

University of Wyoming Sexual Misconduct Climate Report – 2023

UW Sexual Misconduct Response Team

Researchers:

Matt J. Gray, PhD
Tess M. Kilwein, PhD
Natalie Poole
Riley Hoogerwerf
Christopher Cannon

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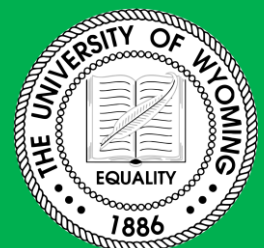


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Introduction

The University of Wyoming (UW) Sexual Misconduct Climate Survey was administered during the fall semester of 2022 and all UW students were invited to participate. The survey was created with the primary goal of gathering data regarding student perceptions of sexual misconduct, prevalence rates of such misconduct, University response, and knowledge of resources available regarding sexual misconduct at the University. The data are meant to inform policy, programming, and educational efforts across the University aimed at reducing sexual misconduct and improving the experience of all UW students.

The *Administrator Researcher Campus Climate Collaborative (ARC3)*—a well-validated, detailed, comprehensive, and behaviorally specific survey—was again utilized. Use of the ARC3 is considered best practice, as it allows for optimally sensitive and accurate sexual misconduct prevalence rates to be determined.

Because campus police reports and Clery Act data capture only a small percentage of assaults experienced by college students, large-scale campus climate surveys—such as the one described here—represent the optimal approach to accurately indexing the prevalence of an institution’s sexual misconduct and ultimately informing future programming, prevention, and response efforts. Historical approaches to capturing sexual victimization rates that did not inquire about specific variants of assault have been shown to significantly underestimate rates (White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault, 2014; United States Department of Justice, 2017; American Association of University Women, 2017).

Although detailed questions about sexual assault and misconduct experiences can be distressing to some respondents, every effort was made in recruitment and consent procedures to inform potential participants about the nature of the questions that they would be asked. Participants were assured that they were free to discontinue responding at any time without penalty. The procedures were approved by the UW Institutional Review Board, and no adverse incidents were reported to study personnel whose contact information was provided.

Key Findings

- **Reductions in Sexual Assault:** 405 (18.2%) of the 2,223 respondents who completed the UW Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Survey reported experiencing at least one instance of sexual assault while at UW. For this analysis, sexual assault was defined as any nonconsensual sexual touching or any attempted or completed act of nonconsensual oral, anal, or vaginal sex resulting from force, threat of force, or incapacitation. *This rate is consistent with national averages and represents an 11% reduction from the last UW climate survey which was conducted in 2018.* With respect to gender and sexual assault, 23% of women, 11% of men, and 12% of transgender, gender-variant, and/or non-binary (TGN) participants reported experiencing at least one instance of sexual assault.
- **Reductions in Attempted or Completed Rape:** Narrowing analyses to only instances of attempted or completed oral, anal, or vaginal rape (i.e., excluding nonconsensual sexual touching), 13% of respondents reported experiencing at least one instance of such an assault during their time at UW. More specifically, 18% of women, 6% of men, and 11% of TGN individuals reported an experience of attempted or completed rape. Narrowing analyses even further to only instances of completed rape (i.e., excluding attempted but not completed rape), 10% of respondents reported such an assault during their time at UW. As a function of gender, 14% of women, 4% of men, and 11% of TGN individuals reported such an experience. *Overall, results demonstrated an 18% reduction in attempted or completed rape, and a 16% reduction in completed rape relative to 2018.*
- **Green Dot Impacts:** UW invested substantively in evidence-based prevention programming following the last climate survey. Although the rollout of Green Dot is not complete and was partially delayed by the COVID-19 pandemic, it appears to be resulting in improvements in sexual violence prevention and response. Specifically, nearly all rates of sexual misconduct have improved since 2018 and, upon full implementation of Green Dot, it is expected that rates may drop further. An obvious counter-explanation to Green Dot-related reductions is the pandemic. It stands to reason that a prolonged period of fully online courses, and greatly reduced socialization—especially limited party and bar visitation—may be the true cause of observed sexual misconduct rate reductions. To evaluate this possibility, we conducted sub-analyses of Freshmen and Sophomores in 2022 to Freshmen and Sophomores in 2018. Not only do these 2022 underclassmen represent “full campus return” students (i.e., enrollment at UW after pandemic-related remote restrictions and business closures had ended in Wyoming), but national data indicate that sexual assault victimization risk is highest among underclassmen. Across all outcomes, rates of sexual misconduct were lower among 2022 underclass respondents than 2018 underclass respondents, rendering the pandemic explanation less tenable. Further, respondents indicating that they had received Green Dot training reported engaging in more bystander behaviors across numerous high risk sexual misconduct situations, reported lower rape myth acceptances, and exhibited greater knowledge of sexual misconduct reporting and institutional response relative to students who had not yet been Green Dot trained. In light of these broad and uniform findings, *it appears that investment in evidence-based prevention programming is beginning to achieve greater campus safety.*
- **Comparability to Other Institutions:** The rates of assault outlined above are unfortunately typical. Numerous peer-reviewed publications attest to comparable rates of sexual assault among college students nationally (see Muehlenhard et al., 2017; Swartout et al., 2019). Accordingly, these numbers are not spuriously high or atypical, but rather, indicative of the true prevalence of sexual violence among college students across the nation. They also attest to the aforementioned reality

that the great majority of sexual assault survivors do not report their experiences to campus authorities, faculty, or staff and/or that the assaults in question did not occur on campus property and are therefore unrepresented among Clery Act data. To this point, 219 of our 2223 respondents reported experiencing an act of completed oral, anal, or vaginal rape. Even if none of the non-respondents experienced an act of sexual violence, as with other institutions, these numbers dwarf those that appear in formal campus crime statistic reports. In addition, multiple recent studies have cast doubt on the likelihood that rates of sexual assault emerging from large, well-conducted climate surveys such as this one are best explained by volunteer bias (i.e., survivors participating at a higher rate [Jeffrey, Senn, Krieger & Forrest, 2022]).

- **Student Reporting of Sexual Assault:** Consistent with prior research, a sizable proportion (28%) of those experiencing sexual assault had never told someone about the incident before this survey. Of those who did disclose their assault to someone else, not surprisingly, the majority reported this experience to a close friend (81%), roommate (56%), romantic partner (40%), or parent (36%). Only 6% of those experiencing an assault reported their assault to a UW faculty or staff member, and similarly, only 6% indicated that they made a complaint or filed a report with the Dean of Students office or through formal UW reporting mechanisms (e.g., Title IX office). These reporting trends easily account for the difference of assault rates reported here and those that appear in formal campus crime statistic reports. *They are typical of national trends.*
- **Sexual Harassment:** Sexual harassment is defined by the U.S. Equal Opportunity Employment Commission as “unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical harassment of a sexual nature” and is operationalized by the ARC3 as behaviors such as making sexist remarks, engaging in unwelcome sexual conversations, and repeated attempts to initiate a romantic or sexual relationship despite saying no or discouraging it. During their time at UW, 14% of respondents (17% of women, 6% of men, and 33% of TGN respondents) reported experiencing at least one form of harassment *by faculty or staff*. It should be noted that the great majority of endorsed instances were perceptions of differential treatment as a function of gender as opposed to sexual advances *per se*. With respect to harassment perpetrated *by other students*, 27% of respondents (34% of women, 13% of men, and 53% of TGN participants) reported at least one experience of sexual harassment. Overall, *sexual harassment rates have reduced significantly from the climate survey conducted in 2018.*
- **Intimate Partner and Dating Violence:** 20% of female respondents, 8% of male respondents, and 22% of TGN respondents reported at least one instance of physical assault or dating violence by an intimate partner. Overall—across gender categories—this represents a 16% intimate partner and dating violence victimization rate experienced by respondents while at UW. *Rates of reported intimate partner and dating violence have decreased 27% since 2018.*
- **Investment in Sexual Misconduct Prevention and Response by President Laurie Nichols and the 2018 UW Board of Trustees:** Overall, there have been meaningful and significant reduction in the prevalence of sexual misconduct on nearly all metrics. These reductions accelerated after the pandemic and are especially true of “full campus return” students (i.e., those enrolling at UW after pandemic restrictions had ended). Importantly, they coincide with the Green Dot rollout. Such reductions arguably would not have occurred without meaningful and substantive monetary support by President Nichols and the UW Board of Trustees. *Continued support is essential.*

Methodology

Survey Instrument

The primary instrument used was the Administrator Researcher Campus Climate Collaborative (ARC3) survey. This survey was developed collaboratively by 25 internationally prominent researchers and scholars who specialize in sexual misconduct research and policy. It utilizes reliable, validated content drawn from peer-reviewed empirical research and has been used by dozens of universities nationally. More information on ARC3 and the process of creating the survey can be found at: <http://campusclimate.gsu.edu/>.

In addition, selected questions from the Revised Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance (IRMA; McMahon & Farmer, 2011) scale were utilized. Rape myths are erroneous beliefs about causes and consequences of sexual assault and include misperceptions related to victim blame and consenting to sexual activity. Although the great majority of respondents disavow rape myths, these beliefs are important to assess and index because rape myth acceptance has been shown to be strongly associated with sexual assault perpetration and rape proclivity. The IRMA is the most widely used measure of rape myth acceptance.

Two additional questionnaires—the Patient Health Questionnaire-2 (PHQ-2; Kroenke, Spitzer, & 2003) and the Primary Care Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Screen (PC-PTSD; Cameron & Gusman, 2003)—were included to screen for symptoms of depression and posttraumatic stress, respectively.

Overall, the 2022 UW Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Survey utilized the most psychometrically sound and extensively used measures of sexual misconduct behaviors, beliefs, and consequences thereof.

Sampling and Distribution

A team of researchers at UW distributed the survey and collected the data from October 19th, 2022, to November 20th, 2022, for a total duration of 32 days. This interval was designed to allow ample opportunity for interested respondents to participate and multiple waves of advertisement and recruitment strategies. The survey was open to all UW undergraduate, graduate, and professional students. Recruitment methods included an e-mail from the University Dean of Students, targeted e-mail announcements, social media, posters, fliers, postcards, and table tents in common campus dining areas. All electronic announcements included a direct link to the survey, and all printed announcements included the survey website address and a QR code that linked potential respondents directly to the survey website.

Those who completed the survey were entered into a drawing for incentive items: 5 \$100 cash prizes, 4 \$50 cash prizes, 10 \$10 cash prizes, outdoor gear rental passes, Beats headphones, AirPods, football game VIP and on-field game day experience, court-side seats to a basketball game, and a variety of local gift cards. There were additional incentives for particular student groups on campus (i.e., Army and Air Force ROTC, Fraternity and Sorority Life, University of Wyoming Athletics, Residence Life and Dining).

Response Rates and Demographics

According to UW's Office of Institutional Analysis, UW's Laramie Campus had a student enrollment of 8,847 in Fall of 2022. Overall, 25% ($N = 2,223$) of these students completed the entire survey. Responses were considered complete if at least 90% of the survey questions were answered and the majority of attention check questions were successfully answered. Because of the comprehensiveness and length of the survey (median time to completion = 21 minutes), some attrition predictably occurred over the course

of the survey. For this reason, total number of respondents will vary slightly depending on whether the questions/content appeared at the beginning or end of the survey. This response rate compares favorably to that of other institutions utilizing the ARC3 and random incentive drawings.

