

**Exhibit 5-7. Percentage of Victims (by Sexual Assault [SA] Type) Reporting Various Victimization Contextual Factors, Unweighted Frequencies, Weighted Percentages<sup>a</sup>**

Contextual Factors	Forced SA Only (n = 131)		Incapacitated SA Only (n = 526)		Sig.
	n	%	n	%	
<b>Assailant Characteristics</b>					
More than one assailant involved	53	12.5	13	10.5	
Assailant-victim relationship					
Someone victim had never seen/talked to	30	23.3	68	11.5	***
Someone victim had seen but not talked to	6	3.1	38	7.5	†
An acquaintance	38	27.9	178	33.9	
A co-worker or employer	6	3.8	15	2.4	
A classmate/fellow student	31	21.7	139	27.1	
A professor or teaching assistant	1	2.0	1	0.1	*
A roommate	1	1.6	3	0.6	
A friend	31	24.3	193	35.4	*
A dating partner/spouse	21	17.8	89	18.3	
An ex-dating partner/ex-spouse	23	20.0	47	9.3	***
A relative	3	2.4	0	0.0	—
Some other person	4	2.5	28	4.9	
Victim was on a date with assailant	23	19.4	84	17.1	
Assailant was a fraternity member	19	14.3	152	27.5	**
Race of assailant					
White	81	57.1	441	79.9	***
Black	40	38.9	63	15.7	***
Hispanic	5	4.6	26	5.2	
Asian	4	1.7	9	2.2	
Pacific Islander	2	1.2	2	0.4	
American Indian	1	0.6	0	0.0	—
Other race	5	2.8	14	2.7	
<b>Substance Use</b>					
Assailant substance use <sup>b</sup>					
Assailant was drinking prior to incident	—	—	387	70.1	—
Assailant was using drugs	—	—	2	0.7	—
Assailant was both drinking and using drugs	—	—	56	11.5	—
Assailant was either drinking or using drugs but could not tell which	—	—	15	2.7	—
Assailant was not drinking or using drugs	—	—	35	8.4	—

(continued)

**Exhibit 5-7. Percentage of Victims (by Sexual Assault [SA] Type) Reporting Various Victimization Contextual Factors, Unweighted Frequencies, Weighted Percentages<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

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	n	%	n	%	
<b>Substance Use (continued)</b>					
Victim substance use					
Victim was drinking prior to incident	48	33.4	481	89.2	***
Victim was drunk	20	13.9	446	81.9	***
Victim voluntarily used drugs prior to incident	5	2.8	42	7.6	*
Victim given drug without knowledge/consent	n/a	n/a	19	4.2	—
<b>Location</b>					
At a party when incident happened	38	27.5	324	58.3	***
Incident happened on-campus	49	37.0	196	39.4	
Victim's dorm/living quarters	19	41.1	85	43.0	
Outside but near living quarters	4	12.7	11	4.1	*
Other person's living quarters	17	33.6	89	48.0	†
Classroom/lab/campus building	1	4.4	1	0.2	*
Outside	6	14.6	7	2.3	***
On-campus fraternity or sorority house	10	17.2	43	20.0	
Vehicle	3	3.7	3	0.8	
Other location on campus	4	6.6	10	4.3	
Incident happened off-campus	82	63.0	330	60.6	
Victim's living quarters	17	25.7	67	21.2	
Outside but near living quarters	2	2.3	7	1.8	
Other person's living quarters	38	46.3	164	49.4	
Off-campus fraternity or sorority house	4	3.8	25	7.3	
Other college campus	12	15.0	37	10.8	
Building off campus	4	4.1	14	4.1	
Vehicle off campus	2	3.0	5	2.3	
Away from campus	10	13.1	58	17.0	
Other location off campus	7	7.3	25	9.5	
<b>Timing of Incidents</b>					
Month					
January	14	9.9	54	10.3	
February	12	7.8	39	7.4	
March	15	9.1	36	6.2	
April	12	8.4	36	6.1	
May	7	4.8	30	4.8	
June	7	7.5	27	4.9	

