



Sexual Assault Data Report

Calendar Year 2024

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About the Office of Higher Education

The Minnesota Office of Higher Education is a cabinet-level state agency providing students with financial aid programs and information to help them gain access to postsecondary education. The agency also serves as the state's clearinghouse for data, research and analysis on postsecondary enrollment, financial aid, finance and trends.

The Minnesota State Grant Program is the largest financial aid program administered by the Office of Higher Education, awarding more than \$224 million annually in need-based grants to Minnesota residents attending eligible colleges, universities and career schools in Minnesota. The agency oversees other state scholarship programs, tuition reciprocity programs, a student loan program, Minnesota's 529 College Savings Plan, licensing and early college awareness programs for youth.

About This Report

This is a legislative-mandated report. As requested by Minnesota Statutes, section 3.197, this report cost approximately \$5,129.97 to prepare, including staff time.

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Contents

- Introduction..... 1
 - Key Takeaways..... 2
 - Required Data..... 2
 - Data Privacy..... 3
- Sexual Assault Data 4
 - Data Trends 5
- The Cost of Sexual Misconduct for Higher Education Institutions in Minnesota..... 8
 - Loss of Tuition/Retention of Students..... 8
 - Costs Related to Training Mandates 8
 - Formal Grievance Process Costs..... 8
- Supportive Measures and Student Parent Experiences on Campus..... 10
 - Results 10
- Conclusion 11
- Appendix 1. Sexual Assault Data by Institution..... 12

Introduction

A safe and supportive campus environment is essential for students' learning and personal development. Despite continued efforts to prevent sexual violence on college campuses, it remains a significant public health concern among college students. Those who experience sexual violence face an increased risk of adverse mental health outcomes, including depression, anxiety, and non-suicidal self-injury. Research consistently shows that individuals aged 18 to 24 are at a heightened risk of sexual violence and assault (College Student Health Survey Report, 2024), with even greater vulnerability among students from underrepresented communities, including American Indian and LGBTQ+ populations (Krebs et al., 2016).

Minnesota's postsecondary institutions strive to provide students with a safe environment to complete educational and career goals. The Sexual Violence Prevention and Response program at the Minnesota Office of Higher Education (OHE) currently supports 77 institutions across the state in sexual violence prevention and response initiatives by providing training opportunities to meet state statute obligations under 135A.15¹. OHE provides information on the current federal and state landscape related to sexual violence prevention and response to participating institutions as well as other state agencies, and community stakeholders in order to support institutional efforts. OHE also seeks to provide regular updates and support to minimize potential conflict between federal guidelines and state statutes and institutional processes and policies.

The Sexual Violence Prevention and Response program delivered 21 education and training opportunities to more than 800 participants throughout the 2024 calendar year. Session topics included Title IX regulations, stalking prevention and awareness, threat assessment, support for student parents, e-sports and harassment, technology-enabled abuse, sexual strangulation, and the sex trade among postsecondary students. The 2024 Sexual Violence Prevention & Response Summit further advanced this work by offering virtual sessions focused on supporting Muslim victim-survivors through culturally responsive practices, trauma-informed approaches, and restorative practices for primary prevention.

These education and prevention efforts occurred alongside revisions to the Minnesota statute previously referenced, which governs policy related to institutional prevention of and response to sexual misconduct. The 2024 legislative session resulted in significant revisions to the statute. Notably, the definition of sexual misconduct was expanded to include domestic violence, intimate partner violence, stalking, sexual extortion, sex trafficking, sexual harassment, nonconsensual distribution of sexual images, and the nonconsensual distribution of deepfakes depicting intimate parts or sexual acts.

OHE is required by the Minnesota Legislature to publish the Sexual Assault Data Report, which includes information regarding the outcomes of sexual assault incidents reported to postsecondary institutions. The Minnesota Legislature (Minn. Stat. 135A.15) mandated this report beginning in fiscal year 2016 (data for the calendar year 2015) which requires eligible postsecondary institutions to report sexual assault incidents and the outcomes of institutional investigations, if applicable. Historical data is available in this report and online as part

¹ <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/135A.15>

of the Office of Higher Education’s Sexual Assault Data Report dashboard at <https://ohe.mn.gov/reports/campus-sexual-assault-data>.

