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Campus Climate Sexual Assault Survey (2015) Analysis

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Campus Climate Sexual Assault Survey (2015) Analysis

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Department of Statistics

Honors Research Project

Submitted to

The Honors College

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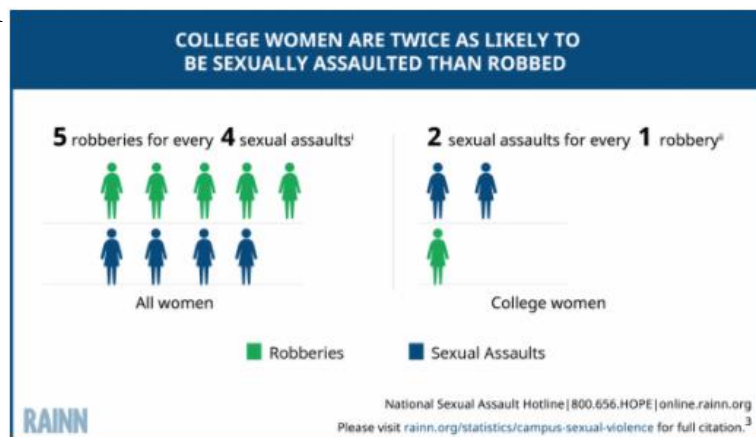
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Introduction

Through the work of activists over the decades, sexual assault has become an increasingly prevalent issue, specifically on college campuses. With the rise of feminism in the 1970s and 1980s came a new perspective on rape and sexual harassment (Hatch, 2017). No longer an unspoken issue, sexual assault was recognized as a serious and all-too common crime. Ideas such as acquaintance rape, rape culture, and campus sexual assault were introduced, allowing for further education on the issue and sparking further research. More recently, high-profile cases such as *People v. Turner*, wherein the Stanford University student convicted of three counts of felony sexual assault and sentenced to only six months in county jail, have led to a serious uprise in activism, research and education, particularly on college campuses (Zimmerman, 2016).

According to the Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN), about 11% of college students are victims of rape or sexual assault (Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network, 2018). Similarly, sexual violence has a higher prevalence on college campuses in comparison to crimes such as robbery, as seen in the graph below from RAINN. While there is no clear reason why sexual assault is so prevalent on college campuses, most theories point to exaggerated rape culture on campuses or dangerous contexts such as unregulated underage drinking. (Hatch, 2017).

Figure 1



(Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network, 2018)

With these rather high rates of risk, it is not surprising The University of Akron has focused more on sexual assault education and prevention in recent years. In May of 2014, The University of Akron convened what is known today as the Sexual Assault and Violence Education (SAVE) Team. This group consists of faculty, staff and students who work together to prevent sexual violence through educational programming, services and campaigns for students. In August 2014, the SAVE Team required all incoming freshmen to complete an online sexual violence training program. In October 2014, the University of Akron partnered with the Rape Crisis Center of Medina and Summit Counties to provide on campus services for students. In February 2015, the SAVE team set up a student advisory committee to allow for direct feedback from student representatives. Today, that role is filled a student organization known as the Coalition Against Sexual Assault, founded and led by myself. In March 2015, the Campus Climate survey was sent to University of Akron students, faculty and staff to determine the prevalence of sexual assault on campus. (Strong, 2015, p. 3)

Language

Terms related to and including sexual assault have various and ever-evolving definitions. To avoid confusion, we will discuss the meaning of various terms and how they were interpreted for the purpose of this analysis.

Sexual Harassment is a broad term and encompasses a number of activities that foster a hostile environment. It includes “unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, sexually motivated physical conduct, or other [gender-based] verbal or physical conduct or communication of a sexual nature.” It is often, but not necessarily, accompanied by a condition of employment or education or interferes with one’s ability to participate in an educational program or activities (University of Akron, 1998).

Sexual Violence is “a form of sexual harassment and refers to physical sexual acts perpetrated against a person’s will or where a person is incapable of giving consent.” This includes incidents in which the victim is incapable of giving consent due to “age, use of drugs or alcohol, or because of an intellectual or other disability [preventing] them from having the capacity to consent.” The classification of sexual violence includes “rape, sexual assault, sexual battery, sexual abuse, and sexual coercion” (Strong, 2015, p. 7).

Sexual Assault is classified by the FBI as “a forcible or non-forcible sex offense” and includes “rape, fondling, incest and statutory rape, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking” (University of Akron, 1998).

Survivor, Victim and *Complainant* all refer to the unwilling recipient of an act of sexual harassment. Complainant is the term typically used in civil law cases, such as Title IX disputes. Victim places a stronger emphasis on the fact that a crime was committed and that there is someone at fault. Survivor places a stronger emphasis on the overcoming of a traumatic experience. The three are used interchangeably throughout this analysis, but it should be noted that each individual may identify stronger with one term over another depending on their experiences.

Perpetrator and *respondent* both refer to the initiator of an act of sexual harassment. Respondent is the term typically used in civil law cases, such as Title IX disputes. Perpetrator is a common term for an individual committing a crime.

Analysis

Preliminary

The Campus Climate Sexual Assault Survey was reviewed by The Sexual Assault and Violence Education (SAVE) Team and the Institutional Review Board. It was sent to students, faculty, staff and administration on all Akron campuses. Participants had from March 2, 2015

through April 3, 2015 to anonymously complete the survey, which was offered exclusively online, and received several reminder emails in that time. Depending on the level of experience with issues such as sexual assault and domestic violence, participants generally spent 10 to 20 minutes on the survey. Due to the sensitive nature of these issues, participants were also provided with a list of resources available on campus and in the community. As incentive, \$50 gift cards were randomly awarded to fifteen participants. A total of 3310 surveys were collected at the end of the survey period. (University of Akron Sexual Assault Resource Team, p 2, 2015)

As requested by the SAVE Team, the data set was edited to only include student participants. Thus, the data is comprised of a sample set of 2848 observations. This is approximately 12% of the total student population for spring 2015. Within the sample data set, 62% of participants are female and 37% are male. At 77%, the majority of participants self-identify their race as “white”. At 23%, the majority of participants are undergraduate freshmen.

Figure 2
Survey Participants by Gender

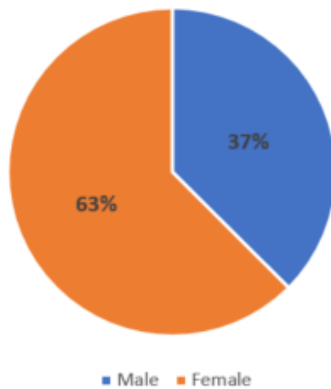


Figure 3
Survey Participants by Race

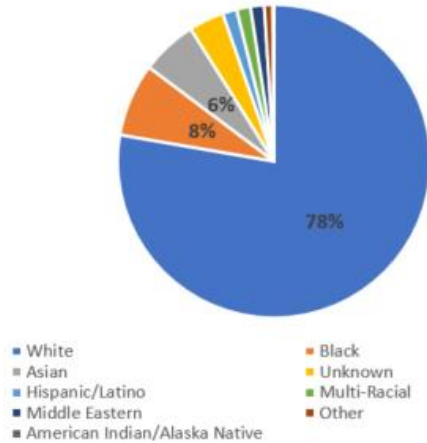
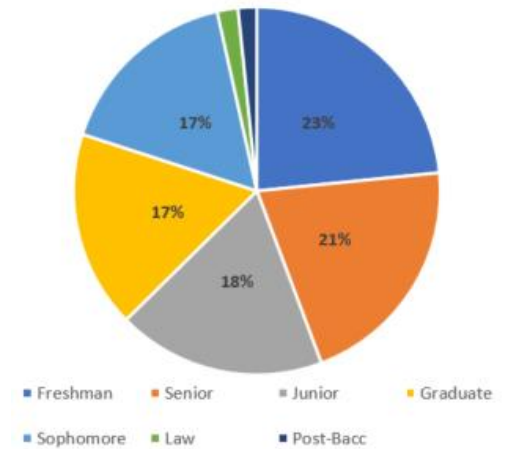


Figure 4
Survey Participants by Class



Rape Myths: Males v Females

One issue surrounding sexual assault in the US is the strong influence of rape culture. Rape culture allows “cultural practices [to] excuse, or tolerate, sexual violence” (Hatch, p. 22, 2017). Within a rape culture, sexual assault is the only crime in which it is more common to

blame the victim rather than the perpetrator. This culture enforces the idea that women should be careful to avoid becoming a victim, rather than stressing the importance of consent to both men and women. This culture gives rise to myths surrounding sexual assault. It is often assumed that a woman's attire, drinking habits, or sexual history are signs that she was 'asking for it'. It is also assumed that most sexual assault accusations are false altogether. These myths are one of the reasons why sexual assault goes largely unreported and why victims are so hesitant to seek help. Through education, the SAVE Team aims to break down rape myths and help students to see beyond the myths. On a larger scale, this could lead to a breakdown of the rape culture and lead to higher reporting rates, more effective bystander intervention, and stronger survivor advocacy. The following analysis compares the opinions of female students versus male students regarding various rape myths. The results will be valuable to determine what content needs more focus and whether there should be a stronger focus on one sex over another.

In the survey, there were eleven statements claiming truth in common rape myths and participants were asked to rank their level of agreement with each statement on a scale from Strongly Disagree to Strongly Agree. We are testing whether students have learned from the educational efforts provided by The University of Akron, are able to see past common rape myths and reject, or Strongly Disagree with, the statements. For the purpose of discussion, ratings of Strongly Disagree and Disagree will be considered a 'success' and ratings of Strongly Agree and Agree will be considered a 'failure'. Since a rating of Neither Agree or Disagree theoretically indicates that participants who are unsure about their level of agreement, it would be safe to assume that they require additional education. Therefore, a rating of Neither Agree or Disagree will also be considered as a 'failure'. To determine the sex of the participant, these tests use the participant's selection for 'sex assigned at birth' and removes the 7 participants that

selected 'Other'. To answer the question at hand, a crosstab was created for each statement.

The first three myths focus largely on using a female victim's life choices to blame them for an assault. Figure 5 shows that 16% of women and 31% of men on campus failed to reject the statement, "If a woman is raped while she is drunk, she is at least somewhat responsible for what happened." Figure 6 shows that 18% of women and 35% of men failed to reject the statement, "When women go to parties wearing revealing clothes, they are asking for trouble." Figure 7 shows that 43% of women and 59% of men failed to reject that, "If a woman hooks up with a lot of men, eventually she is going to get into trouble."