Table 1 illustrates some of the demographic characteristics of respondents. These demographics are generally representative of the larger student body population based on information obtained from UW’s Office of Institutional Analysis, with the exception of a slight over-representation of female respondents, as is typical in the context of campus sexual misconduct climate surveys.

Percentage of UW
Students who
Participated

25%

Class Standing of Respondents

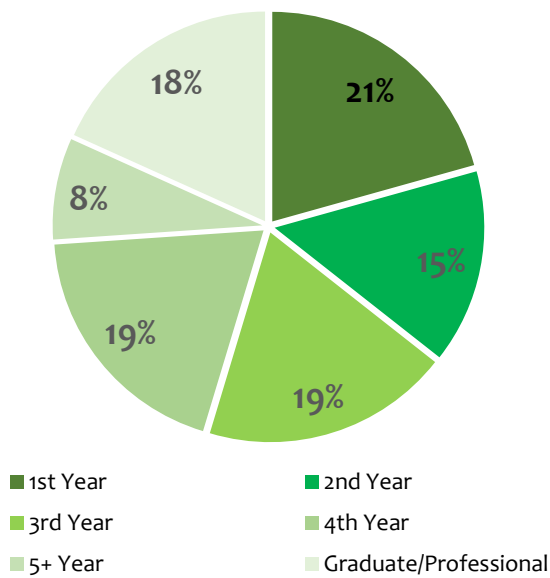


Table 1. Selected demographics in percentages.

	Percent
Gender Identity	
Female	59.5%
Male	37.2%
TGN	3.3%
Sexual Orientation	
Heterosexual	79.4%
Lesbian/Gay	3.1%
Bisexual/Pansexual	11.6%
Asexual	2.2%
Queer	3.2%
A Sexual Orientation Not Listed	0.5%
Race/Ethnicity	
Non-Hispanic White	82.4%
Hispanic White	3.6%
Hispanic/Latinx	3.6%
Asian/Asian American	2.4%
Black/African American	1.0%
Native American/American Indian	0.6%
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.2%
Multiracial	5.6%
A Race Not Listed	0.6%

Note: TGN = transgender, gender-variant, and/or non-binary participants.

Results

The following sections summarize some of the most important findings from the 2022 UW Sexual Misconduct Campus Climate Survey, as well as comparisons to the 2018 survey for sexual assault, intimate partner and dating violence (IPV/DV), stalking, and offensive behaviors and sexual harassment. Most results are further delineated by gender identity (i.e., male, female, or transgender, gender-variant, and/or non-binary [TGN]) of respondents.

Sexual Assault

Participants were asked to report sexual experiences that had occurred since enrolled at UW. Sexual assault is conventionally and broadly defined as any type of nonconsensual sexual contact ranging from nonconsensual sexual touching to completed rape (Rape and Incest National Network, 2018; United States Department of Health and Human Services Office on Women's Health, 2018). More specifically, the ARC3 operationalizes sexual assault as follows:

- **Nonconsensual Sexual Touching:** Any nonconsensual fondling, kissing, or rubbing up against the private areas of one's body (i.e., lips, breast/chest, crotch, or butt) or removal of one's clothes without consent.
- **Attempted or Completed Oral, Anal, or Vaginal Rape:** Any of the nonconsensual acts that also involve attempted or completed sexual penetration (i.e., oral, anal, or vaginal rape).
- **Completed Oral, Anal, or Vaginal Rape:** Any of the nonconsensual acts that also involve completed sexual penetration (i.e., oral, anal, or vaginal rape).

Sexual Assault Victimization Rates

As noted in Table 2, a nontrivial percentage of participants reported experiencing some variant of sexual assault. Utilizing the broadest definition (i.e., any nonconsensual sexual touching or attempted/completed rape), nearly one-fifth of respondents endorsed such an experience, with over 1 in 10 males, over 1 in 5 females, and over 1 in 10 TGN participants reporting an assault during their time at UW. Excluding nonconsensual sexual touching, 13% of all respondents and nearly 1 in 5 women reported a completed or attempted oral, vaginal, or anal rape since entering UW. Finally, when confining analyses only to individuals reporting that they have experienced a completed oral, anal, or vaginal rape during their time at UW, 10% reported such an experience, with this rate being 14% among female respondents. This prevalence, though tragically high, is comparable to that observed in empirical research studies bearing on rates of sexual violence victimization among college students (see Muehlenhard et al., 2017).

Importantly, although these rates—typical though they may be—are far too high, these figures represent reductions since 2018. Across variants of sexual assault, rates of assault decreased 10-20% (e.g., an absolute rate decrease from 21% to 18%, which represents a 16% reduction in sexual assault relative to 2018). In a later section of this report, we analyze and comment on the degree to which reductions may be accounted for by pandemic-related impacts versus the implementation of Green Dot since the time of the last climate survey. Despite the overall representativeness of our sample, we cannot rule out the possibility of response rate or bias impacting sexual misconduct rates. Importantly, however, multiple recent studies have examined the possibility of volunteer bias (i.e., survivors participating in such studies at a higher rate than non-survivors), as well as the possibility of inaccurate sexual assault prevalence estimates resulting from large sample volunteer-based studies and have typically failed to find evidence of such impacts in well-conducted large sample studies. In their recent review of the literature, Jeffrey, Senn, Krieger &

Forrest (2022) note that “campus climate surveys likely do not significantly bias sexual violence rates regardless of framing. Taken together, previous literature suggests that nonresponse and self-selection bias in campus climate surveys has likely not led to strong misestimates of victimization rates.” Thus, it is unlikely that response rate or bias would appreciably alter the results in light of the large, representative sample, the extensively used and well-validated measures, and the fact that these rates are broadly comparable to those reported at most other institutions of higher learning.

ASSAULTS RESULTING FROM FORCE, THREAT OF FORCE, OR INCAPACITATION

As some discrepancies in rates of sexual assault across college campuses are due to different definitions of sexual assault and types of tactics used by perpetrators, we present two sets of analyses. Specifically, for the *first set of results* below, and based on recommendations by Muehlenhard et al (2017), only variants of sexual assault resulting from physical force, threat of force, or incapacitation were included, and assaults resulting from other acts of coercion (e.g., blackmail, visible anger) were excluded. Although the latter tactics certainly constitute sexual assault and should not be excused, it is recognized that there may be interest in rates of sexual violence that are limited to more severe tactics used by perpetrators.

As shown in Table 2, when only including assaults resulting from severe perpetrator tactics (i.e., physical force, threat of force, or incapacitation), the rates of sexual assault—though typical of college samples and national data—are still unacceptably high. Specifically, it is still the case that almost 1 in 5 UW students have experienced a sexual assault during their college years, with this rate being 1 in 10 for UW men, nearly 1 in 4 for UW women, and over 1 in 10 TGN respondents. With respect to attempted or completed rape resulting from these more severe perpetration tactics, 13% of UW students—6% of men, 18% of women, and 11% of TGN respondents—reported experiencing such an assault since coming to UW. Reductions in assault rates since 2018, though small in absolute magnitude, are not owing to chance given the very large samples collected (~2000 students each year) and represent meaningful reductions in sexual assault rates. Though these reductions are encouraging, continued evidence-based prevention programming will be critical in the years ahead.

Table 2. Percentage of UW students reporting victimization of sexual assault resulting from *force, threat of force, or incapacitation*.

	Overall ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	Male ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	Female ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	TGN ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾
Victim of at least one instance of unwanted sexual touching, penetration, or attempted penetration	18% (21%)	11% (9%)	23% (26%)	12% (38%)
Victim of at least one instance of completed or attempted oral, vaginal, or anal rape (excluding nonconsensual touching)	13% (16%)	6% (6%)	18% (21%)	11% (30%)
Victim of at least one instance of completed oral, vaginal, or anal rape (excluding nonconsensual sexual touching and attempted rape)	10% (12%)	4% (4%)	14% (16%)	11% (19%)

Note: TGN = transgender, gender-variant, and/or non-binary participants.

ASSAULTS RESULTING FROM FORCE, THREAT OF FORCE, INCAPACITATION, OR COERCION

Assault rates resulting from broader and more varied perpetrator tactics, including acts of verbal and emotional coercion, are presented. These rates are slightly higher because they are based not only on instances in which a perpetrator used force, threat of force, or incapacitation, but also instances where

perpetrators used significant or sustained verbal or emotional coercion to engage in nonconsensual sexual acts. As with the primary analyses presented in Table 2, rates of assault across nearly all variants are lower than in 2018. Though relative reductions of approximately 10% (absolute percentage reductions of approximately 2%) are encouraging, continued evidence-based prevention is necessary.

Table 3. Percentage of students reporting victimization of sexual assault during their time at UW.

	Overall ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	Male ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	Female ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	TGN ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾
Victim of at least one instance of unwanted sexual touching, penetration, or attempted penetration	25% (27%)	15% (13%)	32% (34%)	26% (50%)
Victim of at least one instance of completed or attempted oral, vaginal, or anal rape (excluding nonconsensual touching)	19% (21%)	8% (9%)	26% (27%)	23% (46%)
Victim of at least one instance of completed oral, vaginal, or anal rape (excluding nonconsensual sexual touching and attempted, but not completed, rape)	13% (15%)	5% (6%)	18% (19%)	16% (31%)

Note: TGN = transgender, gender-variant, and/or non-binary participants.

DEFINITIONS OF PERPETRATOR TACTICS

- **Incapacitation** (Tables 2 and 3): Taking advantage of the respondent when they were too drunk or otherwise intoxicated/unresponsive to know what was happening.
- **Force or Threats of Force** (Tables 2 and 3): Threatening to physically harm the respondent or someone close to the respondent or using physical force (e.g., holding the respondent down).
- **Acts of Coercion** (Table 3 only): Continually verbally pressuring or expressing significant anger (but not using physical force) after the respondent said they did not want to continue.

As is typically the case, tactics used by perpetrators were varied and comparably represented (see Table 4). Acts of coercion and incapacitation were similar in utilization rates, followed closely by force or threats of force. The rates, when aggregated, exceed the total rate of sexual assault victimization, reflecting the fact that some perpetrators used multiple tactics. It also reflects the fact that some victims experienced multiple victimizations and their perpetrators may have utilized different tactics.

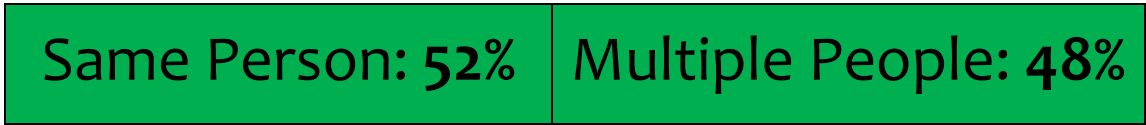
Table 4. Percentage of all students reporting victimization of sexual assault by tactic.

	Overall	Male	Female	TGN
Acts of Coercion	18%	9%	24%	21%
Incapacitation	15%	10%	19%	8%
Force or threats of force	8%	4%	11%	8%

Note: TGN = transgender, gender-variant, and/or non-binary participants.

Context of Sexual Assault

For those who reported experiencing multiple sexual assaults, respondents were asked to indicate whether those experiences all happened with the same person or more than one person. Respondents were slightly more likely to have been sexually assaulted multiple times by the same perpetrator rather than be sexually assaulted by multiple perpetrators.



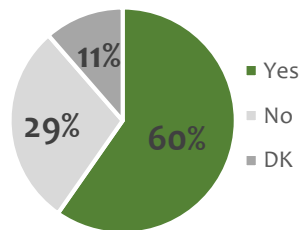
Respondents were then asked to report on the experience that had the greatest impact on them.

