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THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF THE SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION OF COLLEGE WOMEN:  
A NATIONAL-LEVEL ANALYSIS

Submitted to:  
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Section III  
Other VAW and Family Violence Evaluation and Research

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# THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF THE SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION OF COLLEGE WOMEN: A NATIONAL-LEVEL ANALYSIS

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### *Statement of the Problem*

Over the past two decades, there has been a growing concern with the sexual victimization of women. With large concentrations of younger women on college campuses, it is perhaps not surprising that researchers have shown a special interest in the extent and types of sexual victimization experienced by female students. The resulting empirical research has prompted a number of insights that have advanced our understanding of this phenomenon. The goal of the current project is to build on existing studies and thus to demarcate more clearly the dimensions and nature of the sexual victimization of college women.

Although valuable, previous college and university women studies have typically been limited in one of five ways. First, a majority have not used national-level samples. Instead, sexual victimization surveys have been conducted on female students attending one college or university or attending a limited number of institutions of higher education. The generalizability of the results thus is open to question. Second, many studies have employed measures that assess only a limited range of sexual victimization (e.g., rape or sexual harassment), even though women can be victimized in various other forms (e.g., stalking). Third, the measures used to assess whether a victimization had taken place

often are based on a single-item question. Because responses to these questions are not explored further in more detail on the survey (e.g., in an "incident report"), using a response to a single-item question can potentially inflate or deflate estimates of the extent of sexual victimization. Fourth, many studies have not included detailed questions on what occurred in the incident, thus restricting our knowledge of the nature or characteristics of sexual victimization. Fifth, in attempting to explain what factors increase the risk of being victimized, previous studies typically have included only a restricted range of independent variables.

In response to these limitations, the current project employed a nationally representative sample of college women, assessed a range of potential sexual victimizations, measured sexual victimization using specifically worded questions, acquired detailed information about each victimization incident, and examined how the risk of being victimized was affected by a range of variables including demographic characteristics, lifestyles or routine activities, and characteristics of the college or university a student attended. Again, the goal was to furnish the most systematic information possible on the extent and nature of the sexual victimization experienced by female students attending the nation's colleges and universities.

### ***Methodology***

**Sample.** The sample was chosen using a two-staged process. First, colleges or universities with enrollments of over 1,000 students were stratified according to the total student enrollment and location. Relying on the American Student List Company, we initially determined whether we could obtain the names and telephone numbers of female

students from these institutions. From this pool, we then selected randomly institutions using a probability proportional to the size of the female enrollment. Second, female students were then selected randomly from each chosen institution to be interviewed. In all, 4,446 female college students were interviewed. The response rate for the study was 85.6 percent.

***Measure of Victimization.*** Two considerations guided our efforts to develop an improved measure of sexual victimization. First, previous research indicates that respondents may not report instances of sexual victimization if survey questions do not specifically describe the behavior in question. That is, simply asking a woman if she was "raped" may not result in all incidents of forcible, unwanted sexual penetration being counted as rapes because respondents may not interpret such acts as "rape." Second, even if a respondent might answer "yes" to a question asking if she had been victimized, confirming what actually took place is not possible unless a series of subsequent questions are asked about the incident.

In light of these considerations, we asked the respondents a series of behaviorally specific screen questions that used detailed, graphic language to describe various types of sexual victimization. If a respondent answered "yes" to a screen question, she was then asked (for every incident indicated) to complete an "incident-level report." This report contained detailed questions about what occurred in the incident, including the types of penetration and sexual contact experienced, and the means of coercion, if any, that were used by the perpetrator. Further, the incident-level report asked a range of other questions, such as whether the victim knew the offender, whether the victim suffered any

harm, whether protective actions were taken during the incident, where and when the victimization occurred, and whether the victimization was reported and, if so, to whom. Note that the two-stage measurement design of using screen questions and an incident-level report was largely borrowed from the National Crime Victimization Survey. However, we used behaviorally specific screen questions and a modified incident-level report. Similar to the National Crime Victimization Survey, responses to incident-level questions were used to hierarchically classify the type of victimization (i.e., from most severe to less severe).

Using this approach, we were able to measure twelve types of sexual victimization: completed rape, attempted rape, completed sexual coercion, attempted sexual coercion, completed sexual contact with force or threat of force, completed sexual contact without force, attempted sexual contact with force or threat of force, attempted sexual contact without force, threat of rape, threat of contact with force or threat of force, threat of penetration without force, and threat of contact without force. In another section of the survey, we also developed a separate screen question and incident-level report for stalking. Finally, we developed general measures (but not incident-level reports) to secure counts of "visual" victimization (e.g., exposed involuntarily to pornography, victim of voyeurism) and of "verbal" victimization (e.g., sexually tinged cat calls, obscene telephone calls).

In responding to the survey, the female college students in the sample were asked to state if they had experienced a sexual victimization within a fixed reference period: "since school began in Fall of 1996." The survey was conducted between February 21,

1997 and May 5, 1997, with students who started their academic years earlier (e.g., in August as opposed to September) being interviewed first. On average, the reference period for the victimization survey was at least six months.

The survey instrument was developed using focus groups and was pre-tested. The final survey was conducted by the survey firm of Schulman, Ronca, and Bucuvalas, Inc. (SRBI). Before being contacted by SRBI, the respondents were sent a letter describing the nature of the study and asking for their voluntary cooperation. Only trained, female interviewers were used to conduct the survey. On average, the survey, conducted via a telephone interview, lasted 25.9 minutes.

***Independent Variables.*** Finally, the survey instrument contained questions that secured information on the respondents' demographic characteristics, living arrangements, lifestyle, sexual orientation, and sexual victimization prior to the start of the current school year. Secondary data sources were used to code institution-level data for the respondents, such as the size of the enrollment, location, and crime rate for the college or university they attended. Again, these variables were used to examine the factors that might place college women more at risk for being sexually victimized.

### ***Major Findings***

The complexity of the survey had the advantage of obtaining a large amount of information about the extent and nature of the sexual victimization of college women. Here, we attempt to present the most salient findings.

- During the six-month reference period, 1.7 percent of the college women sampled reported that they had experienced a completed rape, while the corresponding figure for attempted rape was 1.1 percent.
- The percent of the respondents who experienced a completed rape or attempted rape was 2.8 percent.
- Across the twelve types of sexual victimization, 15.5 percent of the women experienced at least one victimization.
- When analyzed by the presence or absence of force, almost 8 percent of the sample were sexually victimized in an incident that involved force or the threat of force, while 11 percent were subjected to an unwanted sexual victimization that did not involve the use of force or threat of force.
- 13.1 percent of the respondents indicated that they had been stalked. The average stalking incident lasted 60 days.
- A majority of the female students experienced "verbal" sexual victimizations. About half the respondents witnessed sexist remarks and were subjected to cat calls or whistles with sexual overtones. One in five received an obscene telephone call and were asked intrusive questions about their sex or romantic life. One in ten had false rumors spread about their sex life.
- "Visual" sexual victimizations were less common. Still, 6.1 percent of the sample had pornographic pictures involuntarily shown to them, almost 5 percent had someone expose their sexual organs to them, and 2.4 percent were observed naked without their consent.
- Most victims knew the person who sexually victimized them. For example, for both completed and attempted rapes, about nine in 10 offenders were known to the victim. Similarly, in four in five stalking incidents, victims knew or had seen the offender; in over half the cases, the stalker was "well known" to the victim.
- Most often, women were sexually victimized by a boyfriend/ex-boyfriend, classmate, friend, acquaintance, or coworker. College professors/teachers were not identified

as committing any rapes or sexual coercions, but were cited as the offender in a low percentage of cases involving unwanted sexual contact.

- A number of sexual victimizations occurred when the victim was on a date with the offender. With regard to "date rape," 12.8 percent of completed rapes, 35.0 percent of attempted rapes, and 22.9 of threatened rapes took place on a date.
- The majority of sexual victimizations, especially rapes and physically coerced sexual contact, occurred in a living quarters. For example, for completed rapes that occurred on campus, almost 60 percent of the incidents took place in the victim's residence, 31 percent took place in another living quarters on campus, and 10.3 percent took place in a fraternity.
- The vast majority of sexual victimizations occurred in the evening hours (after 6 p.m.). For example, for completed rapes, 51.8 percent took place after midnight, 36.5 percent took place between 6 p.m. and midnight, and only 11.8 percent took place between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.
- College women in the sample were victimized both on campus and off campus. For nearly all types of victimization, however, off-campus victimization was more common. This conclusion must be placed in a larger context because off-campus sexual victimizations may take place in bars/nightclubs or in student residences close to campus.
- The risk of being sexually victimized was increased by a number of factors. In our analyses, four factors, however, had the most consistent, statistically significant effect across the various types of sexual victimization: (1) frequently drinking enough alcohol to get drunk; (2) being unmarried; (3) having been a victim of a sexual assault before the current school year began; and (4) for on-campus victimization, living on campus.
- In a majority of sexual victimizations, victims reported taking some type of protective action. Thus, in two-thirds of completed rape incidents, victims attempted to protect themselves, while this figure for attempted rape was 91.5 percent. The most common form of protective action taken in these rape incidents was the use of physical force against the assailant.

- Few sexual victimizations were reported to the police on or off campus. Thus, fewer than 5 percent of completed and attempted rape incidents were reported to the police. In about one-third of rape incidents, however, the victim did tell another person about the incident. Most often, this person was a friend and not a family member or campus official.
- The decision not to report being victimized appeared to involve a number of reasons. On one hand, the victims cited that they did not think the incident was serious enough to report (the most common reason given), that they were not clear that a crime or harm was intended, and that they didn't want to be bothered. Other reasons cited, however, included that victims did not want their family or other people to know about the incident, that they feared a reprisal by the offender, that they lacked proof that the incident happened, and that they feared being treated hostilely by the police.
- About nine in ten women reported engaging in some form of crime prevention behavior. Common prevention behavior included attending crime prevention educational seminars, using campus-sponsored crime prevention services (e.g., escorts, lighted pathways), carrying mace or pepper-spray, and walking with other people to one's destination after dark.
- Victims engaged in more crime prevention behaviors than non-victims. We do not know, however, whether this occurred in response to their sexual victimization during the current school year.

## ***Conclusion***

***Extent.*** We should emphasize that the victimization statistics presented in our research are only for a reference period of about half a year (since school began in the current academic year). If these figures were extended to cover a year's time or to cover a student's entire time in college, the extent of victimization would be commensurately increased. With this perspective in mind, our national-level study suggests that many college women will encounter sexist and harassing comments, will likely receive an

obscene phone call, and will have a good chance of being stalked and of enduring some form of coerced sexual contact.

Whether the risk of rape for college women is considered high or low may reside in the eye of the beholder. As noted, a total of 2.8 percent of the women in our sample experienced a completed or attempted rape. Some commentators might suggest that this is a "low" level of victimization risk. However, even though, a crude estimate, over the course of an entire year, this 2.8 percent figure might be about 5.6 percent. Over the five or more years women now spend in college, we might estimate that this victimization figure might rise to a fourth or quarter of any cohort of females who enter college and complete their degree. Such projections admittedly are risky and are based on a number of untested assumptions. Still, they are worthwhile to the extent they show that the annual levels of victimization reported in our study might, over time, produce rape rates that are disquieting.

**Nature.** Beyond the extent of sexual victimization, our research furnishes insights into the "nature" or characteristics of this phenomenon. Although exceptions exist, most sexual victimizations occur when college women are alone with a man they know, at night, and in the privacy of a residence. Only a minority of these incidents are said to occur "on a date." Most women attempt to resist their assailants, often with physical force, but then are reluctant to report their victimization to the police.

The risk of victimization, however, is not even across all women but rather is affected by several factors. As might be expected, living on campus increases the chances of experiencing a victimization on campus. Being in a marriage apparently

insulates against encountering potential offenders and/or situations in which sexual victimizations take place. College females who frequently drink to get drunk have an elevated victimization risk, perhaps because alcohol renders them vulnerable to victimization. It also is possible that their drinking only means that they are in situations where they encounter males who are also drinking and thus more likely to victimize them. Finally, the current risk of sexual victimization is increased by having been sexually victimized before the start of the current school year.

***Future Research.*** The breadth of our national-level victimization study is both a strength and a weakness. The study's strength is that it provides national estimates for various types of the sexual victimization and a wealth of information about the nature of the victimization experience. The study's weakness, however, is that what is gained in breadth is lost in depth. Thus, our research project provides important findings but, on the other hand, cannot always investigate in sufficient detail to explain why these findings obtain. For example, it is salient that women who often "get drunk" and who have been previously sexually victimized are more at risk of being victims of a range of sexual victimizations. But why is this the case? Similarly, why do women experience a sexual assault, including rape, but then fail to report it to the police? Is this because our research design—even though carefully implemented—counts incidents as rapes that really are not? Is it because female students are socialized to believe that sexual aggression—even to the point of unwanted, forced sexual penetration—is somehow "normal" or "not a police matter"? If so, why is this the case? Clearly, then, many additional research projects are needed to focus in detail on the issues raised by the data reported here.

Finally, another challenge awaits: taking the information conveyed in this report and developing programs and policies that have the potential to reduce the risk of victimization female college students experience. More minor forms of victimization—sexist statements, harassing cat calls, sexually tainted whistles—appear to be commonplace not only off but also on college campuses. How can a more civil environment be achieved without compromising "free speech"? We also know much about the circumstances in which sexual victimization, including rape, most often takes place (i.e., alone, with someone a woman knows, at night, in a residence, and with alcohol present). How can this information be used in crime prevention programs, including "rape awareness" seminars, designed for college women? Further, the relatively high prevalence of stalking—a victimization often ignored by researchers and college officials—is a cause for concern. What strategies can women use to end stalking? What programs might colleges and universities implement to control and/or counsel men who stalk? More generally, how can the lives of college women—on, close to, and off campus—be made safer and thus free from the costs imposed by the experience of sexual victimization?

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

Although research investigations of the sexual victimization of college women began nearly four decades ago (see Kanin, 1957), only recently has a substantial literature examining the rubric of "sexual victimization" developed. However, for some forms of sexual victimization, such as stalking and visual and verbal insults, little empirical research has been conducted (see Coleman, 1997; Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998).

The 1970s and 1980s saw many inquiries into the incidence and prevalence of sexual victimization of college women, including studies on date and acquaintance rape, sexual assault, and sexual harassment (e.g., MacKinnon, 1979; Koss and Oros, 1982; Koss, Gidycz, and Wisniewski, 1987). Evidence indicates that between 8 percent and 15 percent of college women have been the victims of forced sexual intercourse (i.e., rape) during their college tenure (Koss et al., 1987; Rivera and Regoli, 1987; Ward, Chapman, Cohn, White, and Williams, 1991; DeKeseredy and Kelly, 1993a). Research on less serious forms of sexual assault—ranging from unwanted touching to attempted rape—report somewhat higher victimization levels—up to 35 percent (Koss et al., 1987; Muehlenhard and Linton, 1987; DeKeseredy and Kelly, 1993a). Some of these studies report that one in three women students have experienced sexual harassment by faculty members at least once during their college tenure (e.g., McKinney, Olson, and Satterfield, 1988). Finally, a recent national-level study of women 18 years of age or older reported that 8 percent of them had been stalked at some point in their lives and that 1 percent had been stalked in the previous 12 months (Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998).

This research clearly shows that women face a substantial risk of sexual victimization during their lifetime and that college women may face an even greater risk (see Fisher, Sloan, Cullen, and Lu, 1998). However, given our specific interest in the sexual victimization of college women, there are five limitations with these studies: (1) many tend to focus on narrow types of sexual victimization (e.g., rape or date rape) or group sexual victimization within the broad category of "violence" (Koss, et al., 1987; Muehlenhard and Linton, 1987); (2) they tend to use a single-item or a limited number of items (e.g., Koss's Sexual Experiences Survey) to measure types of sexual victimization and do not "verify" the initial responses to this question(s) with an incident report; (3) most tend to use a broad reference frame (e.g., "ever happened to you") (see Koss et al., 1987); (4) the majority of the studies survey women on only one campus or in a restricted geographical area (see Bromley and Sellers, 1996); and (5) they employ a sample of women who may or may not be college women (e.g., Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998). As a result, little is known about the extent and nature of different forms of sexual victimization (including stalking) college women experience during a specific bounded time period (e.g., a school year or during their college tenure). Additionally, because the majority of these studies use limited or nonrandom samples, they cannot provide national-level baseline estimates of sexual victimization among college women. Therefore, we examined multiple forms of sexual victimization, ranging from rape to stalking and visual and verbal insults, experienced by college women in the United States; we use a clearly defined reference period, "since school began in the Fall of 1996"— a time period that is comparable in length to the reference period used in the National Crime Victimization Survey; and we

employed a nationally representative sample of women who were currently enrolled in either two-year and four-year colleges and universities.

A new national-level study is needed because of the many social and legislative changes that have occurred in the United States in the decade since the last national study was completed by Koss et al. (1987). These changes could affect the nature, prevalence, and incidence of sexual victimization of college women and affect the risk factors associated with sexual victimization. First, in the time since Koss's research, the number of women attending post-secondary educational institutions has increased. According to Department of Education (DOE) figures, between 1982 and 1995, the number of women attending two-year and four-year post-secondary institutions in this country increased by over one million and a half (e.g., 1,524,846) (US Department of Education, 1997). Additionally, the proportion of women enrolled in post-secondary schools increased during this time, from 52 percent of all post-secondary students in 1982 to about 56 percent of all post-secondary students in 1995. Because more women are enrolled in colleges and universities today, the number of possible "targets" for sexual victimization has commensurately increased, which may have affected victimization rates.

Second, in 1990 Congress passed the *Student-Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act* (20 USC 1001). This legislation requires all post-secondary institutions receiving federal funds to publicly distribute annual campus crime statistics, including figures on sexual assaults (prior to August 1, 1992 only rape and after August 1, 1992, both forcible and non-forcible sex offenses), known to campus police or to campus authorities who have significant counseling responsibilities. Prior to the passage of the Act (but only since

1972), post-secondary schools had voluntarily reported their crime statistics to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports. However, the overall reporting pattern for schools was sporadic and, on average, less than 20 percent of all the post-secondary institutions reported their crime statistics to the FBI (Seng and Koehler, 1993). Even data from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRIS), with an incident location entry for "school/college (includes university)," cannot distinguish among elementary, junior high, secondary school or post-secondary school locations of incidents. Unfortunately, these three "official" sources of statistics limit our understanding of the prevalence and incidence of sexual victimization by only requiring the reporting of serious sexual assaults (including rape). Additionally, the reliability of these statistics is highly suspect. Many college women who have been sexually assaulted are unwilling to report their experiences to the authorities (DeKersedy, Schwartz, and Tait, 1993; Benson, Charlton, and Goodhart, 1992; Ward et al., 1991; Warshaw, 1988). One nationwide poll in 1987 of undergraduate students revealed that only 31 percent of all on-campus sexual assaults were reported to campus police or security (Siegal and Raymond, 1992). A more recent study (1993-1994 academic year) reported that 78 percent of rapes and 83 percent of sexual assaults which happened on campus went unreported to campus law enforcement and other campus officials (Sloan, Fisher, and Cullen, 1997). Further, because most forms of sexual harassment (e.g., leering, sexually tinged staring, verbal comments) are not crimes, official statistics fail to include this type of behavior in their figures, which also creates gaps in estimating the extent and nature of sexual victimization of college women.

Finally, on many college and university campuses, there has been increased concern with, awareness of, and responses to the sexual victimization of college women and the risk factors associated with such victimization due to social, legal, and legislative factors. First, the brutal rape and murder of Jeanne Ann Clery, a freshman at Lehigh University in Pennsylvania, by a fellow student while she slept in her dormitory room in the spring of 1986, catapulted the issue of campus sexual victimization and lax campus security to national attention. Since then, the grassroots efforts by Ms. Clery's parents has helped to organize many groups on campus that are actively addressing issues of women's safety. Second, a growing number of legal cases exist in which campus rape victims have successfully sued post-secondary institutions and collected monetary damages for institutional breach of its duty to foresee dangers and provide a reasonably safe environment (see Fisher, 1995; Smith and Fossey, 1995). Third, as part of the Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act, schools are required to disseminate information on their security policies, including crime prevention programs currently used. Currently, Congress is considering the Accuracy in Campus Crime Reporting Act of 1997 (H.R. 715) which expands the categories of crime that schools would have to report (e.g., simple assault and theft), opens campus police logs and campus disciplinary proceedings to the public, and provides sanctions for school found to be in noncompliance to the Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act. Further interest by Congress in the spring 1998 includes the introduction of The Campus Crime Disclosure Act of 1998, which expands the definition of campus, the categories of crime that must be reported and

provides for a fine for schools violating campus security disclosure laws (<http://www.soconline.org/LEGIS/newindex.html#1>, 1998).

In combination, these three factors have resulted in college and university administrators creating various rape, sexual assault, or sexual harassment awareness programs that address the problem of sexual victimization of college women. Thus, since the completion of the sexual victimization studies in the 1980s, many post-secondary institutions have developed programs to educate students (both male and female) and employees (faculty members and staff) on preventing rape, sexual assault, and sexual harassment. These efforts have clear implications for reducing sexual victimization of college women; however, whether this has happened remains an empirical question.

In summary, the existing literature on the sexual victimization of college women does not allow researchers or policy makers: (1) to examine the scope of different forms of sexual victimization among college women; (2) to assess national-level baseline estimates of the prevalence or incidence of these victimizations; or (3) to examine the effectiveness of institutional and legal policies in addressing these crimes and protecting the victims. Thus, a national-level study is needed for three reasons: (1) the last national-level study in the United States was completed during the 1980s, and since then various social, legislative, and legal changes have happened that may have affected the incidence and prevalence of the sexual victimization of college women; (2) Congress has routinely scheduled hearings to examine campus crime in general and to examine the impact of the Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act on campus crime and has introduced new

legislation to address campus crime issues; and (3) the inclusion of campus sexual assaults in the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

## RESEARCH QUESTIONS

We collected data from a national-level sample of female college and university students. Included in these data are information on the victimization incident, the victim and her lifestyle, and the institutional context in which the incident occurred. Using these data, we answered a basic set of research questions about the sexual victimization of college women:

1. What is the extent of sexual victimization of college women in the United States? To the degree that comparisons with existing research are possible, how do the victimization rates in the current study compare with those found in previous studies of sexual victimization among college women?
2. What are the characteristics or nature of the sexual victimizations that college women experience? Thus, what is the relationship between victims and offenders (e.g., stranger, acquaintance, intimate partner)? Where are victimizations most likely to occur (e.g., in public or private settings, on or off campus)? When are victimizations most likely to occur (e.g., during the day, in the evening hours)?
3. What factors increase the risk of the sexual victimization of college women? Thus, how is the risk of victimization affected by personal characteristics, by lifestyles or routine activities, and by the characteristics of the institution that a woman attends?
4. How do college women who experience sexual victimization react to victimization incidents? Thus, during the victimization, do they take steps to prevent the incident and, if so, what specific actions do they employ? How are they affected, physically and psychologically, by the victimization? Do they report their victimization experience and, if so, to whom?