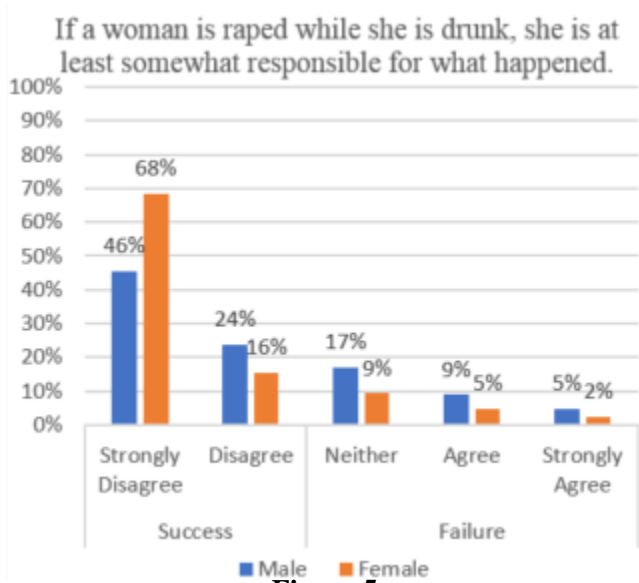


Figure 5

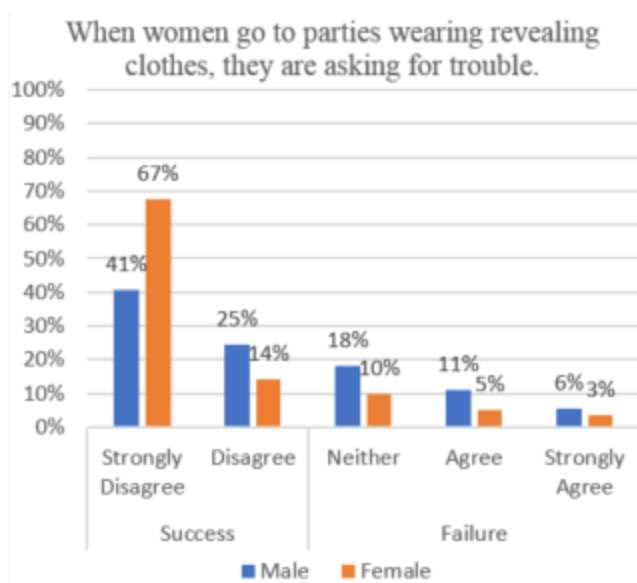


Figure 6

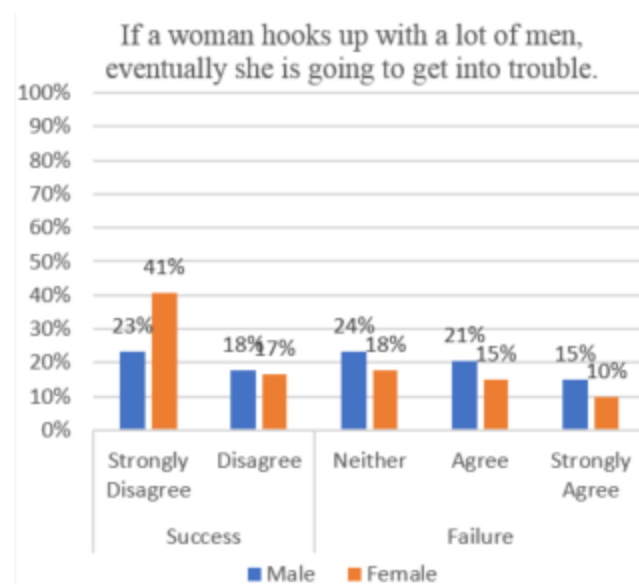
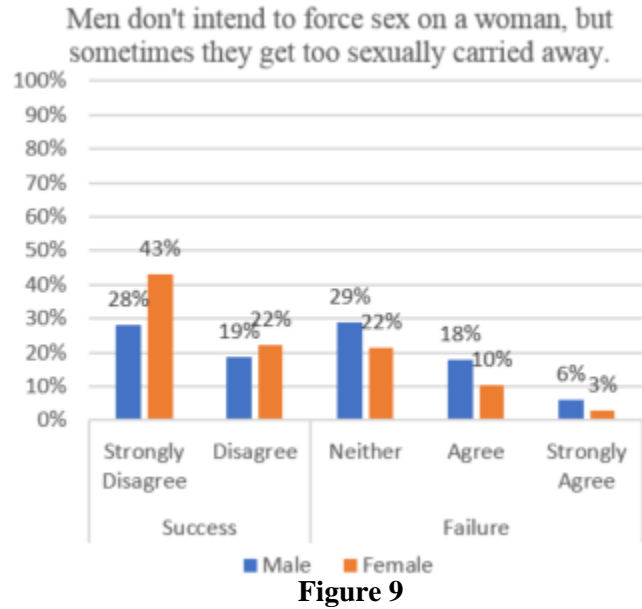
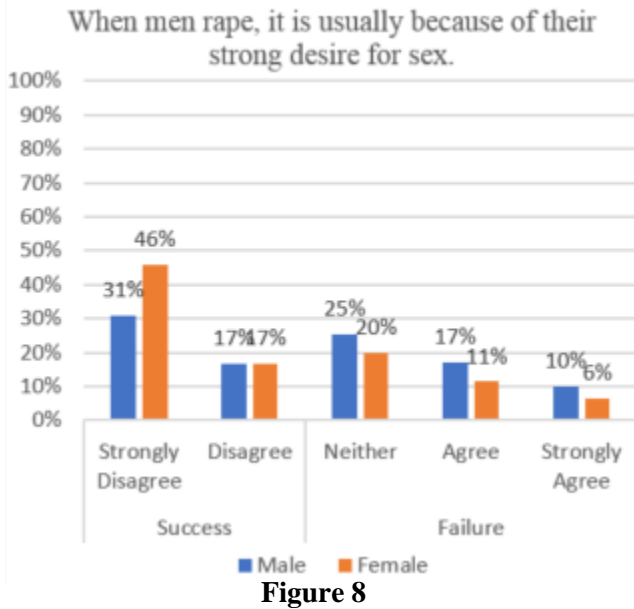


Figure 7

The next statements focus on sympathizing with a male perpetrator’s sexual aggression.

Figure 8 shows that 38% of females and 53% of males failed to reject the statement, “When men rape, it is usually because of their strong desire for sex.” Figure 9 shows that 35% of females and 53% of males failed to reject that, “Men don’t usually intend to force sex on a woman, but sometimes they get too sexually carried away.”



The next few statements focused on what exactly constitute as rape. Figure 10 shows that 14% of females and 29% of males failed to reject that, “If both people are drunk, it can’t be rape.” Figure 11 shows that 9% of females and 17% of males failed to reject the statement, “If a woman doesn’t physically resist – even if protesting verbally –it really can’t be considered rape.” Figure 12 shows that 6% of females and 12% of males failed to reject that, “If a woman doesn’t physically fight back, it really can’t be considered rape.” Figure 13 shows that 4% of females and 9% of males failed to reject that, “If the accused rapist doesn’t have a weapon, you really can’t call it rape.”

