

# 2016 Climate Survey Summary Report

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## Background

Sexual violence is of growing concern among college campuses in the United States. Miami University is no exception. Preventing and remedying sexual misconduct is essential to ensuring a safe environment in which students can learn.

To obtain information about the prevalence of sexual assault and interpersonal violence, a climate survey was initiated and administered by email to the 21,141 Miami University Students. Respondents were undergraduate and graduate students at Miami University.

The purpose of the study was to gather information from students about their feelings towards and experiences regarding sexual assault and interpersonal violence. After completion of the survey, respondents were categorized into one of 6 mutually exclusive incident descriptions through their responses to questions posed to them. The main categorizations were Non-Victim, Unwanted Touching, Attempted Coercion, Coercion, Attempted Rape and Rape. The survey also posed questions regarding respondents experience with Stalking, Student-Student Verbal Abuse, Faculty/Staff to Student abuse, Partner Domestic Violence and Self-Reported Perpetration.

As an incentive, participants were entered into a drawing to win a \$25 gift card after successfully completing the survey.

## Objectives

The primary focus of this study is Oxford Undergraduates with the goal being to provide information that will educate authorities and students and help prevent any form of sexual violence on campus. Below are a list of objectives set out by the client to complete this project:

1. Verify the results of the 2016 Climate Draft Report (attached). Use statistical techniques and appropriate charts to provide results to form a conclusion on the key facts about sexual violence in relation to various demographic characteristics of students at Miami University.
2. Weight the responses in relation to the demographic characteristics of the University population and make deductions about the issue of sexual violence.
3. How much can the results of the survey be generalized?
4. Provide suggestions regarding the design of the survey that will improve the collection of data for future analysis.

## Description of the data

The sample contains 2794 responses from various undergraduate and graduate students who were enrolled in the university as students in the various regional campuses of the University. A survey was sent out via email to 21,141 students in April 2016 yielding a response rate of approximately 13%.

The survey consisted of questions spanning a variety of incident sources. There were a variety of questions that were posed to obtain information regarding student experiences sexual and interpersonal violence, but this report focuses specifically on various forms of sexual violence.

The main measure of sexual violence was obtained by mapping a series of questions to six different outcomes: non-victim, unwanted touching, attempted coercion, coercion, attempted rape and rape. Respondents were asked to reflect back on their entire time at Miami when answering the questions. There was also a series of questions asking respondents to answer if they were the perpetrators of any of the actions specified in the question. Respondents also specified their gender, if they were undergraduate or graduate students, if they were part of Greek life and other demographic information.

The victim descriptors used throughout this study were created using conditioning on answers to 5 questions in the survey. Participants were asked 5 questions, with each question having 5 different methods of manipulations or actions. The participant would then indicate how many times that method of manipulation or action occurred. The answers for these 25 parts were then used to create victim descriptions. The 'Non-Victim' description was given to a participant if they answered 0 to all of the 25 parts (5 parts for each of the 5 questions). The other victim descriptions 'Attempted Coercion', 'Coercion', 'Attempted Rape' and 'Rape' were created if specific parts of questions were greater than 0 (i.e. the number of incidences for a specific part of a question equal to one or more). For example, for a participant to be labelled as being a victim of 'Coercion' they must have had one or more incidences for the parts *"Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to."* or *"Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to."* for the question *"Even though it didn't happen, someone TRIED to have oral, anal, or vaginal sex with me without my consent by:"*. The other descriptors were created similarly, however conditioned on different components of the question. More details of these questions are in the Appendix.

We matched the questions and the possible answer choices to the Excel data sheet provided for the purpose of analyzing the survey.

To calculate the descriptive statistics we used the conditional statements provided to create variables that would distinguish between the different victim categories. Once we had the victim descriptors we then were able to provide summary statistics, data visualizations and analysis. A sample of how questions were coded appear in the Table 4 in the appendix.

A number of variables have missing observations; this was expected as not all the respondents had experienced the particular incident under description. There are a total of 453 variables which are responses to the various questions posed ; however it must be noted that questions which allow respondents to "Select all which apply" had more than one variable relating to that question and these possible responses were coded as indicator variables. An example of this was the question relating to Activities "Since you've been a student at Miami University have you been a member or participated in any of the following?" This question had 9 possible options of which question multiple selection of the options was allowed. Hence there were 9 variables relating to this question.

A series of personal questions are asked regarding the number of occurrences a particular sexual assault or interpersonal violence for specific areas of the body (coded as SV\_V\_#). The frequency of occurrences was also reported by the participant. These questions are referenced in the appendix in table 4.

The respondents in the analysis on sexual violence decreased to 1390 from the total survey respondents of 2794 after applying a number of filters, these filters included

- Removal of observations not located at Oxford campus (Q189 not =1) -- removes 480 students
- Removal of observations that are not undergraduate responses (Year <6) -- removes 285 students
- Removal of observations that are non-full-time students (studentstatus not = 1) -- removes 57 students
- Removal of observations that were not male or female (Gender not = 1 or 0) -- removes 29 students

The exploratory data analysis mainly looks at the descriptor of the victims (non-victim, unwanted sexual contact, attempted coercion, coercion, attempted rape, and rape) across various demographics and other variables of interest. In some of this analysis we collapsed the various incidence groups in order to reduce the complexity of the displays and make them more visually appealing. For example, the non-rape victim label is a collapsed group for unwanted sexual contact, attempted coercion, coercion and attempted rape.

## Objective 1 - Summary and Graphs

Firstly, we regenerated the summary statistics that was given in the 2016 Climate Survey Report to confirm that the figures in this initial report were accurate. Table 1 summarizes the incidences of sexual violence for the 2016 Oxford Undergraduates. These percentages are almost identical to the initial report as there was only a small (non-significant) difference in the total number of students and breakdown of students by women and men.

Table 1: Summary Results of Incidence of Sexual Violence

2016 OXFORD UG's INCIDENCES "Since coming to Miami..."	ALL STUDENTS (%)	WOMEN (%)	MEN (%)
	N = 1390	N = 1020	N = 370
<b>Non-Victim</b>	58.1	50.0	80.0
<b>Unwanted Sexual Contact</b>	9.9	10.1	9.46
<b>Attempted Coercion</b>	2.5	3.1	0.8
<b>Coercion</b>	2.7	3.2	1.1
<b>Attempted Rape</b>	6.5	7.5	3.5
<b>Rape</b>	20.0	25.9	5.1

The graphs across the next few pages look at victim descriptor across gender, race, sexual orientation and other variables of interest. It is noticeable in Figure 1 that a higher percentage of males who answered the survey described themselves as non-victim compared to women. The distribution of victim descriptors shown Figure 2 seems similar across different Race groups, indicating no difference. For this chart all other races were collapsed into 'Other' since the proportion of these groups were so small compared to 'White'. This is no surprise, however, since Miami has a relatively large white population.

