

Eastern Illinois University

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Survey of Experiences with Sexual Aggression at Eastern Illinois University

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A SURVEY OF EXPERIENCES WITH
SEXUAL AGGRESSION AT
EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

Summary Report

submitted by

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Introduction

On February 2, 1989, the Vice President of Student Affairs Office, the University Housing Office, the Office of Affirmative Action, and the Women's Studies Council co-sponsored a National University Teleconference Network presentation on Date Rape on Campus. As a result of information gained from conference participants, and from other Eastern Illinois University faculty and staff, a Date Rape Task Force was formed by Keith Kohanzo, Director of Judicial Affairs, with the support of Vice President of Student Affairs Glenn Williams.

Local data collected by the Sexual Assault Counseling and Information Service indicated that for the past five years, a yearly average of 20 college women had reported sexual assaults, primarily by a date or an acquaintance. However, 1989-90 was an exception with 48 women reporting assaults. It is widely accepted that such reports represent only a small proportion of those who actually experience such violations (Koss, Leonard, Beezley & Oros, 1985). Following the lead of other universities that have conducted studies (Cate, Henton, Koval, Christopher & Lloyd, 1982; Eskridge, 1988; Jackson, 1985; Laner & Thompson, 1982; O'Shaughnessey & Palmer, 1990; Parrot, 1985, 1987; Rapaport & Burkhart, 1984), the Date Rape Task Force recommended that a local survey project be undertaken under the direction of Drs. Genie Lenihan, Melanie Rawlins, and Charles Eberly. A Directed

Research Graduate Assistant, Betsy Masters, served as Research Associate.

Procedure

Instrument

The research team decided to use an established instrument that had been validated and utilized in a large-scale national survey (Koss & Gidycz, 1985; Koss, Gidycz, & Wisniewski, 1987; Warshaw, 1988). A modified form of this Sexual Experiences Survey (SES) (Koss & Oros, 1982) was used to collect local data on the incidence of sexual assault and other related experiences. An advantage is that information regarding childhood experiences is also included in the SES. A feature of the survey is a scale of escalating sexual experiences which describes events without using the word, "rape." One series of items on this scale operationally describes behaviors that meet the State of Illinois statutory definitions of criminal sexual assault. Scaled behaviors range from giving in to sex play following persistent arguments and pressure; through the use of a position of authority; use of alcohol or drugs, or some degree of physical force; to attempted but unsuccessful intercourse; and, finally, intercourse, for the same set of conditions. Thus, the survey format makes it possible for respondents to report experiences meeting the legal definition of rape, without requiring them to respond to the word, itself. The remainder of the survey asks respondents to describe the special conditions or circumstances surrounding the most recent aggressive experience. These

circumstances include the degree of acquaintance, the level of force, location of the incident, his/her response, and whether the incident was reported to others.

Data Collection

During the fall semester of 1989, a total of 54 undergraduate classes were surveyed with the cooperation of course instructors. The method of group administration to classes by proctors was selected rather than a mailed survey because a higher proportion of students sampled in class could be expected to complete the survey, administration costs were lower, and a less self-selecting sample would result. A separate cover sheet was first distributed to all students indicating that participation in the survey was anonymous and voluntary and that participation would not affect their grades in the course. The cover sheet also listed counseling referral sources for students to contact in the event any one experienced a strong reaction to survey content.

Responses to the SES were obtained from a sample of 1693 students. Of this group, 664 men and 1029 women responded to the sexual aggression/victimization scales. Compared to all-university enrollment data, freshmen and sophomores were slightly undersampled, and some ethnic groups were undersampled. For example, 3.3% of the men in this sample are Black, while EIU had 5.1% Black male enrollment in the 1989 fall semester; however, in both this sample and in all-university enrollment, 4.8% of the women are Black. A somewhat higher proportion of women were

surveyed. This sample is 61% female while EIU undergraduate enrollment for that period was 55.9% female. A comparison of college affiliation (i.e., business, fine arts, etc.) established a good fit of this sample to all-university enrollment by college with modest oversampling of business students and undersampling of education students (Masters, 1990, Table 2). Almost 17% of the total student body was surveyed, a sample sufficient to generalize the results to the entire EIU student body recognizing that sample percentages of students by college, class, or ethnic group are not fully proportional to all-university data.