Key Takeaways

- Since report year 2016, postsecondary institutions have reported a combined 3,606 reports pertaining to alleged sexual assault incidents. Reported sexual assault incidents showed a steady increase in the years leading up to 2019. Between 2019 and 2021, reports declined by 47.5%. Reports increased in 2022 as campuses largely returned to normal operations following pandemic related closures or limitations of campus programming, declined slightly in 2023, and then rose again in 2025.
- In report year 2025, a total of 322 incidents were reported to institutions. In 2025, 34.8% of total incidents were reported through an electronic reporting system.
- In report year 2025, estimates from institutions suggest that 22.3% of sexual assault incidents reported to postsecondary institutions were also reported to law enforcement. This rate is higher than the average from report years 2016 to 2025 (16.7%).
- In report year 2025, 38.2% (123 out of 322) reports were investigated by the institution, a slight decrease in the average from the previous year. Since 2016, 38.0% of sexual assault incidents reported to postsecondary institutions have been investigated. The percentage of cases investigated declined from 2016 through 2019, dropped to its lowest point during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021, and then partially rebounded in the years following.
- For report years 2016-2025, 43.0% (1,550 out of 3,606) reports were not formally investigated by the institutions because the student complainant chose not to pursue that option.

Required Data

Postsecondary institutions are required to submit sexual assault data if they:

- Offer in-person courses on a campus located in Minnesota;
- Are eligible for state student financial aid, as defined in [Minn. Stat. § 136A.103²](#); and,
- Have an enrollment of 100 students or greater in the prior academic year.

Data reported by institutions must include, at a minimum, the number of incidents of sexual assault reported to the institution in the previous calendar year in which:

- Either the complainant or respondent was a member of the campus community (e.g., employee or student) at the time of the incident; and/or,
- The incident occurred on the institution’s campus (or on property owned/rented by the institution) or the incident occurred at an institutionally sponsored event.

² <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/136A.103>

Data Privacy

The Minnesota Office of Higher Education adheres to current federal and state data privacy laws and best practices to protect the privacy of individual students. [Minn. Stat. § 135A.15, Subd. 6](#)³ requires that reports and data are prepared and published as summary data, as defined in [Minn. Stat. § 13.02, Subd. 19](#)⁴ and are consistent with federal and state laws governing access to educational data and student privacy.

OHE's policy for complying with federal and state data privacy laws is to suppress student data in cells containing fewer than 10 students. In this report, cells with counts under 10 are suppressed, including zero values, where the number of incidents reported or the number of incidents investigated is greater than zero from which information could be inferred.

³ <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/135A.15>

⁴ <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/13.02>

Sexual Assault Data

For this report, OHE collected data on the cases of sexual assault that occurred between January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024 (calendar year 2024, report year 2025), as well as institutional responses and actions that were pending in calendar year 2024 and taken through September 30, 2025. In 2024, a total of 322 sexual assault incidents were reported to institutions (see Table 1).

Table 1: Statewide Summary of Incidents and Outcomes of Sexual Assault, Report Year 2025 (Calendar Year 2024)

Category	Category Definition	State Total
Incidents Reported to Institution	The number of incidents of sexual assault reported to the institution during the prior calendar year within the scope defined above (total incidents)	322
Investigated	Of incidents reported to the institution, the number that were investigated by the institution to determine whether the institution's policy was violated	123
Referred for Disciplinary Process	Of incidents that were investigated, the number that were referred for a disciplinary process at the institution	57
Reported to Law Enforcement	The number of total incidents reported to the institution in which the alleged victim chose to report to local or state law enforcement, to the extent that the institution is aware	72
Disciplinary Process Pending	The number for which a campus disciplinary process is pending, but has not reached a final resolution at the beginning of the data collection period (fall following the calendar year)	<10
Respondent Found Responsible ⁵	The number in which the respondent(s) was/were found responsible for sexual assault by the disciplinary process at the institution	25
Action Greater than a Warning ⁶	The number that resulted in any action by the institution greater than a warning issued to the respondent	44
Closed Without Resolution	The number that resulted in a disciplinary process at the institution that closed without resolution	<10
Closed Without Resolution - Respondent Withdrew	Of those that closed without resolution, the number that resulted in a disciplinary process at the institution that closed without resolution because the respondent withdrew from the institution	<10

⁵ Include only final (and not initial) determinations of responsibility.

⁶ This includes any actions, whether through informal resolution or a formal finding of responsibility.