Figure 1: Conditional Percentages of Victim Descriptor by Gender

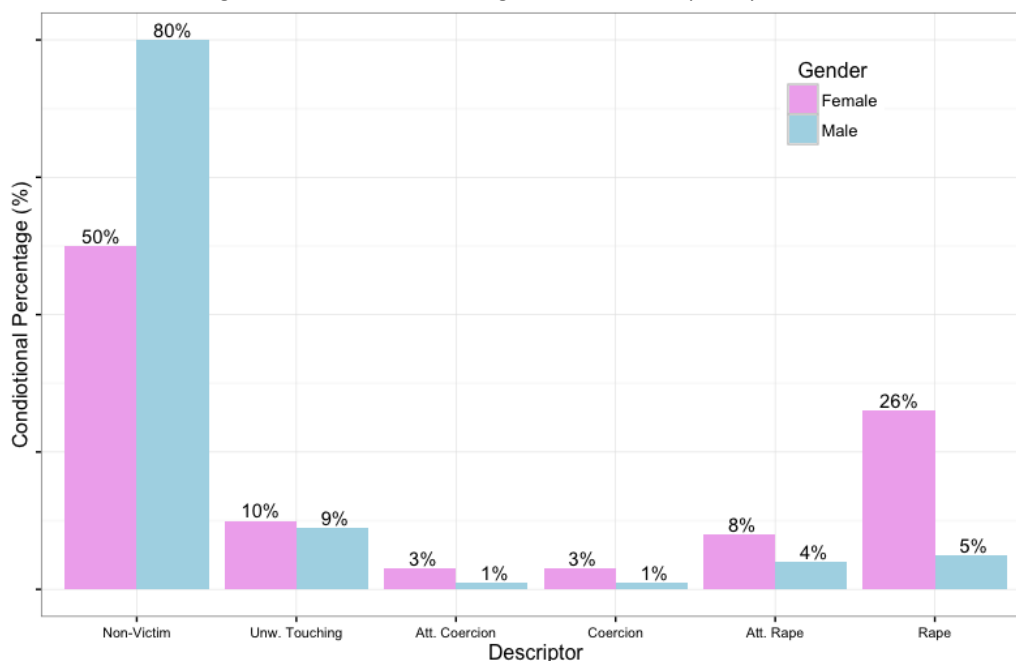
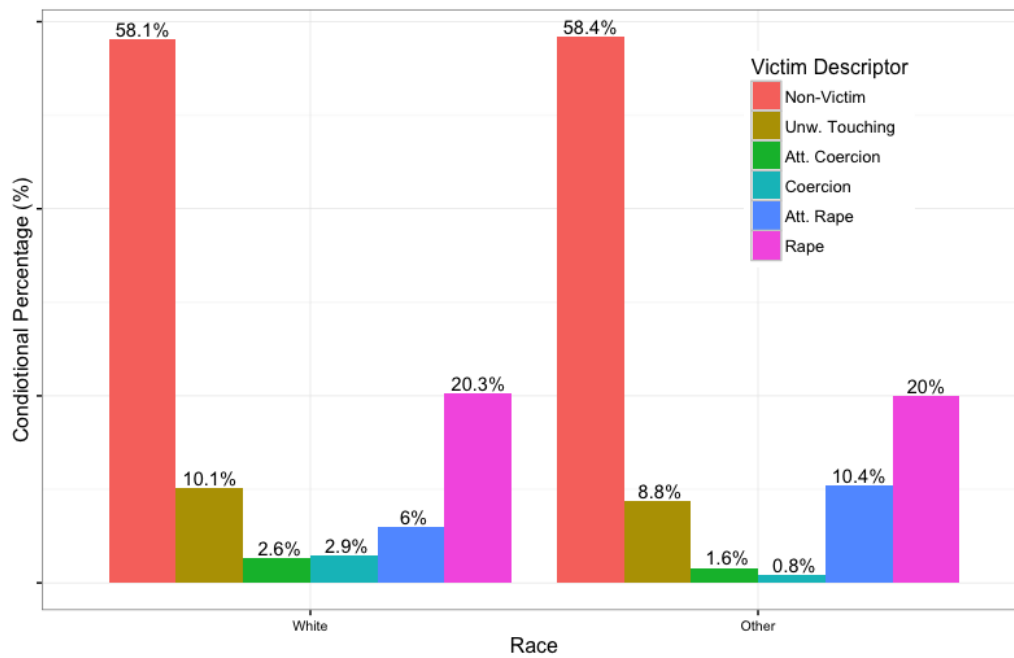


Figure 2: Conditional Percentages of Victim Descriptor by Race



Below, Figure 3 shows no strong evidence of a difference of victim descriptor based on sexual orientation. Similarly to Race all other sexual orientations were collapsed into 'Other' since the proportion of these groups were so small compared to 'Straight'.