Scoring

This report focuses on circumstances for two of the four groups of sexually aggressive events delineated in the Koss study (1987). The rape reports are compiled from those respondents who answered "yes" to questions 8, 9, or 10 (see Table 1) and any lower numbers, while the sexual coercion reports are compiled from respondents who answered "yes" to questions 6 or 7 in Table 1 but not to any higher numbered question. Thus, it is possible to compare the circumstances surrounding events that meet the legal definition of rape and the circumstances of sexual aggression (intercourse occurred unwillingly), which do not meet the legal rape criteria.

Results

This report presents descriptive findings only. Correlational analysis of these data is planned to answer questions regarding the relationships, if any, between prevalence

rates and individual demographic variables such as family income, class membership, ethnic group, or campus living arrangements.

National Versus Local Incidence

The national SES survey data (Koss, et al., 1987) reported the prevalence of individual victimization or aggression experiences since the age of 14. Table 1 compares data for EIU students with the national sample via chi square analysis. The EIU men sampled reported a significantly higher frequency of sexual aggression in 8 of 10 categories assessed by the survey. In particular, the EIU men acknowledged significantly higher levels of sexual assault involving the use of alcohol or drugs ($X^2 = 5.29$, $p < .021$, 1 df) and physical force ($X^2 = 16.05$, $p < .0001$, 1 df).

The EIU women sampled reported levels of victimization experiences similar to the 32-college national sample. However, fewer EIU women reported experiences of oral or anal rape ($X^2 = 13.85$, $p < .0002$, 1 df), forced sex play ($X^2 = 6.42$, $p < .0113$, 1 df), or attempted intercourse ($X^2 = 16.29$, $p < .0001$, 1 df). At the same time, a significantly greater number of EIU women indicated they had been forced into "sexual intercourse when [they] did not want to because a man gave [them] alcohol or drugs" ($X^2 = 4.04$, $p < .0445$, 1 df).

One Year Incidence of Victimization/Aggression

Table 2 estimates the occurrence of sexual violence among EIU students within the previous academic year. This past-year report of incidence was computed for all respondents at the

sophomore level and above plus those freshmen who reported a sexually aggressive event occurring within the previous month. Presumably such recent incidents for freshmen occurred to them as college students. Of our group of 448 freshmen students (W = 301, M = 147), 15 women (5%) and 15 men (10.2%) reported a sexually aggressive personal encounter within the previous month. Thus, the events reported in Table 2 occurred while the respondent was a college student, and these incidents have a greater likelihood of occurring within Eastern's college setting. Because the freshman class (except for those reporting assault within the past month) were not included in the one-year incidence analysis, the total sample for this computation is reduced to 736 women and 524 men. Again, this sample represents a slightly higher proportion of women (58.4%) than the figure for the total population of EIU students of sophomore standing or higher (56.2% women).

The EIU form of the SES survey did not provide a means for precise counting, as the lowest possible response was, "occurred 1-2 times." This data does suggest the frequency of unwilling sexual contact for EIU students during the past academic year and is a conservative estimate of incidence. The rate of sexual aggression/victimization on this campus differs only slightly from that reported in the 1983 national survey (Koss, et al., 1987). In the present survey the past-year estimated incidence for all levels of aggression is slightly higher as reported by both EIU men (28.2% EIU men; 25.0% national sample) and by EIU

women (57.7% of EIU women report a victimizing experience, while 55.9% of the women nationally reported an incident in the previous year).

The greatest incidence of sexual victimization or aggression were obtaining sexual contact by use of verbal coercion, intercourse obtained by use of alcohol or drugs, and attempted intercourse by use of force. Note that at each level there is a wide discrepancy between the total number of sexual victimizations self-reported by the college women and the self-reports of college men admitting aggressions. For example, the women reported 72 rapes while the men acknowledged only 23.

EIU Sexual Assault Circumstances

Table 3 reports the circumstances surrounding the most recent incident of two of the four categories of sexual assault addressed by the SES - the categories of rape and sexual coercion. The categories of sexual contact ("yes" to questions 1, 2, or 3) and attempted rape ("yes" to questions 4 or 5) are not included in Table 3. Circumstances included in the two categories described in Table 3 are the following: relationship of victim to aggressor, how well known the aggressor was to the victim, the location of the assault, the part alcohol or drugs played in the assault, the social setting prior to the assault, the level of previous sexual intimacy, whether the victim reported the assault to a crisis center or the police, the level of the aggressor's use of threat or force, and the victim's level of resistance. Finally, the effect of the victim's resistance on

her aggressor is reported, along with those people in whom the victim may have confided, and whether the victim or the aggressor considered the assault to be a case of rape.