Category	Category Definition	State Total
Closed Without Resolution - Victim Did Not Participate	Of those that closed without resolution, the number that resulted in a disciplinary process at the institution that closed without resolution because the alleged victim chose not to participate in the process	<10
Victim Did Not Participate Pre-Disciplinary Process	The number in which the alleged victim chose not to participate in the institution's process prior to a disciplinary process beginning	173
Reports via Online Reporting System	The number of reports made through the online reporting system established in Minn. Stat. § 135A.15, subd. 5, excluding reports submitted anonymously	112

Among these incidents, 38.2% (123 cases) were investigated and 22.4% (72 cases) were reported to law enforcement. About 34.8% (112 cases) of incidents were reported electronically. Among the investigated reports, 46.3% (57 cases) were referred for an institutional disciplinary process. In 25 cases, the respondent(s) was or were found to be responsible for sexual assault. Less than 10 cases resulted in a disciplinary proceeding without resolution. Of those that closed without resolution, less than 10 cases were closed because the respondent withdrew from the institution. Moreover, less than 10 disciplinary processes were closed because the victim chose not to participate. In 53.7% of total incidents, a complainant chose not to participate in the institution's process prior to a disciplinary process beginning.

Data Trends

As shown in Table 2, postsecondary institutions received a total of 3,606 reports of sexual assault incidents across report years 2016 through 2025. The number of reported incidents increased steadily through 2019, followed by a 47.5% decline between 2019 and 2021. Reports rose again in 2022 as campuses reopened, then declined slightly in 2023 and 2024, before increasing once more in the 2025 reporting year.

Between report years 2016-2025, 38.0% (1,370) of the 3,606 incidents of sexual assault reported to postsecondary institutions were investigated. During the same period, 23.0% of total incidents were referred for a disciplinary process at an institution. In the report year 2025, as reported by institutions, 22.4% of sexual assault incidents were also reported to law enforcement; this is the highest yearly percentage in comparison to an average of 16.7% between the years 2016 and 2025.

According to the reported data, the primary reason cited by institutions for not conducting a formal institutional investigation was that the complainant chose not to participate in the disciplinary process, which occurred in 43.0% (1,550) of the 3,606 incidents reported between report years 2016 and 2025, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Total Number of Incidents and Investigation Initiations of Sexual Assault by Report Year

Report Year	Incidents Reported to Institution	Reports via Online Reporting System	Investigated	Victim Did Not Participate Pre-Disciplinary Process	Referred for Disciplinary Process	Reported to Law Enforcement
2016	294	28	156	Not Available	109	54
2017	400	42	172	141	131	82
2018	416	86	168	155	130	66
2019	491	81	170	230	94	77
2020	440	110	197	202	127	82
2021	258	53	71	152	38	28
2022	353	80	116	185	56	43
2023	332	69	79	160	40	46
2024	300	145	118	152	49	54
2025	322	112	123	173	57	72
Total	3,606	806	1,370	1,550	831	604

Please note that the report year includes data from the previous calendar year. For instance, the 2025 report includes incidents reported to the institution between January 1 and December 31, 2024 and the associated outcomes. These data do not denote when the incident itself occurred.

As shown in Table 3, between reporting years 2016 and 2025, a respondent(s) was found responsible for sexual violence in approximately 13.0% of incidents (470 of 3,606 total incidents). Among cases that were referred for a disciplinary process, 87 cases were closed without resolution. Just over one-third (33.3%) of those that closed without resolution were due to a respondent's withdrawal from the institution, and 70.1% of cases resulted in a closure because a victim chose not to participate in the process after the disciplinary proceeding had already begun.

Table 3: Total Number of Incidents and Investigation Outcomes of Sexual Assault by Report Year

Report Year	Incidents Reported to Institution	Respondent Found Responsible	Action Greater than a Warning	Closed Without Resolution (CWR)	CWR – Respondent Withdrew	CWR – Victim Did Not Participate ⁷	Disciplinary Process Pending
2016	294	68	79	14	<10	28	<10
2017	400	89	101	<10	<10	<10	<10
2018	416	74	82	20	<10	12	<10
2019	491	53	61	15	<10	<10	<10
2020	440	84	86	<10	<10	<10	<10
2021	258	20	29	<10	<10	<10	<10
2022	353	26	37	<10	<10	<10	<10
2023	332	10	20	<10	<10	<10	<10
2024	300	21	44	<10	<10	<10	<10
2025	322	25	44	<10	<10	<10	<10
Total	3,606	470	583	87	29	61	28

Please note that the report year includes data from the previous calendar year. For instance, the 2025 report includes incidents reported to the institution between January 1 and December 31, 2024 and the associated outcomes. The data does not denote when the incident itself occurred.

