

CAMPUS SEXUAL VIOLENCE

- A review of college alcohol study surveys designed to measure students' use of alcohol across 119 college campuses nationwide indicated that 4.7% of the women surveyed reported being raped. 72% of the women reporting being raped were raped while they were intoxicated. Further findings included:⁴²⁹
 - Frequently heavy episodic drinkers and illicit drug users were more likely to be raped while intoxicated than non-heavy episodic drinkers and non-drug users.
 - Being underage, residing in a sorority house, heavy episodic drinking in high school and using illicit drugs remained significant risk factors predicting sexual assault while intoxicated.
- A study of 176 female college students indicated that:⁴³⁰
 - Approximately 42% of all participants reported experiencing some type of coerced or forced kissing or fondling. 22% reported some type of coerced or forced oral-genital contact, 23% reported vaginal or anal intercourse as a result of continuous arguments or pressure. 6% reported having someone attempt vaginal or anal intercourse by use of threat or some degree of force. 9% reported having anal or vaginal intercourse under those same conditions.
- The National College Women Sexual Victimization Study (n=4,432) found that:⁴³¹
 - For their sample, the rate of completed and attempted rapes was 35 per every 1,000 female students. The researchers suggest that based on this rate, college campuses having 10,000 female students could theoretically have as many as 350 incidents of rape during the academic year.
 - 9 of 10 offenders were known to the victim (boyfriend, ex-boyfriend, classmate, friend acquaintance or co-worker)
 - College professors were not identified as committing any rapes or coercions; however, they were cited as the offender in a number of cases involving unwanted sexual conduct.
 - 60% of completed rapes occurring on campus took place in the victim's residence. 31% occurred in their living quarters on campus and 10.3% took place in a fraternity. Off campus victimizations also were more likely to occur in residences. Some respondents also reported that incidences took place in bars, dance clubs, and work settings.
- 4 out of 5 students (81%) reported having experienced some form of sexual harassment during their school years.⁴³²
- 22% of all rape victims are between the usual college ages of 18-24.⁴³³
- 75% of male students and 55% of female students involved in date rape had been drinking or using drugs.⁴³⁴

- In a study of college students, 35% of men indicated some likelihood that they would commit a violent rape against a woman who had fended them off in advance if they were assured of getting away with it. ⁴³⁵
- In a study surveying more than 6,000 students at 32 colleges and universities in the U.S.: ⁴³⁶
 - 1 in 4 women had been victims of rape or attempted rape.
 - 84% of those raped knew their attacker, and 57% of the rapes happened on dates.
 - Only 27% of the women whose sexual assault met the legal definition of rape thought of themselves as rape victims.
 - 42% of the rape victims told no one about the assault, and only 5% reported it to the police
- In a study of 477 males, (a majority of whom – 72% are 1st and 2nd year students), 55.7% reported one or more incident of non-assaultive coercion to obtain sex. Coercion in this case is defined as threatening to end a relationship unless the victim consents to sex; falsely professing love, telling the victims lies to render her more sexually receptive. ⁴³⁷
- A survey of 388 female college seniors showed that 79.3% of those sampled who reported having been sexually assaulted while intoxicated put all or part of the blame on himself or herself. 50% of the women raped by force or threat of force also took on some degree of self-blame. ⁴³⁸
- In a longitudinal dating violence study conducted with female freshman at a North Carolina university, researchers found that the group of women most likely to be physically or sexually assaulted across the four years of college were those women with a history of both childhood and adolescent victimization. Women who were physically victimized in adolescence but not in childhood were the second highest group at risk. Women who were physically assaulted as adolescents were at greater risk for revictimization in their freshman year. Women who had been physically assaulted in any year of college were significantly more likely to be assaulted that same year. ⁴³⁹

