UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON 2016 CAMPUS CLIMATE SURVEY RESULTS

SEATTLE CAMPUS:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The University of Washington (UW) Campus Climate Survey was conducted in the spring of 2016 in order to assess the extent and nature of sexual misconduct among students as well as to understand student's views of the campus climate.[1] UW has proactively taken many steps to address the issue of sexual misconduct on its campus, including administrative efforts, education of faculty, staff, and students, and prevention and intervention programming. Yet it remains of critical importance to understand and track the experiences of, and changes in, sexual misconduct as well as perceptions of campus climate over time.

SURVEY AND PARTICIPANT DESCRIPTION

Undergraduate students at the Seattle campus (*N* = 24,729) were invited to participate in the survey via email during the spring quarter of 2016. If they did not respond, students were sent reminder emails each week for three consecutive weeks. Of those invited, 4,405 (17.8%) provided some data. Participants included in this summary were 4,384 undergraduate students.[2]

Of the 4,384 undergraduate students from the UW Seattle campus included in our final sample, 61.2% self-identified as women, 36.8% self-identified men, and 1.7% self-identified as gender diverse (i.e., transwoman, transman, genderqueer/gender non-conforming, or some other gender not listed). The majority of participants were White (47.4%) or Asian (32.6%) followed

[1] A modified version of the Administrator-Researcher Campus Climate Collaborative (ARC3) survey was used (Swartout, Flack, Cook, Olson, & Hall-Smith, 2017).
[2] We excluded graduate and professional students for the purposes of this executive summary, and 21 individuals whose survey responses were thought to not be valid. Additionally, there was attrition throughout the survey, with 85.7% (*n* = 3,757) completing the entire survey.

by biracial or multi-ethnic (9.9%), Hispanic or Latino/a (4.8%), Black (1.9%), and Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, Native American 0.7% Approximately13.9% of students identified as lesbian, gay, bisexual, queer, asexual, or another sexual orientation (referred to throughout as LGBQA), and the remainder did not provide a response. In terms of their year in school, 22.0% were in their first year, 21.2% were in their second year, 28.3% were in their third year, 23.7% were in their fourth year, and 4.9% were in their fifth or more year. Approximately 20% of participants were transfer students and 10.6% were international students. See Table 1 for additional detailed demographic information.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

The UW student conduct code defines sexual misconduct as "committing, or aiding, soliciting, or attempting the commission of the following prohibited conduct: Sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, indecent exposure, relationship violence, stalking, and domestic violence" (Student Governance and Policy Chapter 210: Student Conduct Policy for Discriminatory and Sexual Harassment, Intimate Partner Violence, Sexual Misconduct, Stalking and Retaliation). In the following subsections, we report on participants' self-reported experiences with sexual assault, relationship/domestic violence, stalking and other unwanted behavior as well as sexual harassment.

Sexual Victimization. Consistent with rates of sexual victimization on US college campuses (Krebs et al., 2016), 23% of participants reported experiencing sexual victimization since enrolling at UW (see Table 2).[3] The primary tactic used by the perpetrator during all forms

[3] An additional 3.5% of participants indicated that they had experienced sexual victimization since the age of 14 but prior to enrolling at UW.

of sexual assault was that of intoxication, defined as taking advantage of someone when they were too drunk or high to stop what was happening. Women and gender diverse individuals were more likely to have experienced sexual victimization compared to men. Additionally, LGBQA individuals or those with Greek affiliation were more likely to have experienced sexual victimization than heterosexual individuals without Greek affiliation, respectively. The likelihood of having experienced sexual victimization in any form did not differ between those who did and did not participate in intercollegiate sports.

Among participants who reported experiencing sexual victimization since enrolling at UW, if the student indicated that they had been using alcohol and/or drugs prior to the sexual assault, they tended to indicate that their perpetrator also used alcohol and/or drugs prior to the incident, reinforcing the importance of alcohol education and the impacts of alcohol on consent. Out of the students who indicated they had experienced sexual assault since coming to UW, 66.3% reported the perpetrator was affiliated with UW (of those, 93.3% reported their perpetrator was a UW undergraduate student) and an additional 12% were not sure about their UW affiliation. Additionally, 28.6% indicated that the victimization experience happened on campus. Although 69% of these individuals indicated that they told someone about their sexual victimization experience (the majority of them telling a roommate or friend), only a small percentage of individuals reported these incidents to a UW employee or office: 6.5% reported to a UW campus counselor/therapist, 3.4% reported to a UW Health & Wellness Advocate, 2.9% reported to UW Police Advocate, 2.4% reported to UW faculty or staff, 1.5% reported to the UW Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards, and 1.5% reported to a UW resident

