiliations and incident locations

Similar to previous years, the highest number of reports received during this period came from **undergraduate students (54%)**





## Demographic characteristics of reporting parties

Reporting parties (who may not necessarily be the person who experienced the unwanted behaviour) have the option to provide their demographic data when submitting a report. Consistent with the previous year, of the responses received during this period, most reporting parties identified as:

White	Not having a religion
Women	Not having a disability
Heterosexual	18 to 21 years old
Not being trans	

**Table 2. Demographic characteristics of reporting parties, 2021/22 to 2022/23**

	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21		2022/23	2021/22	2020/21
White	49.4%	64.5%	65.7%	No religion	27.2%	26.0%	27.8%
Racially minoritised							



A high proportion of our racially minoritised reporting parties identified as Chinese (15.9% of all reports). This was followed by reporting parties who identified as Black British (4.6% of all reports), as shown in Table 3.

**Table 3. Ethnicity of reporting parties (disaggregated), 2022/23**



Key insights emerging from the cross-tabulation of demographic characteristics and incident types are depicted in Figure 9 below.

**Figure 9. Insights from the cross-tabulation of demographic characteristics and incident types, 2022/23**



Caution should be taken in interpreting the percentages featured in Figure 9, which are calculated based on a subset of the entire sample size of 239, and which are therefore smaller than the sample size (e.g. out of the 239 reporting parties, only 12 identified as being trans).

## Updates and Next Steps

We continue to deliver our four thematic areas of work relating to