RAPE SEXUAL ASSAULT – GENERAL STATISTICS

- According to data collected in the National Crime Victimization Survey, of the nearly 400,000 rapes and sexual assaults reported between 1993-1999, 29% of them reportedly took place in the presence of a third party. In 11% of the reported sexual assault/rape incidents, one or more victims was assaulted.¹
- According to a study of National Incident-Based Reporting System data, sexual assaults of children under the age of twelve tends to increase from the hours of 6 a.m. – 3 p.m. and taper off through other hours of the day. For juveniles under the age of 6 victimization rates increase near traditional meal periods of 8 a.m., noon, and 6 p.m. For victims over the age of 18, victimizations increase after 6 p.m.²
- According the U.S. Department of Justice, victims of rape and sexual assault report that in nearly 3 out of 4 incidents, the offender was not a stranger. Based on police-recorded incident data, in 90% of the rapes of children younger 12, the child knew the offender. Two-thirds of victims 18-29 years old had a prior relationship with the rapist.³
- According the U.S. Department of Justice, nearly 6 out of 10 rape/sexual assault incidents are reported by victims to have occurred in their own home or at the home of a friend, relative, or neighbor.⁴
- Teens 16 to 19 were three and on-half times more likely than the general population to be victims of rape, attempted rape, or sexual assault.⁵
- Those with a household income under \$7,500 were twice as likely as the general population to be victims of a sexual assault.⁶
- 68% of rapes occur between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.⁷
- In 29% of rapes, the offender used a weapon.⁹
- According to the U.S. Department of Justice, an estimated 91% of victims of rape and sexual assault are female and 9% are male. Nearly 99% of the offenders they described in single-victim incidents were male.¹⁰
- Among victims of offenders acting alone, men were just as likely to be victimized by a stranger, as by someone they knew. By contrast, women were more likely to be victimized by known offenders other than strangers. Men were about twice as likely as women to experience acts of violence by strangers.¹¹

RAPE/SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVALENCE

- 2003 Crime Clock calculations indicate that in the United States there is one forcible rape every 5.8 minutes.²²
- Distribution of the number of reported forcible rapes over a 12-month period revealed that the highest number of rapes are reported in the month of July (9.5%) and the fewest numbers of forcible rapes are reported in the month of December (6.8%).²⁵

RAPE/SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTING

- The closer the relationship between the female victim and the offender, the greater the likelihood that the police would not be told about the assault. When the offender was a current or former husband, 75% of all victimizations were not reported.³⁸
- When the offender was a stranger, 54% of completed rapes and 44% of attempted rapes, and 34% of all sexual assaults were not reported. When the offender was a friend or acquaintance: 61% of completed rapes, 71% of attempted rapes, and 82% of sexual assaults were not reported.³⁹
- Most often cited reasons for not reporting their victimization to law enforcement were:⁴¹
 - Completed rape (forced sexual intercourse): personal matter – 23%, fear of reprisal – 16%, belief that police are biased – 16%
 - Attempted rape: personal matter- 17%, fear of reprisal – 11%, protecting the offender – 10%.
 - Sexual assault (unwanted sexual contact): personal matter – 25%, reported to another official – 12%, fear of reprisal – 11%.
- Only 16% of rapes are ever reported to police. In a survey of victims who did not report rape or attempted rape to the police, the following was found as to why no report was made: 43% thought nothing could be done, 27% felt it was a private matter, 12% were afraid of police response, and 12% felt it was not important enough.⁴²

ABUSE/DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- In an analysis of data from Supplementary Homicide Reports collected by the FBI over an 18-year period, there were 13,670 cases in which a woman was killed by her spouse. Women between the ages of 20-24 years old were 1.5 times likely to be murdered by their spouse than any other age group.⁴⁸³
- Physical violence in a relationship is almost always accompanied by psychological abuse, and in one-third to over half of cases, by sexual abuse.⁴⁸⁴
- The National Violence Against Women Survey found that most physical assaults perpetrated against women by intimate partners consist of pushing, grabbing, shoving, slapping, and hitting.⁴⁸⁵
- Violence perpetrated against women by intimate partners is often accompanied by emotionally abusive and controlling behavior. The survey found that women whose partners were jealous, controlling, or verbally abusive were significantly more like to report being raped, physically assaulted, and/or stalked by their partners, even when other sociodemographic and relationship characteristics were controlled.⁴⁸⁷
- Of the estimated 4.8 million intimate partner rapes and physical assaults perpetrated against women annually, approximately 2 million will result in an injury to the victim, and 552,192 will result in some type of medical treatment to the victim.⁴⁸⁸
- Battered woman seeking shelters were surveyed at intake about their experiences with pet abuse and the roles of pets in their abusive relationships. Of the women with