advisor or residence life staff.[4] For individuals who opted not to tell anyone about their sexual victimization experience, the majority indicated that they did not tell anyone because they wanted to move on and forget about it (73.4%), they were not sure what happened to them was an assault (61.5%), they did not want to be forced to make an official report (46.8%), or they did not want to get the other person in trouble (46.6%). To a lesser extent, individuals who did not tell anyone expressed concern that their friends would find out (35.9%) or that their parents/family would find out (33.1%). Barriers to reporting, as indicated by students who experienced sexual victimization are consistent with reasons and barriers for not reporting found in national studies such as the 2015 Association of American Universities Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct. The UW findings help us better understand the importance and need for education regarding sexual assault, consent, and awareness of confidential University advocacy services where students can seek support and learn about their options, but are not required to make a report.

Sexual Assault Perpetration. Despite the 23% of participants who reported being sexually assaulted by a UW undergraduate student, only 3.5% of participants indicated that they perpetrated some form of sexual assault since enrolling at UW (see Table 2). Consistent with the reports by individuals who experienced sexual victimization, the primary tactic used in perpetrating sexual assault was intoxication, or taking advantage of someone when that individual was too drunk or high to stop what was happening. In order to better understand rates

[4] Consistent with these survey findings, a 2016 study by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (Krebs et al.) found that only 7% of students surveyed who were victims of sexual assault reported the incident to a school official. Moreover, sexual victimization experiences are even less likely to be reported when alcohol or drugs were consumed (Fisher, Daigle, Cullen, & Turner, 2003)

of perpetration, additional analyses were conducted on subgroups. When overall endorsement rates were too small to make meaningful comparisons, or when concerns about generalizability arose, only rates of endorsement are reported. Individuals who pledged or who were affiliated with a Greek community were more likely to have reported perpetrating sexual assault than individuals not affiliated with a Greek community.

Importantly, the vast majority of perpetrators (94.2%) reported having or trying to have sexual activity with someone without their consent multiple times or by using multiple strategies. UW findings regarding perpetrator data are consistent with other assessments indicating identified perpetrators often perpetrate multiple assaults. Additionally, participants who indicated perpetrating some form of sexual assault answered questions related to the incidents they disclosed. In 47.9% of the incidents of perpetration the victim was reportedly affiliated with UW and was almost exclusively a UW undergraduate student. An additional 23.1% were not sure whether the victim was affiliated with the university. About 15% of the incidents occurred on campus and in 82.7% of the incidents was with someone known to the perpetrator (e.g., acquaintance, friend, dating or sexual partner). In 7.8% of the incidents, the victim reported the participant to UW, 5.0% were reported to the police, and 3.9% resulted in the other person filing a sexual assault protection order against the participant. Additionally, the participant indicated that in 8.8% of the incidents, the other person moved, changed their schedule, or left UW as a result of the incident.

Dating and Relationship Violence. Dating and relationship violence refers to verbal or psychological aggression (e.g., the person would guilt me if I wanted to spend time with friends or family; the person would call me names and use put downs that made me feel bad about

myself) or physical aggression (e.g., the person pushed, grabbed, or shook me; the person hit or punched me) perpetrated by one's dating or relationship partner. Since enrolling at UW, 28.7% of the participants reported some form of dating and relationship violence victimization (see Table 2).[5] Women were more likely than men and gender diverse individuals to report dating and relationship violence victimization. Moreover, LGBQA and individuals or those with a Greek affiliation were more likely to report dating and relationship violence victimization compared to heterosexual students and those not affiliated with a Greek community, respectively. There were no differences between those who are and are not intercollegiate athletes. Approximately half of the participants indicated that the perpetrator was affiliated with UW, primarily indicating that they were a UW undergraduate student, and 23.4% of the incidents that had the greatest effect on the participant occurred on campus. Very few participants indicated that they reported the incident to UW (1.2%) or the police (2.2%); however, 9.2% indicated that they had to stop participating in a class or an educational opportunity in response to the situation which is noteworthy. As colleges and universities continue to emphasize the importance of student engagement and retention, efforts to reduce interpersonal violence and support survivors of dating and relationship violence could translate to positive academic impacts on campus communities.