(continued)

**Exhibit 5-7. Percentage of Victims (by Sexual Assault [SA] Type) Reporting Various Victimization Contextual Factors, Unweighted Frequencies, Weighted Percentages<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

Contextual Factors	Forced SA Only (n = 131)		Incapacitated SA Only (n = 526)		Sig.
	n	%	n	%	
<b>Timing of Incidents (continued)</b>					
Month (continued)					
July	8	6.6	31	5.4	
August	14	11.3	41	7.0	
September	24	18.7	75	14.2	
October	23	19.5	82	16.4	
November	16	12.5	77	14.6	
December	13	10.5	63	11.6	
Day					
Monday	3	2.3	7	1.2	
Tuesday	4	3.5	18	3.1	
Wednesday	6	6.4	20	4.2	
Thursday	8	4.3	62	10.0	*
Friday	26	21.7	134	25.7	
Saturday	33	24.8	183	35.5	*
Sunday	10	8.7	15	2.7	**
Time					
Midnight-6:00 a.m.	69	51.7	473	89.9	***
6:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.	2	1.8	10	2.6	
12:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.	13	10.5	3	0.4	***
6:00 p.m. to midnight	57	44.8	64	12.6	***
<b>Weapon Use and Injuries</b>					
Weapon Use					
Assailant had weapon	4	5.8	4	0.9	***
Assailant claimed to have weapon	3	1.9	0	0.0	—
Assailant used weapon	1	0.6	1	0.1	
Victim sustained injuries					
Injury from sexual contact	19	17.7	20	3.4	***
Injury from sexual contact					
Knife/stab wounds	12	57.2	13	64.4	
Gunshot wounds	0	0.0	1	1.7	—
Internal injuries	0	0.0	1	1.7	—
Knocked unconscious, bruises, black-eye, etc.	0	0.0	1	4.2	—
Chipped/knocked out teeth	12	61.8	8	43.8	
Broken bones	1	5.0	1	1.7	
Broken bones	0	0.0	0	0.0	—

(continued)

**Exhibit 5-7. Percentage of Victims (by Sexual Assault [SA] Type) Reporting Various Victimization Contextual Factors, Unweighted Frequencies, Weighted Percentages<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

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<b>Weapon Use and Injuries (continued)</b>					
Victim sustained injuries (continued)	19	17.7	20	3.4	***
Emotional/psychological injury	14	79.5	11	53.3	†
Other	1	7.2	2	5.3	
<b>Perception of any incidents as rape</b>					
Victim considers incident(s) rape	54	40.0	130	25.3	***

†  $p < 0.10$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

<sup>a</sup>As discussed in Section 3.0, for victims who reported experiencing more than one sexual assault of a single type (e.g., two or more physically forced victimizations or two or more incapacitated victimizations), the contextual questions typically asked about “any of the incidents.” Therefore, the percentages contained in this table should be interpreted as the percentage of victims (of each specific assault type) who reported the particular contextual variable in the table, rather than the % of incidents for which the contextual variable was present.

<sup>b</sup>Data unavailable due to programming error during survey administration.

**Assailant Characteristics**

The first set of contextual variables pertain to characteristics of the assailant. As shown in the exhibit, less than 15% of physically forced and incapacitated victims were assaulted by more than one person; however, the groups did not differ significantly. Regarding the relationship between the victim and the assailant and keeping in mind that respondents could select more than one category for this question, it is evident that a small proportion of victims reported being assaulted by someone they had never seen or talked to before. Victims of physically forced sexual assault were much more likely than incapacitated assault victims to be assaulted by someone they had never seen or talked to (23% vs. 12%, respectively), or by a former intimate partner (20% vs. 9%, respectively). A higher percentage of incapacitated sexual assault victims were victimized by a friend. This assailant-victim relationship was reported most often by incapacitated assault victims.