Incidence. There were 149 women (14.5% of our sample) who reported an experience, since age 14, meeting the Illinois statutory criteria for rape; while 43 men (6.4% of our sample) acknowledged having raped since age 14. These were incidents involving completed intercourse or other bodily penetration by use of threat or force or with the use of alcohol or drugs. In addition, 125 women (13.1%) and 35 men (5.3%) reported occurrences of sexual coercion involving intercourse in response to overwhelming verbal pressure or use of authority. Since the respondents were asked to describe their most recent experience, some may have had more than one incident.

Not all incidents involved one man and one woman. One woman reported a rape involving two men, and four women reported the incident involved three or more men (a "gang rape"). Males reported other men involved in seven (16.3%) of the 43 self-reported acts of rape, and three incidents involved three or more men.

Of the rape incidents reported in Table 3 by women, 67 or 44.9% occurred during the women's college-age years, and 48.3% between the ages of 14 and 17. Of the rape incidents reported by males, 51.2% first occurred when they were between the ages of 14 and 17.

Relationship of victim to aggressor. In these reported sexual assaults, 96% of the victims knew their aggressor. In fact, nearly 40 percent of the women reported that her assailant was "very well acquainted" with her. Only 11 of the 274 women concerned here said their assaulter was a stranger. Rape or sexual coercion was most likely to occur in the context of a romantic relationship, although first dates accounted for more than a quarter of all rapes.

Location. Assault occurred often in the assailant's room or apartment and, next most frequently, in the victim's room, apartment, or yard. Outdoors, it was more likely to occur off campus than on campus.

Social situation. Both women and men said the most likely social setting in which the couple met antecedent to rape was a pre-arranged, individual date (W = 28.9%; M = 20.9%). More than a third of all men and women also said the reported acts of sexual coercion occurred on an individual date. One out of five rape victims did encounter her rapist at a party or made a spontaneous date. Of the women coerced into intercourse, 28% met their assailant spontaneously or at a party.

Use of intoxicants. When rape occurred, women reported that in 23.5% of the incidents, the aggressor was not using alcohol or drugs and on 34.2% of the occasions, she was not using alcohol or drugs. However, in at least two-thirds of the incidents, alcohol was a factor. Men report much higher percentages of alcohol or drug use coincident with sexual assault.

Previous sexual intimacy. The level of previous sexual intimacy was "none" or "kissing only" for nearly one-third of the rapes women reported. Men were much more likely to state there had been "petting below the waist" (25.6%) or prior intercourse (34.9%). In 52 (34.9%) of the rapes reported by these women, the rape was their first experience of sexual intercourse. Four of the 43 men reported that a rape incident was his first intercourse experience.

Level of threats used. Far more women reported experiencing serious violence and threats of violence to force their compliance, than men reported using such threats or violence. Nearly 90% of the women said that force, (holding or twisting her arm, hitting or slapping) had been used to coerce her cooperation, but less than 30 percent of the male assailants admitted performing such coercive acts. However, nearly one-quarter of the males did acknowledge they resorted to either choking, beating, or use of a weapon to enforce submission from their victims.

Level of resistance and its effect. Although men reported less use of force to obtain intercourse than did women victims, they also said there was significantly less resistance to the rape on the part of their women victims than did the victims, themselves. Every woman victim of rape (100%) reported that she tried reasoning, pleading, or crying in an attempt to deter her assaulter. However, only 20% of the male perpetrators reported recognizing concomitant levels of real resistance in the

incidents they reported. Among those women coerced into intercourse, nearly one-quarter reported they hit or scratched their assailant, but only one of the male perpetrators reported his victim doing so in response to his advances.

Was it rape? Only 20% of the women victims defined their experience as "rape." Moreover, among those coerced by overwhelming arguments or the pressure of authority, only 1.6% of the victims labeled their assault as "rape." Only one of the 43 men acknowledged that what he did was, in fact, rape.

Was it reported? Less than 10% of the 149 reported incidents of rape experienced by the women were reported to a rape crisis center and/or to the police. Only two of the 43 men said they knew that the incident they had described was reported to the police.

With whom discussed. The overwhelming response among both women and men was that they did not discuss these incidents of sexual assault with anyone. If they did do so, their discussion was with a friend or a partner. Notably, only six of the 149 women victims of rape discussed the incident with family members, and only five of 149 discussed the incidents with a teacher, minister, or other helping professional.