Figure 3: Conditional Percentages of Victim Descriptor by Sexual Orientation

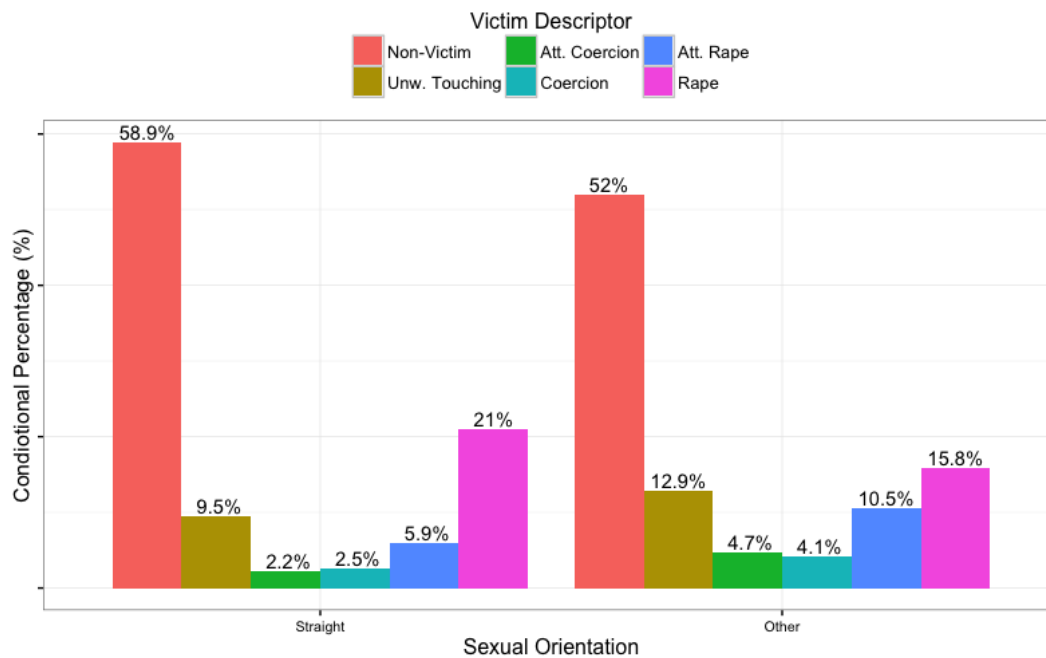
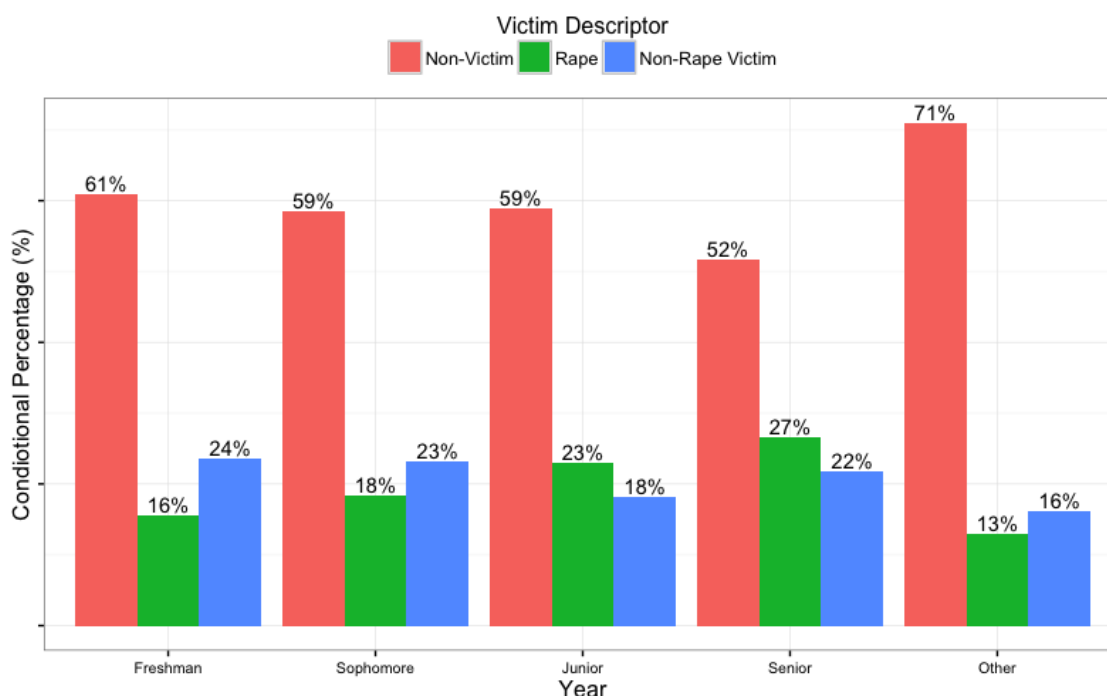
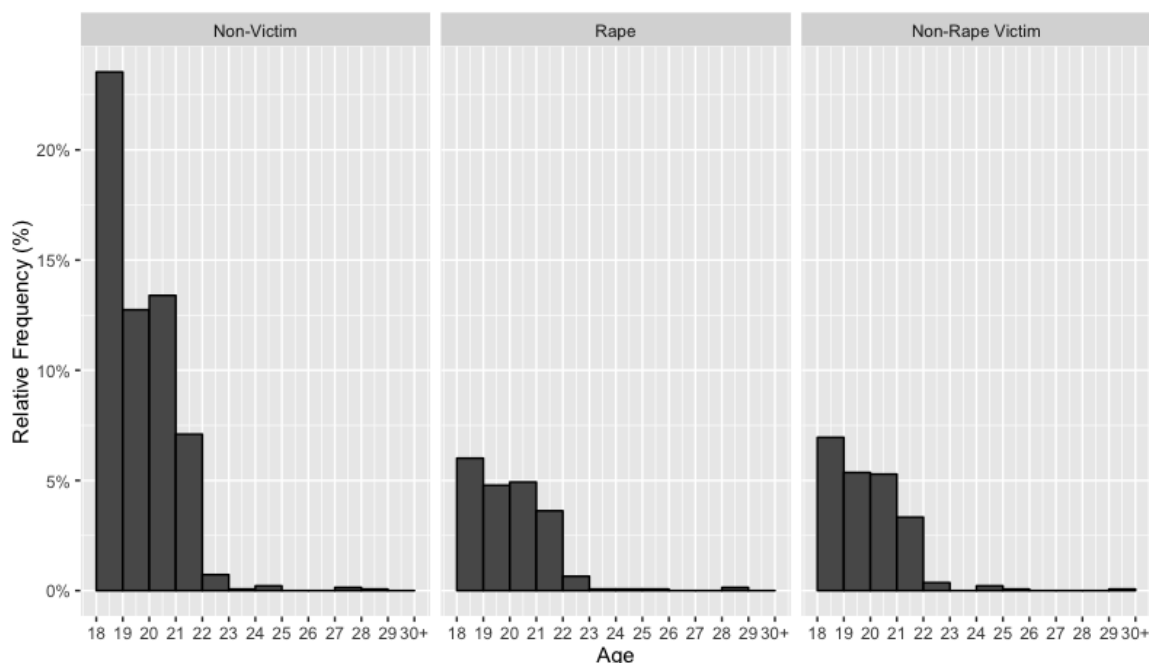


Figure 4: Conditional Percentages of Victim Descriptor by Year



For Figures 4 and 5 we decided to collapse the Victim Descriptor groups of 'Unwanted Touching', 'Attempted Coercion', 'Coercion' and 'Attempted Rape' into a single group called 'Non-Rape Victim', since there was a slight grey area distinguishing the difference between these categories. Also, collapsing these together makes easier comparisons between Non-Victims and Rape victims. The non-collapsed graphs are shown in the Appendix. Although there doesn't seem to be a huge difference amongst the distribution of victim descriptor by year, it seems that students who have been at Miami longer face more risk of being victimized by some type of sexual assault or interpersonal violence incident. Figure 5 seems to highlight that we have more non-victims who are freshman. This could be due to them being underage (for alcohol) and therefore less likely to be exposed to possible dangers and threats in their first year at Miami.

Figure 5: Age Distribution across Victim Descriptors



Over the next few pages we subset the data on victims only and look at the relationship between the victims and the perpetrators, influence of drugs and alcohol on the situation and frequency of victim incidents. Figure 7 shows that approximately 65% of rape victims only experienced one incident and also indicates a right skewed distribution. Alarming, 5% of these victims were raped 9 times or more. It should be noted that frequency of incidents was only reported for rape victims only, as the data didn't provide any responses for non-rape victims. Figure 8 highlights that the highest percentage of perpetrators were actually acquaintances of the victim. Again, 'Unwanted Touching', 'Attempted Coercion', 'Coercion' and 'Attempted Rape' were grouped into a single group called 'Non-Rape Victim'. This chart also indicates that more rape incidences occurred between people that knew each other.