We believe that answers to these questions will achieve the major objectives that we have set for this study, including: (1) determining the extent and the nature of various forms of sexual victimization of college women; (2) helping post-secondary institutions identify and assess experiences that come under the rubric of sexual victimization; (3) developing a better understanding of the dynamics associated with various forms of sexual victimization by examining the contributions of several different categories of variables; and (4) making a contribution to the theoretical study of sexual victimization.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

Our first objective is to estimate the extent and the nature of sexual victimization of women on college campuses. This objective is based on four considerations: (1) previous national-level studies of sexual victimization of college students are nearly ten years old; (2) due to victim underreporting and the limited types of sexual victimization that are measured, official data sources (e.g., UCR or NIBRS) underreport the extent, and may misrepresent the nature, of the sexual victimization of college women; (3) the most recent studies of sexual victimization of college students have been done in Canada, which is a different social domain than the United States (DeKeseredy and Kelly, 1993a, 1993b; DeKeseredy et al., 1993); and (4) the existing literature generally fails to conceptualize sexual victimization in its full complexity.

Our second objective is to help post-secondary institutions identify and assess the problem of sexual victimization of college women. Based on the results of our study, post-secondary institutions could assess the extent and nature of their programs and make

changes as needed. From an institutional policy standpoint, it is not enough to know that large numbers of college women are the victims of various forms of sexual victimization. For post-secondary institutions to adequately address the problem, it is more advantageous for them to know *both* the nature and extent of victimization *and* the dynamics associated with sexual victimization. For example, if we find that sexual harassment of college women is not only confined to faculty members but is also perpetrated by students and staff, institutions can develop programs to address the multiple dynamics associated with this behavior.

Our third objective is to develop an understanding of the dynamics of sexual victimization. This objective will be accomplished by: (1) conceptualizing sexual victimization to include a wide variety of behaviors ranging from "minor" forms of victimization such as visual and verbal insults to more "serious" forms such as rape, sexual assault, and stalking; (2) collecting detailed individual-level and incident-level information using a structured telephone interview that (a) is based on the methodology of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1994) and (b) has been used successfully by Fisher, Sloan, Cullen, and Nasar (1995) in our general study of college student victimization; and (3) collecting detailed information about the context in which the event occurred, using secondary data sources including commercially available "guides" to colleges and universities, and the Department of Education statistics. Thus, we collected data on the "who," "what," "where," "when," and "how" of many forms of sexual victimization of college women. Using these data, we will assess a theoretical model of sexual victimization using multivariate data analytic techniques.

Our fourth objective is to make a contribution to the theoretical study of sexual victimization. In part, we hope to advance our understanding of these victimization by exploring the etiological influence of individual and contextual factors. In particular, we are interested in examining the utility of "routine activities theory" (Cohen and Felson, 1979) and "lifestyle models of criminal victimization" (Garofalo, 1987; Hindelang, Gottfredson, and Garofalo, 1978) for explaining sexual victimization of college women.

Our last objective is to extend the general study of college student victimization (mentioned above in objective three) in which two of the current authors participated (Professors Fisher and Cullen) (Fisher et. al., 1998). Funded by the National Institute of Justice (#93-IJ-CX-0049), this project explored levels of victimization for various forms of crime among college students on 12 randomly selected campuses (response rate = 71 percent; n = 3,472). The Final Report submitted attempted to furnish the most comprehensive data and analysis of campus crime victimization (Fisher et al., 1998; Fisher et al., 1995). At the same time, this project was limited in the data it could provide on sexual victimization. Accordingly, a project devoted specifically to the sexual victimization of female college students appeared warranted—a realization that prompted the current study.

There are three specific limits of the general study of campus victimization that our study attempts to move beyond. First and most important, in our general campus victimization survey, we measured victimization in large part by using the victimization questions in the National Crime Victimization Survey. The NCVS asks a series of "screen questions" that attempt to discern whether a victimization has occurred; if so, a second set

of questions, "incident-level" questions, are asked that probe the circumstances around each victimization recorded in the screen questions. We followed the NCVS's methodology because it has been extensively assessed and is viewed in the field of criminology as an acceptable means for measuring victimization.

Despite this advantage, a persistent criticism of the NCVS is that its measure of rape and sexual assault is inadequate. Even in its revised form, which includes a question that asks specifically about whether a respondent "has been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity," the NCVS screen questions are potentially too limited in number and in content to measure accurately the various types of sexual victimization that women potentially experience. As we explain below, consistent with literature in the area, the current project conceives of sexual victimization as a multi-faceted phenomenon. We developed screen questions that were capable of measuring the extent of different types of sexual victimization (see methods section). Our goal was to achieve a more accurate assessment of the extent of sexual victimization among college women than previous research, including our own, has been able to provide.

A second limitation of the previous project was that it did not allow for accurate estimates of national rates of victimization on campuses. Because we sampled students on 12 randomly selected institutions, the data were only suggestive of likely victimization rates across all college students. In our current project, however, we employed a sampling design that furnishes estimates of national rates of sexual victimization of female college students.

Third, because the previous study attempted to explain campus victimization across a variety of property and violent offenses for males and females, questions dealing with aspects of students' lives were often broadly phrased. In the current study, however, we tailored questions about students' lifestyles and past experiences to assess those aspects of female students' lives that research suggests are most likely to place them at risk for sexual victimization (e.g., parties attended, dating practices, past sexual assaults).

## **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

### ***Researching the Sexual Victimization of College Women***

The existing literature on the sexual victimization of college women indicates the following. First, many college women are "at risk" for victimization from behaviors ranging from sexual harassment (Adams, Kottke, and Padgitt, 1983; Benson and Thomson, 1982; Crowell and Burgess, 1996; Dziech and Wiener, 1984; McKinney et al., 1988; Paludi, 1990), sexual assaults (Koss et al., 1987; DeKeseredy et al., 1993) and rape (Barrett, 1982; DeKeseredy and Kelly, 1993a; Fisher et al., 1998; Kanin, 1957; Koss et al., 1987; Koss and Oros, 1982; Lane and Gwartney-Gibbs, 1985; Lott, Reilly, and Howard, 1982; Muehlenhard and Linton, 1987). Research suggests that college women commonly encounter sexual victimizations such as coercive sexual pressure at parties, acquaintance and date rapes, and unethical sexual advances by male professors (Leidig, 1992; Crowell and Burgess, 1996; Belknap and Erez, 1995). Second, it appears that most rapes of college women are perpetrated by an acquaintance, including boyfriends and husbands (Koss et al., 1987). Third, in cases of sexual assault involving acquaintances, the incident

is likely to have occurred in the living quarters of the victim (Belknap, 1989). Finally, the sexual victimization of college women involves behaviors that are not *necessarily* mutually exclusive. For example, in addition to leering and making sexual comments and committing sexual bribery against a student, a professor could sexually assault a student in his (or her) office. In fact, one study on sexual harassment in the workplace reported that 17 percent of the women had experienced a completed or attempted rape by someone with whom they worked (Schneider, 1993). Moreover, the National Advisory Council of Women's Education Program specified five levels of sexual harassment ranging from generalized sexist remarks (level one) to outright sexual assaults (level five) (Till, 1980).

This project attempts to draw on and extend existing research on the sexual victimization of college women. Although previous studies have significantly advanced knowledge on the sexual victimization of college women, we believe that this research can be extended in three ways: (1) the use of national-level data; (2) enhanced measurement of sexual victimization; and (3) the use of a broader analytical framework to assess the potential effects of a wider range of factors on sexual victimization. In the following section, we address these three areas.

### ***Extending Previous Research***

***The Need for National-Level Data.*** Although a number of studies have been conducted, these have typically used samples of college women drawn from a single campus or from a limited geographical area (e.g., Schwartz and Pitts, 1995). An exception is DeKeseredy and Kelly's (1993a) recent survey of sexual aggression at Canadian

universities. It is not known, of course, whether estimates from this study would generalize to college women in this country, given that the United States has higher rates of violent crime (Messner and Rosenfield, 1994).

To date, Koss et al.'s (1987) national survey remains the state-of-the-art study of college sexual assault. In 1985, Koss administered a survey to 6,159 male and female students at 32 post-secondary institutions in the United States. However, several considerations suggest Koss's study should not be viewed as the "final word" on estimates of sexual victimization of college women, and thus that there is a need for a new national victimization survey.

First, Koss's data are almost a decade "old"; in the intervening years, changes in post-secondary education have occurred that may influence the measurement of sexual victimization. As noted previously, while the number of males enrolled in higher education remained stable over the last decade, the number and percentage of women enrolled at post-secondary institutions has increased significantly (US Department of Education, 1993). Perhaps more important, however, is how the changing social context at many post-secondary institutions has potentially altered awareness of sexual victimization and, in turn, the likelihood that women will report their victimizations on surveys. For example, since the term "date rape" was originally coined in the early 1980s, most colleges and universities have implemented some type of programming to educate both female and male students about what behaviors constitute rape. Similarly, institutions have become more concerned about sexual harassment and have taken steps to educate faculty and students about this behavior.

Second, Koss employed a potentially flawed sampling framework. Because she administered questionnaires in classrooms, she depended on securing the approval of campus administrators to gain access to her subjects; only 32 of the 92 universities she contacted allowed the survey to be administered. By having access only to those campuses receptive to the research, the possibility that there is selection bias in the study cannot be discounted.

Third, Koss's "Sexual Experiences Survey" and modified versions (see, for example, DeKeseredy and Kelly, 1993a) employed 10 different questions to measure 4 types of sexual victimization. To prompt respondents to report their victimization, Koss did not use broadly worded questions or questions that asked women if they had been "raped" or "sexually assaulted" (see Koss and Oros, 1982). Instead, she used what have become known as "behaviorally specific question": questions that used simple language to describe in detail the type of behavior that the respondent may have experienced. For example, question 4 reads: "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 did not occur?" (Koss et al., 1987, p. 167). Koss and others have maintained that behaviorally specific questions are more likely to elicit reports of victimization from respondents than traditional questions that use terms, such as rape, that are open to divergent interpretations by women (see Fisher and Cullen, 2000). Despite this major advance, Koss's approach suffered from a potential limitation: unlike the National crime Victimization Survey, Koss's SES did not follow up the behaviorally specific (screen) questions with a detailed incident

report. Again, the NCVS uses the questions in the incident report not only to collect detailed information on the incident but also to 1) verify that a victimization actually took place and, if so, 2) to classify the incident into a specific type of victimization. In the NCVS's approach, then, the screen questions are used to prompt a respondent's memory of a *possible* victimization, but the actual recording of this event as a victimization incident depends on the respondent answering a series of follow-up questions in the incident report. By not employing a similar two-stage measurement process--screen questions followed by an incident report--Koss's SES risks introducing measurement error into the estimates of sexual victimization (Dodge, 1984; Fisher and Cullen, 2000).

Fourth, because the Koss study used self-administered questionnaires, it was limited in its ability to gain detailed information on all incidents of sexual victimization experienced by respondents. Instead, in the case of multiple victimizations, respondents were instructed to answer questions about the victimization "you remember most." Accordingly, the national-level information on victimization-incidents is potentially biased because it focuses only on those events most salient to the respondents.

Fifth, many studies of college females have attempted to measure only a limited range of the sexual victimization behaviors that women can experience (see Schwartz and Pitts, 1995). As is also true of the numerous others who have adopted or modified here "Sexual Experiences Survey," Koss's work is largely limited to measuring four types of sexual victimization: (1) sexual contact; (2) sexual coercion, (3) attempted rape, and (4) completed rape (see also DeKeseredy and Kelly, 1993a). In contrast, studies of the sexual harassment of college women generally fail to include questions about sexual assaults and

rapes (for an exception, see Fitzgerald, Schullman, Bailey, Richards, Swecker, Gild, Ormerod, and Weitzman, 1998). The majority of studies of sexual harassment on campus also have focused mainly on professors as potential perpetrators (neglecting students and staff). Further, sexual victimization research on college women has virtually ignored stalking (e.g., it is not included in Koss et al.'s study). To date, research on the stalking of students has been infrequent and has used only limited samples (Coleman, 1997; Mustaine and Tewksbury, 1999).

In short, due to the methodological limitations in the existing research, there are no current national-level estimates on the extent and the nature of the sexual victimization, including stalking, of college women. To attempt to fill this void in the existing literature, we conducted a national survey that: (1) provides incidence and prevalence estimates of several types of sexual victimization (ranging from sexual harassment to rape, including completed acts, attempts, and threats and stalking); (2) collects detailed incident-level information on each victimization; and (3) uses a two-stage approach—screen questions followed by an incident report—to measure and classify victimization incidents.

***The Measurement of Sexual Victimization.*** Measures of sexual victimization in existing studies possess two limitations. First, we developed measures of sexual victimization that cover a wider range of behaviors than is found in much of the literature. As noted, past studies have conceptualized, or at least examined, the problem of sexual victimization narrowly. The typical design has been to ask questions on one type of sexual victimization (e.g., "forced sexual intercourse against the woman's will"). Some studies have explored more than one form of sexual victimization, but still have not considered as

wide a range of behaviors as possible (e.g., Koss's work examined sexual assaults and rape but did not examine sexual harassment). In contrast, we employ measures of multiple forms of sexual victimization, which enhances our ability to estimate the full extent of victimization experienced by college women.

Second, the past research includes limited information on the characteristics of the victimization incident and characteristics of the school. For example, they rarely contain detailed information concerning the victimization experience (such as whether the assault was perpetrated by a stranger or acquaintance, and if the latter, whether the acquaintance was a fellow student, member of a fraternity, athletic team member, faculty member, staff member, non-university friend, or dating partner). The studies rarely ask whether the victimization occurred while the student was on campus—and if so, where on campus—or if the incident occurred while she was a college student (e.g., a study might ask whether the respondent had experienced a certain form of victimization "since she was 14"). And, as noted above, the research fails to include detailed information on all sexual victimizations experienced by the respondent. Our current study attempts to overcome these limitations by collecting detailed incident-level information for each completed, attempted and threatened victimization that occurred.

To capture the effects of the broader environment we collected school-level data. We collected information about the characteristics of the school because campus crime rates studies show a relationship between certain school-level characteristics (e.g., student demographics) and rates of violence (see Sloan 1992, 1994; Volkwein, Szelest, and Lizotte, 1995). We did not collect information about the characteristics of the adjacent

community because the campus crime research shows no relationship between such characteristics and campus violence rates (Fernandez and Lizotte, 1995). Note also that a recent study reported that campus-level and community-level characteristics do not significantly predict the probability of being an on-campus victim of violence (Fisher et al., 1998). To our knowledge, the effect(s) of campus-level characteristics on sexual victimization has not been examined.

In summary, we conceptualized sexual victimization as a multi-dimensional phenomenon which includes varied but related acts like sexual harassment, stalking, and rape. The advantage of this conceptualization is that it is sensitive to various forms and degrees of sexual victimization that respondents might otherwise not report or might confound with other types of victimization. In short, it should allow for a systematic operationalization of sexual victimizations that disentangles the behaviors and thus provide estimates on many distinct forms of sexual victimization. We also collected data on each incident. With these data, we were able to examine different characteristics of the victimization experience. In addition, we collected school-level characteristics to examine their contextual effects on the risk of on-campus sexual victimization.

***The Analytical Framework.*** As noted, the existing literature on the dynamics of the sexual victimization of college women is relatively limited by the types of variables that have been considered. Prior studies have largely focused on the individual characteristics and attitudes of women that may increase their vulnerability to sexual victimization (Lott et al., 1982; Muehlenhard and Linton, 1987; Ward et al., 1991). This approach also tends

to inform the more general literature on college student victimization (for exception see Fisher et al., 1998; Schwartz and Pitts, 1995).

To help move beyond this narrow focus, this study examines variables that could be related to the sexual victimization of women in two contexts. First, we examine how different types of sexual victimization are related to two categories of variables: (1) lifestyle/routine activity characteristics; and (2) individual demographics. Second, we examine how different types of on-campus sexual victimization are related to three broad categories of variables: (1) lifestyle/routine activity characteristics; (2) individual demographics; and (3) institutional characteristics. By focusing on these categories of variables, we hope to provide important data on the relative causal significance of a range of factors that may increase or decrease the risk of sexual victimization. These data should be important in understanding the sources of women's sexual victimization and in providing the possibility of constructing a more adequate theory of such victimization. Further, knowledge on the causes of sexual victimization should provide a firmer basis for developing prevention programs on college campuses.

Figure 1.1 outlines the analytical framework employed in the study. The first category of variables, *lifestyle and individual characteristics*, consists of factors that have implications for the extent women are exposed to sexual victimization: (1) exposure to crime; (2) guardianship; (3) proximity to motivated offenders; (4) previous sexual victimizations; and (5) demographic characteristics. First, drawing on the insights found in "routine activities theory" (Cohen and Felson, 1979) or the "lifestyles model of criminal victimization" (Garofalo, 1987; Hindelang et al., 1978), we measured the daily

activities/lifestyles of the respondent in terms of her exposure to crime. Several general victimization studies have consistently found that the most vulnerable groups for violent victimization are those who engage in public activities at night, such as frequenting bars or going to movies (Felson, 1997; Kennedy and Forde, 1990; Miethe and Meier, 1994; Sampson and Lauritsen, 1990; Sampson and Wooldredge, 1987). Sampson and Lauritsen (1990) reported that a "deviant lifestyle" (e.g., extensive drinking, drug use, and "partying") is a significant predictor of violent victimization. Additionally, Miethe and Meier (1990) reported that indicators of night activity (e.g., the average number of nights spent outside the home in leisure and social activities and the average number of hours spent walking alone outside the home) were significantly related to the odds of assault. Such lifestyles may lead to situations in which different factors coincide in presenting offenders with situations where guardianship is lacking, resulting in increased risk for victimization (Sampson and Lauritsen, 1990).

The campus rape research suggests that women's activities which put them at higher risk of victimization include attending dormitory and fraternity parties as well as their alcohol and drug consumption (Lott et al., 1982; Muehlenhard and Linton, 1987; Warshaw, 1988; Sanday, 1990; Ward et al., 1991). There is some evidence that alcohol consumption is associated with sexual victimization (see Testa and Parks, 1996). In contrast, several studies have found that after controlling for the effects of other variables, alcohol was not a significant predictor of sexual assault (e.g., Himelein, 1995). Other researchers, however, have reported that alcohol consumption by either the man, the women, or both predicted sexual assault (Abbey, Ross, McDuffie, and McAuslan, 1996;

Frinter and Rubinson, 1993; Koss and Dinero, 1989; Schwartz and Pitts, 1995). The current state of this research does not allow us to determine conclusively that alcohol causes sexual victimization; it does allow us to conclude that alcohol may play a role in such victimization.

There is an abundance of research reporting that the majority of sexual victimizations of women are perpetrated by men with whom the victim is acquainted, even well-acquainted (including friends, boyfriends, lovers, and husbands; see Russell, 1984). Some of these studies reported that sexually assaultive men often plan how to get their victims in a chemically altered state or into a room with loud music to increase their chances of completing a rape. There has been speculation that women's risk of rape—especially by an acquaintance—is related to activities such as frequenting parties, bars, and men's residences (Warshaw, 1988). To our knowledge, there is no empirical analysis of these speculations (see Schwartz and Pitts, 1995). Thus, for the purposes of the study, the lifestyle measures included activities that may increase the risks of sexual victimization (e.g., frequency of going to bars and parties where alcohol is served, places where many men are at, and getting drunk).

We also included another type of social situation that may increase sexual victimization risks: sorority membership. The research has shown that sorority members experience higher levels of sexual victimization than non-sorority members.

Second, as part of the lifestyle/routine activities framework, we examined the possible effects of guardianship—the ability of persons or objects to prevent the occurrence of crime by social (interpersonal) and/or physical (target-hardening devices)

means (Cohen and Felson, 1979; Miethe and Meier, 1994). Results from the general victimization literature are mixed with respect to the deterrent effect of social or physical guardianship on individual victimization; several studies have reported that lower victimization rates are associated with social and physical guardianship while other studies did not find such associations (see Miethe and Meier, 1994; Rosenbaum, 1987). To our knowledge, within the sexual victimization literature no one has examined the effects of guardianship on the risk of sexual victimization. Since many types of sexual victimization occur in a residence, the lack of capable guardians may influence the risk of being victimized. For example, if a student has a roommate, suitemate, or housemate, he or she may act as a potential guardian. However, a roommate suitemate or housemate may also be a potential offender and thereby increase the victims' proximity to an offender.

Third, we also investigated the potential impact of measures of proximity to motivated offenders—closeness to a pool of would-be perpetrators. Students' proximity to motivated offenders can occur in their living arrangements or on campus given the amount of time they spend there. For example, students living on campus typically reside in multiple-unit, high-density residence halls or dormitories; some also live in a coed dorm. Both types of situations may increase risks of sexual victimization by bringing women close to would-be offenders on a daily basis. Analyzing these variables should provide clues on whether certain living arrangements are "hot spots" for sexual victimization or, alternatively, limit exposure to risks. Similarly, being on campus as a full-time student may also expose students to more would-be offenders over a longer time period than part-time students.

As we previously noted, the sexual victimization research has consistently reported that the majority of sexual victimizations are committed by men with whom the victim is involved with in a relationship such as a date, a nonromantic acquaintance, or an intimate partner. Researchers examining relationship factors influencing the risk of rape have suggested that the likelihood of rape increases with the amount of exposure a woman has to potential perpetrators (see Harney and Muehlenhard, 1991; Koss and Dinero, 1989). Studies of courtship violence have found that about one in five students have experienced violence in a dating relationship (see Crowell and Burgess, 1996; Harney and Muehlenhard, 1991). Studies of college women have found that cohabitating couples (unmarried heterosexual couples living together) report more violence than heterosexual couples who date but do not live together or are married (see, Belknap and Erez, 1995). Researchers have also documented the incidence of date rape, forced intercourse, and coerced intercourse among college women (Fisher et al., 1998; Harney and Muehlenhard, 1991; Koss and Oros, 1982; Miller and Marshall, 1987; Rivera and Regoli, 1987; Warshaw, 1988). For example, Koss et al. (1988) found that most rapes occurred between dating partners and that more women were raped by steady dates than casual dates. Other researchers have reported that sexually victimized women have had a greater number of dating partners and sexual partners than nonvictimized women (Koss, 1985; Koss and Dinero, 1989).

Fourth, research has shown, on a fairly consistent basis, that a sexual victimization occurring in childhood or adolescence increases the likelihood of a future sexual victimization by another perpetrator or perpetrators (Aizenman and Kelley, 1988; Browne and

Finkelhor, 1986; Harney and Muehlenhard, 1991; Himelein, 1995; Russell, 1984). For example, Himelein (1995) reported that pre-college sexual victimization in dating was positively correlated with sexual victimization during college. Similarly, Koss and Dinero (1989) reported findings from their multivariate models which indicate that sexual abuse in childhood was one of the strongest predictors of rape victimization in adulthood.