Fourteen percent of the participants indicated that they perpetrated some form of dating and relationship violence since enrolling at UW. In approximately half of the incidents, the other person was affiliated with UW (primarily a UW undergraduate student). Very few participants

[5] This prevalence is consistent with literature suggesting that one in three college couples reported at least once incident of aggression during the course of their dating relationship (Jackson, 1999; Lewis & Fremouw, 2001).

indicated that any formal report was made against them either to UW (0.6%) or to the police (0.7%).

Stalking and Other Unwanted and Distressing Behaviors. Forty-five percent of participants indicated that they experienced some form of unwanted and distressing behavior including stalking since enrolling at UW. Reported experiences included but were not limited to 42% of students indicating that they received unwanted communication (e.g., phone, text, emails, social media), 20.8% of students reported that someone made rude or mean comments or spread rumors about them online or in person, 9.2% of students reported that someone approached them or showed up in places such as their home, workplace, or school when they were unwanted, and 1% of students reported that someone snuck into their home or car and did things to scare them.

When asked to reflect on the most severe incidents or the ones that had the most impact with regards to stalking and other unwanted and distressing behaviors, students reported that 66.7% of the individuals perpetrating the unwanted behavior were male and 17.1% of the individuals were female. About half of the incidents involved an individual affiliated with UW, primarily a UW undergraduate student. Very few of these incidents resulted in a report to UW (2.8%) or the police (2.7%); however, 6.2% of the participants who experienced stalking indicated that they had to stop participating in a class or educational opportunity in response to the situation. Additionally, 8% of participants indicated that they had perpetrated stalking since enrolling at UW. Over half (59.2%) of participants indicated that the other person they stalked was affiliated with UW, and primarily a UW undergraduate student.

Sexual Harassment. Thirty-seven percent of participants reported that they had experienced some form of sexual harassment by an individual affiliated with UW. This differed

by gender with 73.5% of the gender diverse sample reporting experiences of sexual harassment by someone affiliated with UW, followed by 44.7% of women and 20.7% of men. Additionally, LGBQA and individuals affiliated with a Greek community were more likely to report sexual harassment victimization compared to heterosexual individuals and those not affiliated with a Greek community. The most commonly endorsed forms of sexual harassment were offensive remarks that targeted one's appearance, body, gender identity or sexuality (reported by 46.8% of those who experienced sexual harassment), and being treated differently because of one's gender or sexuality (46.5%). Additionally, 41.6% of those who experienced sexual harassment reported that they experienced repeated attempts to tell sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to them, 33.8% were touched in a way that made them feel uncomfortable, 29.2% were repeatedly asked out for dates, drinks, dinner, etc., even though they said no, 28.1% reported that they experienced others making gestures or using body language of a sexual nature which embarrassed or offended them, and 27.8% indicated that they experienced unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship with them despite their efforts to discourage it.

For those who reported some form of sexual harassment, students were asked to reflect on the one incident that had the greatest impact on them and answered follow up questions about that specific incident. Most of the incidents were reported to be perpetrated by a man (84.7%) and a UW undergraduate student (64.7%). Just over 8% of participants reported that they were sexually harassed by a UW faculty person. Approximately two thirds of the incidents that had the greatest effect on the individuals who experienced sexual harassment indicated that it happened on campus and 5.4% indicated that they stopped participating in class or an educational opportunity in response to the harassment.

Participants were also asked to indicate any sexual harassment they perpetrated since enrolling at UW, and 11.5% indicated that they had engaged in some form of sexual harassment. The majority of those who perpetrated sexual harassment (61.7%) indicated that they treated someone differently because of their gender or sexuality. The target of the harassment was most often another UW undergraduate student.

PERCEPTIONS OF CAMPUS CLIMATE

The majority of participants perceive a positive campus climate at UW regarding reporting an incident of sexual misconduct. Specifically, 82.5% of participants reported that it was '*likely*' or '*very likely*' that a student's privacy would be maintained if they reported an incident of sexual misconduct. Seventy-seven percent of the participants thought it would be '*likely*' or '*very likely*' that the student's report would be handled fairly, and 75.8% believed that if a student was found guilty of sexual misconduct, they would be punished. Additionally, 82.4% indicated that it was '*likely*' or '*very likely*' that the safety of the student making the report would be protected, and 67% thought it was '*likely*' or '*very likely*' that the student making the report would be protected from retaliation. However, perceptions of campus climate differed by gender identity, with women and gender diverse participants reporting less favorable perceptions of the campus climate on all the statements described above than men and heterosexual individuals, respectively. Also notably, students who reported experiencing sexual misconduct victimization experiences (including sexual victimization, dating and relationship violence, stalking and sexual harassment) also had less favorable perceptions of campus climate than those who did not report such experiences.