⁷ A disciplinary proceeding is initiated by the institution but did not reach the decision-making state, because the complainant declines to participate in the remainder of the disciplinary proceeding.

The Cost of Sexual Misconduct for Higher Education Institutions in Minnesota

Each year, the Sexual Assault Data Survey includes optional questions on notable topics. The first question presented was *“What are the estimated costs of sexual violence (direct and indirect) to your institution?”* Of the institutions that completed the survey, thirty-one institutions answered the question. No four-year public or four-year private institution answered this optional question. Depending on the size of the institution and frequency of incidents reported, the institutional costs of sexual violence vary. Small two-year community & technical colleges and professional schools report lower costs due to lower frequency of incidents reported to the institution. Mid-sized, public and private institutions reported estimated costs range from \$3,000 to greater than \$100,000 depending on the number and complexity of the cases each year. Three institutions expressed difficulty answering this question, but estimated costs would be high.

Three key themes emerged from the responses: loss of tuition revenue due to student attrition, costs associated with compliance-mandated training, and expenses related to operating a campus grievance process.

Loss of Tuition/Retention of Students

Of the institutions who responded to optional questions (n =31), two institutions stated a cost of sexual violence is the loss of students and tuition revenue. A four-year public institution stated, *“students who experience sexual violence while attending the university are retained at a lower rate.”* A four-year private institution reported, *“students (reporting parties and responding parties) leave the institution due to their experiences which result in lost tuition dollars.”* A two-year community college noted costs associated with *“late-drops/refunds in severe cases where a student needs to leave the College.”*

Costs Related to Training Mandates

Many institutions noted the cost of compliance with federal and state mandates. Career schools, private and public two and four-year institutions report costs ranging from \$3,000 - \$25,000 not including staff salaries. *“We pay around \$10,000 a year to ensure our community, including our Title IX team, are properly trained to report and/or address incidents if/when they occur.”* Another institution stated, *“I would estimate in total, that compliance with regulations, training, policy updates and review, and processing cases typically will range #30K – 100K [sic] (not including my salary).”*

Formal Grievance Process Costs

Two institutions stated that the cost of coordinating and administering a grievance process is high. The institutions reported that it was difficult to estimate the costs of sexual violence on campus but stated that the cost was “substantial” without accounting for an employee’s salary.

A four-year institution noted, *“The employment resources spent on responding to these concerns are immense, not only internally but especially when you consider the legal fees and consultation required to do this work.”*

Another four-year institution stated, *“an exact dollar amount is unknown, but the time dedicated by the Title IX Coord[inator] alone is substantial.”*

Several institutions reflected that there are many campus professionals who prevent and respond to sexual violence on campus including mental health counselors, Title IX Coordinators, investigators and decision-makers. If a case requires an external vendor or consultant, costs can easily exceed \$100,000.

Supportive Measures and Student Parent Experiences on Campus

Supportive measures are adjustments or modifications to preserve or restore access to education programs and activities when an allegation of sexual misconduct is reported to the institution. Supportive measures are offered initially to the reporting party upon receipt of a report, regardless of whether the reporting party pursues further action. If a sexual misconduct grievance process begins, the responding party is also offered supportive measures.

Two open-ended questions addressed supportive measures and parenting students' experiences with violence: *(1) Of the reports of sexual misconduct, what is the overall estimated number of students who seek only supportive measures? Along with the question, what type of supportive measure is most requested? and (2) How many self-identified student parents sought out a disciplinary proceeding, support, or resources due to sexual or domestic violence?*

Results

Forty-nine of the seventy-seven institutions completed the optional questions on supportive measures; however, only twenty provided substantive data and information. With the exception of two institutions, all respondents that answered "zero" or "not applicable" to the first survey question, which asked for the overall estimated number of students who received only supportive measures, were two-year institutions or professional schools that reported no sexual assault incidents on campus.

Institutions that provided data on supportive measures were primarily four-year colleges or universities (n = 17), with three two-year colleges also responding. The number of students seeking supportive measures varied across institutions. One private institution estimated that between 80-90% of students who report sexual misconduct seek supportive measures only. Another private institution reported that many students who experience sexual misconduct off campus seek supportive measures.