Fifth, we also included the personal demographic characteristics (e.g., race/ethnicity, age, year in school) of the respondents as relevant factors in sexual victimization incidents for several reasons. First, previous studies suggest that in society generally, there are links between personal characteristics and victimization (e.g., Miethe and Meier, 1994; Sampson and Lauritsen, 1990). Second, some sexual victimization researchers have reported that certain types of college women experience high levels of certain forms of sexual victimizations while other researchers have reported no difference. For example, Abbey et al. (1996) reported that African-American women are more likely to experience a sexual assault than Caucasian women. Koss et al. (1987) and Russell (1984), however, reported that the rates of rape between black women and white women were not significantly different. Both researchers also found a high prevalence of victimization among Native American women and a low prevalence among Asian-American women. Tjaden and Thoennes (1998) reported similar results with respect to stalking: Asian and Pacific Islander women were less at risk of being stalked compared with women of other racial and ethnic backgrounds. Notably, American Indian/Alaska Native women were most at risk. And last, we included these characteristics because the literature on

campus crime (based on official measures) identifies links between student characteristics and campus crime (Sloan, 1992, 1994; Sloan and Mansour, 1992).

The second general category of variables—*institutional*—contains characteristics of the institution. These variables, however, were only used when we examined the risks associated with *on-campus* sexual victimization. Although not explored systematically in the campus sexual victimization literature, the on-campus crime research generally indicates clear links between institutional characteristics and campus crime. For example, in a study of crime at over 500 four-year colleges and universities nationwide, Sloan (1992, 1994) found that the percent of students who were minorities and the location of the school (e.g., urban setting) were positively related to on-campus rates of violence. Other studies have found similar relationships consistent with, and in the same direction, as those described by Sloan (see Bromley, 1994; Fox and Hellman, 1985; McPheters, 1978; Volkwein et al., 1995). Each of these studies, however, used official crime statistics and not data from victimization surveys. Further, although this research shows a relationship of macro-level characteristics to campus crime, we do not know if these institutional conditions also are related to individual-level sexual victimizations. Fisher and her associates (1998) produced the only study, to our knowledge, that examined the relationship between institution-level characteristics and on-campus victimization. In particular, they reported that campus-level characteristics did not have a significant impact on the probability of experiencing an on-campus act of violence. In light of the inconsistent results between the crime rate and victimization studies, we have included measures of the characteristics of the school in our models.

The dependent variables in the models include various forms of "sexual victimization." As noted, we developed measures capturing various types of sexual victimization described in the extant literature. These victimizations range from minor forms (e.g., visual and verbal insults) to more serious forms of sexual victimization (e.g., rape, stalking). With the exception of stalking, the more serious forms of sexual victimization included completed, attempted, and threatened victimizations.

### ***Summary***

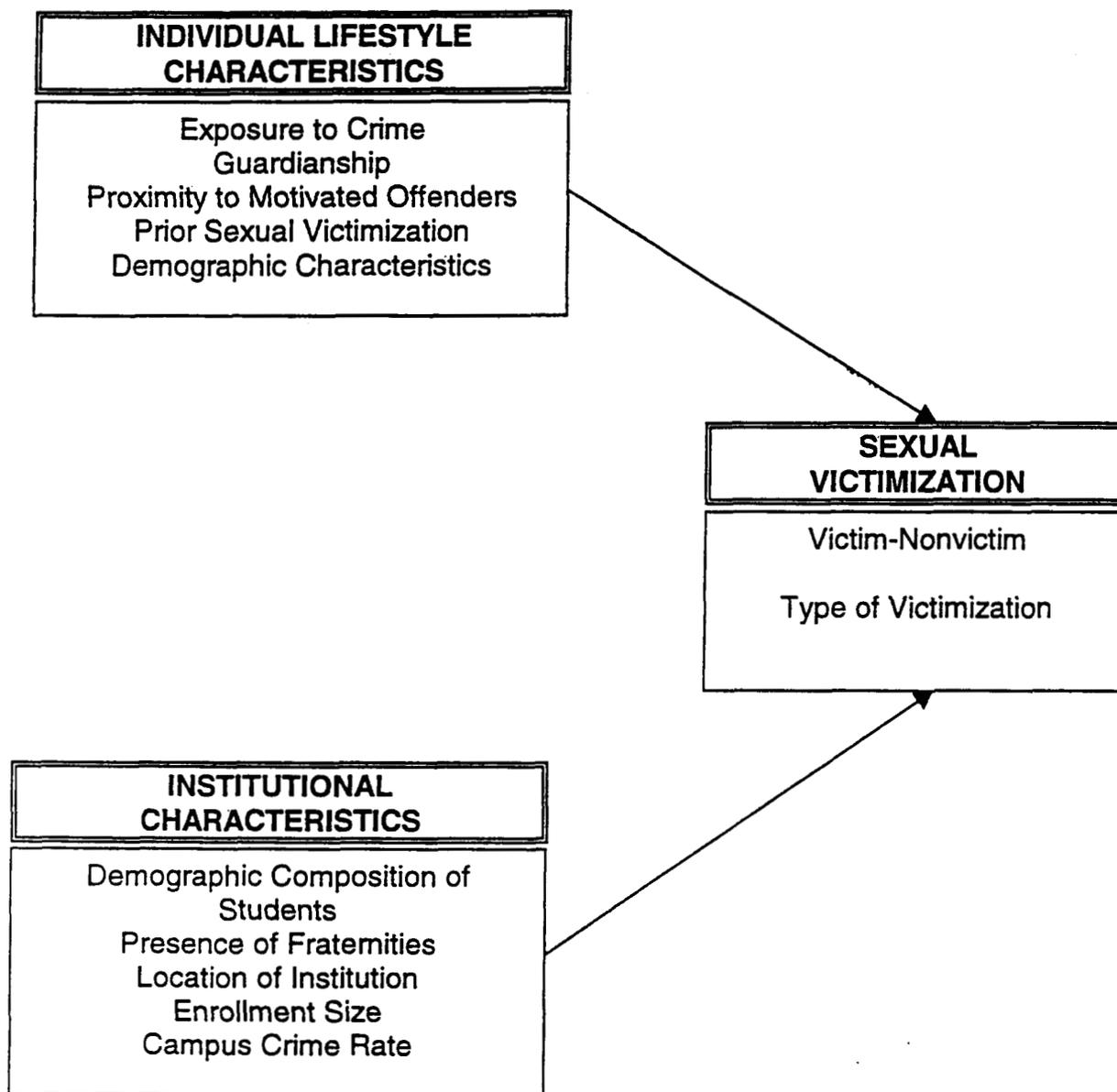
In summary, the analytical framework directs the empirical investigation to consider the relationship between different types of sexual victimization and both individual-level and institution-level variables. The individual-level variables are largely oriented to assessing the extent to which women lead lives that expose them to risks of sexual victimization. The institutional variables assess how the external environment creates or mitigates chances of sexual victimization. This approach, we hope, will provide unprecedented data that will permit more detailed basic knowledge about the sources of and risks associated with different types of sexual victimization and, in turn, knowledge that will inform the more adequate formulation of prevention programs.

### **PLAN FOR THIS REPORT**

In this introductory chapter, we have endeavored to show the importance of conducting a national study of the sexual victimization of female college students. We also have conveyed our research strategy and how it is rooted in, and hopefully extends,

existing research. In Chapter 2, we present in detail the research methods used to undertake our national sexual victimization survey of female students. In the following three chapters, we present data on different types of victimization. Thus, Chapter 3 reports the results for twelve forms of sexual victimization, including rape and various forms of sexual assault and sexually coercive behavior. Chapter 4 conveys the analysis of the extent and nature of stalking victimization. Chapter 5 presents the findings on forms of verbal and visual sexual victimization, such as sexist remarks, harassing comments, obscene telephone calls, and unwanted exposure to pornography. In each of the three "data" chapters, the results not only are reported but also are discussed in light of the existing research. Finally, Chapter 6, the concluding section of the report, relates the survey results to the four sets of research questions stated above on pages 4 and 5 of Chapter 1.

Figure 1.1 Sources of College Women's Sexual Victimization



## CHAPTER 2

### RESEARCH METHODS

This study attempts to overcome the noted limitations in previous studies by improving several aspects of the research design and methods. First, we collected sexual victimization data from a random sample of female undergraduate and graduate college students enrolled in two-year and four-year colleges and universities throughout the United States during the 1996-1997 academic term. Second, we collected data for 23 different forms of sexual victimization, including rape, sexual coercion, unwanted sexual contact, stalking, sexual harassment, and verbal and visual insults, since school began in the Fall of 1996. Third, the data were collected using a structured-telephone interview with screen questions and an incident report process modeled after the redesigned National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). In particular, we developed 11 sexual victimization screen questions for 12 different forms of sexual victimization and designed an incident-level instrument to collect *detailed* information about each of these forms of sexual victimization that included questions about its characteristics (e.g., its location, time of day it occurred, what actually happened, characteristics of the offender[s], and reporting behavior). For stalking, we developed one screen question and an incident-level instrument to collect detailed information about the stalking experience (e.g., type of stalking, duration, location, characteristics of the offender(s), and reporting behavior). With the other 10 forms of sexual victimization, we developed a truncated set of questions (e.g., the location of the incident—on or off campus—and the number of times experienced). Fourth, we collected detailed information concerning prior sexual victimization experiences, lifestyle, fear of

sexual assault, crime prevention behavior, and demographic information (e.g., housing information, living arrangements, age, race, class rank, full-time or part-time student status) on both victims and nonvictims. Fifth, to conduct the interviews, we secured the services of an experienced survey firm, Schulman, Ronca, and Bucuvalas (SRBI). This firm hired and professionally trained female interviewers. They used a computer-aided telephone interviewing (CATI) system to collect the individual-level and incident-level data. Sixth, we collected contextual information, including crime statistics and sociodemographic data at the institutional (i.e., campus) level. Using this information, we can present a fairly complete picture of the extent and nature of sexual victimizations, both on-campus and off-campus, by individual-level and institutional-level characteristics for the 233 randomly selected schools.

This section describes: (1) our efforts to implement the proposed research plan including the use of the focus group discussions and a pretest; (2) the sampling design; (3) the survey instruments; (4) the field period and training of the interviewers; (5) the response rate; (6) the population characteristics and sample characteristics; (7) the secondary data sources; (8) the variables used in the multivariate analyses; and (9) the organization of the data analyses.

### **IMPLEMENTING THE PROPOSED RESEARCH PLAN**

Beginning in the late Fall of 1995, the research team met weekly to develop the survey instruments. We began this process by reviewing the sexual victimization research, especially the work of Koss and her collaborators (1982, 1987, 1996). After an

extensive review of the research and of other instruments widely used to measure various forms of sexual victimization (e.g., Koss's SES scale, NCVS, *Rape in America* report to the nation), we decided to develop instruments that would measure 23 different forms of sexual victimization (see Table 2.1) and to follow the screen question and incident report process of the NCVS. We finished this task in mid-February in anticipation of the planned focus groups and pretesting of the instruments.

### ***The Focus Group Discussions***

Before the pretest in early March 1996, Professors Fisher and Belknap led two focus groups in a private meeting room in the student center at the University of Cincinnati (hereafter UC). We recruited female students from three sources: (1) their respective classes; (2) currently enrolled graduate students in their respective departments; and (3) majors in Women's Studies.

Each focus group lasted approximately one hour or longer. Professors Fisher and Belknap started the discussion by explaining the nature of the study to the participants, the sponsor, and the processes used to develop the instruments and to collect data. Professors Fisher and Belknap told the participants that what they said during the hour would be recorded for methodological reasons but that their names or any other identifying characteristics would not be recorded. We also told them that we were soliciting their ideas and suggestions into our cover letter and sexual victimization screen questions. They were informed that they did not have to answer the questions; we wanted them to comment on the content and flow of the cover letter and questions.

The participants read the cover letter as if they were respondents in the sample. Following this, the participants then openly discussed their reactions to the content of the letter. Professor Fisher then read each of the screen questions as if she were the interviewer. Each question was discussed after it was read.

The focus groups proved very valuable. The students were helpful in suggesting where (1) wording in the cover letter needed to be clearer, (2) question length was too long to comprehend fully, and (3) question wording was ambiguous or terse. They also provided contemporary examples of extortion and nonphysical punishment that could be used in the sexual victimization screen questions. For example, the students provided examples of how peers can coerce sex by threatening to hurt someone's reputation or defame her character. The example given was a threat to one's social status, such as excluding them from a social group, a club, or a sorority, if the female student did not engage in some form of sexual activity with a group or club member.

The students did not experience any problems with what some might consider graphic language used in the questions. They did suggest, however, that we include a brief statement at the beginning of the survey to remind the respondent that graphic language will be used. Overall, they were extremely interested in the subject matter of the survey and felt that results from our study were long overdue and much needed by both school representatives (e.g., presidents, provosts, deans) and college women and men.

## ***The Pretest***

Following changes made as a result of the focus group discussions, we pretested the instruments. The purpose of the pretest was threefold: (1) to monitor the flow of the instrument (e.g., wording of questions, response categories, and skip patterns); (2) to obtain a rough estimate of the nature and extent of sexual victimization; and (3) to time the length of the instruments. The individual-level and incident-level instruments were pretested by trained female interviewers at the Institute of Policy Research (IPR) at the University of Cincinnati (UC) between 11 April and 17 April 1996. Before pretesting, Professors Fisher and Belknap spent six hours educating the interviewers as to the results of the most recent sexual victimization research and possible respondent reactions to questions asked. In addition, the interviewers were trained how to administer the questionnaires.

Four hundred randomly selected female undergraduate and graduate students at UC comprised the pretest sample. UC was picked as the pretest site to minimize telephone costs. Students' names, addresses, and telephone numbers were taken from the most recent student telephone directory (1995-1996 academic term). Two weeks before the field period, we sent each student a cover letter that described the nature and importance of the study, identified the National Institute of Justice as the funding agency, guaranteed confidentiality and anonymity, stated the period when a trained female interviewer from the IPR at UC might call her, and provided Dr. Fisher's office telephone number and her E-mail address to contact if she did not want to participate in the study or wanted more information about the study (see Appendix 1).

Of the 400 cover letters mailed via the U.S. Postal Service, 4.3 percent (n=17) were out of range, that is, their address was not in the Cincinnati area; 2.0 percent (n=8) were returned by the U.S. postal service because they were unable to deliver the letter (e.g., a student moved and left no forwarding address, no such person at the address). Of the 375 remaining sample members, 62.1 percent (n=233) students were not eligible to participate in the study or the listed telephone number was not operable.<sup>1</sup> Of the 142 remaining eligible students, 108 participated in the pretest and 34 refused,<sup>2</sup> for a response rate of 76.1 percent.

During our one-week field period, twelve trained female interviewers administered the surveys over the telephone starting around 10:00 a.m. and making the last call around 9:00 p.m. The interviewers were equipped with the telephone numbers of both on-campus and off-campus women's medical and psychological service centers and hot lines that addressed sexual victimization should any respondent request such information; no respondent requested such information.

Professor Fisher monitored the pretesting by randomly listening in on several interviews during the pretest period. These calls were monitored on different days and at various times during the day and at night.

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<sup>1</sup> Of those not eligible (n=113), 75.2 percent (n=85) were not available during the field period, 23.0 percent (n=26) were no longer enrolled at UC, and 1.8 percent (n=2) were full-time employees. Of the telephone numbers that we could not use (n=120), there was no answer for 49.1 percent (n=59) of them, 27.5 percent (n=33) were the wrong number (the selected student did not live there), 20.8 percent (n=25) were not in service, and 2.5 percent (n=3) were fax machine or business numbers.

<sup>2</sup> This number included the three students who contacted Professor Fisher and asked not to be called by the IPR interviewers.

Professors Fisher, Belknap, and Cullen debriefed with the IPR staff and interviewers for more than five hours after the field period. The pretest provided high quality feedback about the flow and content of the instruments. The results of the pretest were very helpful in detecting awkward or inappropriate wording, out of sequence question ordering and inadequate response choices. Discussions with the interviewers following the pretest were also helpful in determining students' time availability and reactions to questions. The interviewers reported that the respondents were very cooperative and interested in the survey and its results. The average length for an interview was 45 to 50 minutes. Based on information provided in the debriefing, the instruments were tailored to stay within our budget. Table 2.2 reports our preliminary estimates of the nature and extent of sexual victimization among college women during the reference period "since school began in September 1995."

### ***Sampling Design***

The sampling design was a two-stage process. First, two-year and four-year schools were stratified by the size of the total student enrollment and location of the school, and then were selected into the sample using a probability proportionate to the total size of the female student enrollment. Second, female students who were currently enrolled at the selected schools were randomly selected into the sample. Each stage of the sampling process is described below.

**Selection of Schools.** To begin, we limited the selection of our schools to those institutions with an enrollment of over 1,000 students.<sup>3</sup> The complexity of our sampling design, however, posed some difficulties in obtaining a list of the population of two-year and four-year schools who had an enrollment of at least 1,000 students *and* a list of the names, school address, and telephone number of the females currently enrolled at each respective school. Obtaining a list from the Department of Education (DOE) of all two-year and four-year institutions having an enrollment of 1,000 or more was not feasible.<sup>4</sup> We were, however, able to obtain a count of the number of these institutions from *The Digest of Education Statistics*. In 1995, there were 924 two-year institutions and 1,351 four-year institutions with an enrollment greater than 1,000 students.

We contracted with the American Student List Company (ASLC), a private organization that directly purchases enrollment listings every term (e.g., quarter, semester) from academic institutions. ASLC was unique in that they could provide each of the two parts of our sampling design: (1) a sampling frame of institutions; and (2) the names, school addresses, and phone numbers of the female students in the second stage.<sup>5</sup> The

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<sup>3</sup> We did not include institutions with less than 1,000 students because most of these schools were religious schools (e.g., Bible colleges or Yeshivas) or were speciality medical schools. In addition, though institutions enrolling less than 1,000 students represent 32.6 percent (N = 447) of all two-year institutions and 37.9 percent (N = 823) of all four-year institutions, only 3.8 percent (N = 537,685) of post-secondary students in the United States are enrolled in these institutions (Department of Education, 1997). Because students were our main focus, we decided not to include these small institutions in the study (see also Koss, et al., 1987).

<sup>4</sup> We made numerous calls to staff at the Department of Education, including the contact for their recent campus security publication. We were told that the institution information was not available to the public.

<sup>5</sup> Although purchasing enrollment listings from every institution would be ideal, it was not practical. In a previous research study of victimization on 12 campuses, we discovered that universities were unable or unwilling to supply an updated list of students. We realize that ASLC has limitations. Specifically, ASLC claims to have approximately 6,000,000 names of students attending more than

507 institutions with enrollments greater than 1,000 that ASLC had students' names, school mailing address, and telephone number served as our sampling frame.

We stratified these institutions on two variables: (1) total student enrollment; and (2) location of the school. The enrollment size was divided into four categories: 1,000 to 4,999; 5,000 to 9,999; 10,000 to 19,999; and 20,000 or more (Department of Education, 1997). The location designation for the institution was divided into three categories: urban, suburban, and small town/rural (*Peterson's Guide to Four Year Colleges*, 1998; *Peterson's Guide to Two Year Colleges*, 1998).<sup>6</sup>

Using the formula for a stratified random sample, we determined how many institutions we needed from each of the 12 strata. Because of the substantial within-strata variation of female enrollments, we selected institutions using a probability proportionate to the size (PPS) of the female enrollment. Using this methodological approach ensured us that there were enough female students at each institution from which to randomly select our needed sample size. In addition, using the PPS design assured us that each institution was given a chance of selection into the sample proportionate to the size of its female enrollment. A total of 233 two-year and four-year institutions were selected: 39 two-year schools and 194 four-year schools.<sup>7</sup>

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1,200 colleges and universities in all 50 states. This equals 31.7 percent (n = 428) of the total number of four-year institutions and 8.5 percent (n = 79) of the total number of two-year institutions.

<sup>6</sup> Unfortunately, the DOE does not collect a "location" measure like we needed. They have city, state, and zip code information but no measure that we could use in our proposed stratification design.

<sup>7</sup> Five schools selected during the first stage of the sampling design were randomly replaced using the PPS design because the number of female students required to meet the institutional quota exceeded the number of currently enrolled females available from which we would draw our sample of students. Therefore, including these five schools would have meant that a greater number of students would be selected from schools within the same cell. This procedure would have violated our initial

**Selection of Students.** Using the PPS design additionally provided us the opportunity to calculate the number of students to be selected from each institution. Following the selection of our 233 institutions, ASLC randomly selected female students three times the size that we needed for our sampling purposes to take into account for such things as disconnected telephone numbers and refusals. They provided us with a list of students' names, current school address and telephone numbers on floppy disks. Table 2.3 provides a breakdown of the number of schools and number of female students selected from each stratum.

**The Cover Letter.** Each sample member was sent a cover letter via the U.S. Postal Service to her school address approximately two weeks before she was called by a SRBI interviewer (see Appendix 2). This cover letter was a revised version of the one used during the pretest.

The purpose of the cover letter was fivefold: (1) to provide respondents with knowledge of the increasing concern about unwanted sexual experiences occurring on college campuses; (2) to indicate that a nationally funded research project is currently under way to address some of the identified concerns and that they have been randomly selected to participate in the study; (3) to identify the National Institute of Justice as the sponsor; (4) to indicate that participation in the study was voluntary, but that it was important to gain an understanding of the extent and nature of the sexual victimization experiences of this population, and; (5) to provide information on whom to contact if the respondent had questions regarding the legitimacy of the study and/or wanted a copy of

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sampling design.

the results. This last point included Professor Fisher's collect telephone number and her E-mail address. To date, 88 students contacted her requesting results, and 52 wanted to know more about the specifics of the research (e.g., how was I picked, how did you know?) or to comment on the high quality of the survey or the professionalism of the interviewers.

### ***The Survey Instruments***

The research team developed and revised three surveys to measure the extent and nature of 23 different forms of sexual victimization. In addition, these instruments were used to collect information on other relevant variables: an individual-level one and two incident-level ones (one for the 12 forms of sexual victimization and one for the stalking). As previously noted, the individual-level and incident-level instruments were modeled after the NCVS Redesign Phase III (see Appendix 3). Each of these instruments is discussed below.

***The Individual-level Instrument.*** Each student was asked to verify her name, telephone number, and address so that the interviewer was assured that the selected sample member had been contacted. If the correct person had been contacted, the interviewer then read a short summary of the purpose of the study to the respondent, asked if the cover letter had arrived and if another should be sent, provided an 800 number should the respondent have any questions about the authenticity of the study or any follow-up questions, and asked if she (the interviewer) could begin the interview. If the respondent did not agree to continue, the interviewer either terminated the interview or arranged to call back after the student had received a new cover letter. If the student

agreed to continue, then she was asked a set of screen questions to determine eligibility (e.g., currently enrolled at the respective school, enrolled since the 1996 fall term at the respective school, full-time employment status at the respective school). For example, if the respondent was a student who also worked full-time for the respective school, she was excluded from the study. Similarly, a student who had enrolled in January of 1997 or was not currently enrolled was excluded. These students were excluded because our reference period for experiencing a sexual victimization was "since school began in Fall of 1996."