The majority of participants were at least somewhat aware of the UW Police Department (84.5%), Hall Health (83.2%), the UW Counseling Center (77.3%), Safe Campus (62.7%), the Health & Wellness Advocate (55.1%), and the UW Police Department and Victim Advocate (49.9%). With regards to reporting and judicial services on campus, student survey participants indicated that they were 'not at all aware' of available campus resources such as the University Complaint Investigation & Resolution Office (UCIRO) (72.5%), the availability of a Title IX Coordinator (66.1%), the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE) to administer rape kits (58.4%), and the Office of Community Standards and Student Conduct (57.8%). These data suggest that greater education regarding available campus resources is needed.

Sexual Assault Victimization and Perceptions of Campus Climate. The perception of UW's campus climate was compared between those who experienced sexual assault victimization since enrolling at UW with those who had not. Although the majority of sexual assault survivors perceived a positive campus climate consistent with findings from the overall sample, it is important to note that their perceptions were less positive than those who had not experienced a sexual assault since enrolling at UW. Specifically, 54.8% of those with a history of sexual assault believed that it was '*likely*' or '*very likely*' the student making the report would be protected from retaliation compared to 70.6% of those without such a history. Compared to 80.9% of those without a history of sexual assault, 65.5% of those with a history thought it was '*likely*' or '*very likely*' that the student's report would be handled fairly.

Only 3% of the participants who reported experiencing a sexual assault since enrolling at UW made an official report to either the UW Office of Community Standards and Student Conduct or law enforcement. Among those who experienced a sexual assault, the perceptions of

UW's campus climate did not differ between those who did and did not make an official report with one exception. Eighty-six percent of those who experienced a sexual assault since enrolling at UW and made an official report indicated that it was '*likely*' or '*very likely*' that the student's request to go forward with the case would be honored compared to 68.9% of those who experienced a sexual assault but did not make an official report. Raising awareness of confidential Advocates like the Health & Wellness Advocate and the UWPD Advocate may increase the likelihood of students making campus or police reports. Confidential Advocates help students navigate resources and services and Advocates are able explain what students can expect if they do chose to report, thereby help students to make informed choices about reporting and next steps. .

Sexual Assault Perpetration and Rape Myth Acceptance. Rape myths are a set of false beliefs about victims, perpetrators, or sexual assault incidents that either suggest that sexual assault did not occur (e.g., if someone initiates kissing or hooking up, they should not be surprised if the sexual partner assumes they want to have sex) or attempts to minimize the responsibility of the perpetrator (e.g., if someone is raped while they are drunk, they are at least somewhat responsible for letting things get out of hand). Endorsement of rape myths have been associated with the perpetration of sexual aggression (Davis, Danube, Stappenbeck, Norris, & George, 2015) and are correlated with less sexual knowledge (Aronowitz, Lambert, & Davidoff, 2012) as well as correlated with an individual's beliefs in dysfunctional gender roles (as defined by the DSM-5). Male sexual dysfunctional beliefs with regards to gender roles tend to focus on sex as a performance as well as thinking of sex as an act of dominance and control, whereas female sexual dysfunctional beliefs tend to focus on sex as an act or related to pleasing their

partner, or issues related to rigidly defined family roles and affection (Barnett, Hale, and Sligar, 2017). College students tend to overestimate the rape myth acceptance (RMA) beliefs of their peers, even when they do not hold those beliefs themselves. Correcting this misperceived social norm is important because survivors of sexual assault who estimate their peers have high RMA are more likely to experience symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD; Paul et al, 2009). Additionally, individuals with higher misperceptions of others' RMA have lower intentions to intervene in potential sexual assault situations (Hust et al., 2013). Thus, correcting misperceptions of RMA could potentially lessen distress for survivors of assault and increase bystander behavior (Paul et al., 2009).