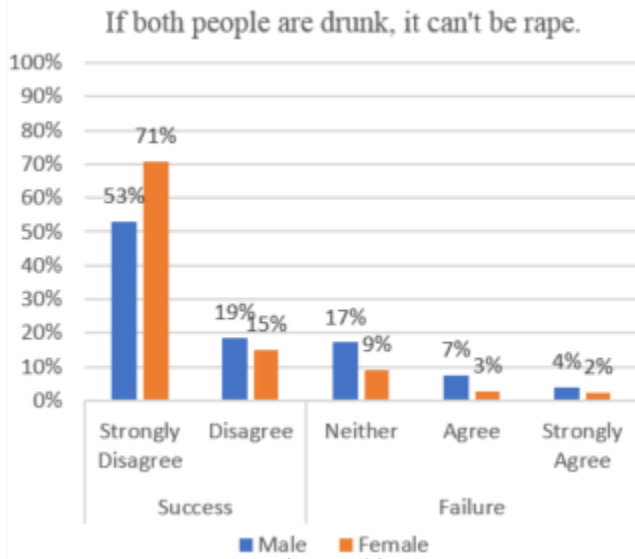


Figure 10

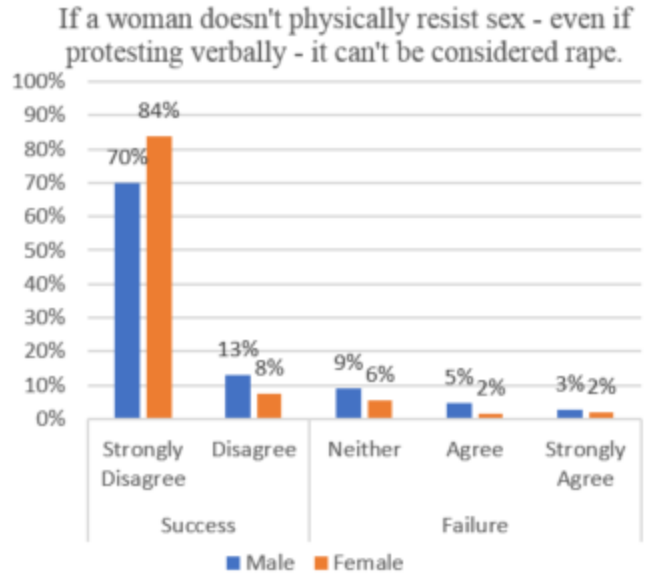


Figure 11

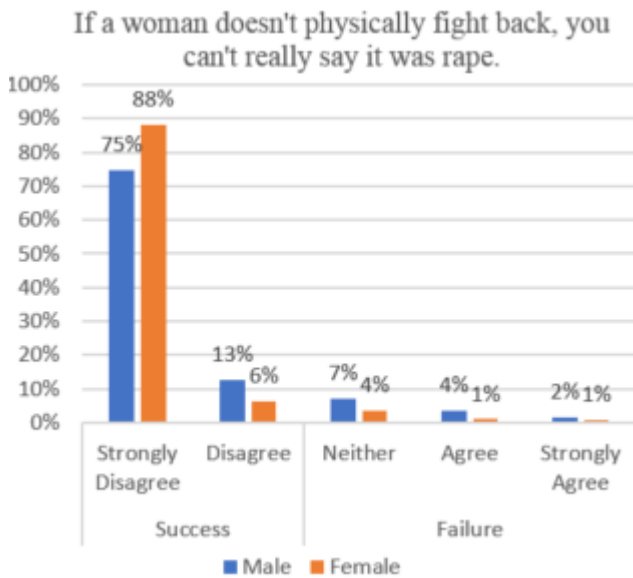


Figure 12

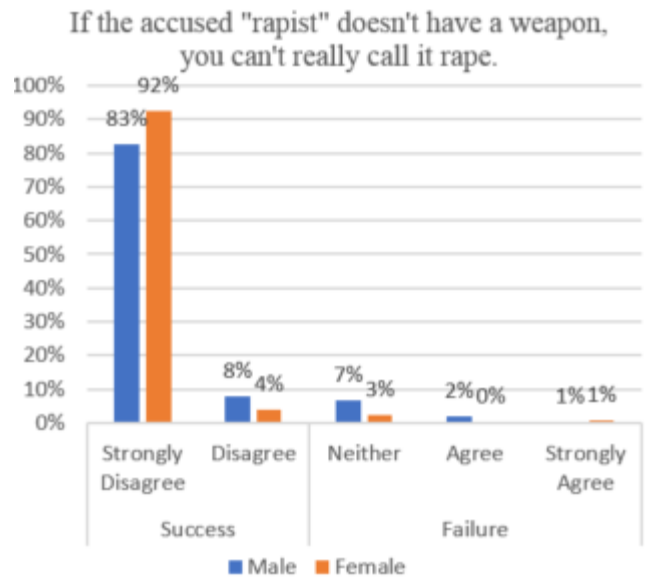


Figure 13

The final statements focused on the definition of consent. Figure 14 shows that 18% of females and 32% of males failed to reject the statement, "If a woman doesn't say 'No', she can't claim rape." Figure 15 shows that 26% of females and 49% of males failed to reject that, "A lot of times, women who say they were raped agreed to have sex and then regret it."

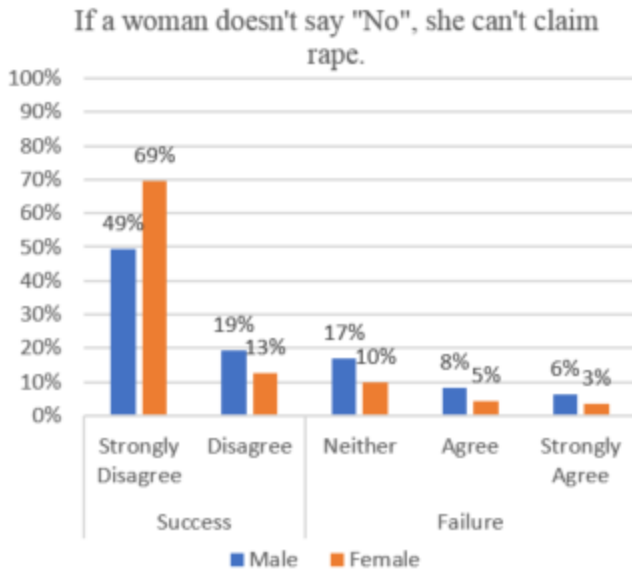


Figure 14

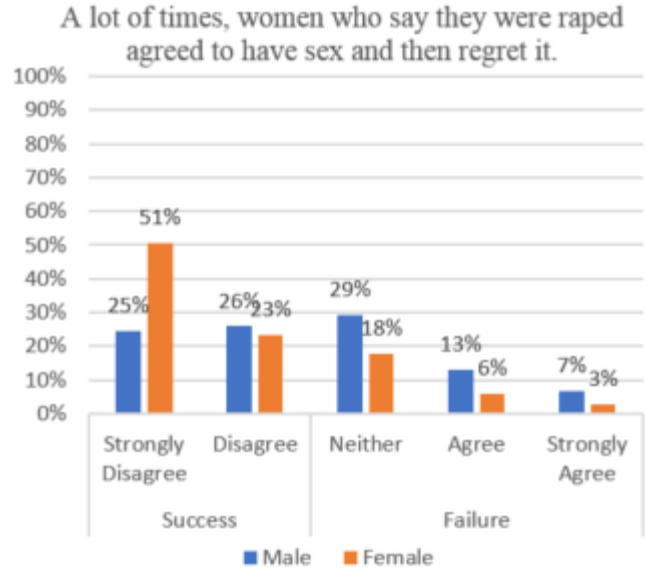


Figure 15

Figure 16 shows the average performance on each subject by sex. In every account, men performed more poorly than women. Overall, both men and women performed worst on statements sympathizing with male perpetrators. Conversely, both men and women performed best on statements defining rape. Statements on victim-blaming and consent had similar performance for both men and women. Based on these results, future education and programming should shift focus from defining rape to some of the intricacies surrounding

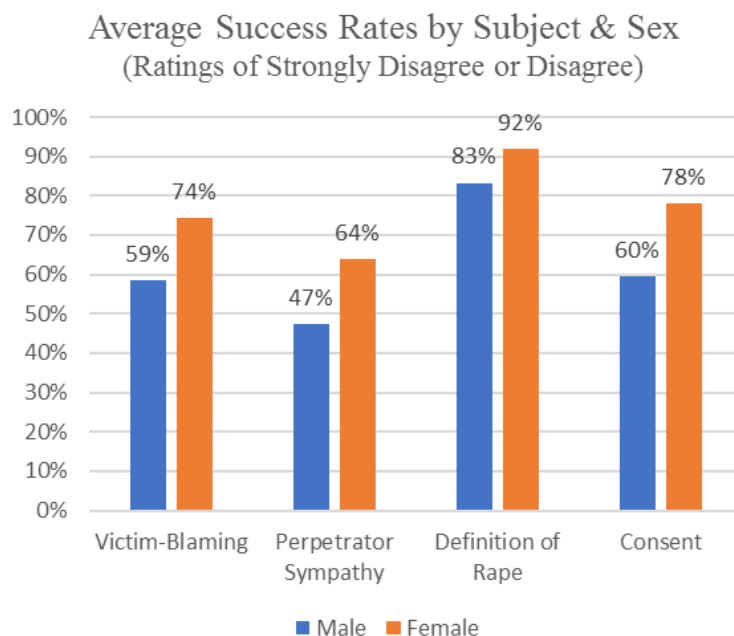


Figure 16

victims and perpetrators.

Campus Reporting Rates

Sexual assault is a widely underreported crime, making it difficult to accurately study.

RAINN estimates that about 11% of all college students (graduate and undergraduate) are survivors of sexual assault (RAINN, 2018). According to RAINN, the about 17% of sexual assault victims report the assault to a victim services agency, such as a university or a community crisis center. With these numbers in mind, the following section attempts to gather reporting statistics for the University of Akron campus.

Figure 17 shows that, while rate of sexual assault on University of Akron students is comparable to the national average for college students, only 7% of students victimized by sexual assault formally reported it with UA. This is less than half of what one might have estimated based on the national estimates. One possible explanation for this wide gap between the national average and UA is that the 17% reported by RAINN includes reports made to agencies in

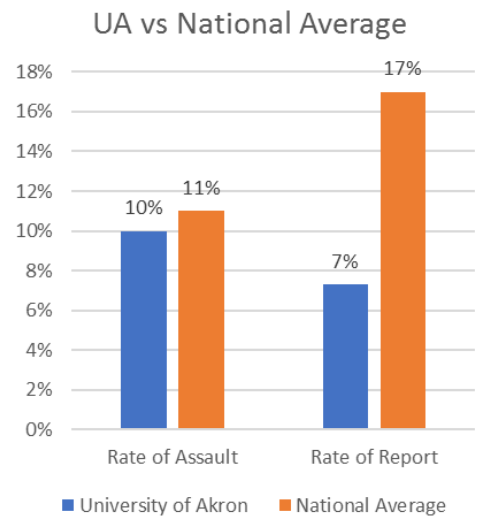


Figure 17

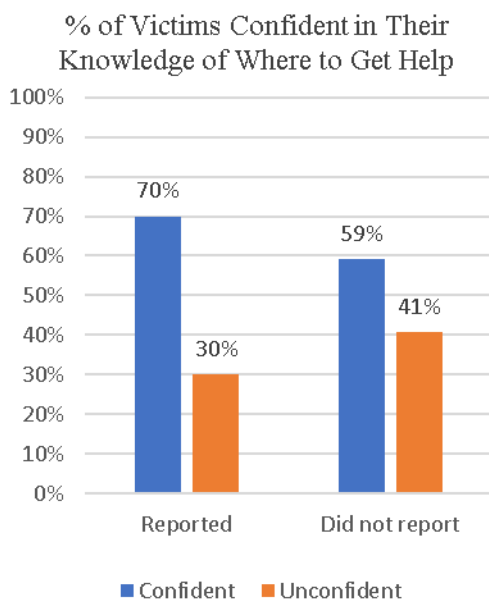


Figure 18

addition to universities. Thus, the 7% of UA reports does not include students that may have turned to local agencies such as the Rape Crisis Center of Medina and Summit Counties, Victims Assistance, the Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence, etc. Regardless, this alarmingly low reporting rate sparks some additional analysis to find some other plausible causes.

Naturally, the first possible cause for the low reporting rates is a lack of knowledge about campus resources. Figure 18 shows the difference in victims' knowledge of resources

available on campus based on whether they reported the incident with UA. In this analysis, 281 students identified as a victim of sexual assault and 268 answered the questions used to create Figure 18. Of these 268 victims, 248 did not formally report the incident with the university. Of the 248 victims that did not report their assault, 59% were confident – meaning they selected either agree or strongly agree – that they knew where to get help in the event of a sexual assault. We can also see that those who did not report were less confident in their knowledge of campus resources than those who did report. This may attribute in part to the low reporting rates noted in

Figure 17. If the students are not confident that they know where to get help on campus, then they are unlikely to report their sexual assault.