Prior to administering the screen questions, the interviewer read an introduction to each respondent that clarified the nature of the survey questions and the contexts under which the respondent should think about an experience as she answered the survey questions (see Appendix 3). The respondent was cued as to the wide range of unwanted sexual experiences that the survey covered and cued that these experiences may not have been reported to the police or discussed with friends or family. She was also cued as to whom potential perpetrators might include (e.g, fellow student, professor, family member) and to possible locations where the victimization had occurred (e.g, on-campus, off-campus, place of employment). So that the respondent also understood that we were including incidents where she might be unable to resist an unwanted sexual advance or give consent, we included the following statement: "You could be awake, or you could be asleep, unconscious, drunk, or otherwise incapacitated." We believed that this statement was needed so that our screen questions would "catch" victimizations, especially rape, that occurred when a woman was unable to give consent to the sexual advance. We did not

want to explicitly ask the respondent this type of consent question because we did not want her to interpret our intentions as blaming the victim.

Each eligible respondent was then asked a series of 11 sexual victimization screen questions and one stalking screen question within our reference period. With these questions, we screened for five forms of sexual victimizations: (1) rape; (2) sexual coercion; (3) sexual contact; (4) sexual harassment; and (5) stalking. Included in these screen questions were: (1) the definition of the sexual victimization; and (2) if it was completed, attempted, and threatened. For example, to screen for completed rape, we asked the following four questions (see questions 7 through 10 in Appendix 3):

1. "Since school began in the Fall 1996, has anyone made you have intercourse by using force or threatening to harm you or someone close to you? Just so there is no mistake, by intercourse I mean putting a penis in your vagina."
2. "Since school began in the Fall 1996, has anyone made you have oral sex by force or threat of harm? By oral sex, I mean did someone's mouth or tongue make contact with your vagina or anus or did your mouth or tongue make contact with someone else's genitals or anus."
3. "Since school began in the Fall 1996, has anyone made you have anal sex by force or threat of harm? By anal sex, I mean putting a penis in your anus or rectum."
4. "Since school began in the Fall 1996, has anyone ever used force or threat of harm to sexually penetrate you with a foreign object? By this, I mean for example, placing a bottle or finger in your vagina or anus."

If the respondent said yes to any of the 11 sexual victimization screen questions, she was then asked how many different times this incident had happened. For example, with respect to the above questions, the interviewer asked the respondent, "How many different incidents of forced...have happened to you since school began in Fall 1996?" (see

question 11 in Appendix 3). An incident report was completed for each of the number of times the respondent said a different incident had happened. In short, two incident reports were developed: (1) one for the measures of rape, sexual coercion, sexual contact, and sexual harassment; and (2) one for stalking (see discussion of specific instruments below).

All of the respondents were then asked about their experiences with 10 other forms of sexual victimizations. These included: (1) received obscene phone calls or have such messages left on an answering machine; (2) had someone make cat calls, whistles, etc. with sexual overtones; (3) have false rumors spread about one's sex life; (4) been asked questions about sex life or romantic life when clearly it was none of the person's business; (5) had someone make general sexist remarks in front of you; (6) been exposed to pornographic pictures or materials when you did not agree to see them; (7) had someone expose their sexual organs when you did not agree to see them; (8) had someone without your consent observe or try to observe you when you were undressing, nude, or in a sexual act; (9) had someone photograph, videotape or audio tape you having sex, or in a nude or semi-nude state without your consent; and (10) had someone without your consent show other people photographs or played videotapes or audio tapes of you having sex or in a nude or seminude state. For each of these forms of sexual victimization, the respondent was asked if she had experienced the form "since school began in the Fall of 1996." If she said yes, the interviewer then followed up by asking how many times it had occurred on campus and how many times it had occurred off campus.

Regardless of whether they had been victimized, all respondents were asked a series of questions relating to four forms of prior sexual victimization (completed rape,

attempted or threatened rape, unwanted touching of a sexual nature, and sexual intercourse or contact from threats of nonphysical punishment or promise of reward). The respondents were asked whether these events occurred at three separate periods of time: (1) prior to school starting in the Fall of 1996; (2) between the ages of 14 and 18 years old; and (3) before the age of 14. They were also asked about their knowledge of vicarious sexual victimization and offending, fear of sexual assault on campus, crime prevention behaviors (e.g., carry mace, carry a gun, use campus-sponsored crime prevention services, taken a self-defense class), lifestyle characteristics (e.g., since the Fall of 1996: how often been inside a fraternity house, gone to a party sponsored by a fraternity house, gone to a bar, pub, or club, frequency of alcohol consumption in terms of getting drunk, frequency of illegal drug consumption), and demographic characteristics. The demographic characteristics included: college class rank, year born, family status (e.g., upper class, upper middle class, middle class, working class, and poor), race/ethnicity, marital status, where living (on or off campus), type of housing (e.g., a traditional dorm, a sorority house, an apartment), how far the respondent lived from campus (on campus to more than one mile away), tenure at school, part-time or full-time student status, member of or pledge to a social sorority, foreign student, current relationship (e.g., living with an intimate partner), current relationship status (e.g., more than 1 year, less than 1 year, dating but not serious, rarely date, or never date), and sexual orientation (e.g., heterosexual, lesbian, or bisexual).

***The Sexual Victimization Incident-level Instrument.*** We had three objectives when we developed the sexual victimization incident-level instrument. We wanted to

obtain information (1) to determine exactly what type(s) of sexual victimization occurred and to what degree (completed, attempted, or threatened); (2) to collect detailed information about the characteristics of the incident; and (3) to understand the reporting behaviors of the victim.

To determine what form(s) of sexual victimization the respondent had experienced and its degree, we developed a series of questions. First, the interviewer asked the respondent if the incident were threatened, attempted, or completed. Depending on her response, the interviewer then asked the respondent which sexual act(s) was completed, which act(s) was attempted, and/or which act(s) was threatened (four separate questions, see questions 13 through 16 in Appendix 3).

A respondent could answer one of the three responses or all three responses because it was possible that a single incident resulted in more than one victimization, either of the same type or of a different type. For example, if a respondent reported that there was attempted vaginal-penile penetration with force and completed unwanted sexual contact (e.g., touching of her breasts or buttocks) with the threat of force, then there were two victimizations during this one incident: an attempted rape and completed sexual coercion. Another incident could have included the same type of victimizations: a completed penile-vaginal penetration with force and an oral-genital penetration with force (both are completed rapes). Information was collected on all victimizations for that respondent arising from a single incident.

The respondent was then asked five questions about the use of coercion or threat of coercion. These questions included: (1) if physical force was used; (2) if there was a

threat of physical force; (3) if there was a threat of nonphysical punishment; (4) if there was a promise of any reward(s); or (5) if there was continual pestering or verbal pressure (five separate questions, see questions 17 through 21 in Appendix 3).

We used how the respondent answered the degree question (i.e., completed, attempted, or threatened), the type of sexual victimization questions, and the coercion questions to create the type of sexual victimization variables. Table 2.1 presents how we operationalized each of our 12 types of sexual victimization using these three series of questions. Like Koss et al. (1987) and the NCVS, we developed a hierarchical scoring procedure. Each incident was classified as to the most severe type of victimization that had occurred within the respective incident report. These 12 types of victimization are listed in the order of severity in Table 2.1 (note that the first 12 types of victimization are the ones we are referring to and they are ordered by severity).

The sexual victimization incident instrument also included questions about the time and location of the incident, characteristics of the offender(s) (e.g., race, relationship, member of a fraternity or sports team), self-protection behavior, injuries incurred, the victim's and the offender's(s) behavior prior to the incident (e.g., took drugs, drank alcohol, both, or neither), and victimization reporting behavior (e.g., was the incident reported to the police, was it told to someone else and to whom). For example, we asked students where the incident occurred—on or off campus—and if they reported the incident to the authorities. If they reported the incident, we then followed up by asking to which authorities the incident was reported. If the incident was not reported, the interviewer asked the respondent the reason(s) for this failure to report. Further, given that our

student population was different from the general population, we designed our questions so that they would be appropriate for a student sample. For example, to determine to which authority the victimization was reported, we included "campus police" in the response set. We also asked the respondent if they had told anyone else other than the police about the incident. If she had told someone else, the interviewer followed up by asking whom that person was (e.g., a parent[s], a friend[s], a roommate[s], dean, a victim service hotline).

***The Stalking Incident-level Instrument.*** Given that stalking involves a repeated behavior(s), we created a separate incident-level instrument. We defined stalking to include repeated: (1) following; (2) waiting outside a classroom, residence, workplace, or other buildings, or car; (3) watching; (4) telephoning; (5) writing letters, cards, etc.; (6) electronic mailing (i.e., E-mail); and/or (7) communicating with the respondent in other ways that seemed obsessive and made the respondent afraid or concerned for her safety. Again the reference period was "since school began in the Fall of 1996."

We had four objectives when we developed the stalking incident-level instrument: (1) to determine the type of stalking experienced and the number of people who had exhibited this type of behavior; (2) to obtain information about the characteristics of the experience; (3) to determine if the incident had been reported and to whom; and (4) the actions taken as a result of the stalking.

To determine what the respondent had experienced, we developed questions concerning what the person did that seemed obsessive or frightening. These behaviors included: following, waiting outside or inside places, watching from afar, telephoning,

sending unwanted cards, letters or email, or other unwanted contact such as showing up uninvited. The respondent could answer with more than one type of stalking. For example, the stalker may have followed the respondent and waited for her. We also asked the respondent if the behavior(s) had stopped or was continuing, how long the behavior(s) had occurred (e.g., number of years, months, weeks, or days), and how often the behavior occurred (e.g., less than twice a week, once a week, more than once daily). We also asked where the stalking took place—on or off campus—and where specifically it took place (e.g., at a social activity, at a classroom building).

Other questions included: if the offender made any threats of harm or attempts to harm the victim, and if the respondent suffered any injuries (e.g., physical ones, including stab wounds, internal injuries, bruises, and/or emotional and psychological ones). The characteristics of the offender included: relationship to victim and sex.

Finally, we asked the respondent about her reporting behavior in terms of reporting the stalking to the police. If the incident was reported to the police, the interviewer asked the respondent to identify the police authority. If the incident was not reported to the police, the interviewer asked the respondent why the incident had not been reported to the police. We also asked if the respondent had told someone else about the incident and who that person was (e.g., a family member, a roommate, a friend, a victim service hotline).

Last, we asked the respondent if she had taken any other actions as a result of the stalking. These included such actions as: avoided the person who had stalked her,

dropped a class the person was enrolled in, sought psychological counseling, filed civil charges, and/or bought a weapon.

### **Our Adoption of Behaviorally Specific Screen Questions and Incident Report Format**

As we previously noted, Koss's SES and modified versions of it use behaviorally specific questions to cue respondents to report their sexual victimizations, and if so, to classify victims as to the type of victimization experienced (e.g., completed rape, attempted rape). Kilpatrick and his associates (1992) in the National Women's Study and Tjaden and Thoennes (1998) in the National Violence Against Women Study also adopted behaviorally specific questions to cue respondents as to rape incidents. The strength of these questions is that they employed wording that described the specific behavior in question (e.g., rape) in graphic detail (e.g., "by oral sex, we mean that a man or a boy put his penis in your mouth or somebody penetrated your vagina or anus with his mouth or tongue").

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) employs another approach to measuring the extent of different types of victimization: the broad screen question and incident-report format. With respect to sexual victimization, the NCVS now explicitly cues respondents in two screen questions as to 1) rape, attempted rape and any other type of sexual attack, and 2) forced or unwanted sexual assault. Unlike the Koss's SES, the NCVS follows up each incident with a detailed incident report; it is the responses to incident-report questions that ask what happened during the incident that are the basis for

classifying the type of crime. The strength of the NCVS is that it does not rely on its screen questions to classify an incident but rather uses responses to detailed incident-level questions to classify an incident. This format allows for incidents to screen in on any question to be classified as a rape or sexual assault (note that these are the two types of sexual victimization that the NCVS measures).

Both Koss's SES and the NCVS's question wording have been criticized for introducing measurement error into their respective sexual victimization estimates (see Fisher and Cullen, 2000). Taking these criticisms into account, we decided to draw on the strengths of each instrument—the SES's behaviorally specific screen questions and the NCVS's detailed incident report—to classify type of crime. Our behaviorally specific screen questions were modeled after those used by Koss et al. (1987), Kilpatrick and his associates (1992), and Tjaden and Thoennes (1998) (see Appendix 3). The sexual victimization incident-level report format was modeled after the NCVS. Note, however, that our "what happened" questions differed from the NCVS questions (see Appendix 3). We explicitly asked what behavior was completed, attempted, and/or threatened and about different means of coercion (see Appendix 3, questions R12 through R21). These questions were used to operationalize all the forms of sexual victimization except stalking as it had its own incident report. We used the responses to these questions to classify incidents as to the type of crime experienced.

### ***Field Period and Training of the Interviewers***

Due to their previous experience in conducting sexual victimization surveys (see Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998), we contracted with Schulman, Ronca, and Bucuvalas, Inc. (hereafter SRBI) in Silver Spring, Maryland to administer the surveys using a CATI system. The telephone calls were made by professionally trained female interviewers from SRBI's office in Ft Meyers, Florida which has 100 CATI stations. Professor Fisher toured the facilities in January 1997 and met with the SRBI personal that eventually oversaw the administration of the surveys. Our field period lasted approximately 2.5 months; it began February 21, 1997 and ended May 5, 1997. The interviews lasted, on average, 25.9 minutes.

At the study's inception, a project training session was held that included all assigned field staff. The training session was divided into two interrelated segments. The first phase of training required review of the general principles of survey research and interviewing. The second phase of training dealt specifically with the requirements and complexities of our sexual victimization study. Operationally, both sets of information were covered simultaneously in the training sessions. In these sessions, the specific requirements of the study to be performed were used to demonstrate the general principles of survey research.

All interviewers followed a general manual on interviewing procedures developed by the SRBI operations staff. A few of the areas which were considered important in the general background training of interviewers included: (1) an understanding of sampling procedures and the importance of rigorous adherence to sampling procedures in the field;

(2) an understanding of respondent selection procedures and the importance of following these procedures rigorously; (3) the role of the interviewer in the survey process; (4) recommended methods for contacting potential respondents and procedures for setting appointments; and, (5) effective methods for gaining initial agreement to be interviewed. Other areas related to survey research were additionally covered at length.<sup>8</sup>

The project director developed the training manual. Additional training materials included: (1) item-by-item interviewing specifications; (2) procedures to maximize the probability of obtaining sensitive information from respondents; (3) proper CATI recording procedures; and, (4) additional reporting and quality control requirements for this effort. Training sessions not only allowed the review of general interview principles and unique study procedures and requirements but also enabled the use of the CATI equipment; both to gain familiarity with the survey instrument and to conduct interviews.

The most critical issue in the training sessions was to ensure that sensitive questions were asked properly and that responses were recorded correctly. Consequently, much of the training period was devoted to question by question specifications for the interview. Time was also spent reviewing initial contact and screening procedures, call-back protocol, sample record-keeping, and other administrative

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<sup>8</sup> The remaining areas covered in the training sessions were: methods for overcoming initial reluctance to schedule or agree to be interviewed, interviewer behavior in the interview setting (i.e., how to be courteous, neutral, and nonintrusive), how to avoid biasing responses by verbal and nonverbal cues, how to ask and record close-ended questions, how to probe and record open-ended questions, how to control irrelevancies and digressions without offending the respondent, how to reassure respondents about the confidentiality of the information collected and the anonymity of survey respondents, the general standards of completion, comprehensibility, and legibility required for recording, general recording conventions, and field reporting standards.

matters. After the first formal training session, interviewer performance was monitored and individual instructions were provided.

Interviewers were also instructed how to handle respondents who became emotionally upset as a result of the questions and/or memories provoked by the past experiences. This included providing the lead author's telephone number and/or E-mail address, who then would provide an 800 number for a crisis services hotline or send local-level and national-level victim services or counseling information via the overnight mail to the respondent. We received no requests for either types of information.

### **Use of Telephone Surveys**

Similar to the NCVS and to other recent studies (Kilpatrick, et al., 1992; Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998), we chose to conduct this study through telephone interviews. In-person interviews would have been prohibitively expensive. Mail surveys would have been impractical because the screen question-incident report measurement approach potentially requires numerous "skips" into different parts of the survey depending on whether a victimization incident is reported. It is possible that different methods of surveying could affect responses (see Fisher and Cullen, 2000). As noted, we attempted to take every precaution to place respondents in a position in which they would be comfortable in relaying any victimizations that may have occurred. Again, however, we cannot rule out the possibility that the results reported might have been inflated or deflated by the use of telephone interviewing to collect the data.

## **Response Rate**

Potential respondents were not included in the survey for a number of reasons that are discussed below. Of the 10,527 telephone numbers dialed, 47.1 percent (n = 4,957) were phone numbers in which a potential respondent was not eligible.<sup>9</sup> Of the remaining 52.9 percent (n = 5,570) active numbers in which a potential respondent was eligible, 8.9 percent (n = 496) were screened out because 89.5 percent (n = 444) were not currently enrolled and 11.5 percent (n = 52) were part-time students. The remaining 90.0 percent (n = 4,461) of the active numbers were considered qualified to complete the interview, however, 0.3 percent (n = 15) were terminated while 99.7 percent (n = 4,446) completed the interview.

We calculated the response rate using two different formulas; each revealed high rates of response. First, we summed the total number of respondents completing the survey (n = 4,446) and the total number of respondents that were screened out (n = 496) and divided this figure by the total number of potential respondents contacted by SRBI (n = 5,769). Using this first formula generated a response rate of 85.6 percent. Second, we divided the total number of respondents completing the survey (n = 4,446) by the sum of

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<sup>9</sup> Of the 5,570 telephone numbers not eligible, 53.5 percent (n = 2,979) were phone numbers that were wrong, changed, or not in service; 6.7 percent (n = 369) exceeded the 10-call limit; 5.5 percent (n = 307) were in "callback" status at the termination of the study period; 4.2 percent (n = 236) were numbers where only answering machines were present; 2.6 percent (n = 146) were business telephone numbers; 2.5 percent (n = 142) were terminated for reasons not specified; 1.9 percent (n = 109) wanted another letter sent but the was completed before the letter was received; 1.9 percent (n = 107) were never available (no answer); 1.9 percent (n = 105) were numbers of fax machines; 0.7 percent (n = 41) had returned home prior to the completion of the study; 0.6 percent (n = 36) were terminated because of language barriers, and; 0.5 percent (n = 29) were deaf or deceased or busy. In addition, 9.4 percent (n = 526) initially refused; 4.5 percent (n = 249) were second refusals; 2.7 percent (n = 152) were away for the duration, and; 0.7 percent (n = 37) were classified as "refusal eligibility unknown."

the total number of respondents completing the survey and the total number of respondents who refused to participate ( $[n = 4,446] + [n = 812]$ ). Using this second formula generated a response rate of 84.6 percent.

### ***Population Characteristics and Sample Characteristics***

We were not able to directly compare how representative our sample was to the population of female students who were enrolled at two-year and four-year colleges and universities with enrollments of at least 1,000 students for two reasons. First, while demographic information (e.g., race/ethnicity, mean age) for all students is published by the Department of Education (hereafter DOE), information for institutions with 1,000 or more students is not published.<sup>10</sup> Second, the DOE does not break down student demographic information by sex. We can, however, provide the demographic characteristics of our sample, which appear to be similar to the characteristics of students in institutions of all sizes (compare the following with information provided in footnote 10).

Most of our sample ( $n = 4,446$ ) were full-time students (90 percent) and undergraduates (86 percent). Freshmen comprised 24 percent of the sample, sophomores

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<sup>10</sup> Institutions with less than 1,000 students, comprise only 3.8 percent ( $N = 537,685$ ) of all students in post-secondary education. As such, it is expected that the characteristics presented closely represent the population from which our sample was drawn. While the majority (87.6 percent) of all students were undergraduates, a significant portion (12.4 percent) were graduate students. Assessing class status reveals that 32.7 percent were freshman or other first-time students, 19.8 percent were sophomores, 10.0 percent were juniors, and 12.3 percent were seniors (Department of Education, 1997). The remaining were unclassified (1.0 percent) or were classified only as taking credit courses (11.5 percent). A slight majority (56.9 percent) of them were full-time students and female (55.6 percent). A substantial percentage (40.0 percent) were under the age of 22. Most (74.7 percent) of all students were white, non-Hispanic followed by African-American, non-Hispanic (10.7 percent), Hispanic (7.9 percent), Asian or Pacific Islander (5.8 percent) and American Indian or Alaskan Native (1.0 percent) (Department of Education, 1997).

22 percent, juniors 18 percent, seniors 22 percent, graduate students 12 percent, and others (post-doctorate, continuing education, certification programs) 1.7 percent. As expected, the sample was youthful: Just over 76 percent of the sample were between the ages of 17 and 22 years old (mean = 21.54, std. dev. = 4.25). Most of the sample were White/Caucasian, non-Hispanic/Latino (80.6 percent), followed by African-American, non-Hispanic/Latino (7.0 percent), Hispanic/Latino (6.2 percent), Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic/Latino (3.4 percent), American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic/Latino (0.8 percent), and mixed or other (1.5 percent). Less than 1 percent (0.54) refused or did not know their race or ethnicity. Forty-four percent described their family when they were growing up as "middle class," followed by 38 percent who reported their family as "upper middle class," 12 percent as "working poor," 4 percent as "upper class," and 2 percent as "poor."

Almost all the respondents were not married (91 percent). Of those not married, 7 percent are currently living with an intimate partner. Of those not living with an intimate partner, 31 percent were in a relationship that had lasted a year or more, 19 percent were in a relationship that has lasted less than a year, 26 percent dated, but not anyone seriously, 20 percent rarely dated, and 5 percent never dated. Almost all were heterosexual (97.5 percent); less than 2 percent were bisexual (1.7 percent) and less than one percent were lesbian (0.8 percent). Most respondents (just over 87 percent) were not a member of or a pledge to a social sorority. Fifty-one percent of the students lived on campus, and the majority of those students (close to 88 percent) lived in traditional dorms.

Of those who lived off campus (49 percent), the majority (63 percent) lived more than three-fourths of a mile away from campus.

### ***Secondary Data Sources***

We used three sources of secondary data to obtain institution-level data. These data were used to assess if institutional characteristics had any effect on the probability of experiencing an on-campus sexual victimization. First, we used the *Peterson's Guide to Four Year Colleges and Universities* (1998) and the *Peterson's Guide to Two-Year Colleges* (1998) data sources because they provide information on various types of characteristics of an institution. This information included: the composition of the student body (e.g., total student enrollment, gender and racial distributions of the student body, and percentage of students that are full time, and the percentage of students that are freshmen), the physical characteristics (e.g., number of acres, location), and the type of institution (i.e., four-year school or two-year school).