Consistent with prevailing research on campus sexual violence, the great majority of sexual assaults were perpetrated by males and by people who the victim knew—most commonly acquaintances, friends, and romantic partner (see Table 5). Only 13.1% of assaults were perpetrated by a stranger. Also mirroring existing research, just over half of all victims and just under half of all perpetrators were known to have been using drugs and/or alcohol at the time of the assault. Although survivors were not always aware of whether assailants were affiliated with UW, nearly 2/3 were identifiable as UW students. Finally, the great majority of assaults occurred off campus, which to some extent accounts for the discordance between Clery Act/Title IX data and the true prevalence of sexual violence experienced by college students.

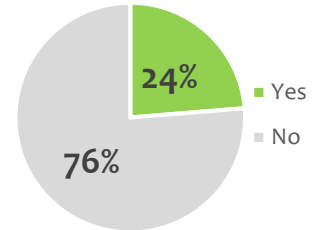
Table 5. Context of sexual assault.

	Percent
Gender Identity of Perpetrator	
Female	18.1%
Male	75.8%
Other	6.1%
Relationship to Perpetrator	
Stranger	13.1%
Acquaintance	24.3%
Friend	24.3%
Current romantic partner	21.8%
Former romantic partner	8.7%
Relative / Family	0.4%
Faculty / Staff	0.4%
Other	7.1%

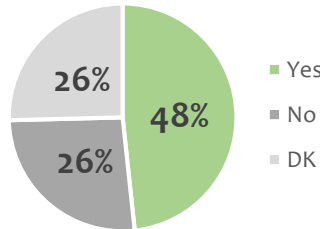
Perpetrator was a UW student



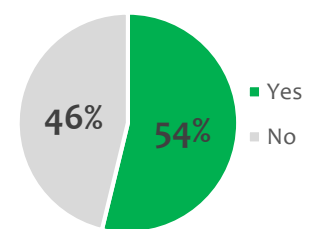
Happened on UW Campus or Event



Perpetrator Used Drugs or Alcohol



Victim Used Drugs or Alcohol



Note: DK = I don't know

Respondents labeled their experience in a variety of ways, including: “assault”, “awful”, “bad”, “coercive”, “degrading”, “harassment”, “nonconsensual”, “rape” “scary”, “sexual assault / coercion / harassment / misconduct / violence” “taking advantage of”, “terrifying”, “threatening”, “traumatizing / traumatic”, “uncomfortable”, “unpleasant”, “unwanted”, “upsetting”, “violating”, and “weird”.

Intimate Partner and Dating Violence

Students also responded to a series of questions referencing intimate partner and dating violence (IPV/DV). Questions in this section of the survey asked respondents to think about any hook-up, dating partner, or spouse they have had—including exes and regardless of length of relationship—since enrolling at UW before indicating whether they had experienced the following behaviors:

- The person threatened to hurt me and I thought I might really get hurt.
- The person pushed, grabbed, or shook me.
- The person hit me.
- The person beat me up.
- The person stole or destroyed my property.
- The person can scare me without laying a hand on me.

Intimate Partner and Dating Violence Victimization Rates

As presented in Table 6, a significant proportion of UW students have been victims of intimate partner and dating violence (i.e., 1 in 10 men, 1 in 5 women, and 1 in 5 TGN respondents). Intimate partner and dating violence are significantly lower than rates reported in 2018.

Table 6. Percentage of students reporting victimization of IPV/DV.

	Overall ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	Male ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	Female ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	TGN ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾
Victim of at least one act of IPV/DV	16% (22%)	8% (10%)	20% (27%)	22% (53%)

Note: TGN = transgender, gender-variant, and/or non-binary participants.

Context of Intimate Partner and Dating Violence

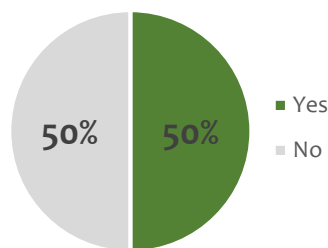
For those who reported experiencing any kind of intimate partner violence or dating violence (IPV/DV), respondents were asked to describe a variety of characteristics related to the experience.

Like sexual assault, a great majority of IPV/DV incidents were perpetrated by males and the perpetrators were known by victims (see Table 7). Only 7.8% of incidents were perpetrated by a stranger. Only 1 in 5 victims had been using drugs or alcohol during the incident and a quarter of perpetrators were known to be using drugs or alcohol during the incident. Half of all perpetrators were known to be UW students and the vast majority of incidents occurred off campus and outside of a UW-sanctioned event.

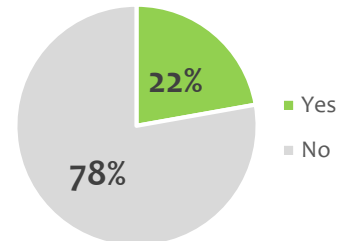
Table 7. Context of IPV/DV.

	Percent
Gender Identity of Perpetrator	
Female	18.4%
Male	75.7%
Other	5.9%
Relationship to Perpetrator	
Stranger	7.8%
Acquaintance	8.8%
Friend	13.9%
Current romantic partner	42.8%
Former romantic partner	19.9%
Faculty / Staff	0.3%
Other	6.5%

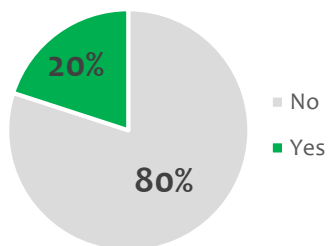
Perpetrator was a UW Student



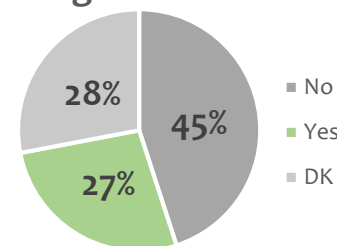
Happened on UW Campus or Event



Victim Used Drugs or Alcohol



Perpetrator Used Drugs or Alcohol



Note: DK = I don't know

Stalking Behaviors

Students were asked if they had experienced one or more stalking behaviors since enrolling at UW. Stalking behaviors refer to a pattern of repeated and unwanted attention, harassment, contact, or any other course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear.

Stalking Victimization Rates

Nearly one third of UW students reported experiencing a repeated pattern of unwanted contact or attention that would meet the definition of stalking (see Table 8). As with other rates of victimization, TGN individuals reported the highest prevalence rate, followed by women, and then men. Although men were less likely to be victims of stalking relative to other gender categories, it is worth noting that their rate of endorsement is still unacceptably high, with one in eight UW men reporting such an experience.

Table 8. Percentage of students reporting victimization of stalking behavior.

	Overall ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	Male ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	Female ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	TGN ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾
Victim of stalking behavior	23% (31%)	13% (23%)	29% (34%)	34% (54%)

Note: TGN = transgender, gender-variant, and/or non-binary participants.

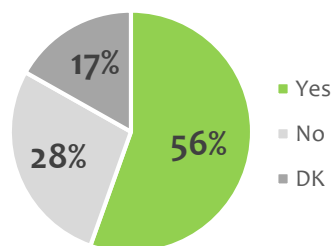
Context of Stalking

Like sexual assault and IPV/DV, the majority of stalking was perpetrated by men (see Table 9). In contrast, 26.3% of stalking incidents were perpetrated by strangers, followed by acquaintances at 20.5% and former romantic partners at 19.3%. Although stalking victims were often not aware of the substance use status of their stalker, most victims were not using alcohol or drugs. More than 1/2 of perpetrators were identifiable as UW students and only a slight majority of stalking incidents occurred off campus.

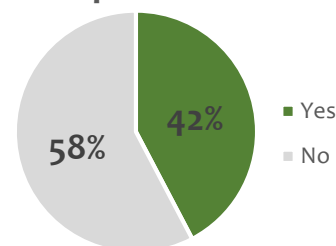
Table 9. Context of stalking.

	Percent
Gender Identity of Perpetrator	
Female	19.4%
Male	73.5%
Other	7.1%
Relationship to Perpetrator	
Stranger	26.3%
Acquaintance	20.5%
Friend	15.3%
Romantic partner	7.8%
Former romantic partner	19.3%
Relative / Family	0.9%
Faculty / Staff	0.6%
Other	9.3%

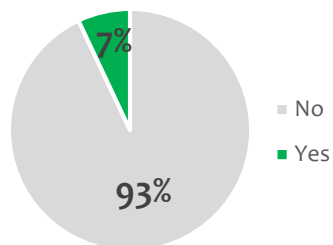
Perpetrator was a UW Student



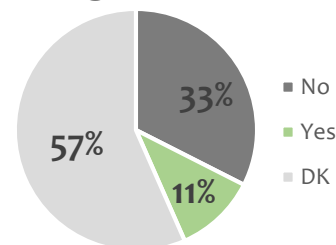
Happened on UW Campus or Event



Victim Used Drugs or Alcohol



Perpetrator Used Drugs or Alcohol



Note: DK = I don't know

Offensive Behaviors and Sexual Harassment

Students were asked a variety of questions about behaviors or actions they had experienced within the academic context by other students or staff/faculty (which includes graduate student instructors, supervisors or non-student coworkers, and adjunct instructors). These questions measured a range of behaviors, including perceived differential treatment due to gender, sexist comments and behavior (e.g., making offensive sexist remarks), crude or lewd comments and behavior (e.g., repeatedly telling sexual stories or jokes that are offensive), unwanted sexual attention (e.g., touching you in a way that made you feel uncomfortable), sexual coercion (e.g., treating you badly for refusing to have sex), and sexual harassment via electronic communication (e.g., spreading sexual rumors about you by electronic means).

Approximately a quarter of respondents indicated that they had experienced sexual harassment by a fellow student since arriving at UW (see Table 10). The most common form of harassment was receiving an offensive sexist remark, with unwanted sexual attention or harassment via electronic communication being less common. TGN respondents experienced the highest rates of harassment and males the lowest. The prevalence of student-to-student harassment, though high, is notably lower than rates historically reported by other institutions. It may be that pandemic impacts and remote instruction contributed to these reductions, though the implementation of Green Dot should not be discounted as a potential contributing factor.

Table 10. Percentage of students reporting offensive behaviors or sexual harassment by other students.

	Overall ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	Male ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	Female ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	TGN ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾
Any offensive behavior or sexual harassment	27% (58%)	13% (44%)	34% (64%)	53% (85%)
Sexist comments and behavior	21% (50.7%)	8% (37.9%)	28% (56.8%)	44% (85.2%)
Crude or lewd comments and behavior	16% (41.4%)	7% (29.9%)	21% (46.9%)	26% (63.0%)
Unwanted sexual attention	9% (24.6%)	4% (16.5%)	12% (28.1%)	10% (63.0%)
Sexual harassment via electronic communication	8% (21.1%)	6% (9.4%)	9% (26.9%)	27% (37.0%)

Note: TGN = transgender, gender-variant, and/or non-binary participants.

Rates of harassment by faculty and staff reported by respondents are much lower, as is typically the case nationally (see Table 11). While the great majority of respondents reported no instances of harassment or sexist behavior/commentary by any faculty or staff member during their time at UW, 14% of respondents reported at least once instance of harassment—typically a sexist comment or behavior—perpetrated by at least one faculty or staff member during their time at UW. Similar to sexual harassment by other students, TGN respondents experienced the highest rates of harassment and males the lowest.

Table 11. Percentage of students reporting offensive behaviors or sexual harassment by faculty/staff.