Figure 19 compares the knowledge of resources on campus by class standing. About 66% of Freshmen and 61% of Sophomores were confident they know

where to get help in the event of a sexual assault. About 56% of Juniors, 57% of Seniors and 55% of Post-Bacc students were confident they would know where to get help. About 69% of Graduate students and 69% of Law students were confident the know where to get help. Based on these findings, Junior, Senior and Post-Baccalaureate students are the least likely to know about resources on campus for sexual assault incidents. A likely explanation for this phenomenon is that students received some sort of sexual assault training at the beginning of their UA career. Thus, Freshmen and Sophomores have learned about resources more recently than Juniors and Seniors. Graduate and Law students have most likely come from other

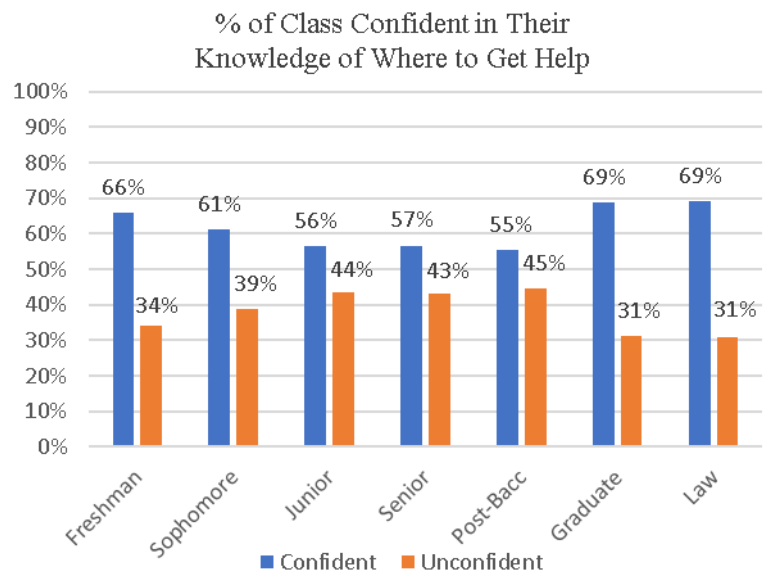
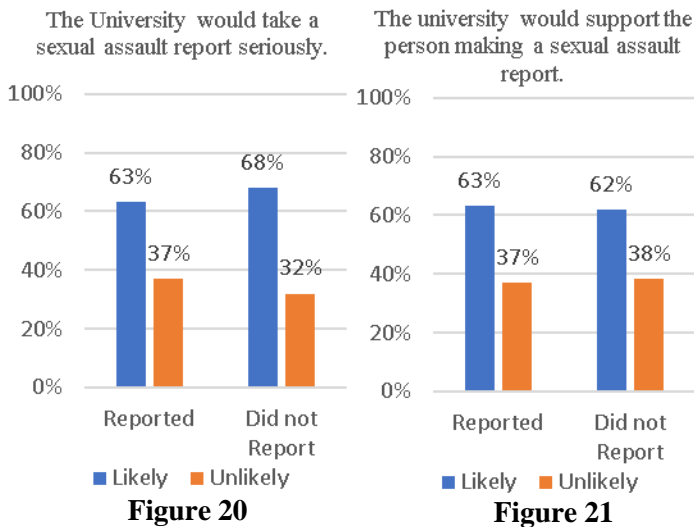


Figure 19

universities and would therefore have also just begun their UA career and have recently learned about resources. Another possible explanation is that, at this point, only Freshmen and Sophomores had participated in the *Think About It* sexual violence prevention training. This could point to the conclusion that this training is effective at educating students on campus resources. We will further examine this in the following section. Regardless, it would be safe to assume that students should receive refresher education on campus resources as they enter their Junior, Senior and Post-Bacc years of study.

However, 59% is a relatively high portion of victims aware of, but not utilizing, campus resources (Figure 18). So, this may not be the root cause of the low reporting rate. Another possible cause is a fear of the repercussions of reporting a sexual assault. Participants, prior to being asked about their own experiences with sexual assault, were asked about their overall



perceptions of the campus climate. Some graphs were created to compare the opinions of victims that reported versus victims that did not report to determine whether there are any significant differences. Any selections of *Very Likely* or *Moderately Likely* are summarized as simply *Likely* and any selection of *Slightly*

Likely or *Not at all Likely* are summarized as simply *Unlikely*.

In Figure 20, 63% of victims that reported and 68% of victims that did not report agree that the university would take a sexual assault report seriously. In Figure 21, 63% of victims that reported and 62% of victims that did not report agree that the university would support a person making a sexual assault report. Thus, victims tend to have a similar opinion about how the

university’s ability to handle a sexual assault report, regardless of whether they reported with the university.

In Figure 22, 63% of victims that reported and 67% of victims that did not report agree that the university would take steps to protect a person making a sexual assault report.

In Figure 23, 58% of victims that reported and 62% of victims that did not report believe that a person making a sexual assault report would

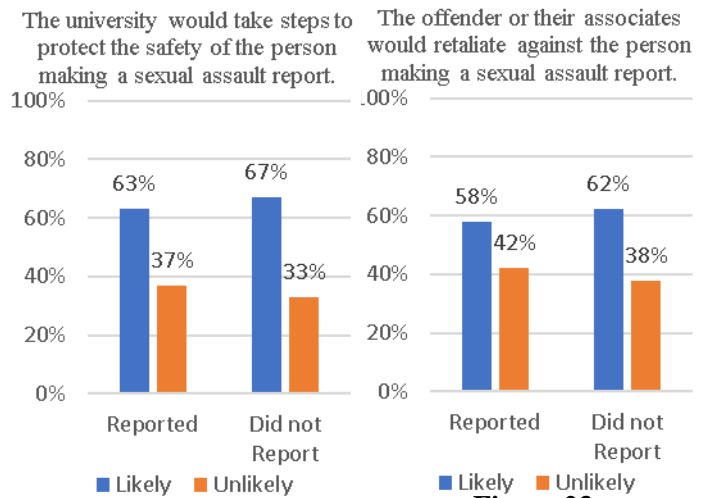
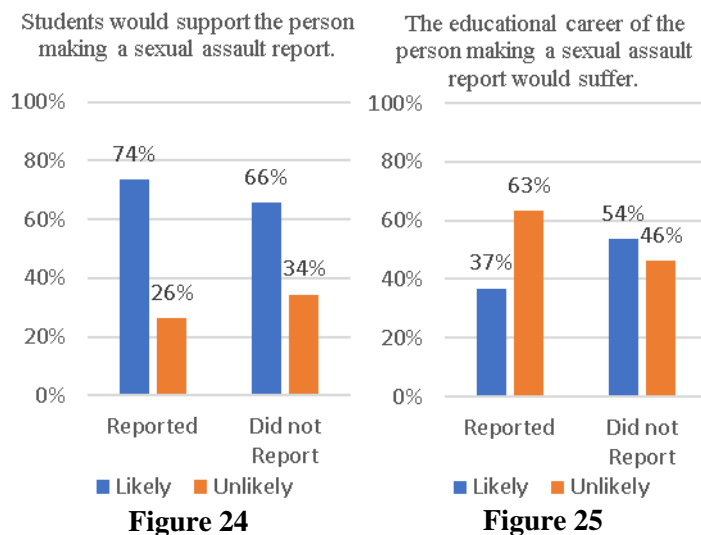


Figure 22 **Figure 23**

face retaliation. Thus, victims tend to have similar beliefs on the safety of an individual making a sexual assault report and safety is not affecting the victim’s choice to not report.



not report believed that students would support the person making a sexual assault report. In

Figure 25, 54% of victims that did not report believe that the education of a person making a sexual assault report would suffer. Compared to previous graphs, these are significantly different than the percent of victims that did report. These may be part of the reason that so many victims are choosing not to report to the university.

In Figure 24, only 66% of victims that did

If survivors are not feeling enough support from their peers, this may be related to the misconceptions on rape myths. If more students are able to avoid victim-blaming and

perpetrator-sympathizing, this would allow for survivors to feel safe and supported. Thus, this points to, yet again, additional focus on rape myth education. In regard to the educational success, survivors may not be aware of the support services that the university is able to provide in the event of a sexual assault. Survivors that begin to suffer in class as a result of an assault can reach out to the Dean of Students for support. The Dean of Students will often work with faculty towards a tailored solution that will allow the survivor with the best opportunity for success. This service may require more advertising by the Dean of Students office.

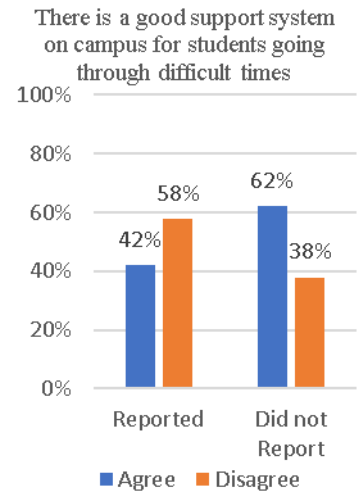


Figure 26

Despite the low reporting rates on campus, Figure 26 shows that 62% of victims who did not report and only 42% of victims who did report agree that there is a good support system on campus for students going through difficult times. The large gap between the two groups and the generally low rate for victims that did report is a curious result. Perhaps the 42% results because victims who reported were not satisfied with the support system that the university provided.

Conversely, students who do not have another source of support on campus, i.e. close relationships with peers, professors, etc, and this is what led them to utilize the formal reporting process. The same logic could be applied to victims who did not report and leads one to believe that these victims are still receiving support, despite not filing an official report. So, who are survivors turning to for support

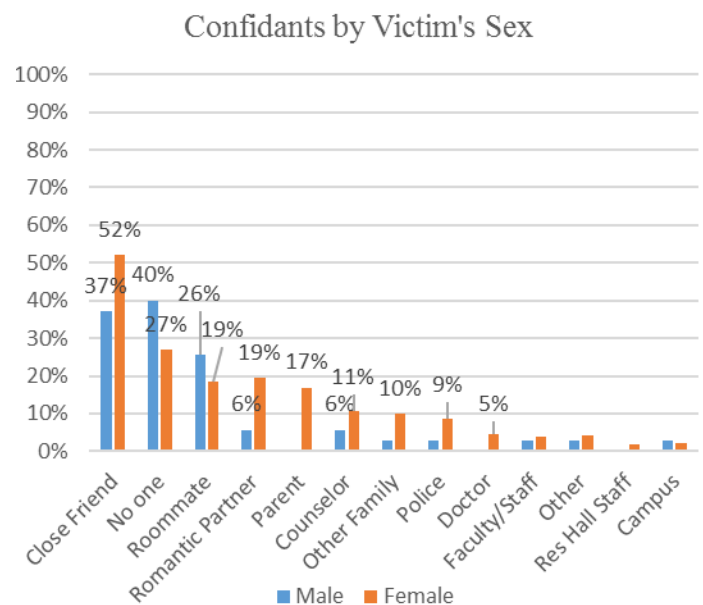


Figure 27

in their time of need?