Second, we used four sources of secondary data to obtain the number of on-campus rapes known to the campus law enforcement. First, during the summer of 1997, we sent a letter requesting the annual security report from every school in our sample (see Appendix 4). According to the Campus Security Act of 1990, every school that receives federal financial aid must publish this report and make it available to prospective students. By law, it should contain statistics for the specific crimes, including forcible and non-forcible rape, and liquor, alcohol and weapons violations for the previous three calendar years. Of our 233 schools, 12 percent ( $n = 28$ ) sent us their respective campus security

report. Some sent nothing while others sent us materials that we could not use for our study. Second, because of the small percentage of schools that answered our initial request, we developed another survey (see Appendix 5) that we then sent to the campus law enforcement/public safety office in mid-November 1997. This survey asked specifically for crime and violation statistics for the years we needed. Of all our schools, 42.2 percent (n = 98) responded to our survey. Third, in an attempt to obtain crime and violation statistics from those schools that did not respond to our initial request for their respective annual security report or to our follow-up survey, we used the Internet to look at the home pages of those schools to see if someone had posted their school's security report or crime statistics. Just over 7 percent (7.3 percent) (n = 17) had these statistics on their school's home page. Finally, 17.6 percent (n = 41) of the schools had our needed crime information published in *The Chronicle of Higher Education* (March, 1997).

And third, we collected information concerning the number of fraternities on campus from the National Interfraternity Conference. We used their 1997-1998 *Directory of Chapters* as a source of the number of fraternities officially registered at the respective school.

### ***Variables Used in the Multivariate Analyses***

We used lifestyle/routine activities theory to guide the selection of variables that we included in the multivariate models of sexual victimization risk. Researchers have used these theories extensively to explain different types of victimization in several domains: (1) violent victimization in the general population (see Miethe and Meier, 1994; Sampson

and Lauritsen, 1990); (2) violent college student victimization on campus (see Fisher et al., 1998); (3) sexual victimization among college women (see Schwartz and Pitts, 1995); and (4) stalking among college women (see Mustaine and Tewksbury, 1999).

We estimated three sets of models for: (1) victimization categories associated with the 12 forms of sexual victimization; (2) victimization categories associated with the 12 forms of sexual victimization that *occurred only on campus*; and (3) stalking. Note that for some of the dummy variables we created (e.g., status of relationship, race/ethnicity, and class standing), we collapsed categories differently across the sets of models. In the text, we described the most general forms of the dummy variables and we noted any changes in the footnotes.

***Exposure to Crime Measures.*** Researchers have shown that exposure to certain types of situations at particular times, under particular circumstances, and with particular kinds of persons plays a role in victimization risk (Cohen and Felson, 1979; Hindelang et al., 1978; Miethe and Meier, 1994). The routine activities/lifestyle theory and sexual victimization research consistently has shown that certain routines/lifestyles—such as partaking in high alcohol and drug consumption and frequenting bars, clubs, and parties—increase the risks of victimization (see Belknap and Erez, 1995; Crowell and Burgess, 1996; Fisher et al., 1998; Miethe and Meier, 1994; Sampson and Lauritsen, 1990; Schwartz and Pitts, 1995). As we discussed in Chapter 1, the campus rape research suggests that women's activities which put them at higher risk of victimization include attending dormitory and fraternity parties as well as their frequency of alcohol and drug

consumption (see Harney and Muehlenhard, 1991; Koss and Dinero, 1989; Mustaine and Tewksbury, 1999; Testa and Parks, 1996; for exception see Himelein, 1995).

We used five variables to measure exposure to crime: (1) propensity to be at places where there may be men exclusively; (2) propensity to be at places where alcohol is served; (3) frequency of drinking enough alcohol to get drunk; (4) frequency of smoking pot or hashish; and (5) member of or pledge to a social sorority. The first two measures, propensity to be at places where there may be men exclusively and propensity to be at places where alcohol is served, are multi-item scales (see Appendices 6, 7, and 8 for a description of the measurement of all the variables we used and their respective statistics). For each respondent we calculated her respective mean value for each scale.<sup>11</sup> We created these scales because, as we noted in Chapter 1, researchers have documented that males are most often the perpetrator in sexual victimizations against women and the consumption of alcohol has been linked to the occurrence of such victimizations.

In light of their significance in previous college student sexual victimization and stalking studies, we included two measures of a respondent's substance use since school began in the Fall of 1996: (1) how often she drinks alcohol to get drunk; and (2) how often she smokes pot or hashish (see Fisher, et al., 1998; Mustaine and Tewksbury, 1999; Schwartz and Pitts, 1995). Finally, similar to other college student victimization research, we employed membership in (either member of or pledge to) a social sorority as a measure

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<sup>11</sup> We calculated a mean based on the total number of valid responses that a respondent gave to the questions used in the respective scale. A scale score was given only to those respondents who answered a majority of the questions used in the respective scale.

of exposure to risk because researchers have reported that sorority members have a high prevalence rate of sexual victimization (Rivera and Regoli, 1987).

***Guardianship Measure.*** Guardianship involves the ability of persons or objects to prevent the occurrence of crime by social (interpersonal) and/or physical (target hardening devices) means (Cohen and Felson, 1979; Miethe and Meier, 1994). We developed one measure of guardianship: living alone. The sexual victimization research has found that many of these victimizations occurred in private places; for example, a residence, by someone the victim knew (see Belknap and Erez, 1995; Harney and Muehlenhard, 1991). Living alone may contribute to the risk of victimization because no one, other than the offender, is present to act as a suitable guardian.

***Proximity to Motivated Offenders.*** Research has suggested that the likelihood of victimization increases with the amount of exposure a person has to potential perpetrators (see Koss and Dinero, 1989; Miethe and Meier, 1994). In support of this proposition, recent work reports that victimized women tend to have a greater number of dating and sexual partners (see Harney and Muehlenhard, 1991). Violence within a relationship, especially those who are involved in a college dating relationship or in an intimate relationship, is also well documented in the sexual victimization research (Himelein, 1995; Koss and Dinero, 1989; Muehlenhard and Linton, 1987). To capture the extent of a person being in physical proximity to potential student offenders, we employed four measures: (1) the current enrollment status (i.e., part-time student or full-time student); (2) the sex of the individuals who live in the respondent's dormitory (i.e., coed dormitory or all-female dormitory); (3) the location of respondent's residence (on campus

in a dormitory or off campus),<sup>12</sup> and (4) the respondent's current relationship status. We created three dummy variables to measure the student's current relationship status: (1) involved in a relationship; (2) dating some people, but no one seriously or rarely date; and (3) never date.<sup>13</sup>

**Prior Victimization.** Previous sexual victimization research has repeatedly found that women who had previous sexual victimizations were more likely to be at risk of subsequent sexual victimization (see Belknap and Erez, 1995; Crowell and Burgess, 1996; Koss and Dinero, 1989). To control for previous sexual experiences, we created a count measure of four different types of sexual victimizations (rape, attempted rape, unwanted or uninvited touching, and attempted unwanted sexual intercourse or sexual contact because someone made threats of physical punishment or promises of reward if you sexually complied) that had occurred prior to school beginning in the Fall of 1996.

**Demographics.** Some past victimization research and sexual victimization research has reported that victimization varies by certain sociodemographic characteristics, while other work has reported no differences (Fisher et al., 1998; Harney and Muehlenhard, 1991; Koss et al., 1987; Miethe and Meier, 1994; Sampson and Lauritsen, 1990). For example, Koss et al. (1987) reported that the prevalence of sexual victimization did not vary significantly by family income but did differ significantly by race/ethnicity—Native Americans had the highest prevalence of rape and Asian-Americans

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<sup>12</sup> Of the 1,986 women who lived in a dormitory, 99.7 percent (n=1,980) reported living on campus.

<sup>13</sup> For the on-campus models, dummy variables for dating some people but no one seriously or rarely date and never date were used. For the other two sets of models (i.e., sexual victimization and stalking models), we used the dummy relationship variables described in the text.

had the lowest. Tjaden and Thoennes (1998) reported a similar result with respect to the relationship between stalking and race/ethnicity; American Indian/Alaska Native women had the highest lifetime prevalence of stalking and Asian/Pacific Islander women had the lowest.

Following in this research tradition, we included the following demographic characteristics: age, race/ ethnicity, sexual orientation, family class, and academic class standing. The age of the respondent was measured in years at the time the survey was administered. Race/ethnicity was measured using five dummy variables: (1) African-American, non-Hispanic/Latino; (2) Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic/Latino; (3) Hispanic/Latino; (4) American Indian/ Alaska Native, non-Hispanic/Latino; and (5) Other, non-Hispanic/Latino (i.e., mixed and other).<sup>14</sup> Sexual orientation was measured as heterosexual and nonhetersexual (lesbian and bisexual). Family class was measured ranging from poor, working class, middle class, upper-middle class to upper class. Class standing was measured using two dummy variables: (1) freshman or sophomore; and (2) junior or senior.<sup>15</sup>

***Institution-level Characteristics.*** Researchers have reported that institutional-level characteristics are significantly related to violent campus crime rates (see Sloan, 1992, 1994). Koss and her colleagues (1987), however, reported that size of the total enrollment of the institution and the size of the city where the institution was located was

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<sup>14</sup> These five dummy variables were used in the stalking model. The sexual victimization models and on-campus models used the following dummy variables: African-American, non-Hispanic/Latino, Hispanic/Latino, and Other, Non-Hispanic/Latino.

<sup>15</sup> These two class standing dummy variables were used in the sexual victimization and stalking models. The on-campus models used only one class standing variable: freshman/sophomore status.

not significantly related to the prevalence of sexual victimization. To control for these factors, we included measures of exposure to crime which included: (1) the percent of freshmen enrolled, (2) type of institution (four year or two year), (3) size of student enrollment, and (4) institutional rape rate per 1,000 female students. We created three dummy variables to measure the effects of the size of the student enrollment: small (1,000 to 4,999), medium (5,000 to 9,999), and large (10,000 to 19,999).

We used the number of rapes reported to the campus police as a measure of institution-level exposure to crime. There were some difficulties in creating this measure because some schools provided their rape statistics in calendar years while others provided them in academic years. Still, others did not provide these statistics or we could not obtain them from our other sources. We used a method described by Greene (1997) to statistically control for the number of reported on-campus rapes and to address the missing data problem. We created four variables: (1) rate of rape for calendar year (0 if missing on this variable or true zero); (2) rate of rape for academic year (0 if missing on this variable or true zero); (3) missing on academic year; and (4) missing on calendar year. The latter two variables are dummy variables: those schools that have valid values on the respective type of year (i.e., calendar or academic) are coded as a zero and those schools that are missing on both academic year and calendar year or have missing values on the respective type of year are coded as one.

We also included three institution-level measures of proximity to crime: (1) the percent of full-time students; (2) the percent of male students; and (3) the number of

fraternities registered at the respective school. Institution-level guardianship was measured by one variable: student density—the number of students per acre.

### **Organization of the Data Analysis**

The data analysis is composed of three parts: (1) a series of descriptive statistics; (2) a series of bivariate analyses; and (3) a multivariate multi-level analysis of the different forms of sexual victimization. First, we used descriptive statistics to report information about the nature and extent of the 12 different forms of sexual victimization, stalking, and visual and verbal insults. Second, we performed bivariate analyses to provide an overview of the relationships between sexual victimization and other variables of interest to our initial research questions. Finally, we estimated a series of multivariate models to test the relationships expressed in Figure 1.1 for the forms of sexual victimization and stalking. Our results are presented in Chapters 3, 4, and 5.

Table 2.1 Type of Victimizations Measured

Type of Victimization	Definition
Completed Rape	Unwanted completed penetration by force or the threat of force. Penetration includes: penile-vaginal, mouth on your genitals, mouth on someone else's genitals, penile-anal, digital-vaginal, digital-anal, object-vaginal, and object-anal.
Attempted Rape	Unwanted attempted penetration by force or the threat of force. Penetration includes: penile-vaginal, mouth on your genitals, mouth on someone else's genitals, penile-anal, digital-vaginal, digital-anal, object-vaginal, and object-anal.
Completed Sexual Coercion	Unwanted completed penetration with the threat of nonphysical punishment, promise of reward, or pestering/verbal pressure. Penetration includes: penile-vaginal, mouth on your genitals, mouth on someone else's genitals, penile-anal, digital-vaginal, digital-anal, object-vaginal, and object-anal.
Attempted Sexual Coercion	Unwanted attempted penetration with the threat of nonphysical punishment, promise of reward, or pestering/verbal pressure. Penetration includes: penile-vaginal, mouth on your genitals, mouth on someone else's genitals, penile-anal, digital-vaginal, digital-anal, object-vaginal, and object-anal.
Completed Sexual Contact with force or threat of force	Unwanted completed sexual contact (not penetration) with force or the threat of force. Sexual contact includes: touching, grabbing or fondling of breasts, buttocks, or genitals either under or over your clothes, kissing, licking or sucking, or some other form of unwanted sexual contact.
Completed Sexual Contact without force	Any type of unwanted completed sexual contact (not penetration) with the threat of nonphysical punishment, promise of reward, or pestering/verbal. Sexual contact includes: touching, grabbing or fondling of breasts, buttocks, or genitals either under or over your clothes, kissing, licking or sucking, or some other form of unwanted sexual contact.
Attempted Sexual Contact with force or threat of force	Unwanted attempted sexual contact (not penetration) with force or the threat of force. Sexual contact includes: touching, grabbing or fondling of breasts, buttocks, or genitals either under or over your clothes, kissing, licking or sucking, or some other form of unwanted sexual contact.
Attempted Sexual Contact without force	Unwanted attempted sexual contact (not penetration) with the threat of nonphysical punishment, promise of reward, or pestering/verbal. Sexual contact includes: touching, grabbing or fondling of breasts, buttocks, or genitals either under or over your clothes, kissing, licking or sucking, or some other form of unwanted sexual contact.
Threat of Rape	Threat of unwanted penetration with force and threat of force. Penetration includes: penile-vaginal, mouth on your genitals, mouth on someone else's genitals, penile-anal, digital-vaginal, digital-anal, object-vaginal, and object-anal.
Threat of Contact with force or threat of force	Threat of unwanted sexual contact with force and threat of force. Sexual contact includes: touching, grabbing or fondling of breasts, buttocks, or genitals either under or over your clothes, kissing, licking or sucking, or some other form of unwanted sexual contact.
Threat of Penetration without force (Sexual Harassment)	Threat of unwanted penetration with the threat of nonphysical punishment, promise of reward, or pestering/verbal pressure. Penetration includes: penile-vaginal, mouth on your genitals, mouth on someone else's genitals, penile-anal, digital-vaginal, digital-anal, object-vaginal, and object-anal.
Threat of Contact without force (Sexual Harassment)	Threat of unwanted sexual contact with the threat of nonphysical punishment, promise of reward, or pestering/verbal pressure. Sexual contact includes: touching, grabbing or fondling of breasts, buttocks, or genitals either under or over your clothes, kissing, licking or sucking, or some other form of unwanted sexual contact.
Stalking	The same person exhibiting repeated behavior that seemed obsessive and made the respondent afraid or concerned for her safety

Table 2.1 Type of Victimitizations Measured (continued)

Type of Victimitization	Definition
Verbal	<p>General sexist remarks in front of you</p> <p>Cat calls, whistles about your looks or noises with sexual overtones</p> <p>Obscene telephone calls or messages</p> <p>Asked questions about sex or romantic life when clearly none of their business</p> <p>False rumors about sex life with him/her or other people</p>
Visual	<p>Someone exposed you to pornographic pictures or materials when you did not agree to see them</p> <p>Someone exposed their sexual organs to you when you did not agree to see them</p> <p>Anyone, without your consent, observed or tried to observe you while you were undressing, nude, or in a sexual act</p> <p>Anyone, without your consent, showed other people or played for other people photographs, videotapes, or audiotapes having sex or in a nude or seminude state</p> <p>Anyone, without your consent, photographed, videotaped, or audiotaped you having sex or in a nude or seminude state</p>

**Table 2.2 Pretest Results: the Nature and Extent of Sexual Victimization "Since School Began in September 1995" Among a Sample of College Women**

Type of Sexual Victimization	Percent and Number of Victims for Sample	Number of Total Victimizations	Number of Victimizations On Campus	Number of Victimizations Off Campus
Rape/Attempted rape (penile-vaginal, oral, anal, and digital and foreign object)	1.85 (2)	3		
Sexual assault/contact without penetration/attempted sexual assault	15.74 (17)	293 <sup>1</sup>		
Sex coercion/bribery/extortion/attempted sexual coercion	.93 (1)	1		
Other incidents of physical sexual contact	2.78 (3)	13		
Stalking <sup>2</sup>	14.81 (16)			
Verbal sexual coercion	4.63 (5)		2	38
Obscene telephone calls or messages	24.07 (26)		38	43
Cat calls, whistles about your looks or noises with sexual overtones	46.30 (50)		128	317
False rumors about sex life with them or other people	5.56 (6)		3	7
Asked questions about sex or romantic life when clearly none of their business	15.74 (17)		25	142
General sexist remarks in front of you	56.48 (61)		276	450
Someone exposed you to pornographic pictures or materials when you did not agree to see them	6.48 (7)		9	16
Someone exposed their sexual organs to you when you did not agree to see them	5.56 (6)		2	9
Anyone, without your consent, observed or tried to observe you while you were undressing, nude, or in a sexual act	2.78 (3)		50	2
Anyone, without your consent, photographed, videotaped, or audio taped you having sex or in a nude or semi-nude state	.93 (1)		0	1
Anyone, without your consent, showed other people or played for other people photographs, videotapes, or audiotapes having sex or in a nude or seminude state	0.00 (0)		0	0

<sup>1</sup> One respondent reported 200 as the number of times this type of victimization happened to her.

<sup>2</sup> Since the act of stalking is a continuous event, the number of victimizations is not reported. The length of stalking, however, ranged from 1 week to four years.

Table 2.3 Size of Student Enrollment by Location of School

Size of Student Enrollment	Location of School: Number of Schools Selected (Number of Female Students Interviewed)			TOTALS
	Urban	Suburban	Small Town/ Rural	
1,000-4,999	21 (378)	28 (362)	72 (364)	121 (1,104)
5,000-9,999	14 (364)	14 (364)	21 (378)	49 (1,106)
10,000-19,999	14 (364)	9 (369)	16 (390)	39 (1,123)
20,000 and more	12 (372)	5 (370)	7 (371)	24 (1,113)
TOTALS	61 (1,478)	56 (1,465)	116 (1,493)	233 (4,446)

## CHAPTER 3

### SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION AMONG FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS

A central goal of this research is to provide data on the extent to which college women experience a range of different types of sexual victimization. In this chapter, we present the results from our national survey of college women for completed and attempted rape—the most serious forms of sexual victimization—and then convey the data relevant to sexual coercion, sexual contact, and threatened victimizations. We also present information on the extent to which the respondents experienced sexual victimizations prior to the current academic year.

As reviewed in Chapter 1, the measurement of sexual victimization is a complicated and, to a degree, imperfect enterprise. The challenges are especially daunting when attempting to discern when, in an intimate encounter, a sexual advance crosses the line from imprudence to criminal behavior. But the salience of the methodology of measuring sexual victimization is intensified even further because the "findings" are integral to the ongoing debate between feminist and conservative scholars over whether women's sexual victimization is a true social problem or a misguided social construction of reality.

For feminist scholars, the victimization of women by men remained, until recently, largely invisible (Belknap 1995). Traditionally, the sexual victimization of females only surfaced—or received attention from law enforcement officials—when women were attacked by strangers and could not hide physical injuries. Using the term "real rapes" to refer to rape victimizations that fit this pattern, Estrich (1987) observed that many other

rapes—those involving acquaintances or partners, those that did not leave bruises—were not accorded the status of a legitimate, criminal victimization.

But why were so many sexual victimizations—from sexual assault to sexual harassment—rendered invisible? Why were they not considered "real"? One ready culprit cited by feminists was "patriarchy." The gender inequity inherent in patriarchy, argued feminists, produced cultural beliefs that reduced women to sex objects, legitimated men's dominance of females, and rendered women powerless to redefine their ill-treatment by men as criminal. Only with the advent of the Women's Movement—a movement that has challenged the hegemony of patriarchal structures and culture—have women been able to make their sexual victimization visible.

These claims might have been dismissed as just a bunch of feminist rhetoric if they had not ostensibly been backed up by hard data. Thus, victimization surveys of women revealed high prevalence rates for rape and other forms of sexual assault (see, for example, Koss et al., 1987; Russell, 1984). As reviewed in Chapter 1, it is noteworthy for our purposes that a number of these studies were conducted with samples of college women and showed that, in particular, sexual assaults by acquaintances or dates were commonplace (see, for example, DeKeseredy and Kelly, 1993b; Koss et al., 1987).

In contrast, conservative commentators argue that the supposed epidemic of sexual victimization is an invention of feminist scholars (see, for example, Gilbert, 1997; Roiphe, 1993). But what about the data showing that sexual victimization is widespread? The conservatives' main rebuttal is to contend that, in essence, feminists find what they set out to find; their methodology is biased and artificially inflates—many times over—prevalence

rates. In particular, contend conservatives, the survey questions used to measure offenses such as rape are so broadly phrased that they "pick up" and count as sexual victimizations a wide diversity of conduct, most of which could hardly be considered criminal. This is why many women who answer "yes" to questionnaire items do not, when asked, believe that they have been "raped" (Gilbert, 1997; compare with Koss, 1992, 1993, 1996).

No single study, including ours, can hope fully to resolve this debate. Even so, no study, again including ours, can ignore the contentiousness between feminists and conservatives, for it is within the context of their debate that empirical findings on the extent of sexual victimization will be scrutinized methodologically and be given broader social meaning.

In approaching this sensitive topic, therefore, we developed a measurement strategy that would minimize potential sources of measurement error or bias. As described in the methods section in Chapter 2, the initial step in the process was to include detailed screen questions that fully described the act of rape and other forms of sexual assaults. If a respondent answered "yes" to any of the sexual victimization screen questions, however, she was not necessarily counted as having been a victim of that specific type of sexual victimization (e.g., completed rape, completed sexual contact, attempted sexual coercion). Instead, the screen question only allowed the interview to continue to the next stage: the incident report. In the incident report, the respondent was then asked a series of questions that inquired about the degree of unwanted sexual contact that happened (i.e., was it threatened, attempted, or completed), what specifically had happened (i.e., type of unwanted penetration and/or physical contact), whether physical force was used

or threatened or if other means of coercion were used or threatened (i.e., non-physical punishment, promised a reward, or continual pestering or verbal pressure). For example, for completed rape, only if all elements of this offense were present—completed unwanted penetration by force or threat of force—would it be included in our count of victimization. Finally, as noted, the reference period for the study was "since the school year began in the Fall of 1996," a period of about six months for the respondents. By using a relatively short reference period with a clear and socially meaningful boundary (the beginning of the academic year), problems introduced by a lack of recall and telescoping should be reduced (see Skogan, 1981).