Will it happen again? Of the total group of women experiencing rape from age 14 on, almost 15% expect an "incident like this" to happen again in their future. These women may be accurate in their apprehension since 23% of all males who

committed rape and 31% of the coercers also expect to assault again in the future.

Discussion

The Local and National Data

The pattern of acquaintance sexual assault experienced by EIU women from age 14 to their present age is similar to the national survey data (Koss, et al., 1985). Students attending EIU do differ from their national cohorts in aggression and victimization experience, in that EIU men report higher levels of aggression while EIU women report fewer attempted rapes. One notable difference is that a much lower percentage of stranger assaults is reported by EIU women. With both rape and sexual coercion incidents, 96% of Eastern women knew their assailant, whereas the national survey reported that 84% of those raped knew the attacker (Warsaw, 1988). Although Eastern women are significantly safer from stranger rape than are women on the average campus, they are just as vulnerable to acquaintance rape as other young college women in our society.

One-Year Incidence in College

Comparing local data to that reported for the nearby University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign campus is interesting. The UIUC survey of primarily junior and senior women (O'Shaughnessey & Palmer, 1990), reported that 16.5% of the 537 women responding to their survey had been victims of criminal sexual assault. At EIU, the 149 reported experiences of rape represented an incidence level of 14.5%, close to the UIUC

figure, despite the differences in survey procedure. At UIUC a random sample of women were surveyed using a mailed instrument with a 37% response rate. Returns reporting sexually stressful experiences were more likely to be from self-selecting respondents for whom the inquiry was more salient. The classroom survey of EIU students is likely to be a more representative sample.

Again, the pattern for sexual coercion and assault during the previous year is very similar when EIU results are compared to national data gathered in 1983. The slightly higher number of incidents reported by EIU men and women may reflect an increase in awareness and a slightly higher tendency toward more accurate labeling of their experience, given six more years of exposure to the issues of acquaintance rape.

What is most compelling in these studies is the ever present high rate of victimization. Almost ten percent of the women in this sample report they were victims of criminal sexual assault. If this sample is representative, the estimated number of Eastern women students who were victims of criminal sexual assault during the past academic year is 538.

Sexual Assault Circumstances

The face of the rapist on this campus is not that of a stranger; it is the student sitting across the classroom aisle, the man drinking beer at the next table in the bar, or one's date for the evening. Overwhelmingly, the women knew the men who raped them. Furthermore, campus rapes occur in the most familiar

of surroundings, the room of one's date or one's own room. Spontaneous dates and the aftermath of a group party are, respectively, the second and third most frequent social situations in which women report meeting the men who assault them.

In this study, almost four out of five students reporting experiences of sexual assault indicated that alcohol and/or drugs played a role in the assault. For both women and men, the use of intoxicants was markedly greater in cases of rape than in incidents of sexual coercion. In another survey (Fraker, 1990) focusing only on the effects of alcohol and drug use at EIU, 29.6% of the 902 students reported they had been involved in voluntary or involuntary sexual encounters that would not have occurred, had it not been for the influence of intoxicants.

In this sample one out of three of the women victims indicated they had experienced little or no previous sexual intimacy with the man who assaulted them. Only 16% of the men reported little or no previous intimacy with their victim. Significantly more men (35%) than women (20%) reported having had intercourse previously with their victim. It may be that it is even less likely that a man will recognize unwillingness on the part of his partner if the two have had previous sexual contact. In addition, an aggressor may use previous intimacy to rationalize forcing sex in a subsequent contact.

In this study men significantly underrated the level of force they used when compared with that perceived by victims.

Male aggressors also reported far less resistance to the rape than did women victims. The men apparently seriously misunderstood the partners' unwillingness, overriding their protests or pleadings to stop. Ten percent of the men acknowledging acts of rape also reported that a victim's negative response either had no effect or actually resulted in his escalating the aggression.

The reluctance among both women and men to acknowledge a forced sexual encounter as "rape" represents another serious gap. The inaccurate labeling and inappropriate acceptance of their assault experiences both by victims and aggressors is one of the more disturbing findings in this study. An additional concern is the alarming incidence of self-reported "gang rapes." Gang rapes, particularly by groups of athletes and by fraternity men, is a problem that has very recently received national attention (Ehrhart & Sandler, 1985; Sanday, 1990).