Interestingly, over a quarter of incapacitated sexual assault victims reported that the assailant was a fraternity member at the time of the incident; this proportion is significantly higher than that reported by victims of physically forced sexual assault (28% vs. 14%, respectively). Also of interest is that a significantly higher proportion of incapacitated sexual assault victims (80%) than physically forced sexual assault victims (57%) reported that the assailant was white. In contrast, a much higher percentage of physically forced victims (39%) reported that the assailant was black, compared to incapacitated victims (16%).

## **Substance Use**

The vast majority of incapacitated sexual assault victims reported that the assailant had been drinking and/or using drugs before the incident.<sup>17</sup> Differences in substance use on the part of the victim by assault type are evident in the table. Not surprisingly, the vast majority of incapacitated sexual assault victims (89%) reported drinking alcohol, and being drunk (82%), prior to their victimization. This is much higher than the proportion of physically forced victims who reported drinking (33%) and being drunk (13%) prior to their assault. Drug use was relatively low among both groups, although a slightly higher proportion of incapacitated sexual assault victims reported having voluntarily used drugs before the incident (8% vs. 2%). For victims of either type of sexual assault who reported voluntary drug use, the most commonly used drugs were marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Only victims reporting incapacitated sexual assault were asked whether they had been given a drug without their knowledge or consent immediately before the assault. A low proportion of incapacitated sexual assault only victims (4%) reported such coercive drug ingestion. Of these victims, the drugs reportedly used to incapacitate them were Rohypnol, GHB, marijuana, and ecstasy, although it is worth noting that over half of incapacitated sexual assault victims who reported coercive drug ingestion stated that they did not know which drug they were given.

## **Location**

A surprisingly large number of respondents reported that they were at a party when the incident happened, with a significantly larger proportion of incapacitated sexual assault victims reporting this setting (58% compared with 28%). The majority of sexual assault victims of both types reported that the incident had happened off campus (61% of incapacitated sexual assault victims and 63% of physically forced sexual assault victims). A higher proportion of physically forced than incapacitated sexual assaults occurred outside. The most commonly-reported locations of either type of victimization, on and off-campus, were the victim's or some other person's living quarters. No other significant differences by assault type are evident.

## **Timing of Incidents**

Substantial variability in the time of year in which sexual assault incidents took place is evident, with fall clearly being the most prevalent season for sexual assault. The largest proportion of victims (of both types of sexual assault) reported being victimized in October (20% of physically forced sexual assault victims and 16% of incapacitated sexual assault victims). Not surprisingly, the vast majority of victims reported being victimized on

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<sup>17</sup>Unfortunately, the percentage of physically forced sexual assault victims who reported assailant alcohol and/or drug use cannot be determined, because of an error in the survey program that saved all responses as either "drinking only" or "don't know."

Saturday (25% of physically forced sexual assault victims and 36% of incapacitated sexual assault victims) or Friday (22% of physically forced sexual assault victims and 26% of incapacitated sexual assault victims). Also not surprising is that the majority of victims reported being assaulted during the hours from midnight to 6:00 a.m.; the prevalence of this is significantly higher among incapacitated assault victims. However, although victims of both types are most likely to be assaulted from midnight to 6:00 a.m., a significantly higher proportion of physically forced victims are assaulted during earlier hours (noon to 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. to midnight). Forty-five percent of physically forced victims, compared to 13% of incapacitated victims, reported being assaulted between 6:00 p.m. and midnight.