While the number of students who seek supportive measures varied, the type of supportive measures students requested was similar. The most common supportive measure issued was a mutual no contact directive which limits contact between the reporting and responding parties. The second most common supportive measure requested was academic adjustments. Adjustments may include assignment extensions, course changes, exam extensions, registration petitions, or attendance considerations. The third most common accommodation reported by institutions was referrals to counseling. Other supportive measures that institutions reported offering, or that students requested, included changes to on- or off-campus housing, referrals to advocacy services or other campus resources, and financial support.

Forty-six of the seventy institutions responded to the optional question: *"How many self-identified student parents sought out a disciplinary proceeding, support, or resources due to sexual or domestic violence?"* Only five institutions reported a number greater than zero, ranging from one to three student parents seeking support for sexual or domestic violence in the past year. Institutions reporting that they provided supportive measures to student parents included three two-year community colleges, one four-year Minnesota State institution, and one University of Minnesota system institution.

Conclusion

Ensuring a safe and supportive environment on college campuses is essential for the well-being and success of students. Despite ongoing efforts to address sexual violence, it remains a significant public health issue, particularly among students aged 18 to 24, as well as underrepresented communities such as American Indian and LGBTQ+ students. Minnesota's postsecondary institutions, supported by the Sexual Violence Prevention and Response program, are working to prevent and respond to sexual violence through training, collaboration, and policy implementation.

In calendar year 2024, institutions reported that 322 incidents occurred on their campus. Out of these incidents, 123 cases were investigated, and a respondent was found responsible in 25 cases. This year's survey also found that preventing, responding to, and investigating reports of sexual misconduct imposes significant and often difficult-to-quantify costs on higher education institutions, with financial impacts varying by institutional size, incident frequency, and case complexity. In addition, many students who report sexual misconduct seek supportive measures without pursuing a formal complaint, especially at four-year institutions, underscoring the ongoing institutional investment required to provide supportive measures such as no-contact directives, academic adjustments, and counseling referrals.

The data from the Sexual Assault Data Report highlights the ongoing challenges and successes in reporting, investigating, and addressing sexual assault incidents. It is important to note that higher numbers of reported incidents do not equate to a more unsafe campus. Sexual assault occurs regardless of reporting rates; however, increased reporting may reflect an environment where survivors feel safer coming forward. Additional research findings show that only 8.2% of survivors report to campus authorities, while approximately 82% disclose only to friends or intimate partners (College Student Health Survey, 2024). The collaboration between institutions, state agencies, and community organizations remain crucial in creating a culture of safety and support – ultimately helping students achieve their educational and personal goals.

Appendix 1. Sexual Assault Data by Institution

Table 4: Total Incidents and Investigation of Sexual Assault by Institution, Report Year 2025 (Calendar Year 2024)

Institution Name	Incidents Reported to Institution	Reports via Online Reporting System	Investigated	Victim Did Not Participate Pre-Disciplinary Process	Referred for Disciplinary Process	Reported to Law Enforcement
Academy College	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Adler Graduate School	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alexandria Technical and Community College	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Anoka Technical College	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anoka-Ramsey Community College	0	0	0	0	0	0
Augsburg University	18	<10	13	<10	<10	<10
Aveda Institute Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bemidji State University	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Bethany Lutheran College	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Bethel University	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Carleton College	17	<10	<10	13	<10	<10
Central Lakes College	0	0	0	0	0	0
Century College	0	0	0	0	0	0
College of Saint Benedict/St. John's University	10	10	<10	<10	<10	<10
College of St. Scholastica	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Concordia College Moorhead	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10

Institution Name	Incidents Reported to Institution	Reports via Online Reporting System	Investigated	Victim Did Not Participate Pre-Disciplinary Process	Referred for Disciplinary Process	Reported to Law Enforcement
Concordia University St. Paul	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crown College	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Dakota County Technical College	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dunwoody College of Technology	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Empire Beauty School	0	0	0	0	0	0
Empire Beauty School Spring Lake Park	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Gustavus Adolphus College	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Hamline University	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Hennepin Technical College	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herzing University	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inver Hills Community College	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Lake Superior College	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leech Lake Tribal College	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macalester College	13	<10	13	<10	<10	<10
Martin Luther College	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Metropolitan State University	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Minneapolis College	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minneapolis College of Art & Design	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10

Institution Name	Incidents Reported to Institution	Reports via Online Reporting System	Investigated	Victim Did Not Participate Pre-Disciplinary Process	Referred for Disciplinary Process	Reported to Law Enforcement
Minnesota North College	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Minnesota State College Southeast	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota State Community and Technical College	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota State University Mankato	20	<10	20	<10	<10	<10
Minnesota State University Moorhead	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Minnesota West Community and Technical College	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mitchell Hamline School of Law	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Model College of Hair Design	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normandale Community College	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
North Central University	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
North Hennepin Community College	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northland Community and Technical College	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Technical College	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwestern Health Sciences University	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Academy of Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oak Hills Christian College	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCI Academy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pine Technical and Community College	0	0	0	0	0	0