	Overall ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	Male ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	Female ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	TGN ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾
Any offensive behavior or sexual harassment	14% (35%)	6% (31%)	17% (36%)	33% (69%)
Sexist comments and behavior	12% (32.4%)	5% (27.4%)	15% (34.3%)	32% (69.0%)
Crude or lewd comments and behavior	5% (14.5%)	2% (11.3%)	7% (15.6%)	7% (37.9%)
Unwanted sexual attention	2% (5.9%)	1% (4.3%)	3% (6.5%)	0% (13.8%)
Sexual coercion	1% (2.9%)	0% (2.2%)	1% (3.2%)	0% (6.9%)

Note: TGN = transgender, gender-variant, and/or non-binary participants.

Mental Health Symptoms

Respondents were administered the Patient Health Questionnaire-2 (PHQ-2; Kroenke, Spitzer, & 2003), a two-item screener for frequency of depressed mood and anhedonia over the past two weeks.

Respondents were asked to indicate how often they have been bothered by the following problems over the last 2 weeks on four-point scale of 1 = *not at all* to 4 = *nearly every day*. Scores closer to 4 depict higher endorsement of depressive symptoms.

Table 12 illustrates that, across all genders, survivors of sexual misconduct endorsed higher frequency of depressive symptoms over the past 2 weeks in comparison to non-survivors. TGN students endorsed the highest rates, followed by women, then men.

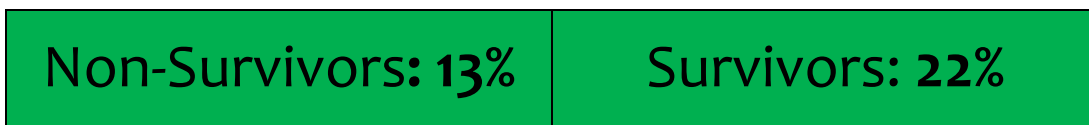
Table 12. Average endorsement of past 2-week depressive symptoms as a function of survivor status.

	Overall		Male		Female		TGN	
	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS
Little interest of pleasure in doing things only	2.01	1.64	1.98	1.61	2.01	1.63	2.22	2.21
Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless only	1.99	1.65	1.93	1.60	1.99	1.66	2.41	2.34

Note: TGN = transgender, gender-variant, and/or non-binary participants. S = Survivor of sexual assault, IPV/DV, and/or stalking, NS = Non-Survivor.

When examining endorsement of past 2-week depressive symptoms, survivors had higher endorsement of combined depressive symptoms than non-survivors did. Specifically, 22% of survivors and 13% of non-survivors endorsed experiencing depressive symptoms nearly every day or at least more days than not.

PAST 2-WEEK DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AT A 3 OR HIGHER



Respondents were also administered the Primary Care Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Screen (PC-PTSD; Cameron & Gusman, 2003), a four-item screener for symptoms of posttraumatic stress. Respondents were asked to indicate whether they had experienced any of the following symptoms over the past 4 weeks. Those who has experienced sexual violence were asked to think about that experience; those who had not experienced sexual violence were asked to think about their most stressful life experience.

Table 13 illustrates that TGN students endorsed the highest rate of PTSD symptomatology over the past month, followed by women, then men. Male and female survivors of sexual misconduct were more likely to endorse PTSD symptoms in the past month in comparison to non-survivors of their same gender. However, this was not always the case for TGN students. TGN who did not endorse sexual misconduct were more likely than same-gender survivors to endorse all four PTSD symptoms; avoidance; and feeling numb/detachment. These findings are likely the product of a small sample of TGN students, though ultimately highlight the range of minority stress events experienced by TGN students outside of sexual misconduct (e.g., identity-based harassment, discrimination, and/or violence) and highlight the need for trauma-focused support for this population broadly.

Table 13. Percentage endorsing PTSD symptoms in the past month as a function of survivor status.

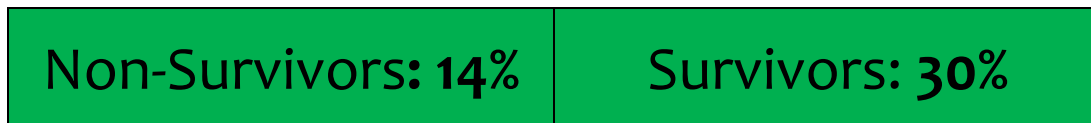
	Overall		Male		Female		TGN	
	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS
All four PTSD symptoms	15.3%	7.3%	9.4%	4.8%	17.1%	8.1%	18.8%	28.9%
Have had nightmares about it or thought about it when you did not want to only	34.4%	17.0%	26.7%	13.3%	36.6%	18.7%	40.6%	39.5%

Tried hard not to think about it or went out of your way to avoid situations that reminded you of it only	42.1%	22.6%	34.6%	16.8%	44.0%	25.1%	51.6%	63.2%
Were constantly on guard, watchful, or easily startled only	37.6%	17.2%	23.5%	12.6%	41.4%	19.7%	51.5%	44.7%
Felt numb or detached from others, activities, or your surroundings only	39.5%	23.7%	35.6%	20.8%	40.0%	24.2%	54.8%	57.9%

Note: TGN = transgender, gender-variant, and/or non-binary participants. S = Survivor of sexual assault, IPV/DV, and/or stalking, NS = Non-Survivor.

Similar to depression, survivors of sexual misconduct were more likely than non-survivors to endorse experiencing 3 or more of the 4 symptoms of the PTSD inquired about in the past month. Specifically, 30% of survivors and 14% of non-survivors endorsed experiencing 3 or more symptoms of PTSD in the past month.

PAST-MONTH ENDORSEMENT OF 3 OR MORE PTSD SYMPTOMS



Mental Health Services

For those who reported experiencing sexual assault, IPV/DV, or stalking, respondents were asked to indicate whether they sought mental health support for the experience.

Table 14 illustrates that a majority of UW students who had experienced sexual assault, IPV/DV, or stalking did not seek out mental health services. For sexual assault, men were least likely to seek support, followed by TGN, then women. For IPV/DV, men were again least likely to seek support, followed closely by women, then TGN. For stalking, women were least likely to seek support, followed by men, then TGN.

Many of these students shared that they ultimately did not need services (e.g., “I was doing okay”, “I talked it out”). Other students identified barriers / reasons why they did not seek support, some of which reflected avoidance of thinking about the event(s), blame, cost, embarrassment, fear of not being believed / supported, fear of retaliation, lack of familiarity with resources, not recognizing that misconduct had taken place, time, shame, and stigma.

Some students who sought and received mental health support were first placed on a waitlist and some did not receive services at all. These rates differed by gender, as women were most likely to receive help right away for sexual assault (13.7%) while men were most likely to receive help right away for IPV/DV and stalking (18.3% and 13.3%, respectively). TGN students were most likely to be placed on a waitlist or not receive services at all across all forms of sexual misconduct. When asked why students did not seek mental health support, responses included: being placed on a long waitlist or having a negative experience with other campus support offices. Some described receiving services, but being dissatisfied with their experience, not being asked about their experience in counseling, or not finding a good fit with a therapist.

Table 14. Percentage of students reporting access to mental health support following sexual assault, IPV/DV, and stalking.

	Overall	Male	Female	TGN
Sexual Assault				
No, I did not seek mental health support	80.1%	86.6%	78.4%	78.9%
Yes, I sought and received mental health support right away	12.6%	9.2%	13.7%	5.3%
Yes, I sought and received mental health support after being placed on a waitlist	2.4%	1.7%	2.5%	5.3%
Yes, I sought but did not receive mental health support	4.9%	2.5%	5.3%	10.5%
Intimate Partner and Dating Violence				
No, I did not seek mental health support	78.8%	79.3%	79.0%	72.2%
Yes, I sought and received mental health support right away	14.3%	18.3%	13.4%	11.1%
Yes, I sought and received mental health support after being placed on a waitlist	2.0%	1.2%	2.1%	5.6%
Yes, I sought but did not receive mental health support	4.8%	1.2%	5.5%	11.1%
Stalking				
No, I did not seek mental health support	84.4%	84.1%	84.6%	80.8%
Yes, I sought and received mental health support right away	10.7%	13.3%	10.4%	3.8%
Yes, I sought and received mental health support after being placed on a waitlist	1.7%	0.9%	1.6%	7.7%
Yes, I sought but did not receive mental health support	3.2%	1.8%	3.4%	7.7%

Note: TGN = transgender, gender-variant, and/or non-binary participants.

Rape Myth Acceptance

Respondents were administered select questions from the Revised Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance (IRMA) scale, which assesses a variety of myths related to sexual violence. Rape myths are erroneous beliefs about causes and consequences of sexual violence and typically serve to blame the victim and/or exonerate the perpetrator. Rape myths have been shown to predict sexual violence and to differentiate sexual offenders from non-offenders (Johnson & Beech, 2017).

As can be seen in Table 15, a great majority of respondents encouragingly disavowed all rape myths. As with most research in this area, men endorsed each rape myth at higher levels, followed by women, then TGN. Only one rape myth was endorsed by more than 1 in 5 males:

- If someone initiates kissing or hooking up, that person should not be surprised if the other person assumes they wants to have sex.

In comparison to 2018, most questions were made gender neutral (e.g., “People who are caught cheating on their partners sometimes claim it was sexual assault”). Rape myths are also reported for all genders in 2022, which is why there are no 2018 comparison rates listed for women and TNG students. Across all items, both overall and for men, rape myth endorsement decreased.

Table 15. Percentage of respondents endorsing rape myth acceptance.

	Agree or Strongly Agree			
	Overall ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	Male ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	Female	TGN
If someone is sexually assaulted while drunk, that person is at least somewhat responsible for letting things get out of hand.	6.2% (8.3%)	9.5% (11.8%)	4.1%	0.0%
When girls go to parties wearing slutty clothes, they are asking for trouble.	5.6% (8.1%)	10.3% (10.5%)	2.6%	0.0%
If a person goes to a room alone with someone at a party, it is their own fault if they get sexually assaulted.	1.5% (4.8%)	2.1% (5.8%)	0.9%	0.0%
When someone gets sexually assaulted, it’s often because the way they said “no” was unclear.	2.7% (5.4%)	3.8% (5.9%)	1.9%	0.0%
If someone initiates kissing or hooking up, that person should not be surprised if the other person assumes they wants to have sex.	13.2% (19.1%)	23.3% (28.0%)	7.3%	2.9%
A lot of times, people who say they were raped agreed to have sex and then regretted it.	7.1% (13.2%)	13.1% (21.5%)	3.3%	0.0%
Rape accusations are often used as a way of getting back at someone else.	9.6% (13.0%)	18.3% (21.6%)	4.3%	0.0%
A lot of times, people who say they were sexually assaulted had led the other person on and then had regrets.	5.3% (11.2%)	9.2% (18.4%)	2.6%	1.4%
A lot of times, people who claim they were sexually assaulted have emotional problems.	8.9% (11.6%)	12.4% (16.8%)	6.8%	1.4%
People who are caught cheating on their partners sometimes claim it was sexual assault.	11.4% (15.6%)	18.8% (24.1%)	6.7%	2.9%
If both people are drunk, it can’t be rape.	2.1% (8.1%)	3.2% (12.0%)	1.1%	2.9%

Note: TGN = transgender, gender-variant, and/or non-binary participants.

Perceptions of Campus Climate

Respondents were asked about their perceptions of campus climate related to sexual misconduct, including their perception of how UW would handle a report of sexual misconduct and what positive and negative roles UW would play in events related to sexual misconduct. These results are highlighted below.