### ***Weapon Use and Injuries***

Very few victims of either type of sexual assault reported that the assailant had or claimed to have a weapon. The proportion reporting assailant weapon possession was higher for victims of physically forced sexual assault than incapacitated sexual assault. The proportion of victims reporting that they had sustained injuries in the assault is relatively low, although, not surprisingly, a greater proportion of physically forced sexual assault victims (18%) reported being injured than incapacitated sexual assault victims (3%). Among those who sustained injuries, the most prevalent were emotional or psychological injury;<sup>18</sup> injury from the sexual contact; and bruises, black-eyes, cuts, scratches, or swelling.<sup>19</sup>

### ***Perception of Any Incidents as Rape***

When asked if they considered the incident to be rape, a significantly higher percentage of physically forced victims (40%) answered affirmatively, compared to only 25% of the incapacitated assault victims. Because our classification of sexual assault includes both battery (unwanted touching achieved by physical force or incapacitation of the victim) and rape (vaginal, oral, anal, or object penetration achieved by physical force or incapacitation of the victim), not all victims were indeed raped. When subsetting to victims who were

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<sup>18</sup>Although a large proportion of victims reported experiencing emotional or psychological injury, we anticipate that in reality, the number is substantially larger. If the gate question used to identify victims sustaining an injury had specifically referred to emotional or psychological injury, we suspect that many more victims would have answered affirmatively and then selected emotional or psychological injury in the follow-up question that asked specifically about the types of injuries sustained.

<sup>19</sup>Exhibit 5-7 includes "knocked unconscious" in the same category as "bruises, black-eye, cuts, scratches, or swelling" because of a programming error in the follow-up responses to physically forced sexual assault incidents, in which the responses to the "bruises, etc." were saved with "knocked unconscious." Based on the responses to incapacitated sexual assault (in which the two sets of responses were saved in the appropriate category, with only 3 respondents reporting being knocked unconscious and 22 reporting experiencing bruises, etc.), we can deduce that very few physically forced sexual assault victims were knocked unconscious and that most of the victims experienced the latter type of injury (i.e., bruises, black-eyes, cuts, scratches, or swelling).

raped, 64.6% of physically forced rape victims and 37.8% of incapacitated rape victims considered the incident to be rape.<sup>20</sup>

#### **5.1.4 Reporting and Nonreporting**

Victims of both types of sexual assault were asked detailed sets of questions about informal and formal reporting of the event. Their responses were compared using chi-square tests. The reporting data are presented in Exhibit 5-8.

#### **Family Member or Friend**

The first category of disclosure pertains to someone close to the victim. The majority of victims of both types of assault reported that they told someone such as a family member, friend, roommate, or intimate partner. A slightly higher proportion of physically forced sexual assault victims (70%) than incapacitated sexual assault victims (64%) reported this type of disclosure, although these percentages were not significantly different.

#### **Victim's, Crisis, or Health Care Center**

A very small percentage of victims reported that they contacted a victim's, crisis, or health care center after the incident. Once again, this type of disclosure was more prevalent among physically forced sexual assault victims (16%) than incapacitated sexual assault victims (8%). Because of the small number of victims who reported contacting this type of service agency, the data on follow-up questions pertaining to this experience should be interpreted with caution. A significantly higher percentage of physically forced victims reported to a crisis center or victim's services program, or counselor or therapist not affiliated with their university. Although physically forced sexual assault victims were most likely to contact a counselor or therapist not affiliated with the university, incapacitated sexual assault victims were most likely to contact a doctor's office or medical facility affiliated with the university. Just over three-fourths of physically forced sexual assault victims who contacted a victim's, crisis, or health care center reported receiving a physical or sexual assault examination, and just half of incapacitated sexual assault victims reported receiving such an examination. Most commonly, victims of physically forced sexual assault contacted a victim's, crisis, or health care center after 24 hours but within 1 week of the incident.<sup>21</sup> The vast majority of victims who contacted a victim's, crisis, or health care center were satisfied with the way their reporting was handled, but a few regretted that they reported the incident to this type of center. Slightly more victims of incapacitated sexual assault stated that they were satisfied with the way their reporting was handled, and

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<sup>20</sup>The proportion of sexual assault or rape victims who reported that they consider the incident to be rape is difficult to interpret for victims reporting more than one incident of a type because these victims were asked whether they considered any of the incidents to be rape.

<sup>21</sup>The time period of contact for incapacitated sexual assault victims cannot be determined because of a programming error.