Figure 7: Histogram showing frequency of Rape Incidents

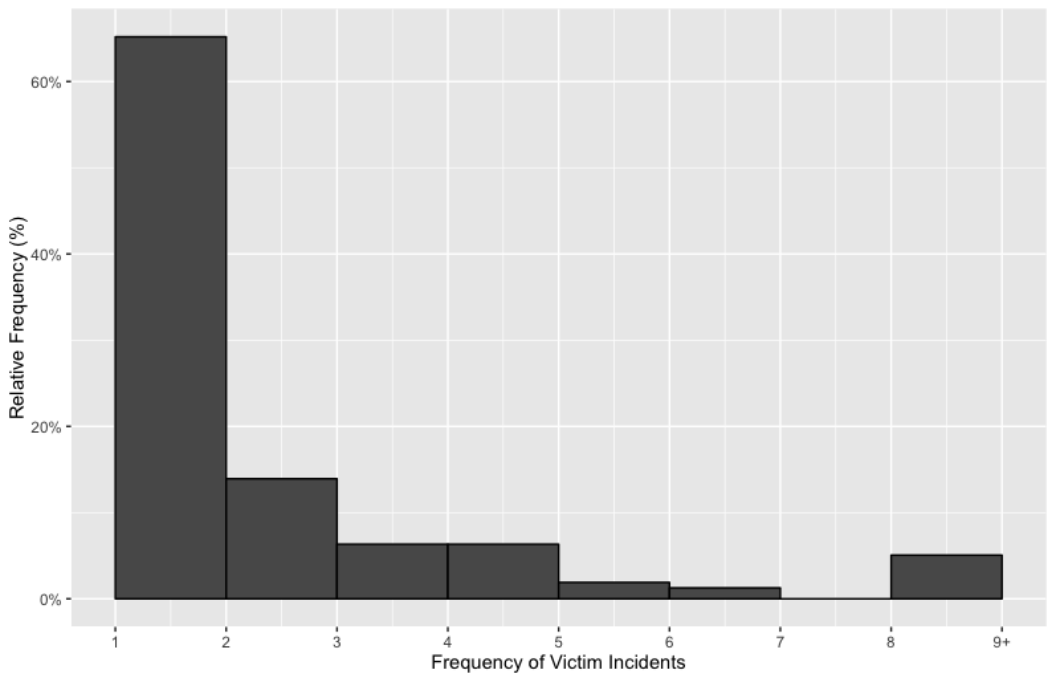
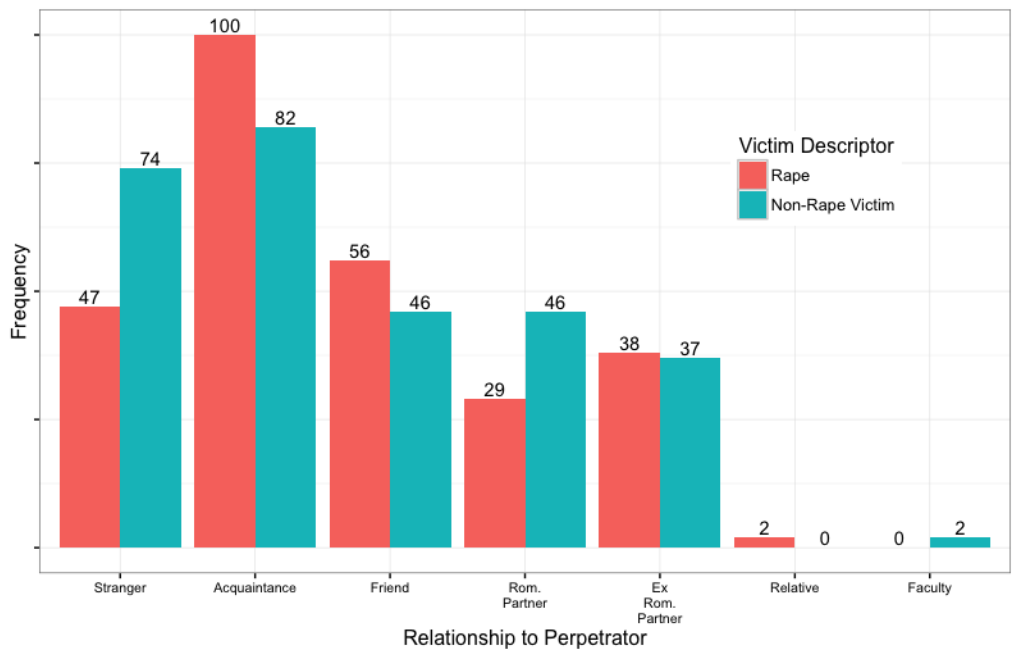


Figure 8: Frequency of Victim Descriptor relationship to Perpetrator



Figures 9 and 10 highlight how that alcohol and drugs are associated with both victimization and perpetration. It is not surprising that alcohol is involved; however it is an issue of great concern and one that should be raised given Miami’s drinking culture.

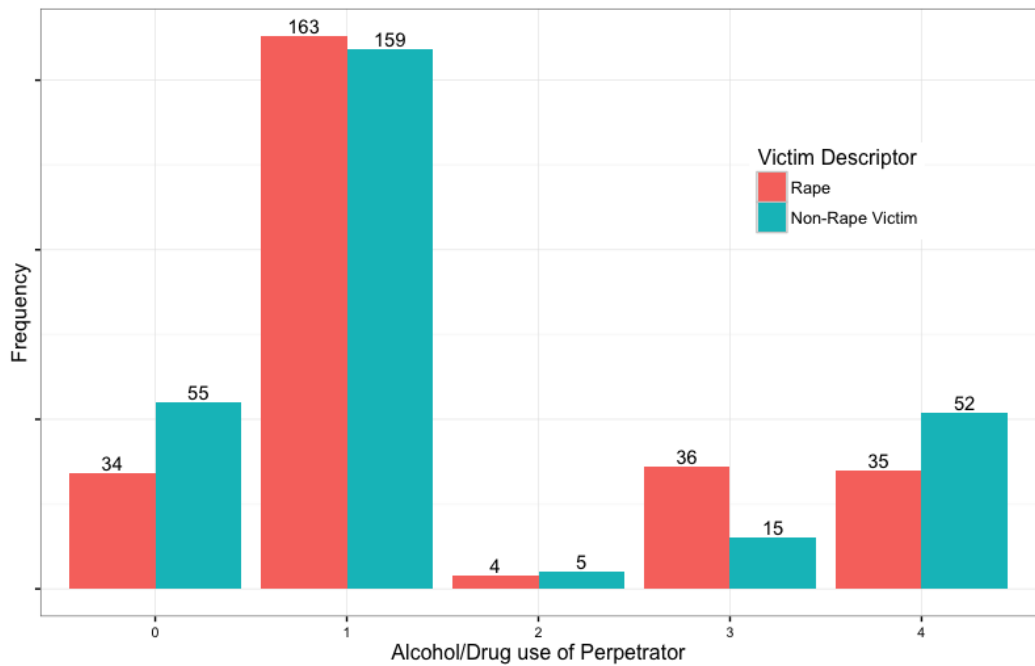


Figure 9: Frequency of the Perpetrators use of Drugs or Alcohol

#### Key

They had not been using either alcohol/drugs (0)  
 They had been using alcohol (1)  
 They had been using drugs (2)  
 They had been using both alcohol And drugs (3)  
 I don't know (4)

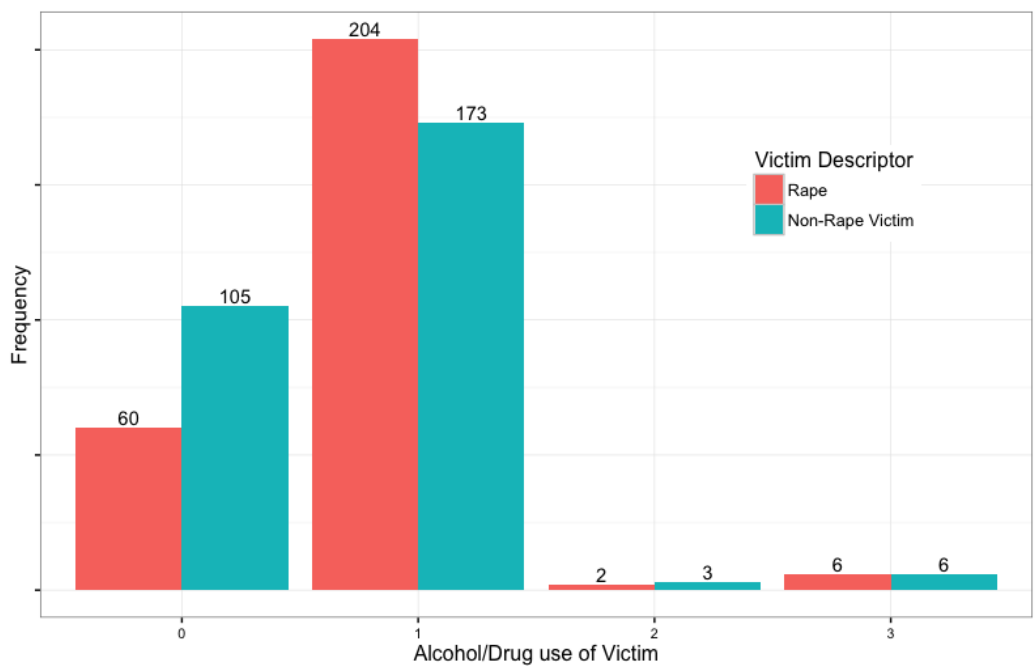


Figure 10: Frequency of the Victims use of Drugs or Alcohol

#### Key

I had not been using either alcohol or drugs (0)  
 I had been using alcohol (1)  
 I had been using drugs (2)  
 I had been using both alcohol and drugs (3)



The first cell in Table 2 represents the percentage of victims that had been *“Told lies, threatened to end the relationship, threatened to spread rumors about the victim, making promises the victim knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me the victim said they didn’t want to”* for the question *“Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body (lips, breast/chest, crotch or butt) or removed some of my clothes without my consent (but did not attempt sexual penetration) by:”*.