pets, 46.5% reported that their batterers had threatened to harm or actually harmed their pets. ⁴⁸⁹

- About 85% of victimizations by intimate partners in 1998 were against women. Women were victims of intimate partner violence at a rate of about 5 times that of males. ⁴⁹⁰
- About 6 in 10 female and male victims of intimate partner violence were injured but not treated. ⁴⁹¹
- More than 12 times as many females were murdered by a male they knew than were killed by male strangers. ⁴⁹⁴
- Sixty percent of female homicide victims were wives or acquaintances of their killer. ⁴⁹⁴

TEEN DATING VIOLENCE

- According to a study of 6,864 female students (9-12 grade) researchers found that. ⁴⁹⁶
 - Slightly less than 1 out of 5 sexually experienced adolescent females reported being intentionally hurt by a dating partner in the previous year.
 - 1 out of 25 sexually inexperienced adolescent females reported being intentionally hurt by a dating partner in the previous year.
 - Girls who reported dating violence in the previous year were twice as likely as their female peers to report having multiple sexual partners.
 - Girls who had experienced dating violence were less likely to use condoms and were at greater risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases.
 - Girls who had experienced dating violence were significantly more likely to use alcohol or drugs before intercourse.
- Witnessing violence between parents was significant predictor of physical dating violence for a group of college males involved in a recent survey. ⁴⁹⁷
- A recent study of the effects of teen dating violence on 9th through 12th grade females found: ⁴⁹⁸
 - 1 in 5 experienced physical or sexual dating violence
 - Females with a history of physical and sexual dating violence were significantly more likely to engage in substance abuse and in unhealthy weight control behaviors including the use of laxatives and diet pills.
 - Researchers also noted a correlation between risky sexual behavior (i.e. multiple partners, sexual intercourse before the age of 15) and dating violence victimization.
 - Girls experiencing physical and sexual dating violence were 4-6 times more likely to become pregnant than non-abused peers. They were 8-9 times more likely to have attempted suicide in the previous year than non-abused peers.
- In a recent study of 81,247 9th-12th grade boys and girls in Minnesota public schools, findings indicated that: ⁵⁰⁰

- 1 out of every 10 girls and 1 out of every 20 boys reported experienced violence and/or rape while on a date.
- 9% of girls and 6% of boys had already experienced some sort of dating violence before they reached 9th grade.

CYBERSTALKING

- An exploratory study of 339 students on the campus of the University of New Hampshire found that:⁴¹⁴
 - 10-15% of the students reported having experienced online harassment from either strangers, an acquaintance, or significant other.
 - Those harassed by strangers most often were harassed by e-mail or instant message.
 - E-mail harassment (getting repeated email from someone unknown or barely known that threatened, insulted or harassed) was more prevalent among students identifying themselves as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgendered than students identifying themselves as heterosexual.
 - Nearly 59% of all students in the survey reported receiving unwanted pornography.
 - Only 7% of students who said they had been harassed reported the harassment to an authority.
- 66% of the 114 prosecutor's offices in large districts (those serving 500,000 or more) reported prosecuting cyberstalking crimes in 2001.⁴¹⁵