Anticipated Institutional Response

Respondents were asked to indicate to what extent UW would respond in a variety of ways after a student reported an incident of sexual misconduct. Table 16 demonstrates that female students responded most favorably to how UW would respond if a student reported an incident of sexual misconduct, followed by men, then TGN. Unfortunately, less than 1 in 3 TGN students responded that UW would be likely to take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual misconduct, and nearly 1 in 3 thought UW would have a hard time supporting the person who made the report. Overall, the great majority of respondents believed that UW would handle reports of sexual misconduct well and a fairly small percentage of respondents perceived that the report would be handled poorly.

Table 16. Percentage of respondent perceptions of institutional response.

UW would...	Likely or Very Likely			
	Overall	Male	Female	TGN
Take the report seriously	69.3%	65.6%	77.5%	47.9%
Maintain the privacy of the person making the report.	74.9%	74.1%	77.6%	57.5%
Do its best to honor the request of the person about how to go forward with the case.	65.2%	64.1%	68.5%	52.0%
Take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report.	66.2%	64.1%	71.7%	41.1%
Support the person making the report.	68.2%	65.7%	74.6%	45.2%
Provide accommodations to support the person (e.g., academic, housing, safety).	52.8%	51.4%	57.7%	24.6%
Take action to address factors that may have led to the sexual misconduct.	55.5%	52.8%	62.5%	27.4%
Handle the report fairly.	63.8%	64.1%	65.3%	43.9%
Label the person making the report a troublemaker.	11.7%	10.7%	12.0%	17.8%
Have a hard time supporting the person who made the report.	17.5%	17.6%	15.7%	32.9%
Punish the person who made the report.	6.9%	6.0%	7.8%	8.2%

Note: TGN = transgender, gender-variant, and/or non-binary participants.

Institutional Roles

Respondents were asked to indicate both the positive and negative role UW plays in sexual misconduct. Those who reported experiencing sexual misconduct were asked how UW **did** play each role, while those who did not report experiencing sexual misconduct were asked how UW **would** play each role.

UW was most commonly perceived to play a positive role in believing a student's report, actively supporting students with formal or informal resources (e.g., counseling, academic services, meetings/phone calls), and creating an environment where sexual misconduct was safe to discuss.

However, respondents who reported an experience of sexual misconduct while at UW (i.e., survivors) consistently reported that UW played less of a positive role than respondents who did not report sexual misconduct while at UW (i.e., hypothetical). Specifically, nearly 40% of survivors reported that no one at UW apologized for what happened to them and over 30% of survivors reported that their needs for support and accommodations were not met. Still, as with prevalence of sexual misconduct, the current results suggest dramatic improvement in student perceptions of institutional response since 2018 and proved to be true of survivors and non-survivors alike. Survivors had responses that were approximately 20% higher than 2018 survivors across nearly all favorable responses listed below.

Table 17. Percentage of respondents indicating that UW did (survivors = S) or would (non-survivors = NS) play each positive role.

Did or would UW...	Yes							
	Overall		Male		Female		TGN	
	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS
Actively support you with formal or informal resources (e.g., counseling, academic services, meetings/phone calls).	78.5%	91.3%	76.9%	92.8%	80.7%	90.4%	51.9%	90.5%
Apologize for what happened to you.	59.3%	79.5%	57.9%	83.2%	61.6%	77.7%	34.6%	65.0%
Believe your report.	78.5%	91.4%	70.7%	91.6%	80.9%	92.8%	78.3%	68.4%
Allow you to have a say in how your report was handled.	67.3%	83.3%	60.0%	83.7%	69.7%	83.9%	66.7%	66.7%
Ensure you were treated as an important member of the institution.	73.5%	87.2%	72.2%	88.7%	75.4%	87.1%	50.0%	71.4%
Meet your needs for support and accommodations.	69.9%	88.2%	69.3%	89.2%	70.6%	88.8%	60.9%	66.7%
Create an environment where this type of experience was safe to discuss.	74.2%	91.1%	75.4%	93.5%	74.3%	90.3%	66.7%	75.0%
Create an environment where this type of experience was recognized as a problem.	71.1%	81.4%	71.0%	84.7%	72.9%	79.9%	43.3%	68.0%

Note: TGN = transgender, gender-variant, and/or non-binary participants. S = Survivor of sexual assault, IPV/DV, and/or stalking, NS = Non-Survivor.

Table 18 similarly demonstrates that survivors of sexual misconduct were more likely than hypothetical respondents to report that UW played a negative role in their experience of sexual misconduct. More than 1 in 4 survivors reported that UW played a negative role in their experience of sexual misconduct by:

- Not doing enough to prevent this type of experience.
- Creating an environment in which this type of experience seemed common or normal.
- Creating an environment in which this type of experience seemed more likely to occur.
- Making it difficult to report the experience.
- Responding inadequately to the experience, if reported.

- Mishandling the case if disciplinary action was requested.
- Denying the experience in some way.
- Suggesting the experience might affect the reputation of the institution.
- Creating an environment where students no longer felt like valued members of the institution.

Generally, TGN survivors responded less favorably to the role UW played in their experience of sexual misconduct in comparison to their male and female counterparts. Specifically, less than half of TGN survivors reported that anyone at UW apologized for what happened to them or created an environment where this type of experience was recognized as a problem. Over half of TGN survivors reported that UW mishandled their case when disciplinary action was requested.

Eight percent of TGN, 10% of female, and 13.8% of male respondents who had experienced an incident of sexual misconduct reported perceptions that UW punished them in some way for reporting their experience (e.g., loss of privileges or status). The majority of survivors and non-survivors denied that UW would or did handle reports of sexual misconduct poorly.

Table 18. Percentage of respondents indicating that UW did (survivors = S) or would (non-survivors = NS) play each negative role.

Did or would UW...	Yes							
	Overall		Male		Female		TGN	
	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS
Not do enough to prevent this type of experience/s.	46.1%	24.0%	44.0%	19.3%	45.5%	25.6%	64.3%	57.1%
Create an environment in which this type of experience/s seemed common or normal.	32.8%	18.2%	22.1%	13.9%	35.2%	19.7%	48.3%	54.2%
Create an environment in which this experience seemed more likely to occur.	26.8%	16.7%	20.3%	14.0%	27.7%	17.1%	44.8%	45.8%
Make it difficult to report the experience/s.	29.7%	12.0%	23.9%	8.6%	30.3%	12.1%	50.0%	54.5%
Respond inadequately to the experience/s, if reported.	32.7%	19.1%	33.9%	19.2%	31.4%	16.8%	48.0%	61.1%
Mishandle your case, if disciplinary action was requested.	30.8%	14.6%	30.1%	15.9%	29.3%	11.5%	59.1%	47.4%
Cover up the experience/s.	22.6%	13.4%	20.3%	12.5%	22.5%	12.0%	37.5%	45.0%
Deny your experience/s in some way.	27.4%	13.2%	28.5%	10.9%	25.9%	12.8%	48.0%	50.0%
Punish you in some way for reporting the experience/s (e.g., loss of privileges or status).	10.8%	4.8%	13.8%	4.9%	10.0%	3.9%	8.0%	14.3%
Suggest your experience/s might affect the reputation of the institution.	26.4%	17.0%	25.6%	17.1%	25.9%	14.8%	40.0%	43.5%

Create an environment where you no longer felt like a valued member of the institution.	26.8%	11.4%	22.5%	10.3%	27.4%	10.5%	47.0%	40.9%
Create an environment where staying at UW was difficult for you.	23.5%	12.4%	21.9%	11.6%	23.2%	11.2%	38.5%	42.9%

Note: TGN = transgender, gender-variant, and/or non-binary participants. S = Survivor of sexual assault, IPV/DV, and/or stalking, NS = Non-Survivor.

Knowledge of Resources

Students were asked questions about their awareness of various resources available in connection to sexual misconduct, including whether they recall receiving information about various UW policies and procedures, and whether they are aware of various UW offices and websites related to sexual misconduct.

As demonstrated in Table 19, slightly over half (53.7%) of all UW students know where to go to get help if they or a friend experience sexual misconduct. In contrast, less than half of all students (37.2%) understand what happens when a student reports an experience of sexual misconduct and even fewer students would know where to go to make a report. Across all items, TGN students are the least aware of various resources and information available in connection to sexual misconduct, followed by women. This is particularly concerning given TGN students are at greatest risk for sexual misconduct, followed by women.

Table 19. Percentages of students with awareness of resources related to issues of sexual misconduct.

	Agree or Strongly Agree			
	Overall	Men	Women	TGN
If a friend or I experienced sexual misconduct, I know where to go to get help on campus.	53.7%	58.1%	52.0%	43.8%
I understand what happens when a student reports a claim of sexual misconduct at UW.	37.2%	42.1%	35.1%	26.0%
I would know where to go to make a report of sexual misconduct.	46.0%	51.8%	43.3%	34.2%

Note: TGN = transgender, gender-variant, and/or non-binary participants.

Students were asked several questions about various activities and discussions related to sexual misconduct awareness that they had participated in since coming to UW (see Table 20). Over half of students had seen posters about sexual misconduct (68.7%) or discussed the topic of sexual misconduct with friends (60.9%). Less than half of UW students had been exposed to or participated in the remaining activities and discussions related to sexual misconduct awareness. Nearly a quarter of respondents had participated in a Green Dot training over the past year.

Table 20. Percentages of students who had done each of the following since coming to UW.

	Overall	Male	Female	TGN
Seen posters about sexual misconduct (e.g., raising awareness, preventing rape, defining sexual misconduct).	68.7%	67.8%	69.4%	69.9%
Discussed the topic of sexual misconduct with friends.	60.9%	55.2%	64.0%	76.7%

Seen or heard campus administrators or staff address sexual misconduct.	36.9%	42.2%	33.8%	39.7%
Discussed sexual misconduct/rape in class.	32.5%	36.3%	29.7%	41.1%
Attended an event or program about what you can do as a bystander to stop sexual misconduct.	32.3%	33.0%	31.7%	41.1%
Discussed sexual misconduct with a family member.	31.9%	26.3%	35.6%	32.9%
Seen or heard about sexual misconduct in a student publication or media outlet.	29.4%	27.9%	30.7%	27.4%
Read a report about sexual violence rates at UW.	29.1%	27.6%	30.0%	32.9%
Seen crime alerts about sexual misconduct.	28.0%	29.3%	26.7%	35.6%
Attended a Green Dot training.	23.3%	23.4%	23.3%	26.0%
Visited a UW website with information on sexual misconduct.	20.2%	21.1%	19.5%	24.7%
Taken a class to learn more about sexual misconduct	6.5%	8.0%	5.8%	4.1%
Attended a rally or other campus event about sexual misconduct or sexual assault.	6.1%	5.4%	6.6%	8.2%
Volunteered or interned at an organization that addresses sexual misconduct.	5.6%	4.8%	6.3%	4.1%

Note: TGN = transgender, gender-variant, and/or non-binary participants.

Table 21 summarizes what written information regarding sexual misconduct policies, definitions, and resources students recall receiving from the University since arriving. Students most commonly reported receiving information about the student code of conduct or honor code and how to help prevent sexual misconduct. Generally, male students reported receiving more information from the University than their female and TGN counterparts. Unfortunately, less than half of all students reported being aware of how to report an incident of sexual misconduct or where to go to get help if someone they knew experienced sexual misconduct.