Figure 27 shows what percentage of each sex confided in different people. Note that the numbers will not add up to 100% because participants could select more than one confidant. At 52%, the majority of female victims confided in a Close Friend. At 37%, males are most likely to also confide in a Close Friend, if anyone. All other confidant options had significantly lower rates. Assuming that these Close Friends are fellow University of Akron students, this raises concerns about how well-equipped students are to provide adequate assistance in the event of a sexual assault.

Training Efficacy

In August 2014, The University of Akron launched *Think About It*, a new online sexual violence prevention training program from the *Campus Clarity* organization. The program discusses issues prevalent on college campuses – such as partying smart, sexual violence and healthy relationships – and provides students with the skills to navigate the college environment. In its first year at Akron, the program was completed by 3667 new students, of which, 702 completed the Campus Climate survey. The following analysis will compare students that did complete the *Think About It* training to those that did not to determine how effective the program is in several areas.

In the first section, additional education was suggested as a solution to the less than satisfactory performance rates in several rape myth topics. To supplement that conclusion, Figure 28 compares the performance of trained and untrained students on the same rape myth topics. Recall that a ‘Success’ is achieved when the participant recognizes the falsity in various rape myths and ‘Strongly Disagrees’ or ‘Disagrees’ with them. Figure 28

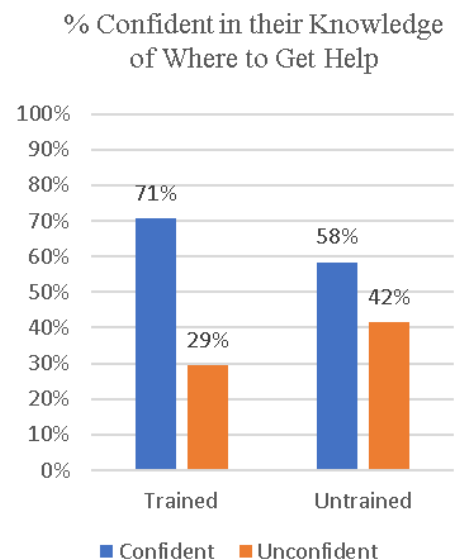


Figure 28

shows that students performed virtually the same on rape myths, regardless of the *Think About It* training. This shows a clear gap in the education provided by the *Think About It* program. Either there is little to no discussion on common rape myths or whatever discussion provided is not effective in conveying clear messages.

The previous section posed a question of students' ability to provide adequate support when approached by a friend victimized by sexual assault. Figure 29 shows that 71% of students that completed *Think About It* are confident that they know where to get help in the event of a sexual assault and only 58% of students that did not complete *Think About It* were confident. Thus,

students who complete the program are more likely to be familiar with campus resources. This is comforting, since the previous section found that students are most likely to reach out to peers for support in the event of a sexual assault (Figure 27). One would hope this means students are encouraging their friends to utilize campus resources.

Another large aspect of sexual assault prevention is bystander intervention training. The Campus Climate survey included three sections on bystander intervention. Each section posed a number of sexual assault-type situations that a student may encounter during their time on campus. The first section asked participants to rate their ability to intervene on behalf of a victim or potential-victim. The second section asked participants to rate the likelihood that the general student population would intervene on behalf of a victim or potential-victim. The third asked

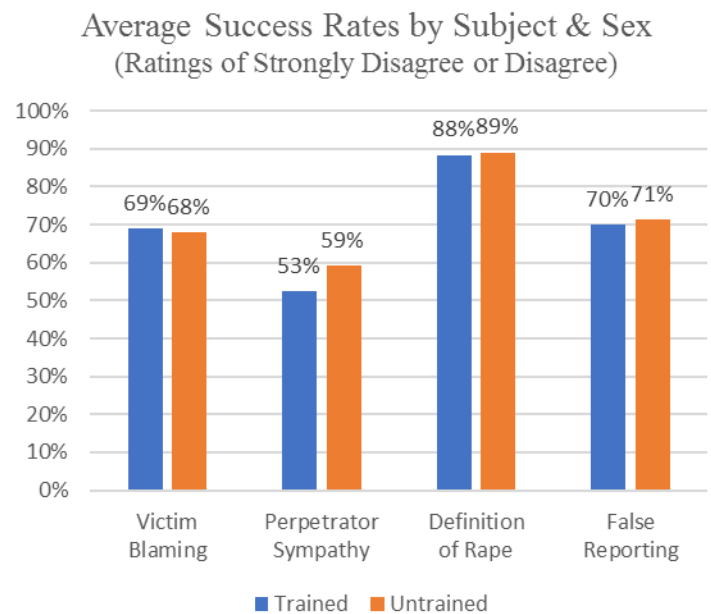


Figure 29

participants to rate the likelihood that they would intervene on behalf of a victim or potential victim. In Figure 30, these sections are respectively referred to as Self-Confidence, Population-Confidence and Self-Practice. Overall, trained students appear to be slightly more likely to have effective bystander intervention skills, however the difference from untrained students is almost insignificant. This points to *Think About It* having some level of bystander intervention training, but the efficacy of that training might be questionable. However, the fact

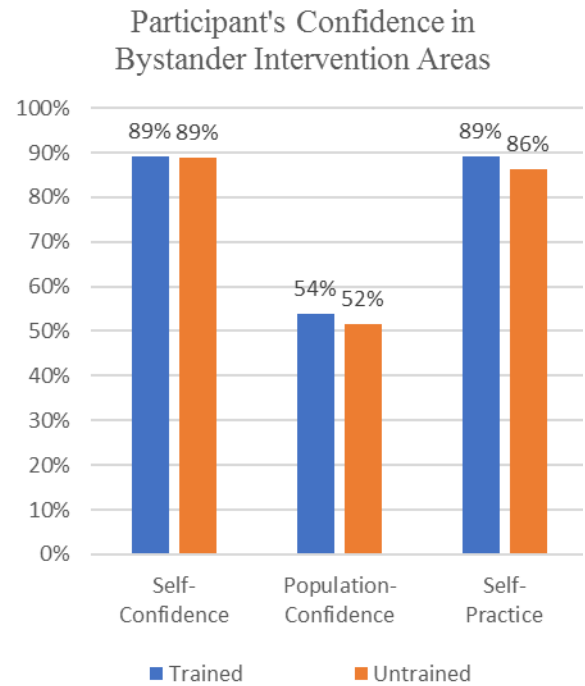


Figure 30

that Self-Confidence and Self-Practice rates are so high, for both groups, could also mean that students have access to some other source of training. Or perhaps these rates are simply a result of increased sexual assault awareness within the general population, therefore making bystander intervention tactics very intuitive. Another curious observation is that despite so many students being confident in themselves to intervene, only about half of both trained and untrained groups believe that the general student population would intervene. This might supplement the finding from Figure 24 that victims may not be reporting because they do not feel enough support from fellow students.

Decision Tree

Decision Trees are a common statistical method used to predict a selected outcome of a response variable using any number of predictor variables. Trees are made up of parent nodes that are split into child nodes based the results of the most significant predictor variables, as determined by a pre-selected algorithm. This analysis uses the CHAID Algorithm to build a

decision tree for a variable indicating whether the participant has been sexually assaulted.

The CHAID Algorithm includes three steps: merging, splitting, and stopping. During the merging step, the algorithm analyzes all potential parent nodes by looking at each variable. If the predictor variable in question has exactly two categories, no merges are made and the algorithm skips to calculating the adjusted p-value. If the predictor variable in question has a predictor variable of more than two categories, then we look at the possibilities of a merge. To determine the significant differences between categories, the p-value of all adjacent categories is calculated and any p-values that exceed the predetermined merge level – indicated by α and typically equal to 0.05 – are possible contenders for a merge. Once all p-values have been determined, the two groups with the highest p-value exceeding α merged. This process then repeats until all p-values are less than α and we are left with only groups that are significantly different. Afterwards, any category with fewer cases than the pre-determined child node minimum will be merged with the group whose cases behave the most similar, until all child nodes are large enough. During the splitting step, the algorithm decides which predictors should be used to split the data into the most accurate tree. We begin by performing the Chi-square independence test and getting a p-value for each predictor variable. We then calculate the Bonferroni adjusted p-value for each predictor. Any p-values that are less than the predetermined split level – also typically $\alpha = 0.05$ – indicate that the variable is a possible contender for a split. The predictor variable with the smallest p-value less than α will split the current node into two or more child nodes. During the stopping step, the algorithm decides whether to stop the growing process. The algorithm will end when the tree has reached the predetermined maximum tree depth, typically 3-5 levels. The growing process can also be stopped when the split will result in a parent or child node with less cases than the predetermined

minimum.