In this sample, the majority of UW students reported not believing or endorsing rape myths. Ninety-five percent of UW students indicated that they believed consent must be given at each step of the sexual encounter, 93% of UW students believed that if they and their sexual partner are both drunk or high, consent is needed to engage in sexual activity. Although the vast majority of UW students reported healthy cultural norms around sexual encounters, the students who endorsed perpetrating any form of sexual assault reported greater rape myth attitudes than those who did not report perpetrating sexual assault. The rape myths most highly endorsed by perpetrators of sexual assault in this sample were believing that "*People do not usually intend to force sex, but sometimes they get too sexually carried away*," "*If someone initiates kissing or hooking up, they should not be surprised if the sexual partner assumes they want to have sex*," and "*A lot of times, someone who says they were raped agreed to have sex and then regretted it*." Rape myths can continue to be addressed in the context of trainings on bystander approaches as well as social norms-based efforts.

EDUCATION AND PREVENTION

Approximately 25% of participants indicated that they did not receive any information about consent, healthy relationships, sexual assault, or relationship violence in high school or from parents/legal guardians prior to coming to UW. This suggests the value and need for providing education around these issues to incoming UW students. Regarding education received since coming to UW, only about 25% of participants said that they attended an event or program about sexual misconduct or sexual assault, including what they can do as a bystander to stop sexual misconduct, and only 20% had visited the UW website with information on sexual misconduct or were aware of the Title IX protections against sexual misconduct. Eighty percent, however, had seen posters about sexual misconduct and 92% had seen crime alerts about recent incidents of sexual misconduct reported to UWPD. All freshmen who attend UW Orientation receive an online U101 resource that introduces departments and includes information resources and campus services. In addition, students who attend the in-person Orientation session receive a (30 minute) introduction to education around interpersonal violence, alcohol and other drugs and well as mental health. This brief period of training embedded in a day full of Orientation activities and information may contribute to the low percentage of students who remember receiving education or training regarding sexual misconduct or sexual assault. Research has continued to demonstrate the best approach to prevention is a variety of strategies delivered throughout a student's college experience. Continued efforts to include education in Freshmen Orientation as well as delivering graduated content throughout the year would allow for more opportunities to engage in education in meaningful ways.

UW has taken steps to increase bystander awareness on campus. Participants were asked how they responded to times when they have 1) seen anyone catcalling or sexually harassing someone in public, 2) seen someone grab or touch a person in a sexual way without permission, 3) seen someone trying to take advantage of someone who was drunk, high, or passed out, 4) heard someone say they planned to give someone alcohol or other drugs to get sex, or 5) heard or seen someone be verbally or physically abusive to their dating or intimate partner. Many students who reported seeing these situations indicated that they engaged in a proactive way either by supporting the person who was the target, confronting the situation directly, or getting assistance from someone else. However, on average, about 10% of participants indicated that they did nothing because it was none of their business (ranging from 4.9% when they saw someone trying to take advantage of someone who was drunk, high, or passed out, to 13.9% when they heard someone say they planned to give someone alcohol or other drugs to get sex), and on average 28.8% of participants indicated that they did nothing because they were not sure what to do (ranging from 17.2% when they saw someone trying to take advantage of someone who was drunk, high, or passed out, to 50.3% who saw someone catcalling or sexually harassing someone in public). Although these results suggest that the majority of bystanders attempt to respond to instances of sexual misconduct in a proactive way, there is a demonstrated need for skill-based bystander training in order to help students identify ways in which one can respond if confronted with one of these situations.

Currently, bystander training is offered through the UW Green Dot program. Green Dot is a nationally recognized evidence-based training program that has been shown to be effective at reducing incidents of violence on campus. In order to be effective, research has shown that a

campus needs to have a saturation point of 15% of the community receiving training in an ongoing and sustainable manner (Coker et al, 2016). Currently, UW Green Dot efforts are reaching approximately 1% of the campus population. UW Green Dot faces challenges of being a largely volunteer based organization with a limited budget provided by the Services and Activities Fee Committee. There is, however, growing interest and support for the Green Dot programs on campus and hopefully in the future with established funding and staffing as well as an increase in interest in and requests for Green Dot trainings, we can work towards growing awareness and commitment to bystander education.

SUMMARY AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Highlights from the 2016 Campus Climate Survey include the high percentage of students who hold supportive anti-rape myth beliefs and ideas, suggesting there is opportunity for Positive Community Norm education which research has been shown to be effective in supporting bystander interventions (Hust et al., 2013). UW has also made great strides in raising awareness about consent and interpersonal violence and this climate survey indicates that a large number of UW students hold positive beliefs about the campus climate.