Again, this methodological strategy limits, but does not eliminate, potential measurement error. Further, whether the victimization figures we report are "high" or "low" will, to a degree, rest in the eye of the beholder. Even low victimization statistics, when extrapolated to a full college career of four or more years and/or to the larger population of college women, can take on new meaning.

In all, twelve forms of "serious" sexual victimization were measured and are reported below. Again, the definition of each form is contained in Table 2.1 of the Methods chapter. We should note that in Chapter 4 of this report we report the data on the extent to which the women in the sample were stalked. Chapter 5 presents the data on forms of verbal and visual sexual victimization (e.g., sexist remarks, harassing comments, obscene telephone calls, unwanted exposure to pornography).

Beyond the extent to which the women in the sample were sexually victimized, we also present data on a variety of related issues. First, we explore the nature of the

victim-offender relationship, including whether the victimization occurred on a date. Second, we report on whether alcohol and/or drugs had been used by victims and offenders involved in victimization incidents. Third, we relay information on the characteristics of the offender. Fourth, we examine the location and timing of the victimizations that occurred, with a special focus on victimizations that occurred on-campus and off-campus. Fifth, we present data on the extent to which women attempted to protect themselves during the victimization. Sixth, we assess whether the victimizations were reported and, if so, to whom—and if not, why not. Finally, we explore characteristics of the victims and, in a multivariate model, what characteristics and other factors potentially increase the risk of sexual victimization. In this latter analysis, our work is guided by and has implications for routine activities theory.

## THE EXTENT OF SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION

### *Rape*

Table 3.1 reports the percentage of the respondents who experienced a completed or attempted rape. These estimates are based on our hierarchical scoring procedure and, therefore, reflect the most severe type of sexual victimization. As can be seen, 1.7 percent of the sample indicated that they had been raped, while the corresponding figure for attempted rape was 1.1 percent. The percent of the respondents who experienced a rape was 2.8 percent. Note that in the NCVS (1997), this pattern of the number of completed rapes being higher than attempted rapes is also found. As also shown in Table 3.1, the rate of victims per 1,000 was 16.6 for rape and 11.0 for attempted rape. Since some

victims suffered more than one completed or attempted rape, the incident rate per 1,000 female students is 19.3 for rape and 16.0 for attempted rape.

We recognize that a hierarchical scoring procedure is not the only way to count victims and incidents, especially since we have multiple victims. Another estimation procedure is to count the total number of completed rape victims and the total number of attempted rape victims separately. For example, let us say that there were two incident records for respondent 00: 1 incident was classified as a completed rape and the other was classified as an attempted rape (recall that using a hierarchical scoring procedure, respondent 00 would be counted as a completed rape victim). Respondent 00 would now count as a completed rape victim and as an attempted rape victim. Using this "separate" counting procedure, there were 57 attempted rape victims, or 1.3 percent of the sample (results not reported in a table).

Did a larger percentage of undergraduate respondents experience a completed rape or attempted rape as compared to the percentage of nonundergraduate respondents who experienced such victimizations? Using a hierarchical scoring procedure, the percentage of undergraduates who experienced a completed rape ( $n = 69/3,823$ ) was 2.3 times larger than nonundergraduates ( $n = 5/613$ ) (1.8 percent compared to .8 percent, respectively). For attempted rape, 1.3 percent of the undergraduates ( $n = 49/3,823$ ) reported experiencing an attempted rape whereas 0 percent of the nonundergraduates reported experiencing an attempted rape. A total of 3.09 percent of the undergraduates ( $n = 118$ ) experienced a rape compared to .8 percent of the nonundergraduate students (results not reported in a table).

Do these victimization figures show that rape is extensive or rare? There is a range of interpretations for these rape estimates. On one side of the range is the conservative perspective which could conclude that our results support their position: the vast majority of all college females will not experience a completed or attempted rape in any given academic year. On the other side of the range is the feminist perspective which could provide at least two less sanguinary conclusions could be drawn. First, the combined completed rape/attempted rape figure for the sample indicates that 2.8 percent of the women in the sample were victimized. Although computing an annual figure by doubling the six-month estimate is risky (for example, rates of victimization may be lower or higher during the summer months), if we do so the rate is 5.6 percent. This figure means that for the women in our sample, they had approximately a one-in-twenty chance of a completed rape/attempted rape victimization during a given year.

Second, from a policy perspective, the results should be of concern to college and university authorities and policy makers. Assuming that a university has 1,000 female students, these students are likely to have experienced at least 19 completed rapes and 16 attempted rapes (that is, based on the number of incidents per 1,000 students; see Table 3.1). Calculating the figures for large institutions—say, having 10,000 female students—is perhaps more disquieting: 190 completed rapes and 160 attempted rapes. Given the seriousness of the victimization, these statistics would be of concern to virtually any academic administration.

As we will see below, many completed rapes and attempted rapes occur not on the campus per se but away from campus. University authorities, it might be argued, are not

legally responsible in a direct way for off-campus sexual assaults. Even so, if scores of an institution's female students are being raped each year—an event that researchers have shown event negatively affects their lives in serious ways—this certainly is a problem that these authorities cannot ignore (see Pitts and Schwartz, 1993).

It also is instructive that the figures for our study are not dissimilar to those reported by Koss et al. (1987) in their classic research on the "scope of rape." In Table 5 of their study (p. 168), they report that for their sample of 3,187, 63 women reported "intercourse by threat or force" and 53 women stated that they had "oral or anal penetration by threat or force." (We exclude their "intercourse by alcohol or drugs," since this was not defined as rape in our study.) Taken together, these figures mean that 116 women experienced a completed rape for the one-year reference period used in the Koss et al. study; the half-year rate would be 58. When calculated as the percent of the sample, the figure would be 1.8 percent of the sample. Again, in our study, the comparable figure was 1.7 percent.

Further, it seems likely that the methodology employed in our study yields a statistically conservative or low estimate of the extent of rape victimization. As Table 3.2 shows, of the 59 women who answered "yes" to a rape screen question, only 47.5 (n = 28) percent were eventually categorized as completed rape victims. Ideally, our use of the screen question-incident report methodology meant that only those completed rapes that occurred were actually categorized in that way. It also is possible, however, that response bias accounts for some of the loss of cases between the response to the screen question and the coding we did from the responses to questions in the incident report. For example,

respondents who were embarrassed by or fearful of revealing the intimate details of their victimization experience may have refused to answer all or some of the questions (e.g., the questions that asked about the use of physical force or threat of physical force) that would have allowed us to code the incident as a completed rape. Thus, in 68 incident reports respondents had screened into an incident report because they had answered "yes" to one of the four completed rape questions and gave a number greater than or equal to 1 for the number of different incidents questions (n = 59 respondents). Of these 68, 42.6 percent of the incidents (n = 29) were coded as completed rapes, and 10.3 percent (n = 7) as attempted rapes. Of the remaining incidents, 33.8 percent (n = 23) were coded as other types of sexual victimization (for example, completed sexual coercion, attempted sexual coercion, threat of rape). Further, 13.2 percent (n = 9) could not be coded because the respondent did not fully answer the questions in the incident report that would have allowed us to code the incident. For example, in 4 of the 9 incidents, the respondent said that there was completed penetration but then said "no" to the physical force question, threat of force question, and the other means of coercion questions.

It is also noteworthy that a number of incidents eventually coded as a "rape" screened into the incident report on other sexual victimization screen questions were coded as completed rapes. Of the 86 incidents that we coded as completed rapes, 14.0 percent (n = 12) screened in on the attempted or threatened forced penetration screen question (see question 12 in Appendix 3), 24.4 percent (n = 21) on the unwanted or uninvited touching of a sexual nature question (question 14), 9.3 percent (n = 8) on the attempted or threatened unwanted or uninvited touching of a sexual nature question

(question 16), 15.1 (n = 13) on the sexual coercion or pressure question (questions 18 and 20), and 3.5 percent (n = 3) the catchall unwanted or uninvited sexual contact question (question 22). These results show the importance of both a range of screen questions and detailed incident reports using in the measurement of sexual victimization.

It also is relevant that even though a victimization incident is defined as a completed rape, it does not mean that women experienced no other incidents. Only 27 percent (n = 20) of the rape victims experienced only rape. Experiencing more than one incident was common among rape victims. Seventy three percent of the completed rape victims were victims of another incident; 28.4 percent (n = 21) experienced 2 incidents, 20.3 percent (n = 15) experienced 3 incidents, and 24.4 percent experienced 4 or more incidents (n = 18). For example, one respondent experienced a total of four different incidents: (1) a completed rape, and (2) three attempted sexual coercions.

Repeat victimization was relatively common among completed rape victims: 16.2 percent of these victims (n = 12) reported experiencing another completed rape incident within the reference period. No respondent reported experiencing 3 or more completed rapes during this period.

During the course of the rape incident, other types of sexual victimization occurred. In 10.5 percent (n = 9) of the incidents the victim reported that another type of sexual victimization occurred. As an example, let us take one case. In this instance, the respondent reported that within a completed rape incident, she also experienced completed sexual contact without force or threat of force.

Further, within a completed rape incident, different types of forced penetration occurred. In 27.5 percent of these incidents, victims reported only form of penetration occurred, in 20.2 percent two forms of penetration occurred, in 37.5 percent 3 forms of penetration occurred, and in 15.0 percent four forms of penetration occurred during the rape.

Interpreting these data on repeat rape incidents and multiple victimization during the course of a rape incident is difficult. For the latter type of incident, the incident report was not structured to record, step by step, what occurred during the victim-offender interaction. It seems feasible to suggest, however, that the incident was, in many cases, not a brief victimization. Instead, it is likely that victims experienced a series of sexual assaults that culminated in the use of force or threat of rape to rape them. Future research should focus on whether rape incidents involving college women—especially when the victim is acquainted with the offender—are patterned in such a way that they escalate from less serious forms of sexual victimization (e.g., forced sexual contact) to rape.

Finally, in each incident of rape, we asked victims, "Do you consider this incident to be rape?" For the 86 incidents categorized by our definition of completed rape, in 46.5 percent (n = 40) of the incidents women answered "yes" to this question, in 48.8 percent (n = 42) of the incidents they answered "no," and in 4.7 percent (n = 4) of the incidents they answered "don't know." For attempted rape incidents, in only 2.8 percent of the incidents (n = 2) did the respondents defined their victimization as rape, in 95.8 percent (n = 68) of the incidents women answered "no," and 1.4 percent (n = 1) of the incidents a women answered "don't know" (see Table 3.3). Our results are supportive of Koss et al.'s

(1987) and Pitts and Schwartz's (1993) findings that rape victims often do not perceive their experience as a rape. Note, however, that we found that a higher percent of our classified completed rape victims considered the incident to be rape (46.5 percent) as compared to the percentages reported by Koss (1988) and Pitts and Schwartz (27 percent and 27 percent, respectively).

How should we interpret these data? The attempted rape data are problematic because we did not ask specifically whether the respondents believed a rape had been attempted. Putting this issue aside, what, again, should be made of the data showing that only about half of the women who qualified as completed rape victims in our study defined their victimization in this way?

At best, we can present two competing perspectives. First, skeptical of victimization survey data, conservative commentators are reluctant to count any event that the victims themselves do not label as "rape" (Gilbert, 1997). After all, these commentators have argued, adult women know when a rape has occurred. In contrast, feminist commentators count any event that conforms to the legal standard for rape: unwanted sexual penetration by force or threat of force, or where consent had not been given (Koss, 1992, 1996). In their view, female victims may manifest a lack of knowledge of the law or false consciousness when they define forced sexual penetration as something other than a rape. Accordingly, which of these two interpretations is more or less correct cannot be definitively substantiated because little systematic research has examined why women do or do not define an incident that has met the researcher's criteria for a rape as a rape. A case study by Pitts and Schwartz (1993) sheds some insight into why these women do not

define the incident as a rape when asked if they had been raped. They reported that all of the rape victims in their sample (n = 16) who told "the most helpful person" about their experience and then had this person blame the victim or encourage her own self-blame did not define her experience as a rape. From this result, Pitts and Schwartz draw the tentative conclusion that "women who are blamed by confidants, who this accept self-blame, do not accept that they have been raped" (p. 393). This line of research clearly needs more rigorous examination if we are to understand more fully (1) why this discrepancy characterizes the measurement of rape, and (2) the discrepancy between survey responses that led to the classification of other forms of sexual victimization and to the perception that a rape has occurred (see Table 3.3).

Other data in Table 3.3, however, complicate this issue still further. The question of "Do you consider this incident to be rape?" was asked not only of those categorized as rape victims but also for every respondent who indicated some form of sexual victimization. Beyond the rape and attempted rape victims, 40 women in the sample defined their sexual victimization as a rape (see Table 3.3). Of these victims, 28 fell into the categories of "completed sexual coercion," "attempted sexual coercion," and "threat of rape." The sexual coercion incidents involved "unwanted completed/attempted penetration with the threat of nonphysical punishment, promise of reward, or pestering/verbal pressures"; threat of rape was defined as the "threat of unwanted penetration with force or threat of force."

It is possible, of course, that these female students who defined themselves as rape victims did not know the legal requirements of rape and thus mischaracterized what happened to them. An alternative possibility, however, is that surveys on sexual

victimization—even when using carefully worded screen and incident-report questions—fail to capture rapes that actually take place. For example, the line between a "threat" and an "attempt" may, in real circumstances, be a thin one that only be ascertained by more probing questions. It also may be that forms of "pestering/verbal pressures" may escalate to the point where they become "force or threat of force."

Again, issues such as these can only be clarified by further research that uses follow-up questions to ask respondents why they did or did not define an act as a rape. At this stage, we must admit that victimization surveys leave significant methodological questions unanswered and thus can provide only "ballpark" estimates of how much rape and sexual victimization occurs. It is important to realize, however, that response biases on these surveys may not, as conservative commentators contend, only be in the direction of inflating estimates of the extent of rape. As the data in Table 3.3 suggest, there also is the possibility of underestimating how much rape victimization actually takes place.

### ***Other Forms of Sexual Victimization***

As noted in Chapter 2, our survey attempted to measure, in addition to rape and attempted rape, ten forms of sexual victimization (for definitions, see Table 2.1). Tables 3.4, 3.5, and 3.6 report the results for these victimizations.

Table 3.4 reports the results for completed and attempted sexual coercion, with the percent of victims in the sample being 1.7 and 1.3 for these victimizations, respectively. The 134 victims experienced a total of 221 victimization incidents, a ratio of 1.65 incidents to victims.

Table 3.5 focuses on unwanted completed and attempted sexual contact, which used and did not use force. For the two types of sexual contact with force, about 2.0 percent of the sample reported being victimized by each type (3.9 percent overall). These 174 victims reported 297 incidents; a 1.7 ratio of incidents to victims. For sexual contact without force, 1.8 percent of the sample reported a completed sexual contact and 3.0 percent reported an attempted sexual contact. These 213 victims reported a total of 427 incidents; a 2 to 1 ratio of incidents to victims. The incidence rate per 1,000 female students ranged from 29.2 for completed sexual contact to 66.4 for attempted sexual contact.

As seen in Table 3.6, threats of sexual victimization were relatively rare (0.3 percent or lower for each of the four different types of victimization). The number of incidents is higher, suggesting that a small number of victims in the sample experienced multiple victimizations (a ratio of 3.0 to 6.25 incidents to victims).

### ***Overall Levels of Sexual Victimization***

Disaggregating the data is useful in showing how the extent of victimization by varies by specific forms of sexual victimization. It also is useful, however, to aggregate the data to assess the overall level of sexual victimization in the sample. Tables 3.7 and 3.8 present data on this issue.

First, Table 3.7 summarizes the number of victimization incidents reported by our national sample of female college students. The incidents totaled 1,318—an incident victimization rate of 296.4 per 1,000 female students. Second, Table 3.8 reports how

many women in the sample experienced some type of victimization. As can be seen, 7.7 percent (n = 319) of the sample experienced a sexual victimization that involved either force or the threat of force, while 11.0 percent (n = 372) experienced an unwanted sexual victimization that did not involve force. Across both categories, 15.5 percent (n= 691) of the woman stated that they had experienced at least one of the twelve victimizations we assessed. The rate of victimization per 1,000 female students was 155.4. Thus, of every 10 female students, about one and one-half students will be a victim in a six-month period.

Again, the meaning given to these data will be conditioned in part by the ideological lens through which they are viewed. Conservatives, for example, might suggest that most college women are not victimized and that only a small percentage are raped. In contrast, feminists are likely to remind us that the percentages reported are only for a relatively limited reference period, that over 15 percent of the sample experience a sexual victimization, and that nearly 3 percent of the sample are either raped or faced of attempted rape.

### ***Comparison to Previous Studies***

For several reasons, caution must be exercised when comparing our results with the results from previous studies. First, the definition of different types of sexual victimization (e.g., completed rape, attempted rape, sexual coercion, sexual contact, sexual harassment) differ across studies. Even researchers who have used Koss's SES scale modify it for their purposes (see DeKeseredy and Kelly, 1993a, 1993b; Schwartz and Pitts, 1995). Second, the reference period varies across studies from "ever experienced"

to "previous academic year." For example, Koss and her colleagues (1987) used a one-year reference period (i.e., from September to September), whereas Schwartz and Pitts (1995) used "since enrolling at the University" as their reference period. The latter's time frame could range from part of a single year to several years. Third, not all studies use a sample of female college students. Many studies of sexual victimization employ an adult female sample (see Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998; Crowell and Burgess, 1996; Randall and Haskell, 1995). Fourth, researchers have used different research designs and sampling designs of female college students to examine the extent of their sexual victimization. Schwartz and Pitts (1995), for example, distributed their questionnaires to students enrolled in selected classes at Ohio University. Koss (1987) administered her surveys at 32 four-year and two-year schools selected using a stratified sampling design. Her surveys were administered to students enrolled in randomly selected classes. Fifth, some studies only sampled undergraduate students or a certain rank of students. In a study of sexual harassment, for example, McCormack (1995) only sampled seniors at a single school. Last, some studies only examined sexual victimization within the context of dating relationships (see Abbey et al., 1996; Himelein, 1995).

With these differences noted, we can provide a limited comparison of our results to comparable studies in terms of similar definitions of sexual victimization. To our knowledge, no published studies used a similar reference period and employed a national sample of randomly selected women who were currently enrolled in either two-year or four-year schools. As noted earlier, Koss's study comes the closest to ours in terms of methods. As we previously suggested, if we take her one-year estimates and divide them

in half so that we can roughly compare our results to her results, we see that our estimate of completed rape is similar to her estimate (1.7 compared with 1.8, respectively).<sup>16</sup> Our estimate of completed sexual contact with force or threat of force are slightly higher than her estimate (2.3 compared to 1.7, respectively). Our estimates of attempted rape, completed sexual coercion with verbal coercion, and completed sexual contact with verbal coercion are lower than her estimates (1.4 compared to 2.8, 2.0 compared with 5.5, and 2.5 compared with 11.4, respectively).

Again, making comparisons across studies is, at best, an inexact enterprise. Still, it appears that although differences exist, our results are not fully dissimilar to those reported by Koss. This convergence in findings lends at least a measure of confidence that the data we report here are not idiosyncratic or somehow inflated or deflated by unsuspected methodological biases.

Another national-level sexual victimization study was conducted during the summer of 1992 in Canada by DeKeseredy and Kelly (1993a). Bear in mind, like Koss's study, their research is methodologically different than our project. For example, they distributed their surveys at 44 randomly selected universities and colleges in 96 randomly selected classes to women and men attending the chosen class. They also adopted a modified version of Koss's SES and used the past year as one of their reference periods.

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<sup>16</sup> In subsequent analyses, we calculated a more precise estimate of the average reference period. We summed the total number of days from September 1, 1996 to the date of the interview across all the respondents and divided this sum by the total number of respondents (average number of days= 209.43). We then summed the total number of days from September 1, 1996 to May 31, 1997 (273 days). This sum was then divided by the total number of months (30.33). The average reference period was 6.91 months (209.43/30.33). Using this more precise estimate did not change any of our substantive results reported in the final report.

As we did with Koss's estimates to make them more comparable with our estimates, we divide DeKeseredy and Kelly's estimates in half to reflect a crude six-month reference period. We also used a comparable definition for completed rape and attempted rape. Our estimates of completed rape are identical to their estimate (1.7 percent), and our estimate of attempted rape is slightly lower (1.4 compared to 1.8, respectively). Our other sexual victimization estimates vary in comparison to their estimates. For example, our estimate of completed sexual contact with verbal coercion is the same as their estimate (2.5 percent). Our estimate of completed sexual contact with force or threat of force is higher than their estimate (2.3 compared to 1.5, respectively). Our estimate of completed sexual coercion with verbal coercion are lower than their estimates (2.0 compared with 5.4, respectively).<sup>17</sup>

### ***Prior Sexual Victimization***

Although peripheral to our main attempts to measure sexual victimization, we did include questions on the survey regarding the sexual victimization that members of the sample might have experienced prior to the reference period (start of the academic year in the Fall of 1996). Five questions were asked; they were not followed by an incident report. In the absence of incident-level data, it is difficult to assess the accuracy of these self-reports. Still, they do provide a broad estimate of the extent of sexual victimization experienced by women before the school year began.

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<sup>17</sup> The DeKeseredy and Kelly estimates that we calculated are based on the number of victims that they reported in Table 6 (p. 149). We did not base our reported estimates on their reported percentages in Table 6.

As Table 3.9 reveals, sexual victimization in the sample appears to be widespread. About one in ten women reported having been raped, and the same proportion reported having a rape attempted against them. More than one-third of the sample reported experiencing a sexual contact (i.e., assault) that was attempted, threatened, or completed. Almost one in ten women also stated that they had suffered unwanted sexual contact that was accompanied by non-physical threats. A catch-all category that asked about any other types of unwanted sexual intercourse or contact revealed an additional prevalence rate of 5.9 percent of the sample. Across all five types of victimization, 40 percent (n = 1,778) of the sample had experienced at least one sexual victimization.

Bearing in mind the differences across sexual victimization studies previously noted, we can offer a crude comparison of our "lifetime" estimates and those estimates from other studies. Our lifetime estimates of completed rape are 10.1 percent of the sample (n = 486) and 10.9 percent for attempted rape (n = 483). Koss et al. (1987) reported a prevalence rate since age 14 years old of 15 percent for completed rape and 13 percent for attempted rape (using definitions comparable to ours).

The completed rape and attempted rape are not mutually exclusive categories; hence, they should not be summed. Summing them would result in some respondents being counted twice because they had experienced both a completed rape and an attempted rape before school had started in the Fall of 1996. Fifteen percent (n = 673) of the respondents had experienced either a completed rape, attempted rape, or both prior to school starting in the Fall of 1996. Of these victims, 62 percent had been victimized by either a completed rape or attempted rape (9.4 percent of the total sample), and 38

percent (n = 256) had been victimized by both a completed rape and an attempted rape (5.8 percent of the total sample).