Table 21. Percentages of students indicating they had received written information regarding sexual misconduct policies, definitions, and resources.

	Overall	Male	Female	TGN
Definitions of types of sexual misconduct.	51.1%	57.6%	47.1%	54.8%
How to report an incident of sexual misconduct.	48.8%	54.0%	45.9%	46.6%
Where to go to get help if someone you know experiences sexual misconduct.	49.8%	53.5%	48.0%	49.3%
Title IX protections against sexual misconduct.	55.9%	59.1%	54.0%	57.5%
How to help prevent sexual misconduct.	58.6%	63.5%	55.6%	61.6%

Student code of conduct or honor code.	65.3%	68.0%	64.0%	63.0%
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Note: TGN = transgender, gender-variant, and/or non-binary participants.

Respondents were also asked to rate their level of awareness of offices and resources available to students at UW in connection with issues of sexual misconduct. Table 22 demonstrates that less than half of all UW students reported being aware of the function of the Dean of Students and Title IX Compliance offices, both of which are locations that a student can formally report a complaint about sexual misconduct. Over half of students reported being aware of the function of Student Health Services and the University Counseling Center- two of three confidential survivor resources on campus. Less than a quarter of all students were aware of the function of the third resource on campus—the SAFE Project Campus Advocate. Awareness of offices and resources was variable across gender categories.

Table 22. Percentages of students with awareness of the function of campus and community resources.

	Very Aware or Extremely Aware			
	Overall	Male	Female	TGN
Dean of Students Office	38.1%	40.1%	38.0%	26.0%
Title IX/Equal Opportunity Report & Response	31.4%	32.8%	30.7%	34.2%
Student Legal Services	21.4%	25.7%	19.1%	20.8%
University Counseling Center	59.6%	54.6%	63.1%	63.0%
Student Health Services	64.5%	60.0%	68.3%	57.5%
SAFE Project Campus Advocate	21.3%	18.6%	22.7%	31.5%

Note: TGN = transgender, gender-variant, and/or non-binary participants.

Victim Disclosure

Most students (72%) who endorsed experiencing sexual misconduct had told someone prior to the survey.

DID YOU TELL ANYONE ABOUT THE INCIDENT BEFORE THIS SURVEY?



Students who indicated that they had told someone about the incident were then asked whom they had told. As demonstrated in Table 23 below, among respondents who did disclose their experience of sexual misconduct to someone else, the majority reported this experience to a well-known other, such as a close friend (81.1%), roommate (56.4%), romantic partner (39.8%), or parent/guardian (35.9%). Only 6.3% reported their experience to a UW faculty or staff member and only 5.5% filed a complaint or made an official report with the Dean of Students office. Even fewer respondents reported disclosing to on- or off-campus law

enforcement officials (3.2% and 1.4%, respectively). As mentioned previously, these reporting trends account for discrepant assault rates reported in this report and in formal campus crime statistic reports.

Table 23. Percentages of students who spoke with someone about an incident of sexual misconduct.

	Percent
Close friend other than roommate	81.1%
Roommate	56.4%
Romantic partner	39.8%
Parent or guardian	35.9%
Other family member	22.3%
Off-campus counselor/therapist	12.3%
On-campus counselor/therapist	10.6%
UW faculty or staff	6.3%
Dean of Student’s Office	5.5%
SAFE Project	4.0%
Resident adviser or residence life staff	3.6%
Student Health Services	3.3%
UWPD	3.2%
Off-campus healthcare provider	2.5%
Religious leader	2.2%
Off-Campus Police Department (e.g., LPD, ACSO)	1.4%

Consent Knowledge

Students were asked a number of questions that assessed beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors with respect to how sexual consent should be negotiated between sexual partners. The first two items reflect knowledge of sexual consent, while the remaining five items reflect a lack of knowledge about sexual consent.

Table 24 demonstrates that most respondents have a high level of knowledge about consent. TGN students consistently had the most knowledge, followed by women, then men. Unfortunately, over 10% of male respondents agreed that if a person doesn’t physically resist sex, they have given consent. Findings demonstrate that while most UW students understand consent, a small subset (predominantly male) of students lack an understanding of consent that is crucial to prevent sexual misconduct on campus.

In comparison to 2018, consent knowledge increased across the board for men; increased or stayed similar for women; and slightly decreased or stayed similar for TGN participants. There was an 8.4% and 12.8% increase in men who disagreed or strongly disagreed that if you and your sexual partner are both drunk, you don’t have to worry about consent and that mixed signals can sometimes mean consent, respectively.

Table 24. Percentages of students with knowledge (or lack of knowledge) of consent.

	Agree or Strongly Agree			
	Overall ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	Male ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	Female ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	TGN ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾
Consent must be given at each step in a sexual encounter.	96.7% (92.4%)	95.1% (87.7%)	97.6% (94.7%)	98.6% (100%)
If a person initiates sex, but during foreplay says they no longer want to, the person has not given consent to continue.	95.4% (94.6%)	95.2% (91.6%)	95.7% (95.9%)	94.5% (100%)
	Disagree or Strongly Disagree			
	Overall ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	Male ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	Female ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	TGN ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾
If a person doesn't physically resist sex, they have given consent.	92.8% (89.4%)	89.6% (84.2%)	94.6% (91.8%)	100% (100%)
Consent for sex one time is consent for future sex.	96.3% (94.9%)	95.8% (91.3%)	96.7% (96.8%)	100% (96.1%)
If you and your sexual partner are both drunk, you don't have to worry about consent.	94.6% (92.1%)	93.6% (85.2%)	95.6% (95.6%)	93.1% (96.1%)
Mixed signals can sometimes mean consent.	93.5% (87.5%)	90.7% (77.9%)	95.3% (92.2%)	95.9% (100%)
If someone invites you to their place, they are giving consent for sex.	97.9% (95.5%)	97.3% (90.7%)	98.4% (97.9%)	100% (100%)

Note: TGN = transgender, gender-variant, and/or non-binary participants.

Bystander Intervention Behavior

Students were asked a number of questions about how they behaved when they were in situations during which sexual misconduct was actively occurring or was likely to occur. Actions by bystanders can greatly decrease the likelihood of a sexual assault occurring in a given situation. Data reflects only students who were exposed to the following scenarios (i.e., reported that they had an opportunity to intervene).

Table 25 illustrates that many students at UW report “never” or “rarely” intervening in situations where sexual misconduct is occurring or likely to occur. In comparison to female and TGN peers, males report engaging in bystander intervention behaviors the least. However, as shown in the Appendices, students who have attended a Green Dot training report significantly higher prosocial bystander behaviors than students who have not been Green Dot trained. Clearly, continued investment in Green Dot and training more students is critical. UW has seen meaningful reductions in sexual misconduct in the past few years and this progress can only continue if a higher percentage of UW students receive evidence-based training.

Table 25. Percentages of students who do not act as a bystander in each situation.

	Never or Rarely			
	Overall	Male	Female	TGN
Walked a friend who has had too much to drink home from a party, bar, or other social event.	20.1%	20.2%	19.7%	14.7%
Talked to the friends of a drunken person to make sure they don't leave him/her behind at a party, bar, or other social event.	19.4%	20.8%	18.0%	13.5%
Spoke up against sexist jokes.	31.2%	41.0%	25.7%	17.8%
Tried to distract someone who was trying to take a drunken person to another room or get them to do something sexual.	40.8%	40.3%	40.7%	29.4%
Ask someone who looks very upset at a party if they are okay or need help.	15.1%	17.0%	13.6%	7.5%
Intervene with a friend who was being physically abusive to another person.	29.5%	28.3%	29.8%	20.9%
Intervene with a friend who was being verbally abusive to another person.	24.6%	25.0%	23.9%	20.7%

Note: TGN = transgender, gender-variant, and/or non-binary participants.

Peer Norms

Students were asked a number of questions about their friends' attitudes about sex/sexual misconduct. Table 26 illustrates a high level of disapproval of problematic situations surrounding sexual misconduct among peers, with men having slightly higher levels of approval across most items. Items 1 and 2—having many sexual partners and telling stories about sexual experiences—were more frequently endorsed but are still not the norm. Over half of TGN and nearly 1 in 3 men and women agreed that their friends would approve of having many sexual partners whereas over half of TGN and women and over 1 in 3 men agree

that their friends would approve of telling stories about sexual experiences. These items, depending upon context, could reflect *either* misogynistic views (e.g., promotion of multiple sexual partners to adhere to stereotypical masculine norms); or a sense of sexual freedom, empowerment, and/or comfortability, which may explain differences in responses across peers of male, female, and TGN students.

Table 26. Percentages of students reporting that their friends would approve of each situation.

	Agree or Strongly Agree			
	Overall	Male	Female	TGN
Having many sexual partners.	31.0%	28.8%	31.1%	58.9%
Telling stories about sexual experiences.	49.7%	36.9%	57.3%	63.0%
Getting someone drunk or high to have sex with them.	0.9%	1.3%	0.5%	1.4%
Lying to someone in order to have sex with them.	0.7%	1.3%	0.4%	0.0%
Forcing someone to have sex.	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Using physical force, such as hitting or beating, to resolve conflicts with dates.	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Insulting or swearing at their dates.	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%

Note: TGN = transgender, gender-variant, and/or non-binary participants.

Table 27 illustrates disapproval of problematic attitudes towards sexual misconduct among peers, with less than 1% of students agreeing or strongly agreeing that their friends would tell them each item. The highest endorsed item (i.e., “someone you are dating should have sex with you when you want”) was endorsed among 4.0% of women, 2.7% of TGN, and 1.5% of men and may necessitate a target for intervention.

Table 27. Percentages of students reporting that their friends tell them the following.

	Agree or Strongly Agree			
	Overall	Male	Female	TGN
It is alright for someone to hit a date in certain situations.	1.2%	0.7%	1.5%	1.4%
Someone you are dating should have sex with you when you want.	3.0%	1.5%	4.0%	2.7%
When you spend money on a date, the person should have sex with you in return.	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%
You should respond to a date's challenges to your authority by insulting them or putting them down.	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%
It is alright to physically force a person to have sex under certain conditions.	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%

Note: TGN = transgender, gender-variant, and/or non-binary participants.

Prior Sexual Misconduct

Students were asked about their experiences with sexual misconduct prior to coming to UW. Table 28 summarizes that TGN students were most likely to have entered UW with previous experiences of sexual abuse/molestation, sexual assault or rape, dating violence, or stalking victimization. Nearly 1 in 3 TGN students who participated in the survey reported an experience of sexual abuse/molestation prior to coming to UW. Women were most likely to have experienced attempted (but not completed) sexual assault or rape victimization at 13.0%. These findings demonstrate the volume of students entering UW who may already be in need of support resources surrounding sexual misconduct.

Table 28. Percentages of students who had experienced the following prior to coming to UW.

	Overall	Male	Female	TGN
Sexual abuse/molestation	13.0%	6.6%	16.3%	28.8%
Sexual assault OR rape victimization	16.5%	4.9%	23%	34.2%
Attempted (but not completed) sexual assault OR rape victimization	9.4%	4.0%	13.0%	8.2%
Dating violence victimization	11.4%	5.2%	15.0%	17.8%
Stalking victimization	8.1%	3.9%	10.5%	15.1%

Note: TGN = transgender, gender-variant, and/or non-binary participants.