In addition, the 2016 Survey identifies areas for improvement: specifically, the need to 1) improve the campus climate among gender diverse individuals; 2) increase awareness of available campus services and resources; and to 3) increase prevention efforts related to bystander education and stalking and harassment. UW, like many peer institutions, is seeking to extend effective, evidence-based education as well as provide fair and equitable resources for

students seeking to report and receive support services. The 2016 Campus Climate Survey gives clear indications of where many students hold positive general campus climate sentiments and areas that still need improvement. Like many campus climate surveys, this survey is most effective when used as a tool to help inform best practices, improve current services, increase access and awareness of services, as well as respond to students' identified needs.

Future directions include continuing to mobilize the campus community around bystander education (such as Green Dot) and working with specific communities and populations that are disproportionately impacted by interpersonal violence. Future considerations include ongoing Climate Surveys in which gender diverse, LGBQ individuals and other minority and underrepresented groups are equitably represented and strategies to address impacts of interpersonal violence include equal representation and collaboration with campus administration. This Climate Survey indicates UW has made significant strides but there is still much work to be done. With an engaged campus community of students, faculty and staff, we have the potential to impact widespread positive culture change.

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TABLE 1. PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS

	Women (n = 2,681)	Men (n = 1,614)	Gender Diverse (n = 73)	All Participants (N = 4,384)
Race and ethnicity				
White	47.3%	52.8%	49.2%	49.3%
Black	1.9%	1.7%	3.2%	1.9%
Asian or Asian American	35.3%	32.1%	25.4%	34.0%
Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, Native American or Alaskan Native	0.8%	0.7%	1.6%	0.7%
Hispanic or Latino/a	4.8%	3.6%	4.8%	4.4%
Biracial or multi-ethnic	9.9%	9.1%	15.9%	9.7%
Sexual orientation				
Heterosexual	85.5%	89.8%	8.5%	85.8%
Gay/Lesbian	1.5%	5.4%	7.0%	3.1%
Bisexual	8.5%	3.0%	23.9%	6.7%
Asexual	1.5%	1.1%	16.9%	1.6%
Queer	1.8%	0.3%	31.0%	1.7%
Other sexual orientation	1.1%	0.4%	12.7%	1.0%
Transfer student	19.4%	20.7%	36.6%	20.1%
International Student	10.1%	11.7%	2.8%	10.6%
Year in school				
First year	21.6%	22.6%	23.3%	22.0%
Second year	21.1%	21.5%	16.4%	21.2%
Third year	28.5%	27.9%	32.9%	28.3%
Fourth year	24.6%	22.3%	20.5%	23.7%
Fifth or more year	4.3%	5.8%	6.8%	4.9%
Fraternity or sorority member/Greek life affiliated	18.5%	21.2%	6.9%	19.3%
Intercollegiate athlete	3.5%	3.8%	2.8%	3.6%
Intermural or club athlete	17.3%	28.8%	8.2%	21.4%
Student government member	5.2%	5.4%	4.2%	5.2%
Other student organization member	46.5%	40.9%	37.1%	44.3%

	Women (n = 2,681)	**Men (n = 1,614)**	**Gender Diverse (n = 73)**	**All Participants (N = 4,384)**
Housing				
On-Campus residence hall	28.4%	28.1%	39.7%	28.5%
Fraternity or sorority house	10.4%	10.6%	2.7%	10.4%
Off-Campus	45.5%	45.9%	41.1%	45.6%
With family	14.3%	13.6%	13.7%	14.0%
Other	1.4%	1.8%	2.7%	1.6%

Note. Due to missing data, the sample sizes for each category do not sum to the total sample size. Also due to missing data, percentages were calculated based on the number of participants who provided a valid response for the corresponding items and not necessarily on the overall sample size.