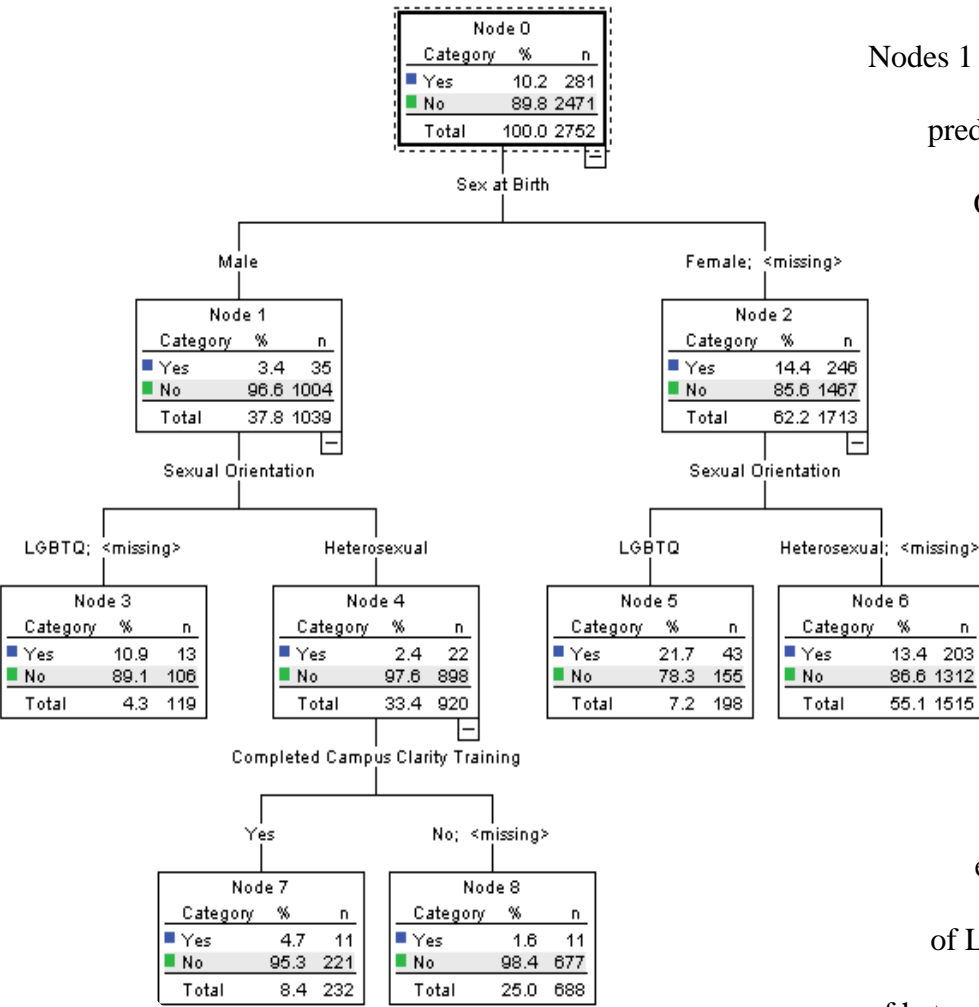
The following discussion aims to identify some defining characteristics of sexual assault survivors. The response variable indicates whether the participant was sexually assaulted and/or suspects they were sexually assaulted. This variable was made using a combination of three questions asking whether the participant has been sexually assaulted, whether they were sexually assaulted while unable to provide consent due to incapacitation, or if the participant suspects they were sexually assaulted while unable to provide consent due to incapacitation. If the participant indicated ‘Yes’ on any of these questions, the new variable was coded ‘Yes’. If the participant did not select ‘Yes’ on any, but selected ‘I prefer not to answer’ on any of these questions, the new variable was coded as ‘I prefer not to answer’. If the participant didn’t select ‘Yes’ or ‘I prefer not to answer’ on any, then the new variable was coded as ‘No’.

The decision tree in Figure 31 was created using basic demographics as possible predictor variables – such as sex, gender, sexual orientation, race, class standing, campus location, and whether the participant has completed the *Think About It* training. Some variables – i.e. sex, sexual orientation, etc – were recoded into binary variables in order to clean up the model visually. Cases where participants selected ‘I prefer not to answer’ were excluded in order to simplify the model. Node 0 represents all 2752 participants included in this analysis, of which, about 10% were sexually assaulted. This follows similarly with the estimated national average of 11.2% (Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network, 2018).

The first split, and therefore the best predictor variable, is based on Sex. About 14.4% of females were sexually assaulted, while only 3.4% of males were sexually assaulted. This is not a surprising first split and aligns closely with the estimated national averages – 12.8% of females and 3% of males (Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network, 2018). The next split from both

Figure 31

Participant was or suspects being sexually assaulted



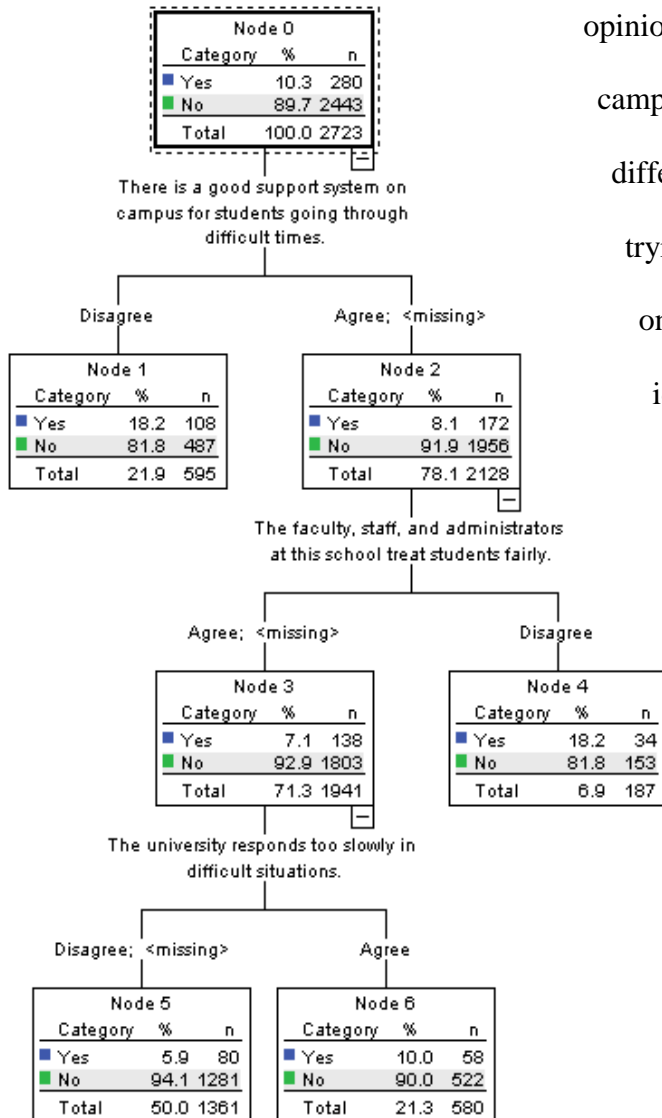
Nodes 1 and 2, and therefore the next best predictor of sexual assault, is Sexual Orientation. About 10.9% of LGBTQ males and 21.7% of LGBTQ females were sexually assaulted, while only 2.4% of heterosexual males and 13.4% of heterosexual females were sexually assaulted. This split follows naturally and is similar to the estimated national averages – 21% of LGBTQ students compared to 18% of heterosexual females and 4% of

heterosexual males (Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network, 2018). From here, the only population with an additional predictor variable with significance is heterosexual males (Node 4). About 4.7% of heterosexual males that completed Campus Clarity were sexually assaulted, while only 1.6% of heterosexual males that did not completed Campus Clarity were sexually assaulted. This predictor is not what one would expect to be significant in this analysis. It is very unlikely that students that complete the sexual assault training are indeed more likely to be victimized by sexual assault. Instead, there may be some alternative explanation to this phenomenon. For example, perhaps when a student completes the Campus Clarity training, they become more familiar with what actions constitute as rape and are therefore able to identify as

victims on the Campus Climate survey. However, as we concluded in the previous section on training efficacy, trained and untrained students showed no real difference in understanding the definition of rape. So perhaps the explanation lies in the converse statement. Students that identify as victims of sexual assault, having experienced the crime first hand, may be desiring help and education and therefore would be more likely to participate in sexual assault prevention training.

In summary, females that identify as LGBTQ are at the highest risk for sexual assault, at 21.7%. Conversely, males that identify as heterosexual and did not complete the Campus Clarity training are at the lowest risk for sexual assault, at 1.6%.

Figure 32 Participant was or suspects being sexually assaulted



A second decision tree was created to expand upon the opinions and needs of sexual assault survivors regarding the campus climate. The goals of this analysis is slightly different than the previous decision tree. Rather than trying to identify likely survivors of sexual assault based on some key demographic traits, we are instead trying to identify the opinions that survivors of sexual assault are likely to have. The predictor variables used in Figure 32 came from questions regarding the participant's overall perceptions of the campus climate. By determining what questions are most significant, we can pinpoint some key concerns of survivors and determine where the university can best improve to benefit survivors.

The first split, and therefore the best predictor, is based on whether the participants agree with the statement “There is a good support system on campus for students going through difficult times.” About 18.2% of disagreeing students were sexually assaulted, while 8.1% of agreeing students were sexually assaulted. The next level splits Node 2 based on whether the student agrees that “The faculty, staff, and administration at this school treat students fairly”, given that they agree there is a good support system on campus. About 18.2% of students that disagree – but agree that there is a good support system on campus – were sexually assaulted, while only 7.1% of students that agree with both statements were sexually assaulted. The final level splits Node 3 based on whether the participant agrees that “the university responds too slowly in difficult situations”, given that they agree there is a good support system on campus and agree that students are treated fairly. About 10% of students that agree with all statements were sexually assaulted, while only 5.9% of students that disagree – but agree with the previous two statements – were sexually assaulted.

Based on these results, survivors of sexual assault feel that the university needs an improved support system on campus, fairer treatment from faculty, staff, and administrators, and quicker responses in difficult situations, in that order.

Conclusion

The reoccurring theme of our results points to the need for reevaluation of the sexual violence education currently in place. While there are some benefits to *Think About It*, it is not sufficient enough to stand alone. Students require more education on debunking rape myths, specifically those that sympathize with male perpetrators and blame female victims. *Think About It* also has no significant effect on bystander intervention confidence, so students may need some supplemental education in this area as well. One of the most important areas that requires

additional education is campus resources for survivors of sexual assault. We noted that the low reporting rates on campus could have several explanations, including a lack of awareness of campus resources. This education is also extremely important for students to be able to help when a victim confides in them, which we found to be a common occurrence. We also theorized that the low reporting rates were due to the survivor's concern for their educational success. This, again, points to increased education on campus resources, particularly the educational support offered by the Dean of Students Office in the event of an assault. These results will be crucial in developing effective educational efforts offered by the University of Akron and the Sexual Assault and Violence Education Team. As annual Campus Climate Sexual Assault surveys are conducted, it is recommended that this analysis be repeated. This will allow the SAVE Team to monitor the ever-evolving needs of students and survivors of sexual violence and to measure the effectiveness of any changes made in their efforts to educate and advocate. Over time, the University of Akron's dedication to the research of sexual violence will allow the education of students and the support of survivors to constantly grow and improve.

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Appendix

Figure 2 Sex

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Female	1775	62.3
	Male	1064	37.4
	Other	6	.2
	Total	2845	99.9
Missing	System	3	.1
Total		2848	100.0

Figure 3 Race

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	American Indian or Alaska Native	4	.1
	Asian	165	5.8
	Black or African American	215	7.5
	Hispanic or Latino	42	1.5
	Middle Eastern	40	1.4
	Multi-Racial	41	1.4
	White	2213	77.7
	Other	25	.9
	Unknown	103	3.6
	Total	2848	100.0

Figure 4 Class Standing

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Freshman	667	23.4
	Sophomore	471	16.5
	Junior	523	18.4
	Senior	594	20.9
	Post-baccalaureate	47	1.7
	Graduate Student	494	17.3
	Law School Student	52	1.8
	Total	2848	100.0

Figure 5

If a woman is raped while she is drunk, she is at least somewhat responsible for what happened.