Recommendations

- **Continued Investment in and Support of Green Dot:** Prior to 2015, no sexual assault prevention programs had reduced campus sexual assault in large sample, randomized, controlled trials. Green Dot is the first empirically supported program to demonstrate reductions above and beyond benefits of conventional prevention programs. Sexual misconduct rates in 2018 based on a sample of nearly 2,000 UW students were met by some with incredulity despite being in line with countless other studies and national data and there being no consistent evidence of volunteer bias (i.e., disproportionate participation by survivors of sexual violence). President Nichols and the UW Board or Trustees had a choice at that time: to invest in evidence-based prevention and response or lament the findings and commit to the status quo. They chose the former and current data show this to have been a prudent investment in the safety and wellbeing of UW students. Across nearly all metrics of sexual misconduct, current data gleaned from over 2,200 UW students demonstrates meaningful reductions in sexual violence. These improvements cannot be simply ascribed to pandemic impacts as we are seeing larger reductions in “full campus return” students (i.e., those who enrolled at UW after pandemic-related restrictions had ended). Despite improvements, only a quarter of UW-students have been Green Dot trained. Increasing the percentage of students receiving Green Dot training is critical to continue to reduce sexual misconduct at UW. This cannot happen without continued tangible administrative support and investment.
- **Promoting Visibility of Reporting Mechanisms and Processes:** UW has recently enhanced visibility of reporting options by improving the [reporting website](#) and disseminating information about reporting. Nevertheless, in addition to a general lack of awareness of various resources and information available about sexual misconduct, a high percentage of students are still unaware of reporting options and resources. This underscores the importance of sexual misconduct information and programming being intensified and distributed more regularly. Though all students receive this information, continued visibility and messaging around reporting options and confidential supports is warranted. Continued efforts to clarify and inform the campus community about reporting, university responses, and resources will be critical in the years ahead.
- **Greater Post-Assault Support for Survivors:** Sexual assault is associated with especially high rates of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and other psychological consequences. As reviewed by Yuan, Koss, and Stone (2006), studies of sexual assault survivors have yielded PTSD rates ranging from 30% to 65%. Rates of depression and substance misuse are also much higher among survivors relative to the general population. Despite encouraging reductions in sexual assault prevalence since 2018, it is still the case that nearly 1 in 5 UW students have experienced assault since enrolling at UW. Effective treatment of PTSD and other sequelae of sexual violence requires [evidence-based, best practice approaches](#), rather than broad supportive counseling. The sole clinic on campus that routinely provides these treatments typically reaches capacity during fall semester and runs a waitlist the rest of the year. Increased therapy resources and capacity are critical in addressing survivors’ mental health needs in a timely fashion. In 2018, UW provided a Graduate Assistantship in Psychology and a Trauma Specialist Psychologist position to the University Counseling Center to assist in meeting mental health needs of survivors, which were critical in addressing the mental health needs of survivors. Still, nearly 10% of survivors indicated that they were unable to access on-campus treatment in a timely fashion due to clinics being at capacity. Continued attention to trauma-specific mental health treatment options is imperative, especially those well versed in working with TGN populations who had the lowest rates of receiving support.

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Therefore, we would like to extend our gratitude to all who donated incentives for the survey, members of the UW Sexual Misconduct Response Team, and the dedicated professionals in the following offices:

- Dean of Students Office
- Violence Prevention Office
- University Counseling Center
- Equal Opportunity Report and Response
- University of Wyoming Athletics
- Fraternity and Sorority Life
- Army and Air Force ROTC

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Most importantly, however, we would like to thank the survivors of sexual misconduct at UW. Without your bravery and resilience, the work to combat sexual violence at UW would be non-existent. Thank you for pushing us to do more.

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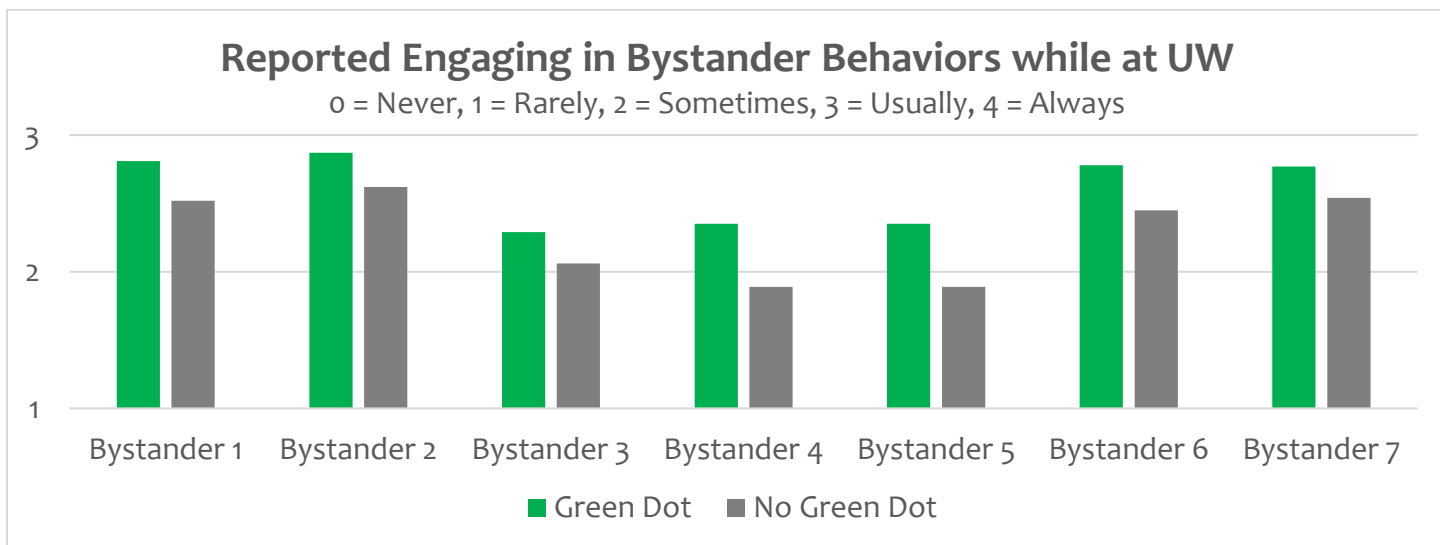
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Appendices

Green Dot Outcomes

In January of 2020, approximately 40 UW faculty and staff members attended a week-long intensive training to implement the Green Dot sexual misconduct prevention program on campus. Green Dot differs from other campus prevention programs in that it not only improves knowledge about sexual violence and intent/efficacy to intervene, but it also has *actually reduced rates of sexual misconduct in large-scale randomized trials*. Although COVID-19 delayed and altered the roll-out (e.g., initial overview sessions for faculty/staff were adapted for remote delivery), the newly hired Violence Prevention Program Coordinator has coordinated frequent and intensive bystander intervention trainings and faculty/staff overviews for the past 2 years. To date, over 1,000 UW students, faculty, and staff have been Green Dot trained.

Green Dot trained individuals reported greater knowledge about how to access resources following a sexual assault on a 4-point scale (2.8 v 2.1), how to report a sexual assault (2.6 v 1.9), and what happens following a report of sexual assault (2.3 v 1.8), all p 's < .01 and all effect sizes in the moderate range (d 's .4-.6). Most importantly, Green Dot trained students engaged in more bystander behaviors in high-risk sexual assault situations than those not having received Green Dot. That is, going beyond increases in knowledge and satisfaction with training, we wanted to know whether training is associated with the most important intended outcome of Green Dot training—actual behavior intended to prevent an assault. As noted below, those receiving Green Dot training reported more prosocial bystander behaviors across every high-risk situation. Arguably, these outcomes speak to the mechanism by which assault rates have reduced 10-20% and offer support against arguments only crediting the pandemic.



1. Walked a friend who has had too much to drink home from a party, bar, or other social event.
2. Talked to a drunk person's friends to make sure they don't leave them behind.
3. Spoke up against sexist jokes.
4. Attempted to distract someone who was trying to take a drunk person to another room or trying to get them to do something sexual.
5. Ask someone who looks very upset at a party if they are okay or need help.
6. Intervene with a friend who was being physically abusive to another person.
7. Intervene with a friend who was being verbally abusive to another person.

Comparisons of Assault Rates by Function of COVID-19

In recognition of the very real possibility that decreases in sexual assault rates observed since 2018 could be owing to the COVID-19 pandemic and reduced engagement with the types of environments and activities where assaults usually happened, we compared assault rates of underclassmen (i.e., freshmen and sophomores) from the 2018 campus climate survey with reported rates by underclassmen from the 2022 campus climate survey. Not only do current freshmen and sophomores represent “full campus return” students (i.e., those who enrolled at UW after primarily remote instruction had ended and most in-person social activities had resumed in Wyoming), but national data consistently show that highest rates of assault occur during the first two years of college. If the pandemic—as opposed to Green Dot—were responsible for reduced assault rates, we would expect 2018 and 2022 freshmen and sophomores to report equivalent rates of assault. If, on the other hand, students whose UW experiences were not appreciably altered by the pandemic (current freshmen and sophomores) exhibit lower assault rates relative to 2018 comparators, it is less likely that reductions are owing to pandemic impacts. As evident below, all variants of sexual assault were less common among 2022 underclassmen relative to 2018 underclassmen suggesting that the pandemic is not chiefly responsible for reductions.

Table 29. Percentage of UW underclassmen reporting victimization of sexual assault in 2018 and 2022.

	2018 Underclassmen	2022 Underclassmen
Victim of at least one instance of unwanted sexual touching, penetration, or attempted penetration	21%	15%
Victim of at least one instance of completed or attempted oral, vaginal, or anal rape (excluding nonconsensual touching)	14%	11%
Victim of at least one instance of completed oral, vaginal, or anal rape (excluding nonconsensual sexual touching and attempted rape)	11%	7%

Sexual Assault by Race/Ethnicity

Of respondents, 82.4% identified as non-Hispanic white and 17.6% identified as Black, Indigenous, or People of Color (BIPOC). Given the small number of BIPOC respondents identifying as TGN, their responses are not presented in this section to maintain confidentiality. They are, however, included in overall rates.

BIPOC students, both overall and across binary genders, experienced sexual assault at a higher rate than white students. This includes over 1 in 4 women of color and nearly 1 in 5 men of color endorsing at least one instance of unwanted sexual touching, penetration, or attempted penetration. For women of color specifically, 1 in 5 experienced completed or attempted rape and nearly 15% experienced completed rape. In comparison to 2018, rates reduced for all genders/variants except for BIPOC men (see red below).

Table 30. Comparisons of white and BIPOC students reporting victimization of sexual assault.

		Overall ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	Male ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	Female ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾
Victim of at least one instance of unwanted sexual touching, penetration, or attempted penetration	White	17.6% (27.2%)	10.2% (12.9%)	22.6% (34.4%)
	BIPOC	21.8% (25.8%)	16.7% (13.0%)	25.9% (31.0%)
Victim of at least one instance of completed or attempted oral, vaginal, or anal rape (excluding nonconsensual touching)	White	12.9% (20.9%)	5.8% (8.8%)	17.5% (26.8%)
	BIPOC	15.3% (22.5%)	7.6% (10.4%)	20.6% (27.1%)
Victim of at least one instance of completed oral, vaginal, or anal rape (excluding nonconsensual sexual touching and attempted, but not completed, rape)	White	9.8% (15.1%)	3.9% (5.8%)	13.5% (19.7%)
	BIPOC	10.4% (14.8%)	4.2% (7.8%)	14.9% (17.4%)

BIPOC students were then asked how UW did (survivors) or would (non-survivors) respond to their experience of sexual assault, IPV/DV, and/or stalking based on race. Overall, survivors were more likely to identify UW responding negatively based on race than non-survivors (see Table 31). This was particularly true for male survivors of color, with nearly 1 in 3 reporting that UW would respond negatively based on race on all three items. TGN BIPOC respondents are included in overall rates.