We can also take account both the completed and attempted rape prior to school starting in the Fall of 1996 and since school began in the Fall of 1996. Using both time frames as criteria, 16.8 percent of the respondents (n = 748), or 1 out of 6 college women, had experienced a completed rape, an attempted rape, or both by the time that they were attending college. Koss et al. (1987) reported that 27.5 percent of college women in their sample reported experiencing rape since the age of 14 years old.

Again, it would be risky to contend that these data yield precise estimates of victimization. Even so, the findings in Table 3.9 are at least suggestive that by the time women reach college age, a sizable number have experienced rape or sexual assault.

### VICTIM-OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

In this section, we explore the nature of the relationship between the victim and the offender. These data are presented in Tables 3.10 to 3.15.

As can be seen from Table 3.10, the vast majority of sexual victimizations were committed by a single offender. Across the twelve forms of sexual victimization, the percent of incidents committed by one person—as opposed to multiple offenders—ranged from 93.9 percent to 98.0 percent. When multiple offenders were involved, most often the victimization was committed by two persons.

Tables 3.11 reveals that across the types of victimization, victims most often "knew or had seen before" the offender. This pattern did not hold when multiple offenders were

involved. The number of these incidents is too small to allow for firm conclusions, but there is some tendency in the data for multiple offender victimization to include one or more strangers.

It is noteworthy that for single-offender victimizations, rape victims were acquainted with 93.8 percent of their offenders, while this figure for attempted rape victims was 89.9 percent. This finding is consistent with past research (see Belknap, 1995; Crowell and Burgess, 1996). For the other types of victimization, the percent of known offenders is generally not as high, although in every case a substantial majority of incidents involved known offenders. Note, however, that the percent of strangers was higher for the sexual contact victimizations.

Table 3.12 explores the precise nature of the relationship between victims and offenders. Across the types of victimization in the single-offender incidents, three relationship categories predominate: boyfriend/ex-boyfriend, friend, and classmate. For example, in the case of rape, 93.4 percent of the offenders fell into one of these cases. For attempted rape incidents, the figure was 82.2 percent, with another 9.7 percent of incidents involving acquaintances. Similar patterns are found for the other victimization types, although coworkers emerge as another group of potential offenders. In general, college professors and graduate assistants were not cited as being extensively involved in sexually victimizing the college women in our sample. Finally, the number of victimizations for multiple-offender victimizations was too small to allow for a meaningful analysis the victim-offender link by the type of relationship involved.

As Table 3.13 shows, most victims in the sample were *not* victimized while on a date with the offender. For rape, only 12.8 percent of the incidents occurred on a date; the comparable statistic for attempted rape was 35.0 percent. Further, in none of these cases is the victim still romantically involved with the offender. For the other forms of victimization, the same general patterns of results obtain, although for sexual coercion—victimizations that do not involve physical force—there is some tendency for victims to continue in their relationship with offenders.

From Table 3.14, it appears that the use of alcohol and or drugs by victims before a victimization incident is not uncommon. For rape, victims had used alcohol and/or drugs before the incident in about half the incidents (54.6 percent). For attempted rape, the percent was slightly less, in 43.6 percent of the incidents. For attempted sexual contact and threatened victimizations, the likelihood of using a substance was lower. It is noteworthy that the percent of offenders using alcohol, drugs, both, or "something else" was even more pronounced. For example, for rape and attempted rape, in only 26.2 percent and 32.4 percent of the incidents, respectively, did the respondents report that the offender was not using some mind-altering substance. The proportion not using any substance is higher for other types of victimization, but for all types a majority of offenders were seen as not being completely sober.

We cannot determine from these data if alcohol and/or drugs were causally related to being sexually victimized. We do not know if substances make women more vulnerable to victimization or make men more likely to sexually assault. It is possible, for example, that the findings in Table 3.14 simply indicate that when college men and women socialize,

alcohol and drugs are present in that environment. Alternatively, however, we cannot dismiss the possibility that alcohol and drugs may affect judgments and conduct in victimization incidents.

Finally, Table 3.15 reports on the characteristics of the offender. First, note that all of the single-offender sexual victimizations reported by our sample of college women were by males. The number of incidents for multiple offenders is too small to interpret meaningful or to report in a table; however, we can note that in only two incidents was it reported that the offenders included "both male and female" offenders. Second, consistent with the composition of the sample (see Chapter 2), most sexual victimizations were committed by White males. Third, for most victimization types, about a fifth to a third of the single-offense incidents involved an offender who was a member of a fraternity; similar proportions were reported for those seen by victims with being an athlete ("sports club member"). Previous research suggests that members of fraternities and athletes are disproportionately involved in the sexual victimization of women (see Belknap, 1995; Boswell and Spade, 1996). Our data, however, do not allow us to test this proposition.

### THE LOCATION AND TIME OF VICTIMIZATION

Tables 3.16 to 3.21 report the data collected on the "where and when" of sexual victimization. As Table 3.16 reports, for nearly all types of victimization, a majority of the victimizations occurred off campus; the only exception is threat of contact without force, where 54.1 percent of the incidents took place on campus.

This finding, however, can be somewhat misleading, as an examination of the completed rape incidents shows. Again, in Table 3.16, one-third of completed rapes (n = 29) happened on-campus. From Table 3.18, however, it can be seen that another ten rapes occurred "in an off-campus student housing area." Thirteen took place in or around the victims' "living quarters." Further, one rape was in a fraternity house, two in "the off-campus business district," and three "at a party." In contrast, the victims stated that 20 incidents—35.1 percent—occurred "away from campus," such as while a victim was on vacation or at her parents' home (see Table 3.18). It also was reported that only 13 rapes—5.8 percent of the incidents—occurred during an academic break (Table 3.21).

These statistics suggest that while two-thirds of rapes do not occur specifically on campus, a clear majority of rapes take place in either on-campus or in the course of activities that are integral to attending college (such as having a residence) or are integral to college life (going to parties, seeing classmates/friends in off-campus housing). Thus, to the extent that, as a result of going to college, students lives "spill over" into related social domains, the distinction between on-campus and off-campus sexual assaults becomes less meaningful. From a policy perspective, these findings mean that campus authorities may legitimately be concerned not only with rape and other types of sexual victimization within the geographical boundaries of their campus, but also with what may occur to their students who live and recreate near the campus.

From Table 3.17, it is clear that the rapes and attempted rapes that the victims experienced occurred almost exclusively in or close to their own or someone else's "living quarters." These data suggest that virtually all of the on-campus rapes in our sample did

not take place in a public place but a more private location. A similar pattern—although not as clear-cut—obtains for off-campus rapes. We cannot categorize the specific location of rapes that occurred "on another college or university campus" or while a respondent was "away from campus." Of the remaining 34 rape incidents, however, 22 occurred either in a living quarters area (n = 11), in an off-campus student housing area (n = 10), or at a fraternity (n= 1); three other incidents took place "at a party."

For the other types of victimization, those occurring on campus also tend—although not as strongly—to be concentrated in living quarters. This pattern is present, but less clear, off campus. Here, the data show victimizations also taking place in motor vehicles, in bars or dance/night clubs, and at work (see Tables 3.17 and 3.18).

Relatedly, Table 3.19 shows that a substantial majority of all types of sexual victimization occurred in the evening hours (after 6 p.m.). For both rape and attempted rape, a majority of the victimizations took place after midnight. It thus appears that most rape incidents involved single offenders who assaulted women in private living areas, late at night, and often with alcohol and/or drugs present.

Finally, Table 3.20 reveals the distribution of victimizations by month. The lower number of victimizations in August, March, and April is likely a methodological artifact: most universities either were not in session in August or were in session only part of that month; as March and April progressed, the sample size was decreasing as respondents were interviewed. The lower rate for December is likely due to time spent on vacation during this month. Otherwise, the distribution of victimization appears fairly constant

across months. Finally, Table 3.21 reports that most victimizations occurred while students were in school and not while they were on an academic break.

### **VICTIM REACTIONS: PROTECTION, IMPACT, REPORTING**

As Table 3.22 reveals, for nearly all types of victimization, a majority of the victims reported taking steps to protect themselves during the course of the victimization. Only with completed sexual coercion did the percent of the victims using protection drop below 50 percent. The most common protective actions employed included: using physical force and removing the offender's hand; a verbal response, such as telling the offender to stop, pleading for the person to stop, and screaming; and avoidance, such as running away or trying to avoid the offender.

These protective actions have implications for the issue of whether victims evidenced a clear sign to their assailants that consent was not being given in the sexual encounter that was occurring. Let us hasten to say, however, that these data do not provide a direct test of whether consent was not given, since we did not ask specifically if the victim communicated to the offender that the sexual encounter was against her will and, if this was done, how the communication transpired.

In any event, the data on attempted and completed rape are instructive. The victims were asked, "Did you do anything with the idea of protecting yourself or stopping the behavior while the incident was going on?" In more than nine in ten incidents of attempted rape (91.5 percent), some form of protection was used. Of those using protection, nearly

seven in ten reported that they had "used physical force against the person." Although only suggestive, it is plausible that the willingness or ability to use physical resistance is why the attempted rapes of these women were not successful.

In rape incidents, two-thirds of the victims reported attempting to protect themselves. This finding can be interpreted in two ways. First, the failure of women to report making an effort to protect themselves or to stop the behavior—physically or verbally—in one-third of the incidents raises the issue of whether these incidents can be seen as rape. Although force may have been used by the man and consent may not have been given, is there any evidence that the women explicitly communicated that the sexual penetration was unwanted?

Second, in these incidents where women ostensibly took no action to stop their victimization, we do not know if the victim "said no" before the incident began, possibly was overwhelmed by physical force, was too fearful to resist, was too incapacitated by alcohol or drugs to resist, and/or communicated through clear physical facial reactions that the sexual advances were unwelcomed. The fact that the man had to use physical force to complete the penetration is, in the least, suggestive that a "message" was sent that the sexual encounter was not consensual. Further, even if the criminality of these incidents are ambiguous, these penetrations are clear cases of sexual aggression that rightly are considered victimizing.

The larger point, however, is that in 121 of the 157 rape/attempted rape incidents—77.1 percent of the cases—the victims reported taking an action to protect themselves or to stop the victimizing behavior while the incident was going on. Although

not definitive, these data suggest that these incidents are correctly classified as crimes of rape.

As Table 3.23 shows, the victims in the sample generally did not state that their victimization resulted in injuries. About one in five completed rape and attempted rape victims reported being injured, most often citing "bruises, black-eye, cuts, scratches, swelling or chipped teeth." Of those completed rape victims who reported experiencing an injury, 41 percent cited "emotional or psychological" injuries. Note, as well, that six of the seven *threat* of rape cases stated that they had been physically bruised or hurt. For most other types of victimization, few victims said that they were hurt.

We should note that the question used to measure incident-related injuries was not designed in a way that it was able to detect non-physical injuries. The victims were asked first, "Did you suffer any injuries during the incident?" Only if they answered "yes" what injuries they suffered was a list of injuries that included "emotional or psychological" read to the respondents. On reflection, it seems likely that many victims would have responded "yes" to the injury question only if clear physical harm had been inflicted upon them. Accordingly, those who had experienced temporary or enduring emotional distress would have been unlikely to have had the opportunity to express this type of harm to the interviewers.

As seen in Table 3.24, the victims rarely reported that the offender either had or claimed to have had a weapon during the incident. In the case of rape, however, twelve incidents involved a weapon; this was also true in seven cases of threats of rape.

Table 3.25 shows that almost none of the sexual victimizations were reported to campus police or to other law enforcement agencies. Most noteworthy, 95 percent of all rapes and attempted rapes were not reported. Table 3.26 reports that in about one-third of rape and attempted rape incidents, victims "told someone besides the police about the incident"; similar percentages obtained for the other forms of victimization. Most often, rape and attempted rape victims disclosed the incident to a friend. Other persons at times told about the incident were roommates, parents, and family members.

Table 3.27 explores why victims did not report incidents to the police. We should note that victims were not asked an open-ended question but rather were read a list of possible reasons for not responding. Victims were asked to indicate all those that were "important reasons why it [the incident] was not reported to the police." These reasons are listed across the top of Table 3.27.

As can be seen, the most often-cited reason for all types of victimization was that the victim did not think that the incident "was serious enough to report." Relatedly, victims also noted, although in lesser numbers, that "it was not clear that harm was intended" and that the "police wouldn't think it was serious enough."

The results regarding rape and attempted rape show the need to develop more probing questions on this issue. Two-thirds of rape victims and three-fourths of attempted rape victims stated that the victimization incident was not "serious enough" to report to the police. For these two victimizations, 44.4 percent and 39.7 percent of the victims also said that it was not clear that a crime had been committed or that harm was intended. What is not clear, however, is *why* they gave these reasons. One interpretation is that many of the

incidents were relatively minor and should not be classified as a rape. Another interpretation is that victims are not well-educated about what constitutes a crime or rape—even when the victimization involves force and lack of consent. Further, although they may see the victimization incident as serious, turning in the offender—many of whom they know—to the police is a major undertaking that would exact high costs on both the offender and them personally.

In making the decision not to report an incident to the police, victims might best be seen as making a "rational choice." Is it "worth it" to call in the police? The other responses in Table 3.27 reveal some of the potential costs to reporting identified by victims. It is noteworthy that in nearly half of the rape incidents, victims cited as their reason for not reporting that they did not want their family to know (44.4 percent) or other people to know (46.9); the figures for attempted rape were about one-third of the victims. Another common answer was that they lacked proof that the incident happened. About one-fourth of the rape victims feared a negative reaction from the police: either they would be treated hostilely by the police and/or the police would not think the incident was serious enough. Further, two in five rape victims and one-fourth of attempted rape victims stated that they were afraid of a reprisal by the person who victimized them.

Finally, Table 3.28 shows the crime prevention activities taken by victims and non-victims. Nine in ten students reported being involved in some crime prevention activity since school began in the Fall of 1996. The most common form of crime prevention activity was to increase one's "guardianship" by being in the presence of other people as a student travels after dark. Campus-sponsored crime prevention services (e.g., escort service,

emergency phones) were used by a sizable minority of the sample. It also was not uncommon for students to attend crime prevention educational activities, including "awareness" seminars. Less than one in ten students reported taking a self-defense course or carrying a weapon; few students carried a firearm. Notably, however, more than one-quarter of the sample said that they carried "mace, pepper-spray, or a screamer."

Because we cannot establish the precise causal order between victimization incidents and when students used crime prevention behaviors, we cannot discern whether being victimized results in students engaging in crime prevention. Note, however, that for virtually every crime prevention activity, victims had a higher level of participation. It is at least plausible, therefore, that one reaction to victimization is to become more involved in crime prevention.

### **EXPLAINING THE RISKS OF VICTIMIZATION**

Based on the data in Table 3.29, it is possible to derive a profile of the "typical" victim of sexual victimization. Thus, in our sample, victims tend to be white, middle-class, undergraduates, who are under age 22, unmarried, and heterosexual; they are likely to live off campus and to have experienced a prior sexual victimization.

From this profile alone, it is not possible to determine if any of these characteristics increase the risk of victimization; the other possibility is that these are simply the characteristics of students in our sample generally. Even so, we can note that while 61.5 percent of the victims had been victimized previously, the comparable figure for non-victims is 36.1 percent. Compared to the sample as a whole, there also is a tendency

for victims in our sample to be younger, to be freshmen, to be white, to be unmarried, to be higher in social class, to be a member of a sorority, to live off campus, and to be bisexual. A multivariate analysis, however, is needed to establish whether any of these characteristics have independent effects on the likelihood of being sexually victimized.

As a prelude to this analysis, we will again note that feminist scholars generally have downplayed the view that characteristics of women decidedly differentiate victims from non-victims—for two reasons. First, given that they believe that sexual victimization is widespread, it is seen as reaching all sectors of society. Second, they are skeptical of analyses that, if only implicitly, "blame the victim" by stating that characteristics of women or of their lifestyles are "responsible" for females' victimization by men. There is, however, a notable exception to this tendency to argue against sexual victimization "risk factors": feminist scholars often note the connection between sexual victimization in childhood and sexual victimization at other points in the life course. In contrast, a routine activities perspective would contend that regardless of the domain of crime—whether sexual assaults or other street crimes—factors that expose women to "motivated offenders" will increase the risk of victimization.

Although we take no a priori stance on whether feminist scholars' views on the risks of victimization are correct, our analysis is informed by, and has implications for, routine activities theory. Thus, our multivariate analysis includes not only demographic variables but also variables that can be seen as measuring exposure to crime, proximity to motivated offenders, and guardianship. We also incorporate into the analysis a measure of prior

sexual victimization and sexual orientation. The measures for the independent variables used in the multivariate analyses are presented in Appendices 6 and 7.

We begin the analysis by presenting data on an overall measure of victimization—that is across all 12 types of victimization we measured (for a listing, see Table 2.1). We then conduct five separate analysis: for attempted/completed rape; attempted/completed coercion; for attempted/completed sexual contact; for threatened sexual victimization (rape, penetration, contact with and without force); and for all forms of victimization involving force. Further, we also then assess these six models (one for overall sexual victimization, five for types of victimization) for sexual victimizations that occurred *on-campus*. The on-campus models also include independent variables for institution-level characteristics. We confine the use of institution-level characteristics to the on-campus analyses because off-campus victimizations could have taken place far away from campus (e.g., while a student was at home in another community, visiting another city or campus, or on vacation). As a result, any effects of institutional variables on off-campus victimization would not be easily interpreted.

The data for all victimizations (on-campus and off-campus) are presented in Tables 3.30 to 3.35. The analysis of the overall sexual victimization measure set forth in Table 3.30 lends some support to routine activities theory. Thus, the risk of victimization is significantly increased by frequenting places with men and with alcohol, by drinking alcohol to get drunk, by living alone, and by not being married. Victimization risk is also increased by prior sexual victimization, a high class status, being African-American, being young, not being a graduate student, and not being heterosexual.

When the analyses are conducted for separate types of sexual victimizations (Tables 3.31 to 3.35), there is a tendency for the results found for the overall victimization measure to also obtain in these analyses. One notable exception, however, is the analysis of sexual threats, where virtually no independent variable was found to exert a statistically significant effect (see Table 3.34).

In any case, across the six analyses for types of sexual victimization, routine activities theory received general support. Thus, some statistically significant effects were found for the propensity to be at places with men and alcohol. The guardianship measure—living alone—was significantly related to sexual contact and sexual violence with force. Compared to other relationship statuses, being married generally insulated women against sexual victimization. Most important, however, the frequency of drinking enough alcohol to get drunk has a consistent effect of types of sexual victimization. In contrast, the other two exposure to crime variables—smoking pot or hashish and being a member or pledge of a social sorority—did not exert any statistically significant effects. Similarly, no statistically significant results were found for three measures of proximity to motivated offenders (being a part-time versus full-time student, living in a coed dorm, living on campus).

With regard to the other variables in the analyses, perhaps the most striking finding is that with the exception of sexual threats, having had a prior sexual victimization increases the risk of all forms of sexual victimization. The other results are more inconsistent, but some tendencies can be noted. Although not significant for all forms analyzed, there is a tendency for the risk of victimization to be increased if a respondent

was of a higher family class status, a minority, younger, not a graduate student, and not a heterosexual.

The results for the on-campus analyses, which include the institution-level characteristics, are presented in Tables 3.36 to 3.41. Across all six equations, the institutional variables have few and inconsistent effects. For example, the aggregate rate of rape for an institution is significantly related to a respondent's risk of *rape* victimization, but is not related to any other form of sexual victimization. Similarly, the overall risk of sexual victimization is positively related to the percent of male students and negatively related to the percent of full-time students, but these variables have few effects on the five types of sexual victimization examined. These results thus suggest that for the most part, institution-level characteristics are *not* strong predictors of sexual victimization.

Three variables, however, do appear to be consistent predictors of *on-campus* victimization. First, as might be expected, students who live on campus are more likely to experience an on-campus sexual victimization. Second, as with the general models, female students who frequently drink enough alcohol to get drunk are more at risk of victimization. There are some effects for the propensity to be a place with men and places with alcohol, but these are not found across all forms of victimization. Third, women who had a prior sexual victimization are more at risk of a current sexual victimization. It is noteworthy, then, that regardless of whether an overall or on-campus measure of victimization is used, drinking alcohol and prior sexual victimization seem to consistently elevate the risk of sexual victimization among female students.

## DISCUSSION

As noted previously, the measurement of rape and other forms of sexual victimization not only is methodologically complicated but also is at the nexus of a debate between conservative and feminist scholars over whether the sexual assault of women by men is a small or extensive problem. Any empirical analysis thus potentially has divergent theoretical, policy, and political implications. Thus, if sexual victimization is found to be widespread, the data lend credence to the view that such victimization is caused by patriarchy and its cultural hegemony, is in need of vigorous crime prevention by campus authorities, and is another manifestation of entrenched sexism that is in need of fundamental reform. If sexual victimization is non-serious and relatively infrequent, then it would seem that such victimization is not inherent in the system of patriarchy but—like other crimes—is confined to a tiny minority of men; that "rape awareness" seminars on campus are misguided and likely to foster unwarranted fear of men by women; and that the existing political system is not inherently unfair to women.

What, then, would conservatives and feminists make of the data presented in this chapter? We would anticipate that, informed by radically different ideological lenses, they would create from the data divergent narratives of sexual victimization on college campuses.

Thus, a conservative narrative might be as follows: The study shows that only a tiny percentage of college women experience rape (1.1 percent) or attempted rape (1.7 percent). Nearly all of these incidents arise in private sexual encounters where alcohol is present and where the line between normal and excessive aggressive sex is not clear.

In the majority of these cases, supposed rape victims do not even define themselves as having been raped. Not surprisingly, they almost never report the incident to the police, and when asked why not, they say that the event was not serious enough to do so. More than four in ten rape victims even say that they are not certain that a crime was committed or that the "offender" intended any harm. Although some of these incidents may qualify legally as a rape, most would not. At most, actual rapes and attempted rapes on college campuses are a rare event—serious when they occur, but not something the typical coed will ever experience.

In contrast, a feminist narrative might be as follows: The study shows that in only a six-month period, about 2.8 percent of women on college campuses will be raped or have a rape attempted against them. The annual rate for rape of young, college women is thus likely to be over 5 percent. If this rate holds over the four or five years women are in college, then it is not an exaggeration to say that one in four to five women will experience a rape assault in her college career. It is not clear, moreover, that this study has captured all rapes that took place in the sample. Many women answered "yes" to the rape screen question only to be discounted in the incident report, and forty other women stated that they had been raped even though they had "screened in" on another question. The data show, moreover, that women are vulnerable to sexual assault in situations when they are alone with a man, at night, and in a private space. It is noteworthy that two-thirds of all rape victims and nine-tenths of attempted rape victims tried to protect themselves—figures that belie any claims that most incidents were not forced but consensual. And none of these victims continue to be involved with the men who

assaulted them. Further, the failure to report sexual victimizations is not surprising given the continued hostility of the criminal justice system, the difficulty of proving that a crime has occurred, the public embarrassment victims experience, and failure to educate men and women about what legally constitutes rape. Finally, the data reveal a shocking amount of sexual victimization beyond the crime of rape. In a relatively short period of time, over 15 percent of the women reported having been sexually victimized at least once.