Table 2: The proportion of victims that experienced at least one of the methods of manipulation that lead to their incidents

		Survey Questions				
		Someone fondled, kissed... (%)	Someone has oral... (%)	Someone put their... (vagina) (%)	Someone put their... (butt) (%)	Even though it didn't... (%)
Method of Manipulation	Lies	27.15	11.90	13.28	4.67	17.22
	Displeasure	34.94	16.21	14.14	8.81	24.08
	Taken Advantage Of	65.64	26.12	36.79	0.87	37.28
	Threatened	6.02	2.58	2.60	5.04	1.58
	Forced	22.85	8.93	13.00	4.67	12.11

## Objective 2 - Weighted Response Analysis

Using the survey package in the statistical software, R, we achieved the same results as when we did the analysis manually. In addition, standard errors were computed to accompany our estimates, which give a measure of the uncertainty associated with the estimation of the various population proportions. However, these standard errors assume an independent and representative sample from the population; since we can't tell if the sample is representative, these standard errors do not have their typical interpretation. We discuss the issue of the non-representative sample in more detail in the section about generalizing the results.

Once the data was validated, the next step was to weight the responses in an attempt to better align the results with known characteristics of the population. The sample from the survey consisted of 73% female and 37% male, while the population sampled from (all undergraduate students on the Oxford Campus) is actually 51% female and 49% male. Thus, we added to each observation in the sample, based upon gender weights (a process sometimes called "raking"). Each male observation received a higher weighting in the analysis and each female observation was correspondingly weighted less in an attempt to "unbias" the sample. The result of this analysis caused the non-victim and rape categories to increase and decrease respectively by about 5%. We also tried to rake on several other demographic variables like year in school (freshman, sophomore, etc.), ethnicity/race, and whether the student was domestic or international. However, raking on these variables did not change the results of the analysis. It was either difficult to get the true proportion of the population, or the sample's proportion was similar to that of the entire population.

Table 3: Weighted Response Analysis on Gender Results

	Overall - unweighted (se) %	Overall - Weighted (se) %	Male - Unweighted (se) %	Female - Unweighted (se) %
<b>Non-Victim</b>	58.1 (1.3)	64.7 (1.3)	80 (2.1)	50.4 (1.6)
<b>Unwanted Sexual Contact</b>	9.9 (0.8)	9.7 (0.8)	9.4 (1.5)	10.1 (0.9)
<b>Attempted Coercion</b>	2.5 (0.4)	2.0 (0.4)	0.8 (0.4)	3.2 (0.5)
<b>Coercion</b>	2.6 (0.4)	2.2 (0.4)	1 (0.5)	3.1 (0.5)
<b>Attempted Rape</b>	6.5 (0.6)	5.6 (0.6)	3.5 (0.9)	7.5 (0.8)
<b>Rape</b>	20.3 (1)	15.7 (0.9)	5.1 (1.1)	25.9 (1.4)

The results from this table show that when weighting with respect to gender, the overall percentages in non-victim increased from 58.1% to 64.7% and in the rape category, from 20.3% to 15.7%. It should be noted here, that the within gender breakdowns did not change with the weightings so those results are not included. This is because when we are comparing within the respective genders, each observation has the same weight. If the women sampled here are not truly representative of the Miami undergraduate population, then raking on just gender will not correct for that. If we had, for example, the proportion of the Miami students who have ever been a victim of any type of sexual assault, we could rake on that proportion to get more representative results. This idea will be covered in more detail in the section on future designs.

### Objective 3 - Advice on Generalizing on the whole population

The main bias that made generalization to the population difficult was *Nonresponse bias*. There seemed to have been evidence of response bias because if all students who were invited to take the survey completed the survey, the percentages obtained (for instance, the gender breakdown) would have better reflected the population). It may be true that students who had negative experiences were more likely to complete the survey hence leading to higher rates for incidents obtained. However, in the absence of data this is speculation.

Another issue worthy to note was the *Language Barrier*. Many international undergraduate students may not have completed the survey as they might have not understood some of the questions being asked. For example, a large majority of the international undergraduates are Chinese who may have found many of the questions quite challenging to understand therefore leading to the survey not being completely finished. It must be noted that occurrences of other incidents may not have been reported as victims may not have seen them as serious enough.

Due to the above reasons we are unable to generalize results.

### Objective 4 - Future Designs

Running a weighted analysis--raking on gender--suggests the possibility of raking on “whether you’ve ever been a victim of any type of sexual misconduct”. So an idea for a future survey would be to send out two surveys:

1. Long, detailed survey to a random sample of students, giving a substantial incentive for them to fill it out. This survey would be much like this year’s climate survey.
2. A shorter, much easier survey to all students. This survey would ask only the most necessary demographic questions along with: have you ever been a victim of any sexual misconduct?

Hopefully, the shorter survey would have a high response rate that is more representative of the population, and the answer to the sexual misconduct question could be used to rake the long survey to make its results more representative. The shorter survey will give us a better generalization of how many Miami students have been a victim of sexual misconduct, whilst the more detailed survey will allow for more details about these incidents.

Another similar idea would be to send the long survey to all students with an incentive similar to this year’s. Then the shorter survey described above could be sent to a reasonably large random sample of students with a substantial incentive to fill it out. The information from the small survey could still be used, potentially, to rake the results of the long survey to obtain better estimates.

Other potential ideas for future designs and improvements:

- Linked to the ideas above we could survey a random sample from the Miami population by selecting classes that can represent the population. Clustered sampling could possibly be used where we use general education classes to represent “clusters” in the population. Once we have a selection of general education classes (clusters) random sampling is conducted to select several clusters and a survey is given to all participants in the selected clusters. This would give an unbiased sample.
- Respondents should be given the option to choose which incidents they had experienced so that follow up questions could be asked on only those incidents, rather than having to read the text relating to all the different forms of incidents. That is, “logic” should be programmed which allows respondents to skip questions on incidents that they had never experienced. This might reduce the length of the survey.

- Finding ways to increase participation of students in the survey. This could be done by making it a requirement before being allowed to access CANVAS courses etc. or some other means to formalize and make the survey a requirement.

## Conclusions

In this analysis we have described in detail the main characteristics of victims of sexual violence from the Miami University 2016 climate survey. Thus a demographic analysis of the results showed that female Whites/Caucasian students were oversampled and responded more than the other racial groupings.

The charts and summary statistics indicate a higher percentage of women having been involved in some sexual incident during their time at Miami University compared to Males. This may be because of the over-representative sample of women who took the survey. The graphs also display how alcohol is a heavy influence when it comes these sexual incidents occurring, not just for the victim but for the perpetrator too.

Conclusions from the results of this analysis must be used with caution as the sample was likely not representative of the population of Miami University undergraduate students.