			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Sex	Female	Count	1179	268	160	79	38	1724
		Row %	68.4%	15.5%	9.3%	4.6%	2.2%	100.0%
	Male	Count	469	244	174	91	50	1028
		Row %	45.6%	23.7%	16.9%	8.9%	4.9%	100.0%
Total	Count		1648	512	334	170	88	2752
	Row %		59.9%	18.6%	12.1%	6.2%	3.2%	100.0%

Figure 6

When women go to parties wearing revealing clothes, they are asking for trouble.

			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Sex	Female	Count	1163	245	169	89	59	1725
		Row %	67.4%	14.2%	9.8%	5.2%	3.4%	100.0%
	Male	Count	419	252	186	112	57	1026
		Row %	40.8%	24.6%	18.1%	10.9%	5.6%	100.0%
Total	Count		1582	497	355	201	116	2751
	Row %		57.5%	18.1%	12.9%	7.3%	4.2%	100.0%

Figure 7

If a woman hooks up with a lot of men, eventually she is going to get into trouble.

			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Sex	Female	Count	704	284	308	256	170	1722
		Row %	40.9%	16.5%	17.9%	14.9%	9.9%	100.0%
	Male	Count	240	182	242	211	153	1028
		Row %	23.3%	17.7%	23.5%	20.5%	14.9%	100.0%
Total	Count		944	466	550	467	323	2750
	Row %		34.3%	16.9%	20.0%	17.0%	11.7%	100.0%

Figure 8

When men rape, it is usually because of their strong desire for sex

			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Sex	Female	Count	791	287	342	196	108	1724
		Row %	45.9%	16.6%	19.8%	11.4%	6.3%	100.0%
	Male	Count	318	170	260	175	102	1025
		Row %	31.0%	16.6%	25.4%	17.1%	10.0%	100.0%
Total	Count		1109	457	602	371	210	2749
	Row %		40.3%	16.6%	21.9%	13.5%	7.6%	100.0%

Figure 9

Men don't usually intend to force sex on a woman, but sometimes they get too sexually carried away.

			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Sex	Female	Count	739	381	370	179	49	1718
		Row %	43.0%	22.2%	21.5%	10.4%	2.9%	100.0%
	Male	Count	290	193	297	184	63	1027
		Row %	28.2%	18.8%	28.9%	17.9%	6.1%	100.0%
Total		Count	1029	574	667	363	112	2745
		Row %	37.5%	20.9%	24.3%	13.2%	4.1%	100.0%

Figure 10

If both people are drunk, it can't be rape.

			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Sex	Female	Count	1223	258	157	49	38	1725
		Row %	70.9%	15.0%	9.1%	2.8%	2.2%	100.0%
	Male	Count	543	191	176	76	40	1026
		Row %	52.9%	18.6%	17.2%	7.4%	3.9%	100.0%
Total		Count	1766	449	333	125	78	2751
		Row %	64.2%	16.3%	12.1%	4.5%	2.8%	100.0%

Figure 11

If a woman doesn't physically resist sex-even if protesting verbally-it really can't be considered rape.

			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Sex	Female	Count	1440	129	94	26	33	1722
		Row %	83.6%	7.5%	5.5%	1.5%	1.9%	100.0%
	Male	Count	719	134	93	50	30	1026
		Row %	70.1%	13.1%	9.1%	4.9%	2.9%	100.0%
Total		Count	2159	263	187	76	63	2748
		Row %	78.6%	9.6%	6.8%	2.8%	2.3%	100.0%

Figure 12

If a woman doesn't physically fight back, you can't really say it was rape.

			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Sex	Female	Count	1520	108	63	18	14	1723
		Row %	88.2%	6.3%	3.7%	1.0%	0.8%	100.0%
	Male	Count	769	132	73	38	16	1028
		Row %	74.8%	12.8%	7.1%	3.7%	1.6%	100.0%
Total		Count	2289	240	136	56	30	2751
		Row %	83.2%	8.7%	4.9%	2.0%	1.1%	100.0%

Figure 13

			If the accused "rapist" doesn't have a weapon, you really can't call it rape.					
			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Sex	Female	Count	1590	68	43	6	14	1721
		Row %	92.4%	4.0%	2.5%	0.3%	0.8%	100.0%
	Male	Count	847	81	71	19	6	1024
		Row %	82.7%	7.9%	6.9%	1.9%	0.6%	100.0%
Total	Count		2437	149	114	25	20	2745
	Row %		88.8%	5.4%	4.2%	0.9%	0.7%	100.0%

Figure 14

			If a woman doesn't say "No", she can't claim rape.					
			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Sex	Female	Count	1194	220	171	77	58	1720
		Row %	69.4%	12.8%	9.9%	4.5%	3.4%	100.0%
	Male	Count	507	197	174	86	64	1028
		Row %	49.3%	19.2%	16.9%	8.4%	6.2%	100.0%
Total	Count		1701	417	345	163	122	2748
	Row %		61.9%	15.2%	12.6%	5.9%	4.4%	100.0%

Figure 15

			A lot of times, women who say they were raped agreed to have sex and then regret it.					
			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Sex	Female	Count	868	399	304	104	45	1720
		Row %	50.5%	23.2%	17.7%	6.0%	2.6%	100.0%
	Male	Count	252	265	300	135	70	1022
		Row %	24.7%	25.9%	29.4%	13.2%	6.8%	100.0%
Total	Count		1120	664	604	239	115	2742
	Row %		40.8%	24.2%	22.0%	8.7%	4.2%	100.0%

Figure 17a
Participant was or suspects being sexually assaulted

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Yes	281	9.9
	No	2471	86.8
	Prefer not to answer	96	3.4
	Total	2848	100.0

Figure 17b
Victim reported incident with UA

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Yes	20	7.1
	No	250	89.0
	Total	270	96.1
Missing	System	11	3.9
Total		281	100.0

Figure 18

			If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to get help.						
			Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't know	Total
Victim reported incident with UA	Yes	Count	4	10	5	1	0	0	20
		Row %	20.0%	50.0%	25.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	No	Count	66	81	30	43	20	8	248
		Row %	26.6%	32.7%	12.1%	17.3%	8.1%	3.2%	100.0%
Total	Count		70	91	35	44	20	8	268
	Row %		26.1%	34.0%	13.1%	16.4%	7.5%	3.0%	100.0%

Figure 19

			If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to get help.						
			Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't know	Total
Class Standing	Freshman	Count	188	246	81	89	19	35	658
		Row %	28.6%	37.4%	12.3%	13.5%	2.9%	5.3%	100.0%
	Sophomore	Count	131	154	61	70	21	29	466
		Row %	28.1%	33.0%	13.1%	15.0%	4.5%	6.2%	100.0%
	Junior	Count	115	177	77	92	32	24	517
		Row %	22.2%	34.2%	14.9%	17.8%	6.2%	4.6%	100.0%
	Senior	Count	131	203	100	91	40	24	589
		Row %	22.2%	34.5%	17.0%	15.4%	6.8%	4.1%	100.0%
	Post-baccalaureate	Count	16	10	5	10	4	2	47
		Row %	34.0%	21.3%	10.6%	21.3%	8.5%	4.3%	100.0%
	Graduate Student	Count	141	193	62	50	12	28	486
		Row %	29.0%	39.7%	12.8%	10.3%	2.5%	5.8%	100.0%
	Law School Student	Count	18	18	4	9	3	0	52
		Row %	34.6%	34.6%	7.7%	17.3%	5.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	740	1001	390	411	131	142	2815
		Row %	26.3%	35.6%	13.9%	14.6%	4.7%	5.0%	100.0%

Figure 20

			The university would take a sexual assault report seriously.				
			Very Likely	Moderately Likely	Slightly Likely	Not at all Likely	Total
Victim reported incident with UA	Yes	Count	4	8	5	2	19
		Row %	21.1%	42.1%	26.3%	10.5%	100.0%
	No	Count	69	99	61	18	247
		Row %	27.9%	40.1%	24.7%	7.3%	100.0%
Total		Count	73	107	66	20	266
		Row %	27.4%	40.2%	24.8%	7.5%	100.0%

Figure 21

			The university would support the person making a sexual assault report				
			Very Likely	Moderately Likely	Slightly Likely	Not at all Likely	Total
Victim reported incident with UA	Yes	Count	5	7	4	3	19
		Row %	26.3%	36.8%	21.1%	15.8%	100.0%
	No	Count	66	86	63	31	246
		Row %	26.8%	35.0%	25.6%	12.6%	100.0%
Total		Count	71	93	67	34	265
		Row %	26.8%	35.1%	25.3%	12.8%	100.0%

Figure 22

			The university would take steps to protect the safety of the person making a sexual assault report.				
			Very Likely	Moderately Likely	Slightly Likely	Not at all Likely	Total
Victim reported incident with UA	Yes	Count	5	7	5	2	19
		Row %	26.3%	36.8%	26.3%	10.5%	100.0%
	No	Count	61	104	53	28	246
		Row %	24.8%	42.3%	21.5%	11.4%	100.0%
Total		Count	66	111	58	30	265
		Row %	24.9%	41.9%	21.9%	11.3%	100.0%

Figure 23

			The alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate against the person making a sexual assault report.				
			Very Likely	Moderately Likely	Slightly Likely	Not at all Likely	Total
Victim reported incident with UA	Yes	Count	3	8	6	2	19
		Row %	15.8%	42.1%	31.6%	10.5%	100.0%
	No	Count	55	98	81	12	246
		Row %	22.4%	39.8%	32.9%	4.9%	100.0%
Total	Count	58	106	87	14	265	
	Row %	21.9%	40.0%	32.8%	5.3%	100.0%	

Figure 24

			Students would support the person making a sexual assault report.				
			Very Likely	Moderately Likely	Slightly Likely	Not at all Likely	Total
Victim reported incident with UA	Yes	Count	3	11	4	1	19
		Row %	15.8%	57.9%	21.1%	5.3%	100.0%
	No	Count	58	102	67	17	244
		Row %	23.8%	41.8%	27.5%	7.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	61	113	71	18	263	
	Row %	23.2%	43.0%	27.0%	6.8%	100.0%	