In this survey 14.5% of the women had been criminally sexually assaulted, but only 6% of the men sampled acknowledged such an act. One explanation for this wide discrepancy is that men other than fellow-students are the assailants (Koss, 1985). An alternate explanation is that some of the assaulters, who report only their latest encounter here, are actually repeat offenders responsible for more than one victim's report. A more likely possibility is that a significant number of men among the 80% who report no incident of sexual abuse or assault have actually badly misperceived and mislabeled an experience their

woman partner identified as coercive or assaultive. This interpretation is consistent with the findings of significant differences between men and women in evaluating force or resistance, as well as the fact that only 1 of the 43 rapists in this survey accurately labeled his behavior as rape.

The secrecy associated with a sexual assault is nowhere more recognizable than in the circumstances of reporting by these young women victims. When a sexual assault is not reported the aggression is unfronted, the aggressor is able to feel safe, to believe his misperceptions; and thus he considers himself free to assault again. Indeed, other research indicates that men who rape are likely to rape again (Clark & Lewis, 1977; Rabkin, 1979). Only five per cent of the women victims surveyed here discussed their assault with an authority (crisis center personnel or the police) and even worse, less than ten per cent discussed their assault with either family or professional helpers. Tragically, most victims tell no one. Thus, the women continue to live with silent suffering, while the men can continue with delusions of social-sexual normalcy.

Recommendations

As a result of this study, the following four general areas emerged for recommending needed changes on Eastern's campus: preventative education, responding to victims, addressing aggressors, and the general climate of campus life which permits sexual aggression. One or two general recommendations for each

area will conclude this report and serve as a springboard for the Date Rape Task Force recommendations.

It is recommended that the nature and extent of date rape awareness and sexual ethics programming offered to the campus community be significantly enhanced. Because neither the women nor the men in this sample of students identified rape as rape, it is recommended that all entering EIU students be carefully informed about social life, especially dating relationships and the sexual-violence consequences of alcohol use. Preventive programming that encourages healthier sex roles and teaches about date and acquaintance rape, should be reinforced each year with a broad range of students (Borden, Karr, & Caldwell-Colbert, 1988; Krulewitz, & Kahn, 1983; Margolin, Miller, & Moran, 1989; Muehlenhard, 1988; Warshaw, 1988).

In responding to the needs of victims, it is recommended that the University strengthen avenues for contacting professionals on campus to resolve incidents of sexual abuse and assault. Campus services and victim assistance need to be more visible and publicized.

To address aggressors, it is recommended that as many campus sources as possible promulgate messages that coercion and assault are completely unacceptable. The entire campus community, not only law enforcement and judicial personnel, needs to take a strong institutional stand against acquaintance rape. Administrators need to clearly and forcefully state that sexual aggression among our students is never tolerated.

It is clear that much could be done to repair a campus environment which contributes to increased risk for sexual violence among our students. Such a campus climate accepts dating and assault mythology and reinforces a code of secrecy which further damages victims and exonerates aggressors. The institution should also take positive steps to eliminate lingering bias toward women and the toleration of any treatment of women as sex objects. Eastern Illinois University needs to establish a code of honor which reinforces attitudes toward women which are free of bias and sexual attitudes and behaviors which are mutually respectful.

Table 1

Prevalence of Individual Victimization or Aggression
Experiences Since Age 14: Local and National Sample Comparisons

Sexual Behavior	Women		Men	
	E.I.U.	National	E.I.U.	National
	(N=1029) %	(N=3187) %	(N=664) %	(N=2972) %
1. Have you given in to sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not intercourse) when you didn't want to because you were overwhelmed by a man's continual arguments and pressure?	42	44	20	19
2. Have you had sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not intercourse) when you didn't want to because a man used his position of authority (boss, teacher, camp counselor, supervisor) to make you?	4	5	4*	1
3. Have you had sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not intercourse) when you didn't want to because a man threatened or used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.) to make you?	10*	13	4*	2
4. Have you had a man attempt sexual intercourse (get on top of you, attempt to insert his penis) when you didn't want to by threatening or using some degree of force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.), but intercourse <i>did not</i> occur?	10*	15	4*	2
5. Have you had a man attempt sexual intercourse (get on top of you, attempt to insert his penis) when you didn't want to by giving you alcohol or drugs, but intercourse <i>did not</i> occur?	11	12	7*	5
6. Have you given in to sexual intercourse when you didn't want to because you were overwhelmed by a man's continual arguments and pressure?	23	25	10	10
7. Have you had sexual intercourse when you didn't want to because a man used his position of authority (boss, teacher, camp counselor, supervisor) to make you?	2	2	3*	1
8. Have you had sexual intercourse when you didn't want to because a man gave you alcohol or drugs?	10*	8	6*	4
9. Have you had sexual intercourse when you didn't want to because a man threatened or used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.) to make you?	8	9	3*	1
10. Have you had sex acts (anal or oral intercourse or penetration by objects other than the penis) when you didn't want to because a man threatened or used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.) to make you?	3*	6	3*	1