## Appendix

Table 4: List of Variables and Survey Questions

Variable Name	Description
Gender	current gender identity <b>m</b> Woman (0) <b>m</b> Man (1) <b>m</b> Transwoman (2) <b>m</b> Transman (3) <b>m</b> Genderqueer/gender non-conforming (4) <b>m</b> A gender not listed here (5) _____ <b>m</b> Prefer not to answer (7)
Q189	What is your home campus? <b>m</b> Oxford (1) <b>m</b> Hamilton (2) <b>m</b> Middletown (3)
SO	What is your sexual orientation <b>m</b> Gay (1) <b>m</b> Lesbian (2) <b>m</b> Bisexual (3) <b>m</b> Asexual (4) <b>m</b> Heterosexual/straight (5) <b>m</b> Queer (6) <b>m</b> Questioning (11) <b>m</b> A sexual orientation not listed (7) _____ <b>m</b> Prefer not to answer (12)
ethnicity	What is your ethnicity? <b>m</b> Hispanic or latino/a (1) <b>m</b> Not hispanic or latino/a (2)
Race	Describe your race/ethnicity <b>q</b> Black/African American (1) <b>q</b> American White/Caucasian (2) <b>q</b> Asian or Asian American (3) <b>q</b> Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (4) <b>q</b> Native American or Alaskan Native (5) <b>q</b> A race not listed here (7) _____
Year	What is your current student status <b>m</b> First year undergraduate/freshman (1) <b>m</b> Second year undergraduate/sophomore (2) <b>m</b> Third year undergraduate/junior (3) <b>m</b> Fourth year undergraduate/senior (4) <b>m</b> Fifth or more year undergraduate/super senior (5) <b>m</b> Graduate student (6) <b>m</b> Non-matriculated (7) <b>m</b> Other (8) _____
studentstatus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is your student status this term</li> <li>Full time (1)</li> <li>Part time (2)</li> <li>Not taking classes (3)</li> </ul>
Age	What is your age

Activities	<p>Honor society or professional group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Honor society or professional group related to your major, field of study (1)</li> <li>• Fraternity or sorority (pledge or member) (2)</li> <li>• Intercollegiate athletic team (3)</li> <li>• Intramural or club athletic team (4)</li> <li>• Political or social action group (5)</li> <li>• Student government (6)</li> <li>• Media organization (e.g., newspaper, radio, magazine) (7)</li> <li>• Other student organization or group (8) _____</li> </ul>
Q207	<p>Have you received training in the prevention of sexual assault</p> <p>Yes (1)</p> <p>No (3)</p>
<div>SV_V_1 Someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of my body (lips, breast/chest, crotch or butt) or removed some of my clothes without my consent (but did not attempt sexual penetration) by:</div> <div>SV_V_2 Someone had oral sex with me or made me perform oral sex on them without my consent by:</div> <div>SV_V_3 Someone put their penis, fingers, or other objects into my vagina without my consent by:</div> <div>SV_V_4 Someone put their penis, fingers, or other objects into my butt without my consent by:</div> <div>SV_V_5 Even though it didn't happen, someone TRIED to have oral, anal, or vaginal sex with me without my consent by:</div>	<p>Each of the 5 Questions had the following subquestions also with 4 levels each ranging from (0, 1, 2, 3+)</p> <p><b>SV_V#_1Telling lies, threatening to end the relationship, threatening to spread rumors about me, making promises I knew were untrue, or continually verbally pressuring me after I said I didn't want to. (18)</b></p> <p><b>SV_V#_2Showing displeasure, criticizing my sexuality or attractiveness, getting angry but not using physical force, after I said I didn't want to. (19)</b></p> <p><b>SV_V#_3Taking advantage of me when I was too drunk or out of it to stop what was happening. (20)</b></p> <p><b>SV_V#_4Threatening to physically harm me or someone close to me. (21)</b></p> <p><b>SV_V#_5 Using force, for example holding me down with their body weight, pinning my arms, or having a weapon. (22)</b></p> <p><b># Corresponds to the last number of the categorised questions in the adjacent side</b></p>
SV_V_gend	<p>The other person was a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Man (1)</li> <li>• Woman (0)</li> <li>• Other (2)</li> </ul>
SV_V_rel	<p>What was your relationship to the other person?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stranger (1)</li> <li>• Acquaintance (2)</li> <li>• Friend (3)</li> <li>• Romantic Partner (4)</li> <li>• Former Romantic Partner (5)</li> <li>• Relative/Family (6)</li> <li>• Faculty/Staff (7)</li> </ul>
V_SR_B2	<p>On how many different days did someone either try to or have oral, anal, or vaginal sex with you without your consent since you enrolled at \${e://Field/INSTITUTION}?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 (1)</li> <li>• 2 (2)</li> <li>• 3 (3)</li> <li>• 4 (4)</li> <li>• 5 (5)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 (6)</li> <li>• 7 (7)</li> <li>• 8 (8)</li> <li>• 9 or more (9)</li> </ul>
SV_V_alc1	<p>Had the other person been using alcohol or drugs just prior to the incident?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They had been using alcohol (1)</li> <li>• They had been using drugs (2)</li> <li>• They had been using both alcohol and drugs (3)</li> <li>• They had not been using either alcohol or drugs (0)</li> <li>• I don't know (4)</li> </ul>
SV_V_alc2	<p>Had you been using alcohol or drugs just prior to the incident?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I had been using alcohol (1)</li> <li>• I had been using drugs (2)</li> <li>• I had been using both alcohol and drugs (3)</li> <li>• I had not been using either alcohol or drugs (0)</li> </ul>
Q194	<p>Did you report this experience?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes, to the campus police, office of student conflict and resolution, or the Title IX officer (1)</li> <li>• Yes, to the Oxford police (2)</li> <li>• Yes, to the campus officials and to the police (3)</li> <li>• No (4)</li> </ul>
SHFacStaff	<p>Since you enrolled at \${e://Field/INSTITUTION}, have you been in a situation in which a faculty member, instructor or staff member:</p>
FSH_situat	<p>The situation involved (check all that apply):</p> <p><b>Sexist or sexually offensive language, gestures or pictures (1)</b></p> <p><b>Unwanted sexual attention (2)</b></p> <p><b>Unwanted touching (3)</b></p> <p><b>Subtle or explicit bribes or threats (4)</b></p>
FSH_Status	<p>Please describe the status of the person(s) who committed the behavior.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Faculty member (1)</li> <li>• Staff member (2)</li> <li>• Graduate student instructor (3)</li> <li>• Other (4) _____</li> </ul>
SSH_inv	<p>SSH_inv The situation involved (check all that apply):</p> <p><b>Sexist or sexually offensive language, gestures or pictures (1)</b></p> <p><b>Unwanted sexual attention (2)</b></p> <p><b>Unwanted touching (3)</b></p> <p><b>Subtle or explicit bribes or threats (4)</b></p>
SSH_stat1	<p>SSH_stat1 Was the other person an undergraduate student at \${e://Field/INSTITUTION}?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes (1)</li> <li>• No (0)</li> <li>• Don't know (2)</li> </ul>
StalkVict	<p>How many times have one or more people done the following things to you since you enrolled at \${e://Field/INSTITUTION}?</p>