Institution Name	Incidents Reported to Institution	Reports via Online Reporting System	Investigated	Victim Did Not Participate Pre-Disciplinary Process	Referred for Disciplinary Process	Reported to Law Enforcement
Rasmussen University	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Red Lake Nation College	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ridgewater College	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverland Community College	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rochester Community and Technical College	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Saint Mary's University of Minnesota	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Saint Paul College	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
South Central College	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest Minnesota State University	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
St. Catherine University	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Cloud State University	10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
St. Cloud Technical and Community College	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Olaf College	18	15	13	<10	12	<10
Summit Academy Opportunities Industrialization Center	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Minnesota Crookston	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
University of Minnesota Duluth	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
University of Minnesota Morris	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
University of Minnesota Rochester	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
University of Minnesota Twin Cities	80	<10	<10	79	<10	15

Institution Name	Incidents Reported to Institution	Reports via Online Reporting System	Investigated	Victim Did Not Participate Pre-Disciplinary Process	Referred for Disciplinary Process	Reported to Law Enforcement
University of Northwestern St. Paul	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
University of St. Thomas	19	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
White Earth Tribal and Community College	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winona State University	10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
State Total	322	112	123	173	57	72

Table 5: Total Incidents and Investigation Outcomes of Sexual Assault by Institution, Report Year 2025 (Calendar Year 2024)

Institution Name	Incidents Reported to Institution	Respondent Found Responsible	Action Greater than a Warning	Closed Without Resolution (CWR)	CWR – Respondent Withdrew	CWR – Victim Did Not Participate	Disciplinary Process Pending
Academy College	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Adler Graduate School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alexandria Technical and Community College	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Anoka Technical College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anoka-Ramsey Community College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Augsburg University	18	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Aveda Institute Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bemidji State University	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Bethany Lutheran College	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Bethel University	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Carleton College	17	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Central Lakes College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Century College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
College of Saint Benedict/St. John's University	10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
College of St. Scholastica	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Concordia College Moorhead	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Concordia University St. Paul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crown College	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10

Institution Name	Incidents Reported to Institution	Respondent Found Responsible	Action Greater than a Warning	Closed Without Resolution (CWR)	CWR – Respondent Withdrew	CWR – Victim Did Not Participate	Disciplinary Process Pending
Dakota County Technical College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dunwoody College of Technology	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Empire Beauty School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Empire Beauty School Spring Lake Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Gustavus Adolphus College	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Hamline University	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Hennepin Technical College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herzing University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inver Hills Community College	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Lake Superior College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leech Lake Tribal College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macalester College	13	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Martin Luther College	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Metropolitan State University	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Minneapolis College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minneapolis College of Art & Design	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Minnesota North College	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Minnesota State College Southeast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Institution Name	Incidents Reported to Institution	Respondent Found Responsible	Action Greater than a Warning	Closed Without Resolution (CWR)	CWR – Respondent Withdrew	CWR – Victim Did Not Participate	Disciplinary Process Pending
Minnesota State Community and Technical College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota State University Mankato	20	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Minnesota State University Moorhead	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Minnesota West Community and Technical College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mitchell Hamline School of Law	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Model College of Hair Design	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normandale Community College	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
North Central University	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
North Hennepin Community College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northland Community and Technical College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Technical College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwestern Health Sciences University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Academy of Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oak Hills Christian College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCI Academy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pine Technical and Community College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rasmussen University	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Red Lake Nation College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ridgewater College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Riverland Community College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rochester Community and Technical College	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Saint Mary's University of Minnesota	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Saint Paul College	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
South Central College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest Minnesota State University	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
St. Catherine University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Cloud State University	10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
St. Cloud Technical and Community College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Olaf College	18	<10	10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Summit Academy Opportunities Industrialization Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Minnesota Crookston	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
University of Minnesota Duluth	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
University of Minnesota Morris	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
University of Minnesota Rochester	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
University of Minnesota Twin Cities	80	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
University of Northwestern St. Paul	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
University of St. Thomas	19	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
White Earth Tribal and Community College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Winona State University	10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
State Total	322	25	44	<10	<10	<10	<10



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2026