TABLE 2. PERCENTAGES OF PARTICIPANTS WHO REPORTED INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL MISCONDUCT SINCE ENROLLING AT UW

	Gender Identity			Sexual Orientation		Fraternity or Sorority/Greek Life Affiliated		Intercollegiate Athletics		
	Women (n = 2,681)	**Men (n = 1,614)**	**Gender Diverse (n = 73)**	**Hetero-sexual (n = 3,669)**	**LGBQA (n = 610)**	**Yes (n = 832)**	**No (n = 3,488)**	**Yes (n = 155)**	**No (n = 4,152)**	**All Participants (N = 4,384)**
Sexual assault victimization										
Any sexual assault	29.0%	12.1%	32.4%	21.9%	31.2%	43.3%	18.3%	27.0%	22.7%	23.0%
Unwanted sexual contact	26.1%	10.5%	27.9%	19.4%	28.4%	37.8%	16.5%	24.1%	20.2%	20.5%
Attempted rape	14.1%	4.6%	17.6%	10.5%	12.9%	24.7%	7.6%	14.3%	10.6%	10.7%
Completed rape	11.1%	3.6%	19.1%	7.9%	13.0%	17.8%	6.4%	10.7%	8.4%	8.6%
Sexual assault perpetration										
Any sexual assault	3.0%	4.3%	4.4%	3.5%	3.2%	5.9%	2.9%	6.5%	3.4%	3.5%
Unwanted sexual contact	2.2%	3.6%	4.4%	2.7%	2.5%	5.2%	2.2%	5.8%	2.6%	2.7%
Attempted rape	0.8%	1.1%	1.5%	0.9%	0.7%	1.6%	0.7%	1.4%	0.9%	0.9%
Completed rape	1.0%	1.4%	1.5%	1.1%	1.3%	1.8%	1.0%	2.2%	1.1%	1.2%
Dating and relationship violence victimization										
Any dating violence victimization	31.0%	25.1%	24.6%	27.9%	34.6%	38.6%	26.5%	32.1%	28.6%	28.7%
Psychological aggression	29.9%	24.0%	23.1%	27.0%	32.8%	37.2%	25.5%	30.8%	27.6%	27.7%
Physical aggression	8.5%	7.5%	1.6%	7.5%	11.5%	10.3%	7.5%	7.5%	8.0%	8.0%
Dating and relationship violence perpetration										

	Gender Identity			Sexual Orientation		Fraternity or Sorority/Greek Life Affiliated		Intercollegiate Athletics		
	Women (n = 2,681)	**Men (n = 1,614)**	**Gender Diverse (n = 73)**	**Hetero-sexual (n = 3,669)**	**LGBQA (n = 610)**	**Yes (n = 832)**	**No (n = 3,488)**	**Yes (n = 155)**	**No (n = 4,152)**	**All Participants (N = 4,384)**
Any dating violence perpetration	15.2%	13.0%	12.1%	14.0%	17.4%	16.2%	14.0%	13.5%	14.4%	14.3%
Psychological aggression	13.9%	11.7%	9.1%	12.7%	15.5%	14.8%	12.6%	12.8%	13.0%	13.0%
Physical aggression	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.7%	3.8%	4.3%	3.5%	0.8%	3.8%	3.6%
Stalking victimization	51.8%	33.6%	66.2%	43.4%	58.8%	55.3%	43.3%	48.9%	45.4%	45.5%
Stalking perpetration	7.3%	9.6%	13.2%	7.5%	12.9%	12.3%	7.3%	10.0%	8.2%	8.2%
Sexual harassment victimization	44.7%	20.7%	73.5%	57.2%	33.3%	44.8%	35.0%	41.5%	36.6%	36.7%
Sexual harassment perpetration	10.1%	14.0%	13.2%	11.1%	14.6%	14.8%	10.8%	8.8%	11.6%	11.5%

Note. Due to missing data, the sample sizes for each category do not sum to the total sample size. Also due to missing data, percentages were calculated based on the number of participants who provided a valid response for the corresponding items and not necessarily on the overall sample size.

Gender diverse refers to individuals who self-identified as transwoman, transman, genderqueer/gender non-conforming, or some other gender. LGBQA refers to individuals who self-identified as lesbian, gay, bisexual, asexual, queer, or another sexual

orientation (not including heterosexual). Unwanted sexual contact was defined as fondling, kissing, or rubbing up against the lips, breast/chest, crotch or butt, or removing clothes without consent (or having this done to you). Attempted rape was defined as trying to put your penis, fingers, or other objects into someone's mouth, vagina, or butt without consent (or having this done to you). Completed rape was defined as putting your penis, fingers, or other objects into someone's vagina or butt without consent (or having this done to you). Psychological dating and relationship violence refers to the use of intimidation, threats, or criticism, or verbal attacks including insulting or swearing at one's partner. Physical aggression was defined as kicking, pushing, slapping, or throwing an object at one's partner.

The 2016 UW Campus Climate Survey Committee

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