StkIV_gend	<p>Please describe the gender of the person(s) who committed the behavior.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Man (1)</b></li> <li>• <b>Woman (0)</b></li> <li>• <b>Other (2)</b> _____</li> </ul>
StkV_stud	<p>StkV_stud Was the other person a student at \${e://Field/INSTITUTION}?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Yes (1)</b></li> <li>• <b>No (0)</b></li> </ul>
SV_Perp1	<p>SV_Perp1 I fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against the private areas of someone's body (lips, breast/chest, crotch or butt) or removed some of their clothes without their consent (but did not attempt sexual penetration) by:</p>
SV_P_gen	<p>SV_P_gen The other person was a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Man (1)</b></li> <li>• <b>Woman (0)</b></li> <li>• <b>Other (2)</b> _____</li> </ul>
SV_P_rel	<p>SV_P_rel What was your relationship to the other person?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Stranger (1)</b></li> <li>• <b>Acquaintance (2)</b></li> <li>• <b>Friend (3)</b></li> <li>• <b>Romantic Partner (4)</b></li> <li>• <b>Former Romantic Partner (5)</b></li> <li>• <b>Relative/Family (6)</b></li> <li>• <b>Faculty/Staff (7)</b></li> </ul>
SV_P_alc1	<p>SV_P_alc1 Had the other person been using alcohol or drugs just prior to the incident?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>They had been using alcohol (1)</b></li> <li>• <b>They had been using drugs (2)</b></li> <li>• <b>They had been using both alcohol and drugs (3)</b></li> <li>• <b>They had not been using either alcohol or drugs (0)</b></li> <li>• <b>I don't know (4)</b></li> </ul>
SV_P_alc2	<p>SV_P_alc2 Had you been using alcohol or drugs just prior to the incident?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>I had been using alcohol (1)</b></li> <li>• <b>I had been using drugs (2)</b></li> <li>• <b>I had been using both alcohol and drugs (3)</b></li> <li>• <b>I had not been using either alcohol or drugs (0)</b></li> </ul>