Table 31. Percentage of BIPOC respondents indicating that UW do each of the following.

Did or would UW...	Overall		Male		Female	
	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS
Respond differently to your experience/s based on your race.	27.1%	13.3%	37.5%	12.8%	19.7%	12.0%
Create an environment in which you felt discriminated against based on your race.	23.7%	11.8%	35.5%	13.0%	15.9%	9.3%
Express a biased or negative attitude toward you and/or your experience/s based on your race.	23.7%	11.2%	32.3%	10.9%	17.7%	10.8%

Note: S = Survivor of sexual assault, IPV/DV, and/or stalking, NS = Non-Survivor.

Sexual Assault by Sexual Orientation

Of respondents, 79.4% identified as heterosexual and 20.6% identified as gay, lesbian, bisexual, pansexual, asexual, queer, or an orientation not listed (LGBQAP+). Given the small number of respondents in the heterosexual group identifying as TGN, victimization rates are not reported for this group to maintain confidentiality. They are, however, included in overall rates.

LGBQAP+ students, both overall and across gender, were at higher risk of experiencing sexual assault than heterosexual students (see Table 32). Female LGBQAP+ students experienced the highest rate of sexual assault, followed by men, then TGN students. For LGBQAP+ women specifically, over 1 in 3 reported experiencing at least one instance of unwanted sexual touching, penetration, or attempted penetration.

Table 32. Comparisons of heterosexual and LGBQAP+ students reporting sexual assault.

		Overall	Male	Female	TGN
Victim of at least one instance of unwanted sexual touching, penetration, or attempted penetration	Hetero	16.0%	10.3%	20.0%	--
	LGBQAP+	27.0%	19.5%	33.3%	11.4%
Victim of at least one instance of completed or attempted oral, vaginal, or anal rape (excluding nonconsensual touching)	Hetero	10.9%	5.2%	15.1%	--
	LGBQAP+	22.1%	13.8%	27.5%	11.4%
Victim of at least one instance of completed oral, vaginal, or anal rape (excluding nonconsensual sexual touching and attempted rape)	Hetero	7.7%	3.2%	11.1%	--
	LGBQAP+	17.9%	10.3%	22.3%	10%

Note: TGN = transgender, gender-variant, and/or non-binary participants. S = Survivor of sexual assault, IPV/DV, and/or stalking, NS = Non-Survivor.

LGBQAP+ students were asked how UW did (survivors) or would (non-survivors) respond to their experience of sexual misconduct based on sexual orientation. Survivors were more likely to identify UW responding negatively than non-survivors (see Table 33). This was particularly true of TGN students, with over half reporting that UW would respond negatively based on sexual orientation on all three items.

Table 33. Percentage of LGBQAP+ students indicating that UW did or would play the following roles.

Did or would UW...	Overall		Male		Female		TGN	
	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS
Respond differently to your experience/s based on your sexuality.	45.1%	31.7%	59.1%	27.3%	38.4%	21.8%	65.4%	63.6%
Create an environment in which you felt discriminated against based on your sexuality.	33.1%	27.8%	40.0%	21.7%	28.1%	21.0%	51.9%	57.1%
Express a biased or negative attitude toward you and/or your experience/s based on your sexuality.	36.8%	26.4%	47.6%	22.7%	31.2%	18.3%	53.6%	54.5%

Note: TGN = transgender, gender-variant, and/or non-binary participants. S = Survivor of sexual assault, IPV/DV, and/or stalking, NS = Non-Survivor.

Athletics Outcomes

Overall, 216 student athletes responded to the survey. Participants were 38.9% male and 60.2% female. Given the small number of respondents identifying as TGN, victimization rates are not reported for this group in order to maintain confidentiality. They are, however, included in overall rates.

As noted in Table 34, approximately 1 in 5 student athletes endorsed experiencing the broadest definition of sexual assault (i.e., any nonconsensual sexual touching or attempted/completed rape), with 16.7% of males and 23.8% of females reporting an assault during their time at UW. From 2018, rates increased for men and decreased for women. Excluding nonconsensual sexual touching, approximately 15% of respondents reported a completed or attempted oral, vaginal, or anal rape since entering UW, with this variant of assault being reported by nearly 1 in 5 female respondents. Rates reduced for both male and female student athletes since 2018. Finally, when confining analyses only to individuals reporting that they have experienced a completed oral, anal, or vaginal rape during their time at UW, 9.3% of student athletes reported such an experience. This rate again reduced for both men and women since 2018. Comparatively, both male and female student athletes at UW experience sexual assault at similar rates as the general student population.

Table 34. Percentage of student athletes reporting broad victimization of sexual assault.

	Overall ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	Male ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	Female ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾
Victim of at least one instance of unwanted sexual touching, penetration, or attempted penetration	20.8% (27.1%)	16.7% (13.3%)	23.8% (35.0%)
Victim of at least one instance of completed or attempted oral, vaginal, or anal rape (excluding nonconsensual touching)	14.4% (22.2%)	7.1% (8.4%)	19.2% (29.9%)
Victim of at least one instance of completed oral, vaginal, or anal rape (excluding nonconsensual sexual touching and attempted, but not completed, rape)	9.3% (17.6%)	2.4% (4.8%)	13.8% (24.8%)

When narrowing the definition of sexual assault victimization to only force, threat of force, or incapacitation (excluding acts of coercion), 17.6% of student athletes experienced the broadest definition of sexual assault, 10.6% reported a completed or attempted rape, and 7.4% reported a completed rape. Rates were higher among women than men across all variants of sexual assault.

Table 35. Percentage of student athletes reporting narrow victimization of sexual assault.

	Overall	Male	Female
Victim of at least one instance of unwanted sexual touching, penetration, or attempted penetration	17.6%	14.3%	20.0%
Victim of at least one instance of completed or attempted oral, vaginal, or anal rape (excluding nonconsensual touching)	10.6%	4.8%	14.6%
Victim of at least one instance of completed oral, vaginal, or anal rape (excluding nonconsensual sexual touching and attempted rape)	7.4%	2.4%	10.8%

Army and Air Force ROTC Outcomes

Overall, 114 Army and Air Force ROTC cadets responded to the survey. Participants identified as 74.6% male and 24.6% female. Given the small number of respondents identifying as TGN, victimization rates are not reported for this group to maintain confidentiality. They are, however, included in overall rates.

As noted in Table 36 approximately 10% of ROTC cadets endorsed the broadest definition of sexual assault (i.e., any nonconsensual sexual touching or attempted/completed rape), with less than 5% of males and a quarter of females reporting an assault during their time at UW. Excluding nonconsensual sexual touching, 6.1% overall and nearly 1 in 5 women reported a completed or attempted oral, vaginal, or anal rape since entering UW. Finally, when confining analyses only to individuals reporting that they have experienced a completed oral, anal, or vaginal rape during their time at UW, 4.3% reported such an experience, with this rate being 14.3% among female respondents. Across all variants of sexual assault and all genders, rates of sexual violence markedly reduced among ROTC cadets since 2018. In addition, ROTC cadets at UW reported experiencing sexual assault at notably lower rates than the general student population in 2022.

Table 36. Percentage of ROTC cadets reporting broad victimization of sexual assault.

	Overall ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	Male ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	Female ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾
Victim of at least one instance of unwanted sexual touching, penetration, or attempted penetration	10.4% (32.7%)	4.7% (11.7%)	25.0% (58.0%)
Victim of at least one instance of completed or attempted oral, vaginal, or anal rape (excluding nonconsensual touching)	6.1% (28.3%)	1.2% (8.3%)	17.9% (52.0%)
Victim of at least one instance of completed oral, vaginal, or anal rape (excluding nonconsensual sexual touching and attempted, but not completed, rape)	4.3% (24.8%)	0.0% (8.3%)	14.3% (44.0%)

When narrowing the definition of sexual assault victimization to only force, threat of force, or incapacitation (excluding acts of coercion), 7.0% of ROTC cadets experienced the broadest definition of sexual assault, 5.2% reported a completed or attempted rape, and 3.5% reported a completed rape. Rates were much higher among women than men across all variants of sexual assault.

Table 37. Percentage of ROTC cadets reporting narrow victimization of sexual assault.

	Overall	Male	Female
Victim of at least one instance of unwanted sexual touching, penetration, or attempted penetration	7.0%	2.4%	17.9%
Victim of at least one instance of completed or attempted oral, vaginal, or anal rape (excluding nonconsensual touching)	5.2%	1.2%	14.3%
Victim of at least one instance of completed oral, vaginal, or anal rape (excluding nonconsensual sexual touching and attempted rape)	3.5%	0.0%	10.7%

Fraternity and Sorority Life Outcomes

Overall, 274 Fraternity and Sorority Life (FSL) students responded to the survey. Participants identified as 34.3% male, 63.5% female, and 2.2% TGN. Given the small number of respondents identifying as TGN, victimization rates are not reported for this group to maintain confidentiality. They are, however, included in overall rates.

As noted in Table 38, over 40% of FSL students endorsed the broadest definition of sexual assault (i.e., any nonconsensual sexual touching or attempted/completed rape), with nearly half of females and nearly 1 in 3 males reporting an assault during their time at UW. Excluding nonconsensual sexual touching, over 1 in 3 respondents reported a completed or attempted oral, vaginal, or anal rape since entering UW, including 42% of females and 19.1% of males. Finally, when confining analyses only to individuals reporting that they have experienced a completed oral, anal, or vaginal rape during their time at UW, nearly a quarter reported such an experience, with this rate being 31.6% among female respondents and over 1 in 10 male respondents. Across all variants of sexual assault and all genders, rates of sexual violence increased among FSL students since 2018. Comparatively, both male and female FSL students at UW experience all variants of sexual assault at higher rates than the general student population.

Table 38. Percentage of FSL students reporting broad victimization of sexual assault.

	Overall ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	Male ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾	Female ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾
Victim of at least one instance of unwanted sexual touching, penetration, or attempted penetration	42.0% (36.2%)	29.8% (25.0%)	48.9% (40.6%)
Victim of at least one instance of completed or attempted oral, vaginal, or anal rape (excluding nonconsensual touching)	33.9% (25.0%)	19.1% (15.7%)	42.0% (29.4%)
Victim of at least one instance of completed oral, vaginal, or anal rape (excluding nonconsensual sexual touching and attempted, but not completed, rape)	24.8% (17.4%)	11.7% (10.1%)	31.6% (17.4%)

When narrowing the definition of sexual assault victimization to only force, threat of force, or incapacitation (excluding acts of coercion), 32.5% of FSL students experienced the broadest definition of sexual assault, 24.1% reported a completed or attempted rape, and 19.3% reported a completed rape. Rates were higher among women than men across all variants of sexual assault.

Table 39. Percentage of FSL students reporting narrow victimization of sexual assault.

	Overall	Male	Female
Victim of at least one instance of unwanted sexual touching, penetration, or attempted penetration	32.5%	23.4%	37.4%
Victim of at least one instance of completed or attempted oral, vaginal, or anal rape (excluding nonconsensual touching)	24.1%	13.8%	29.3%
Victim of at least one instance of completed oral, vaginal, or anal rape (excluding nonconsensual sexual touching and attempted, but not completed, rape)	19.3%	10.6%	23.6%