CAMPUS STALKING

- A new survey of 756 students at the University of Pennsylvania and Rutgers University found that men accounted for 42% of on-campus stalking victims, compared with 2% of men in a recent survey of national populations. 58% of stalking victims were women. 56% of campus stalkers were men; 43% were women. The survey found that 12% of all students at these 2 colleges had been stalked, and that women stalkers were 3 times more likely to be found on campus than in the population as a whole. In general, researchers concluded that stalking is more common on college campuses than in the population at large.⁴¹⁸
- A study conducted using a sample of 800 students on the campus of a southeastern university revealed that:⁴²⁰
 - Female stalking victims were more likely to report their incidents to police. 9% of females reported having gone to court as a result of stalking and 1 reported obtaining a restraining order.
 - Female stalking victims were significantly more likely than male victims to take a drastic measure in response to stalking (i.e., changing job, changing telephone numbers, relocating, purchasing a gun, etc.)
 - Male victims were less likely to report being threatened or physically harmed by their stalkers.

- Only 26% of females and 39% of males indicated that their stalker was another student.
- Males reported that their stalking incidents lasted longer than those of females (an average of 182 days as compared to 83 days for female victims)
- According to the results of the National College Women Sexual Victimization Study, 13.1% of the women responding to the survey reported having been stalking since the start of the school year: ⁴²¹
 - They reported their stalkers as being boyfriends (43%), classmates (25%), acquaintances (10%), co-workers (6%) or friends (6%).
 - The stalking typically involved the following behaviors: being telephoned (78%), waiting outside or inside places (48%), being watched from afar (44%), being followed (42%), being sent letters (31%), and being emailed (25%).
 - Almost two-thirds of the sample indicated that they were stalked at least two to six times a week.
 - 15% of the victims reported that their stalker threatened or attempted to physically harm them and 10% reported that their stalker forced or attempted sexual contact.

SELF-DEFENSE

- A study of 1,623 female college sexual assault survivors which analyzed assault characteristics and experiences that relate to women's enrollment in postassault training found that: ²³²
 - Participation in postassault self-defense/assertiveness training was greater for older respondents.
 - Postassault training was more likely when women felt their resistance either made the offender more aggressive or had no effect.
 - Women who participated in postassault training were twice as likely to label their experience as rape and were more likely to disclose their assault
 - Postassault training participants experienced less current anxiety symptoms than non-participants.
- About 7 out of 10 victims of rape/sexual assault reported that they took some form of self-protective action during the crime. Among victims who took a self-protective approach, just over half felt that their actions helped the situation. About 1 in 5 victims felt their actions either made the situation worse or simultaneously helped and worsened the situation. ²³³
- According to a study used data collected from the National Crime Victimization Survey: ²³⁴
 - 78% of intimate assault victims used some form of self-protection as compared to stranger-perpetrated assault victims (69%) (assault was

defined as a physical assault – rape and attempted rape were excluded from this category, self-protective measures included both verbal and physical resistance).

- Stranger perpetrated assault victims were more likely to believe that their self-protection actions actually helped the situation compared to victims of intimate assault (76% compared to 56%). Consistent with this, those who were victims of intimate assaults were more likely to believe that self-protective measures employed made the situation worse.
- A study of 150 women who reported a sexual assault to the Omaha Police Department found that:²³⁵
 - Forceful verbal resistance (screaming and/or yelling), physical resistance (wrestling/struggling, pushing, striking, biting and/or using a weapon), and fleeing (running, walking away, and/or fleeing in a car) were all associated with rape avoidance.
 - No resistance and non-forceful verbal resistance (pleading, crying, and/or assertively refusing) were associated with being raped. This study did not take into account the type of weapon used in the assault.
- In a study conducted with 851 women who had experienced rape or attempted rape, the use of self-protection during a rape was protective against completed rape. The study used data collected from the National crime Survey between 1973 and 1982, which used a broad, victim-centered, definition of rape. The study excluded rapes involving multiple offenders and those that ended in a victim's death.²³⁶
- In a study of 3,000 college and university women, respondents indicated that they had been rape victims, said that as a result of their victimization they took self-defense courses.²³⁷

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