Figure 11: Relative Frequency of Victim Descriptor by Year

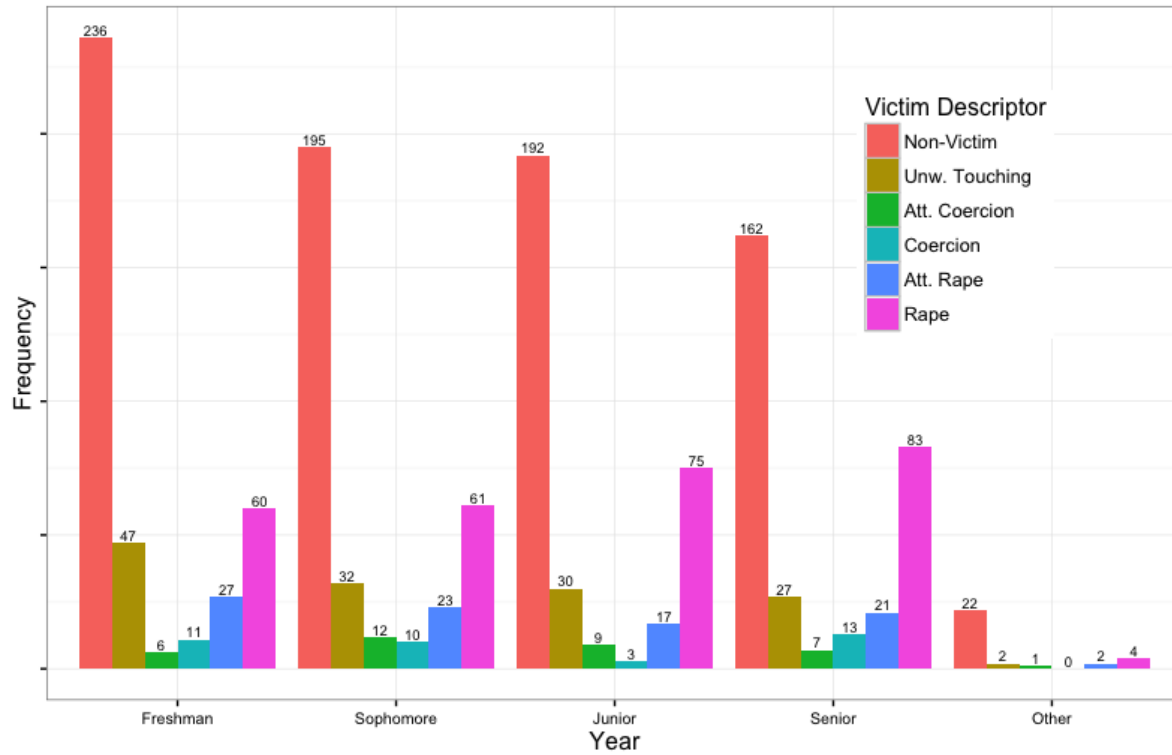


Figure 12: Conditional Frequency of Victim Descriptor by Year

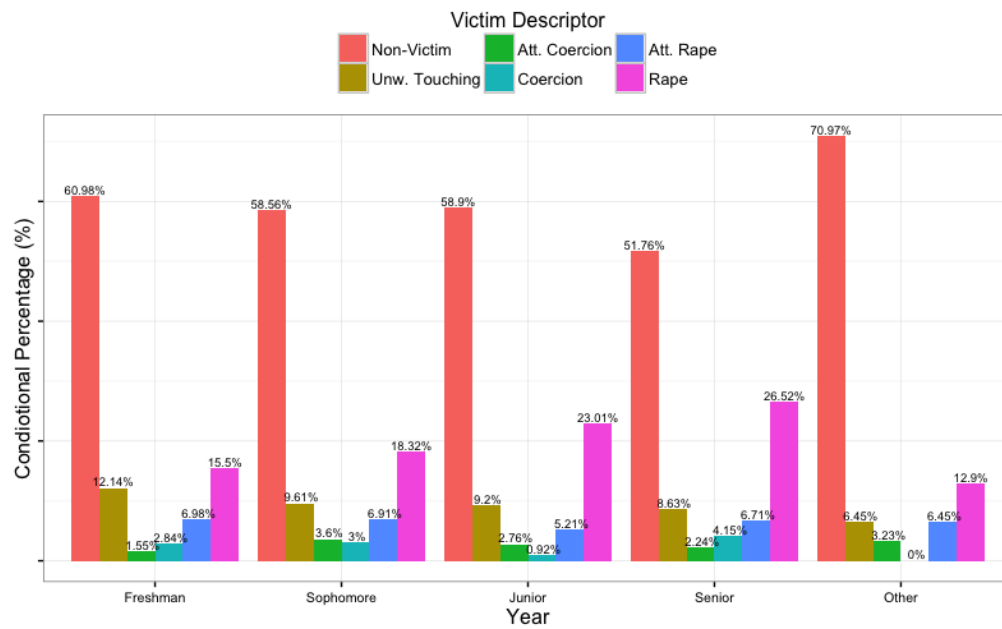


Figure 13: Frequency of Collapsed Victim Descriptor by Race

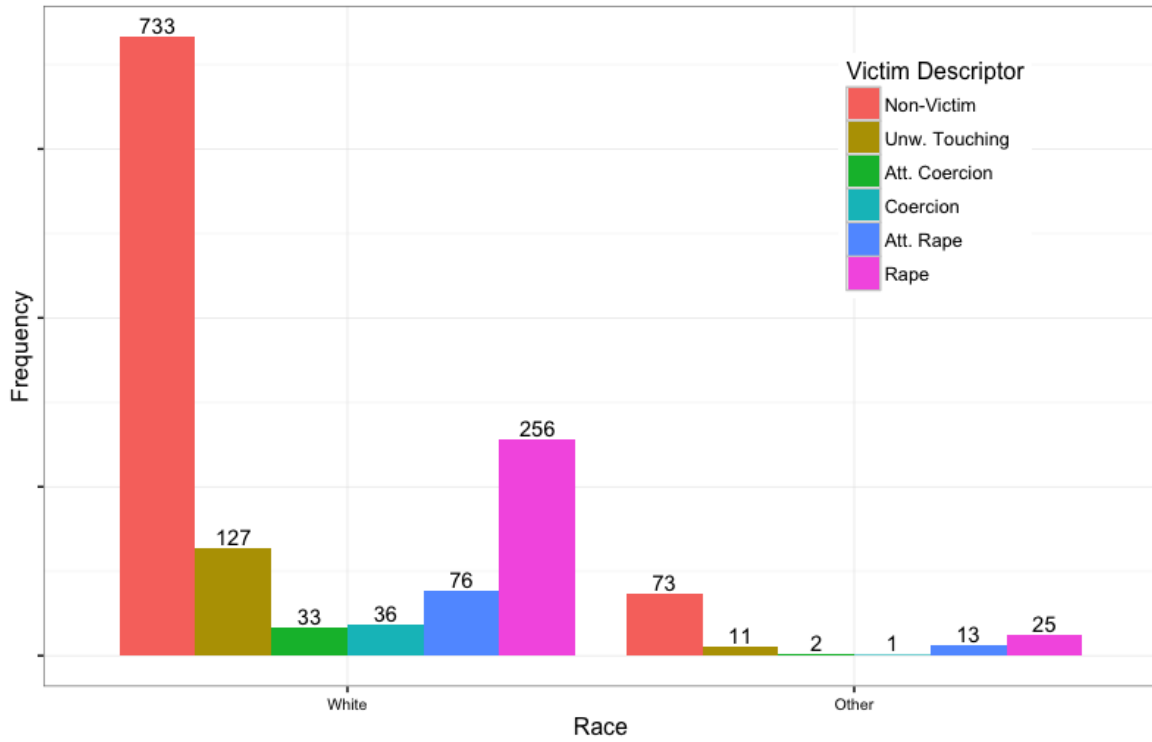


Figure 14: Frequency of Alcohol Use of Perpetrator

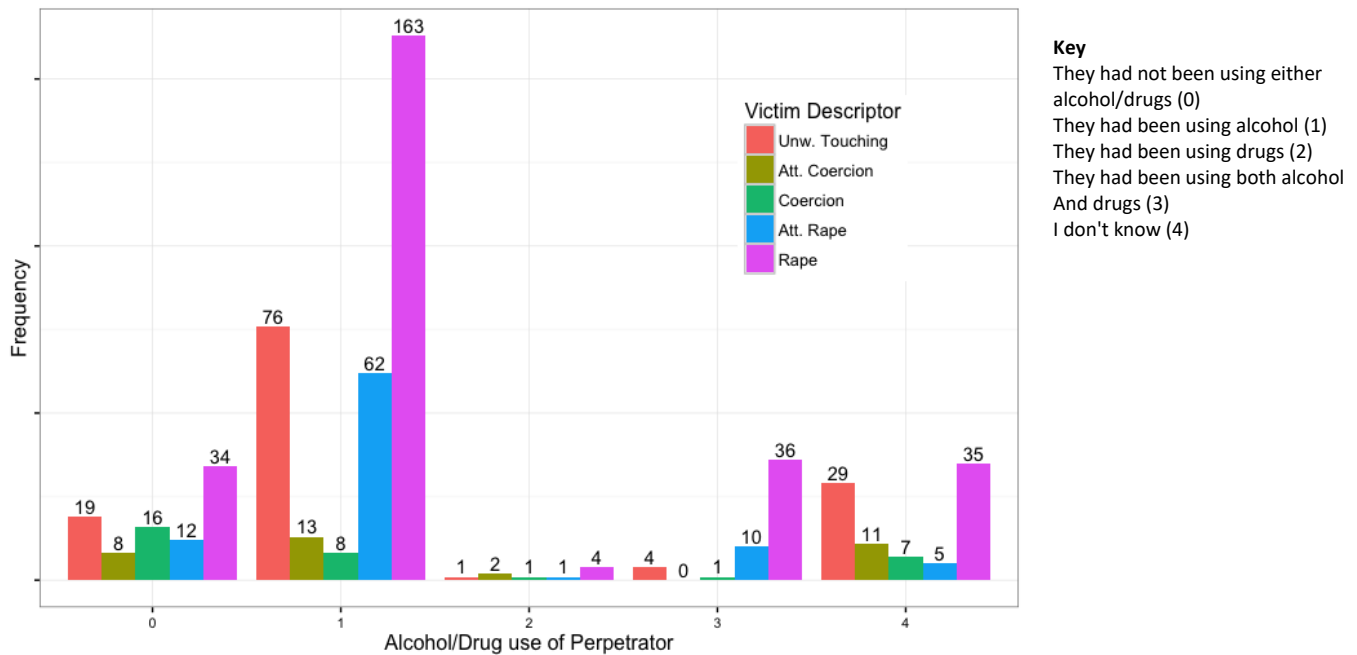
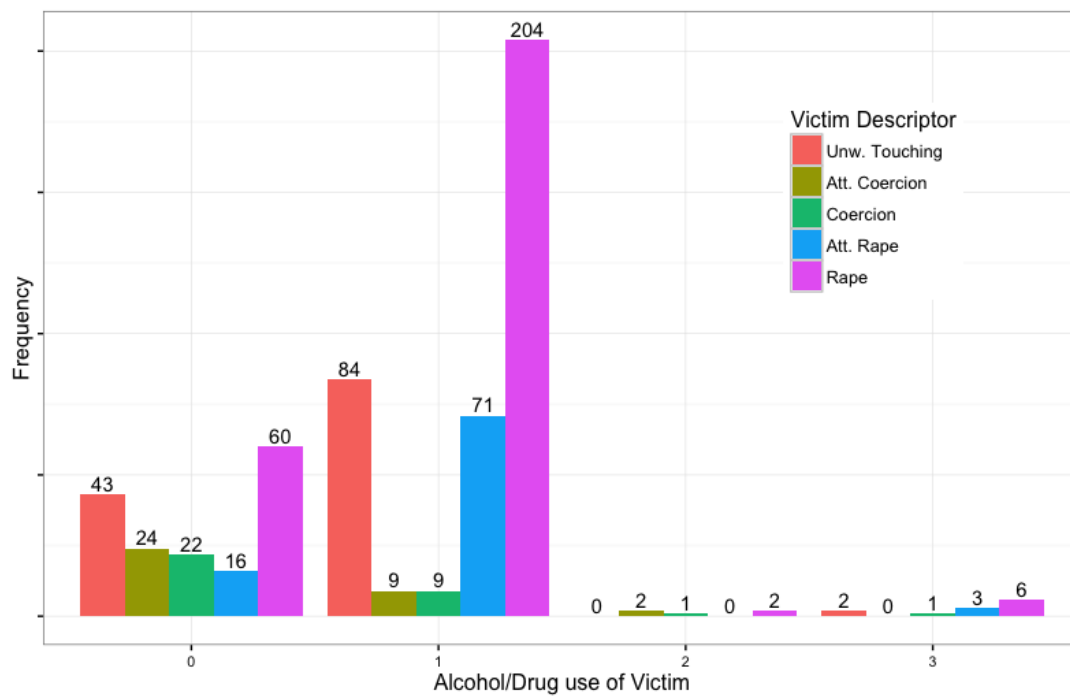


Figure 15: Frequency of Alcohol Use of Victim



**Key**  
 I had not been using either alcohol or drugs (0)  
 I had been using alcohol (1)  
 I had been using drugs (2)  
 I had been using both alcohol and drugs (3)