*Note: Percentage reported here varies significantly ($p < .05$ or higher) from the national sample (see text).

Note: Missing cases for each item were computed as though the event did not occur.

Table 2

One-Year Incidence of Sexual Victimization/Aggression

	Women		Men	
	EIU* (N=736)	National (N=3187)	EIU* (N=524)	National (N=2972)
Experience	N	N	N	N
Sexual contact by				
Verbal coercion	138	725	49	321
Misuse of authority	12	50	9	23
Threat or force	29	111	7	38
Attempted intercourse by				
Force	35	188	6	33
Alcohol or drugs	33	143	21	72
Intercourse by				
Verbal coercion	101	353	26	156
Misuse of authority	3	13	7	11
Alcohol or drugs	48	91	15	57
Threat or force	19	63	4	28
Oral or anal penetration				
by threat or force	13	53	4	19

*One year incidence computed for all respondents of Sophomore level and above, plus those freshmen who reported an incident within the previous month. Thus, this is the frequency of unwilling contact for these students during their past year of college experience. EIU incidence was reported as "occurred 1-2 times."

Table 3

Sexual assault circumstances

	Rape				Sexual Coercion			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	(N=149)		(N= 43)		(N=125)		(N= 35)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Relationship								
Stranger	6	4.0	3	7.0	5	4.0	2	5.7
Acquaintance	29	19.5	6	14.0	14	11.2	4	11.4
Casual/ first date	42	28.2	12	27.9	18	14.4	3	8.6
Romantic: boy friend, lover	68	45.3	15	34.9	88	69.6	18	51.4
Relative	2	1.3	1	2.3	1	0.8	4	11.4
How well known								
Not at all	4	2.7	3	7.0	1	0.8	2	5.7
Slightly	21	14.1	5	11.6	9	7.2	2	5.7
Moderately	57	38.3	17	39.5	38	30.4	5	14.3
Very/extremely well acquainted	59	39.6	11	25.6	77	61.6	21	60.0

Table 3 (Continued)

Sexual Assault Circumstances

	Rape				Sexual Coercion			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	(N=149)		(N= 43)		(N=125)		(N= 35)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Location</u>								
<u>His</u>								
Room/apt.	77	51.3	15	34.9	68	54.4	14	40.0
Fraternity								
House	1	.01	*	*	1	0.8	*	*
Car	13	.09	2	4.7	9	7.2	3	8.6
Workplace	1	.01	1	2.3	1	0.8	-	-
<u>Her</u>								
Room/apt.	35	23.3	8	18.6	26	20.8	10	28.6
Sorority								
House	2	.01	4	9.3	-	-	1	2.9
Car	2	.01	1	2.3	2	1.6	-	-
Workplace	4	.03	5	11.6	4	3.2	-	-
<u>Outside</u>								
On campus	4	.03	3	7.0	2	1.6	-	-
Off campus	11	.07	1	2.3	13	10.4	3	8.6

* Answer inconclusive, flawed item

Table 3 (Continued)

Sexual Assault Circumstances

	Rape				Sexual Coercion			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	(N=149)		(N= 43)		(N=125)		(N= 35)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<hr/>								
Previous sexual intimacy								
None	27	18.1	3	7.0	14	11.2	3	8.6
Kissing only	22	14.8	4	9.3	15	12.0	1	2.9
Petting above waist	18	12.1	2	4.7	7	5.6	1	2.9
Petting below waist	15	10.1	11	25.6	26	20.8	10	28.6
Attempted intercourse	37	24.8	8	18.6	27	21.6	8	22.9
Intercourse **30	28.1		15	34.9	36	28.8	12	34.3
<hr/>								
Assault reported to								
Crisis Ctr	7	4.7	-	-	3	2.4	-	-
Police	7	4.7	2	4.7	4	3.2	1	2.9

** No answer (blank response) was to indicate previous intercourse; however, this could also be a skipped item on the protocol.