Figure 25

			The educational achievement/career of the person making a sexual assault report would suffer.				
			Very Likely	Moderately Likely	Slightly Likely	Not at all Likely	Total
Victim reported incident with UA	Yes	Count	3	4	8	4	19
		Row %	15.8%	21.1%	42.1%	21.1%	100.0%
	No	Count	58	74	73	41	246
		Row %	23.6%	30.1%	29.7%	16.7%	100.0%
Total	Count	61	78	81	45	265	
	Row %	23.0%	29.4%	30.6%	17.0%	100.0%	

Figure 26

			There is a good support system on campus for students going through difficult times.				
			Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Victim reported incident with UA	Yes	Count	2	6	9	2	19
		Row %	10.5%	31.6%	47.4%	10.5%	100.0%
	No	Count	47	107	80	14	248
		Row %	19.0%	43.1%	32.3%	5.6%	100.0%
Total	Count	49	113	89	16	267	
	Row %	18.4%	42.3%	33.3%	6.0%	100.0%	

Figure 27

Confidant	Count	Count	Percent	Percent
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Close Friend	13	126	37%	52%
No one	14	65	40%	27%
Romantic Partner	2	47	6%	19%
Roommate	9	45	26%	19%
Parent	0	41	0%	17%
Counselor	2	26	6%	11%
Other Family	1	24	3%	10%
Police	1	21	3%	9%
Doctor	0	11	0%	5%
Other	1	10	3%	4%
Faculty/Staff	1	9	3%	4%
Campus	1	5	3%	2%
Res Hall Staff	0	4	0%	2%

Figure 28

If a woman is raped while she is drunk, she is at least somewhat responsible for what happened.

			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Completed Campus Clarity	Yes	Count	411	131	92	30	19	683
		Row %	60.2%	19.2%	13.5%	4.4%	2.8%	100.0%
	Partially	Count	47	13	12	4	4	80
		Row %	58.8%	16.3%	15.0%	5.0%	5.0%	100.0%
	No	Count	1193	369	231	136	66	1995
		Row %	59.8%	18.5%	11.6%	6.8%	3.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	1651	513	335	170	89	2758	
	Row %	59.9%	18.6%	12.1%	6.2%	3.2%	100.0%	

Figure 28

When women go to parties wearing revealing clothes, they are asking for trouble.

			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Completed Campus Clarity	Yes	Count	396	130	91	43	22	682
		Row %	58.1%	19.1%	13.3%	6.3%	3.2%	100.0%
	Partially	Count	48	11	11	5	5	80
		Row %	60.0%	13.8%	13.8%	6.3%	6.3%	100.0%
	No	Count	1141	357	253	154	90	1995
		Row %	57.2%	17.9%	12.7%	7.7%	4.5%	100.0%
Total	Count	1585	498	355	202	117	2757	
	Row %	57.5%	18.1%	12.9%	7.3%	4.2%	100.0%	

Figure 28

If a woman hooks up with a lot of men, eventually she is going to get into trouble.

			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Completed Campus Clarity	Yes	Count	222	121	132	122	85	682
		Row %	32.6%	17.7%	19.4%	17.9%	12.5%	100.0%
	Partially	Count	30	10	17	10	12	79
		Row %	38.0%	12.7%	21.5%	12.7%	15.2%	100.0%
	No	Count	695	336	401	335	227	1994
		Row %	34.9%	16.9%	20.1%	16.8%	11.4%	100.0%
Total	Count	947	467	550	467	324	2755	
	Row %	34.4%	17.0%	20.0%	17.0%	11.8%	100.0%	

Figure 28

			When men rape, it is usually because of their strong desire for sex					
			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Completed Campus Clarity	Yes	Count	226	120	165	113	56	680
		Row %	33.2%	17.6%	24.3%	16.6%	8.2%	100.0%
	Partially	Count	37	14	16	6	7	80
		Row %	46.3%	17.5%	20.0%	7.5%	8.8%	100.0%
	No	Count	848	324	423	252	148	1995
		Row %	42.5%	16.2%	21.2%	12.6%	7.4%	100.0%
Total	Count	1111	458	604	371	211	2755	
	Row %	40.3%	16.6%	21.9%	13.5%	7.7%	100.0%	

Figure 28

			Men don't usually intend to force sex on a woman, but sometimes they get too sexually carried away.					
			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Completed Campus Clarity	Yes	Count	224	144	171	101	40	680
		Row %	32.9%	21.2%	25.1%	14.9%	5.9%	100.0%
	Partially	Count	34	16	13	13	4	80
		Row %	42.5%	20.0%	16.3%	16.3%	5.0%	100.0%
	No	Count	773	415	484	249	70	1991
		Row %	38.8%	20.8%	24.3%	12.5%	3.5%	100.0%
Total	Count	1031	575	668	363	114	2751	
	Row %	37.5%	20.9%	24.3%	13.2%	4.1%	100.0%	

Figure 28

			If both people are drunk, it can't be rape.					
			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Completed Campus Clarity	Yes	Count	420	130	78	29	24	681
		Row %	61.7%	19.1%	11.5%	4.3%	3.5%	100.0%
	Partially	Count	49	9	10	8	4	80
		Row %	61.3%	11.3%	12.5%	10.0%	5.0%	100.0%
	No	Count	1300	312	245	88	51	1996
		Row %	65.1%	15.6%	12.3%	4.4%	2.6%	100.0%
Total	Count	1769	451	333	125	79	2757	
	Row %	64.2%	16.4%	12.1%	4.5%	2.9%	100.0%	

Figure 28

			If a woman doesn't physically resist sex-even if protesting verbally-it really can't be considered rape.					
			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Completed Campus Clarity	Yes	Count	520	78	51	19	14	682
		Row %	76.2%	11.4%	7.5%	2.8%	2.1%	100.0%
	Partially	Count	63	3	7	5	2	80
		Row %	78.8%	3.8%	8.8%	6.3%	2.5%	100.0%
	No	Count	1579	184	129	52	48	1992
		Row %	79.3%	9.2%	6.5%	2.6%	2.4%	100.0%
Total	Count	2162	265	187	76	64	2754	
	Row %	78.5%	9.6%	6.8%	2.8%	2.3%	100.0%	

Figure 28

			If a woman doesn't physically fight back, you can't really say it was rape.					
			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Completed Campus Clarity	Yes	Count	557	69	35	13	8	682
		Row %	81.7%	10.1%	5.1%	1.9%	1.2%	100.0%
	Partially	Count	67	5	2	5	1	80
		Row %	83.8%	6.3%	2.5%	6.3%	1.3%	100.0%
	No	Count	1667	168	100	38	22	1995
		Row %	83.6%	8.4%	5.0%	1.9%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	2291	242	137	56	31	2757	
	Row %	83.1%	8.8%	5.0%	2.0%	1.1%	100.0%	

Figure 28

			If the accused "rapist" doesn't have a weapon, you really can't call it rape.					
			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Completed Campus Clarity	Yes	Count	597	37	34	7	7	682
		Row %	87.5%	5.4%	5.0%	1.0%	1.0%	100.0%
	Partially	Count	65	9	4	2	0	80
		Row %	81.3%	11.3%	5.0%	2.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	No	Count	1779	104	76	16	14	1989
		Row %	89.4%	5.2%	3.8%	0.8%	0.7%	100.0%
Total	Count	2441	150	114	25	21	2751	
	Row %	88.7%	5.5%	4.1%	0.9%	0.8%	100.0%	

Figure 28

			A lot of times, women who say they were raped agreed to have sex and then regret it.					
			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Completed Campus Clarity	Yes	Count	264	164	156	68	29	681
		Row %	38.8%	24.1%	22.9%	10.0%	4.3%	100.0%
	Partially	Count	30	18	21	7	2	78
		Row %	38.5%	23.1%	26.9%	9.0%	2.6%	100.0%
	No	Count	830	481	428	165	85	1989
		Row %	41.7%	24.2%	21.5%	8.3%	4.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	1124	663	605	240	116	2748	
	Row %	40.9%	24.1%	22.0%	8.7%	4.2%	100.0%	

Figure 28

			If a woman doesn't say "No", she can't claim rape.					
			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Completed Campus Clarity	Yes	Count	401	126	89	38	29	683
		Row %	58.7%	18.4%	13.0%	5.6%	4.2%	100.0%
	Partially	Count	57	8	8	3	2	78
		Row %	73.1%	10.3%	10.3%	3.8%	2.6%	100.0%
	No	Count	1246	285	248	122	92	1993
		Row %	62.5%	14.3%	12.4%	6.1%	4.6%	100.0%
Total	Count	1704	419	345	163	123	2754	
	Row %	61.9%	15.2%	12.5%	5.9%	4.5%	100.0%	

Figure 29

If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to get help.

			Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't know	Total
Completed Campus Clarity	Yes	Count	212	277	76	84	20	23	692
		Row %	30.6%	40.0%	11.0%	12.1%	2.9%	3.3%	100.0%
	Partially	Count	21	36	9	9	0	5	80
		Row %	26.3%	45.0%	11.3%	11.3%	0.0%	6.3%	100.0%
	No	Count	505	687	305	318	111	114	2040
		Row %	24.8%	33.7%	15.0%	15.6%	5.4%	5.6%	100.0%
Total	Count	738	1000	390	411	131	142	2812	
	Row %	26.2%	35.6%	13.9%	14.6%	4.7%	5.0%	100.0%	

Figure 31

Model Summary

Specifications	Growing Method	CHAID
	Dependent Variable	Assaulted
	Independent Variables	Gender, Campus Location, Race, Sexual Orientation, Class Standing, Sex at Birth, Completed Campus Clarity Training
	Validation	None
	Maximum Tree Depth	3
	Minimum Cases in Parent Node	100
	Minimum Cases in Child Node	50
	Results	Independent Variables Included
Number of Nodes		9
Number of Terminal Nodes		5
Depth		3

Figure 32

Model Summary

Specifications	Growing Method	CHAID
	Dependent Variable	Assaulted
	Independent Variables	Overall Perceptions of Climate
	Validation	None
	Maximum Tree Depth	3
	Minimum Cases in Parent Node	700
	Minimum Cases in Child Node	100
Results	Independent Variables Included	There is a good support system on campus for students going through difficult times. The faculty, staff, and administrators at this school treat students fairly. The university responds too slowly in difficult situations.
	Number of Nodes	7
	Number of Terminal Nodes	4
	Depth	3