Table 3 (Continued)

Sexual Assault Circumstances

	Rape				Sexual Coercion			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	(N=149)		(N= 43)		(N=125)		(N= 35)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Previous sexual intimacy</u>								
None	27	18.1	3	7.0	14	11.2	3	8.6
Kissing only	22	14.8	4	9.3	15	12.0	1	2.9
Petting above waist	18	12.1	2	4.7	7	5.6	1	2.9
Petting below waist	15	10.1	11	25.6	26	20.8	10	28.6
Attempted intercourse	37	24.8	8	18.6	27	21.6	8	22.9
Intercourse **30	20.1		15	34.9	36	28.8	12	34.3
<u>Assault reported to</u>								
Crisis Ctr	7	4.7	-	-	3	2.4	-	-
Police	7	4.7	2	4.7	4	3.2	1	2.9

** No answer (blank response) was to indicate previous intercourse; however, this could also be a skipped item on the protocol.

Table 3 (Continued)

Sexual Assault Circumstances

	Rape				Sexual Coercion			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	(N=149)		(N= 43)		(N=125)		(N= 35)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Intoxicant use								
Man								
Using alcohol	69	46.3	16	37.2	38	30.4	10	28.6
Using drugs	5	3.4	6	14.0	2	1.6	1	2.9
Using both	22	14.8	8	18.6	6	4.8	2	5.7
Woman								
Using alcohol	71	47.7	17	39.5	32	29.6	11	31.4
Using drugs	3	2.0	8	18.6	7	5.6	1	2.9
Using both	10	6.7	6	14.0	3	2.4	2	5.7
Social Situation								
Party	30	20.1	6	14.0	19	15.2	6	17.1
Group date	7	4.7	6	14.0	5	4.0	1	2.9
Ind. date	43	28.9	9	20.9	46	36.8	13	37.1
Spont. date	29	19.5	6	14.0	16	12.8	5	14.3
None of above	23	15.4	3	7.0	25	20.0	5	14.3

Table 3 (Continued)

Sexual Assault Circumstances

	Rape				Sexual Coercion			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	(N=149)		(N= 43)		(N=125)		(N= 35)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Level of threat								
Force	45	30.2	6	14.0	6	4.8	3	8.6
Holding/twis.	76	51.0	3	7.0	24	19.2	2	5.7
Hitting/slap.	28	13.4	3	7.0	3	2.4	2	5.7
Choking/beat.	10	6.7	5	11.6	1	0.8	2	5.7
Weapon	5	3.4	5	11.6	1	0.8	2	5.7
Level of resistance								
Turn cold	99	66.4	6	14.0	68	48.8	6	17.1
Reason, cry	155	100.0	9	20.9	83	66.4	7	20.0
Scream help	21	14.1	1	2.3	1	0.8	-	-
Run away	18	12.1	1	2.3	6	4.8	-	-
Phys. strug.	88	59.1	2	4.7	41	32.8	1	2.9
Hit/scratch	37	24.8	1	2.3	5	4.0	-	-
Effect of resistance								
Pers. stopped	9	6.0	6	14.0	27	21.6	7	20.0
Less aggress.	24	16.1	8	18.6	31	24.8	10	28.6
No effect	61	40.9	7	16.3	38	30.4	11	31.4
More aggress.	34	22.8	3	7.0	7	5.6	1	2.9

758
254
504

Table 3 (Continued)

Sexual Assault Circumstances

	Rape				Sexual Coercion			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	(N=149)		(N= 43)		(N=125)		(N= 35)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Discussed with								
No one	51	34.2	11	25.6	57	45.6	20	57.1
Family	6	4.0	2	4.7	1	0.8	1	2.9
Friend/boy(girl) friend/spouse	65	43.6	18	23.3	45	36.0	6	17.1
Other (teacher, minister, helper)	5	3.4	2	4.7	2	1.6	1	2.9
Description of assault								
Not a victim (not rape)	13	8.7	20	46.5	22	17.6	21	60.0
Misunderstanding (something like rape)	33	22.1	3	7.0	21	16.8	5	14.3
Crime, not rape (Many would say rape)	14	9.4	1	2.3	7	5.6	1	2.9
It was rape	32	21.5	1	2.3	2	1.6	-	-
No Answer	57	38.3	17	39.5	73	58.4	8	22.9

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