To a degree, we are not in a position to settle this debate. Even though we used a fairly detailed measurement strategy—explicitly worded screen question followed by an extensive incident report—it is difficult in a structured, time constrained interview to probe key issues that would establish precisely what occurred in a victimization incident. Thus, future research would benefit from detailed interviews that probed what victims mean when they say "force" was used or that "consent" was or was not given. Similarly, we need to probe why women see forced, unwanted sex as a rape or not as a rape, and why they see such acts as serious or not as serious. Using survey data such as ours to reconstruct and capture the complexities of a victimization incident that may have culminated after several hours of interaction is not feasible.

Even so, our data provide useful estimates of the extent of sexual victimization college women experience. It is clear that there is no epidemic of rape on college campuses, that most rapes do not involve brutal violence, and that most arise out of men and women being in situations where sexual advances are commonplace. At the same time, our methodological strategy was careful not to count as rapes or attempted rapes sexual penetrations that were not unwanted and forced. Although proving in court that

these encounters were criminal undoubtedly would be difficult—most do not have the characteristics of the "real rapes" that Estrich (1987) talks about—they would meet the legal standard for rape. At the very least, these are serious cases of sexual victimization: a woman being violated against her will.

In a broader picture, college women are at risk for some form of sexual victimization. Although the prevalence rate for any given form is low for the bounding period in the sample, taken together these various victimizations mean that about 1.5 of ten women are sexually victimized in some way. Extrapolating to annual rates and rates over a college career can only be done cautiously, but the implications are clear: many, if not most, women will be sexually victimized during her time in college. Further, when small percentages are calculated over a large population base, the magnitude of a problem takes on a new focus. Thus, a 15 percent sexual victimization rate for a college of any size would be of concern to campus authorities interested in ensuring the safety and quality of educational experiences for their female students.

The results also have implications for explaining who is at risk for being sexually victimized. First, a consistent finding was that female respondents who frequently drink enough alcohol to get drunk had a higher risk of sexual victimization, including rape. There are at least three possible explanation for this finding. First, it may be that when women drink they become more vulnerable to victimization—for example, by being less able to resist an assault or by being more easily led into places (e.g., private rooms) where victimization is more easily accomplished. Second, "drunk" women may be see as more "attractive targets" for "motivated offenders," and thus they may be selected for attempted

sexual advances (see also, Finkelhor and Asdigian, 1996). Third, women who "get drunk" may be more likely to be in the company of "drunk men" who, in turn, may have a higher propensity to victimize (see Crowell and Burgess, 1996). Note, however, that the effect of drinking holds even controlling for the respondents' propensity to be at places with men and at places with alcohol.

Second, although the effects were not always consistent, various findings lent support to the contention of routine activities theory that victimization is linked to lifestyles and, more specifically, to exposure to crime/motivated offenders and guardianship (Cohen and Felson, 1979). As noted already, a "drinking lifestyle" was associated with being sexually victimized. For some of the analyses, the risk of victimization was also heightened by frequenting places with men and with alcohol. Living alone, but especially being married (or cohabitating), decreased sexual victimization. Further, although not conceptualized as lifestyle variable, graduate students were less likely to be sexually victimized than undergraduates. Given the academic demands placed on graduate students' time, however, it is likely that they may lead lifestyles that are less risky than those led by undergraduate students. Finally, although only "common sense," students who live on campus were more at risk of on-campus sexual victimizations. Still, a failure to detect a significant finding for this variable would have been troubling for routine activities theory, given that a central premise of the theory is the exposure to victimization opportunities should predict victimization experiences. Accordingly, the finding for living on campus, while perhaps not substantively surprising, is theoretically salient.

Third, the analysis revealed that heterosexual women were *less* likely to experience a sexual victimization generally and, specifically, to be raped or victimized with force. Why might lesbian students be more at risk of victimization? Two possibilities can be suggested. First, gay women may be more likely to spurn the sexual advances of men, which in turn may result in increased efforts by male victimizers to use force in an attempt to accomplish their goals. Second, lesbian college students may be "attractive targets" for hate crimes.

Fourth, the effects of demographic characteristics were inconsistent. There was some tendency, however, for sexual victimization to be higher among affluent students, among African-American students, among Hispanic/Latino students, and among younger students.

Fifth, few institution-level characteristics had effects on the risk of victimization, suggesting that being a sexual victim is not strongly contingent of a college's or university's context. One finding, however, *may* be worth considering: the risk of being a rape victim was significantly related to the aggregate-level of rape for the students' institution. This variable affected no other outcome measure, so it may be ill-advised to give its significant influence on rape much credence. Still, if one were to consider the institutional rate of rape as a broad indicator of the cultural climate of a college or university, then this finding may be of relevance: the risk of victimization is higher where a "culture of rape" is present. Again, this interpretation is clearly speculative, but it does open up a line of inquiry that future research may wish to consider.

Sixth, consistent with the results from several sexual victimization studies (see Crowell and Burgess, 1996), women who were previously sexually victimized were more likely to be sexually victimized. This finding held for the analyses conducted for all victimization and for the analyses conducted only for on-campus victimizations. This finding also obtained for the overall sexual victimization measure (across all 12 types), for the measure of rape, for the measure of sexual victimization with force, and for most other measures of sexual victimization used in the analyses. Further, as will be noted in Chapter 4, prior sexual victimization also was significantly related to the risk of being a stalking victim.

Without the benefit of additional information, however, interpreting this finding is a daunting challenge (an issue we explore again in Chapter 4). We can offer three speculations that may play some role in accounting for the consistent relationship between prior and current victimization. The first possibility is that the relationship is spurious and is due to a "reporting bias" that could operate in one of two ways. On the one hand, women victimized in the past may be more likely to define sexual advances by men in the present as "victimizing." On the other hand, it may be that some respondents who are currently victimized may retrospectively overreport past victimizations.

The other two possibilities reflect concepts developed by criminologists studying crime over the life-course (see, e.g., Sampson and Laub, 1993): "state dependence," which refers how the experience of crime affects later behavior; and "heterogeneity," which emphasizes how enduring individual characteristics produce stability of behavior across time. In this regard, a "state dependence" argument would be that early victimization

experiences change women in ways that make their future victimization more likely (e.g., by creating feelings of self-blame that reduce their ability to resist attempts to victimize them). A "heterogeneity" argument would propose that female victims have underlying personal traits or orientations that make their continued victimization more likely (e.g., personal vulnerabilities that make them more attractive targets, a risk-taking orientation that leads them into associations and situations in which victimizations are more likely). Of course, both these processes could be operating simultaneously and be mutually reinforcing.

Table 3.1 Extent of Rape by Number of Victims and Number of Incidents by Type of Victimization Incident

Type of Victimization Incident	Number of Victims in Sample	Percent of Sample	Rate Per 1,000 Female Students	Number of Incidents	Rate Per 1,000 Female Students
Completed Rape	74	1.7	16.6	86	19.3
Attempted Rape	49	1.1	11.0	71	16.0
Total	123	2.8	27.7	157	35.3

Table 3.2 The Relationship Between the Coding of Rape Victimization by Screen Questions and Incident Reports for Victims and Incidents

Unit of Measurement	Qualify as Rape Based on Screen Questions	Qualify as Rape Based on Incident Report
Victims	59	28 (47.5)
Incidents	68 <sup>1</sup>	29 (42.6)

<sup>1</sup> This is the number of incidents that screened into an incident report and the respondent then completed the incident report so that we were able to classify.

Table 3.3 Number of Incidents and Victims Who Defined Incident as a Rape by Type of Victimization Incident

Type of Victimization Incident	Yes % (n)	No % (n)	Don't Know % (n)
Completed Rape	46.5 (40)	48.8 (42)	4.7 (4)
Attempted Rape	2.8 (2)	95.8 (68)	1.4 (1)
Completed Sexual Coercion	13.1 (14)	84.1 (90)	2.8 (3)
Attempted Sexual Coercion	3.5 (4)	96.5 (110)	0.0 (0)
Completed Sexual Contact with Force or Threat of Force	0.8 (1)	97.7 (127)	1.5 (2)
Completed Sexual Contact without Force	2.3 (3)	97.7 (129)	0.0 (0)
Attempted Sexual Contact with Force or Threat of Force	4.2 (7)	95.2 (158)	0.6 (1)
Attempted Sexual Contact without Force	1.0 (3)	98.6 (291)	0.4 (1)
Threat of Rape	16.7 (7)	83.3 (35)	0.0 (0)
Threat of Contact with Force or Threat of Force	2.0 (1)	94.0 (47)	4.0 (2)
Threat of Penetration without Force (Sexual Harassment)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (50)	0.0 (0)
Threat of Contact without Force (Sexual Harassment)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (75)	0.0 (0)

Table 3.4 Extent of Sexual Coercion by Number of Victims and Number of Incidents

Type of Victimization Incident	Number of Victims in Sample	Percent of Sample	Rate Per 1,000 Female Students	Number of Incidents	Rate Per 1,000 Female Students
Completed Sexual Coercion <sup>1</sup>	74	1.7	16.6	107	24.1
Attempted Sexual Coercion <sup>2</sup>	60	1.3	13.5	114	25.6

<sup>1</sup> Unwanted completed penetration with the threat of nonphysical punishment, promise of reward, or pestering/verbal pressure. Penetration includes: penile-vaginal, mouth on your genitals, mouth on someone else's genitals, penile-anal, digital-vaginal, digital-anal, object-vaginal, and object-anal.

<sup>2</sup> Unwanted attempted penetration with the threat of nonphysical punishment, promise of reward, or pestering/verbal pressure. Penetration includes: penile-vaginal, mouth on your genitals, mouth on someone else's genitals, penile-anal, digital-vaginal, digital-anal, object-vaginal, and object-anal.

Table 3.5 Extent of Sexual Contact with and without Force by Type of Crime

Type of Victimization Incident	Number of Victims in Sample	Percent of Sample	Rate Per 1,000 Female Students	Number of Incidents	Rate Per 1,000 Female Students
<b>With Force</b>					
Completed Sexual Contact <sup>1</sup>	85	1.9	19.1	130	29.2
Attempted Sexual Contact <sup>2</sup>	89	2.0	20.0	167	37.6
<b>Without Force</b>					
Completed Sexual Contact <sup>3</sup>	80	1.8	18.0	132	29.7
Attempted Sexual Contact <sup>4</sup>	133	3.0	29.9	295	66.4

<sup>1</sup> Unwanted completed sexual contact (not penetration) with force or the threat of force. Sexual contact includes: touching, grabbing or fondling of breasts, buttocks, or genitals either under or over your clothes, kissing, licking or sucking, or some other form of unwanted sexual contact.

<sup>2</sup> Unwanted attempted sexual contact (not penetration) with force or the threat of force. Sexual contact includes: touching, grabbing or fondling of breasts, buttocks, or genitals either under or over your clothes, kissing, licking or sucking, or some other form of unwanted sexual contact.

<sup>3</sup> Any type of unwanted completed sexual contact (not penetration) with the threat of nonphysical punishment, promise of reward, or pestering/verbal. Sexual contact includes: touching, grabbing or fondling of breasts, buttocks, or genitals either under or over your clothes, kissing, licking or sucking, or some other form of unwanted sexual contact.

<sup>4</sup> Unwanted attempted sexual contact (not penetration) with the threat of nonphysical punishment, promise of reward, or pestering/verbal. Sexual contact includes: touching, grabbing or fondling of breasts, buttocks, or genitals either under or over your clothes, kissing, licking or sucking, or some other form of unwanted sexual contact.

Table 3.6 Extent of Threatened Crimes by Number of Victims and Number of Incidents

Type of Victimization Incident	Number of Victims in Sample	Percent of Sample	Rate Per 1,000 Female Students	Number of Incidents	Rate Per 1,000 Female Students
Threat of Rape <sup>1</sup>	14	0.3	3.2	42	9.5
Threat of Contact with Force <sup>2</sup>	8	0.2	1.8	50	11.3
Threat of Penetration without Force <sup>3</sup>	10	0.2	2.3	50	11.3
Threat of Contact without Force <sup>4</sup>	15	0.3	3.4	75	16.9

<sup>1</sup> Threat of unwanted penetration with force and threat of force. Penetration includes: penile-vaginal, mouth on your genitals, mouth on someone else's genitals, penile-anal, digital-vaginal, digital-anal, object-vaginal, and object-anal.

<sup>2</sup> Threat of unwanted sexual contact with force and threat of force. Sexual contact includes: touching, grabbing or fondling of breasts, buttocks, or genitals either under or over your clothes, kissing, licking or sucking, or some other form of unwanted sexual contact.

<sup>3</sup> Threat of unwanted penetration with the threat of nonphysical punishment, promise of reward, or pestering/verbal pressure. Penetration includes: penile-vaginal, mouth on your genitals, mouth on someone else's genitals, penile-anal, digital-vaginal, digital-anal, object-vaginal, and object-anal.

<sup>4</sup> Threat of unwanted sexual contact with the threat of nonphysical punishment, promise of reward, or pestering/verbal pressure. Sexual contact includes: touching, grabbing or fondling of breasts, buttocks, or genitals either under or over your clothes, kissing, licking or sucking, or some other form of unwanted sexual contact.

Table 3.7 Summary of Incidents and Victimitizations by Type of Victimitization Incident

Type of Victimitization Incident	Number of Incidents	Number of Victimitizations
Completed Rape	86	86
Attempted Rape	71	75
Completed Sexual Coercion	107	107
Attempted Sexual Coercion	114	119
Completed Sexual Contact with Force or Threat of Force	130	131
Completed Sexual Contact without Force	132	133
Attempted Sexual Contact with Force or Threat of Force	166	185
Attempted Sexual Contact without Force	295	317
Threat of Rape	42	50
Threat of Contact with Force or Threat of Force	50	59
Threat of Penetration without Force (Sexual Harassment)	50	54
Threat of Contact without Force (Sexual Harassment)	75	81
TOTAL	1,318	1,397
Victimitization Rate Per 1,000 Female Students	296.4	314.2
Incident to Victimitization Ratio		1.06

Table 3.8 Percent of Sample Having at Least One Incident

Type of Victimization Incident	Percent of Sample (n)	Rate Per 1,000 Female Students (n)
Victimization Involving Physical Force <sup>1</sup>	7.7 (319)	71.8
Victimization Involving Non-Physical Force <sup>2</sup>	11.0 (372)	83.7
Any Victimization <sup>3</sup>	15.5 (691)	155.4

<sup>1</sup> Includes completed rape, attempted rape, completed sexual contact with force, attempted sexual contact with force, threat of rape, and threat of contact with force.

<sup>2</sup> Includes completed sexual coercion, attempted sexual coercion, completed sexual contact without force, attempted sexual contact without force, threat of penetration without force, and threat of contact without force.

<sup>3</sup> Includes all crimes listed in footnotes 1 and 2.

Table 3.9 Percent of Sample Who Were Sexually Victimized Before the Start of the 1996 School Year

Type of Victimization Incident	Yes %	No %
Rape <sup>1</sup>	10.1	89.9
Attempted Rape <sup>2</sup>	10.9	89.1
Attempted, Threatened, or Completed Unwanted Sexual Contact <sup>3</sup>	35.5	64.5
Sexual Contact with Non-Physical Threats <sup>4</sup>	8.6	91.4
Any Other Unwanted Sexual Contact <sup>5</sup>	5.9	94.1

<sup>1</sup> Prior to school starting in the Fall of 1996, did anyone ever make you have vaginal, oral, or anal intercourse, including penetrating you with a penis, a finger, or a foreign object, by using force or threatening to harm you?

<sup>2</sup> Prior to school starting in the Fall of 1996, did anyone ever attempt but not succeed in making you have vaginal, oral, or anal intercourse, including penetrating you with a penis, a finger, or a foreign object, by using force or threatening to harm you?

<sup>3</sup> Prior to school starting in the Fall of 1996, have you ever experienced any unwanted or uninvited touching of a sexual nature, or threats or attempts of such touching, including forced kissing, touching or private parts, grabbing, fondling, and rubbing up against you in a sexual way?

<sup>4</sup> Prior to school starting in the Fall of 1996, has anyone ever tried to make you have sexual intercourse or sexual contact when you did not want to by making either threats of nonphysical punishment or promises of reward if you complied sexually?

<sup>5</sup> Prior to school starting in the Fall of 1996, is there any type of unwanted or uninvited sexual intercourse or physical sexual contact that you ever experienced that was not covered in the questions thus far?

Table 3.10 Number of Persons Committing the Incident by Type of Crime

Type of Victimization Incident	Incident Committed by One Person % (n)	Incident Committed by More Than One Person <sup>1</sup> % (n)	Number of Offenders		
			Two % (n)	Three % (n)	Four or More <sup>2</sup> % (n)
Completed rape	94.2 (81)	5.8 (5)	60.0 (3)	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
Attempted rape	97.2 (69)	2.8 (2)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Completed sexual coercion	97.2 (104)	2.8 (3)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)
Attempted sexual coercion	97.4 (111)	2.6 (3)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)
Completed sexual contact with force or threat of force	97.7 (125)	2.3 (3)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Completed sexual contact without force	93.9 (124)	6.1 (8)	37.5 (3)	37.5 (3)	25.0 (2)
Attempted sexual contact with force or threat of force	93.9 (153)	6.1 (10)	60.0 (6)	10.0 (1)	30.0 (3)
Attempted sexual contact without force	97.9 (286)	2.1 (6)	100.0 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Threat of rape	95.2 (40)	4.8 (2)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Threat of contact with force or threat of force	93.9 (46)	6.1 (3)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)
Threat of penetration without force (sexual harassment)	98.0 (49)	2.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Threat of contact without force (sexual harassment)	94.7 (71)	5.3 (4)	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)

<sup>1</sup> Don't know (n = 33) and refused (n = 41) not included.

<sup>2</sup> The range of offenders is (4 - 9).

Table 3.11 Percentage of Victims Who Knew Offender(s) by Single Offender and Multiple Offenders by Type of Crime

Type of Victimization Incident	Single Offender		Multiple Offenders		
	Knew or Had Seen Before % (n)	Stranger % (n)	All Known % (n)	Some Known % (n)	All Strangers % (n)
Completed rape	93.8 (76)	6.2 (5)	20.0 (1)	20.0 (1)	60.0 (3)
Attempted rape	89.9 (62)	10.1 (7)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Completed sexual coercion	90.4 (94)	9.6 (10)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Attempted sexual coercion	88.3 (98)	11.7 (13)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)
Completed sexual contact with force or threat of force	62.7 (79)	37.3 (47)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)
Completed sexual contact without force	73.4 (91)	26.6 (33)	50.0 (4)	12.5 (1)	37.5 (3)
Attempted sexual contact with force or threat of force	75.0 (117)	25.0 (39)	20.0 (2)	30.0 (3)	50.0 (5)
Attempted sexual contact without force	78.2 (226)	21.8 (63)	33.3 (2)	16.7 (1)	50.0 (3)
Threat of rape	87.5 (35)	12.5 (5)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)
Threat of contact with force or threat of force	72.3 (34)	27.7 (13)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)
Threat of penetration without force (sexual harassment)	83.7 (41)	16.3 (8)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)
Threat of contact without force (sexual harassment)	87.3 (62)	12.7 (9)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)



Relationship to Offender for Single Offender Victimization by Type of Crime

Type of Victimization Incident	Known Single Offender % (n)	Relationship to Offender <sup>1</sup>							
		Classmate % (n)	Friend % (n)	Boyfriend/ Ex-boyfriend % (n)	Acquaintance % (n)	Coworker % (n)	Professor/ Teacher % (n)	Male Non-Relative % (n)	Employer/ Supervisor % (n)
Completed rape	100.0 (76)	35.5 (27)	34.2 (26)	23.7 (18)	2.6 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	2.6 (2)	1.3 (1)
Attempted rape	100.0 (62)	43.5 (27)	24.2 (15)	14.5 (9)	9.7 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Completed sexual coercion	100.0 (94)	20.2 (19)	27.7 (26)	42.6 (40)	6.4 (6)	1.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	1.1 (1)	1.1 (1)
Attempted sexual coercion	100.0 (98)	25.5 (25)	44.9 (44)	17.3 (17)	6.1 (6)	3.1 (3)	0.0 (0)	2.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
Completed sexual contact with force or threat of force	100.0 (79)	34.2 (27)	27.8 (22)	11.4 (9)	11.4 (9)	7.6 (6)	1.3 (1)	3.8 (3)	1.3 (1)
Completed sexual contact without force	100.0 (91)	33.0 (30)	33.0 (30)	3.3 (3)	13.2 (12)	9.9 (9)	4.4 (4)	0.0 (0)	3.3 (3)
Attempted sexual contact with force or threat of force	100.0 (117)	41.9 (49)	25.6 (30)	14.5 (17)	12.0 (14)	2.6 (3)	0.9 (1)	0.9 (1)	0.9 (1)
Attempted sexual contact without force	100.0 (226)	41.1 (92)	27.7 (62)	12.8 (29)	9.8 (22)	4.9 (11)	1.8 (4)	0.4 (1)	0.4 (1)
Threat of rape	100.0 (35)	34.3 (12)	22.9 (8)	17.1 (6)	14.3 (5)	2.9 (1)	2.9 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Threat of contact with force or threat of force	100.0 (34)	20.6 (7)	32.4 (11)	8.8 (3)	8.8 (3)	8.8 (3)	5.9 (2)	2.9 (1)	2.9 (1)
Threat of penetration without force (sexual harassment)	100.0 (41)	36.6 (15)	29.3 (12)	19.5 (8)	2.4 (1)	9.8 (4)	0.0 (0)	2.4 (1)	0.0 (0)
Threat of contact without force (sexual harassment)	100.0 (62)	40.3 (25)	30.6 (19)	3.2 (2)	4.8 (3)	11.3 (7)	3.2 (2)	3.2 (2)	3.2 (2)

Table 3.12 Victim-Offender Relationship for Single Offender Victimization by Type of Crime (continued)

Type of Victimization Incident	Relationship to Offender <sup>1</sup>								
	Known Single Offender % (n)	Roommate % (n)	Other Male Relative % (n)	Husband/ Ex-husband % (n)	Father/Step-father % (n)	Graduate Assistant % (n)	Brother/Step-brother % (n)	Uncle % (n)	Other Female Relative % (n)
Completed rape	100.0 (76)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Attempted rape	100.0 (62)	0.0 (0)	4.8 (3)	0.0 (0)	1.6 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Completed sexual coercion	100.0 (94)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Attempted sexual coercion	100.0 (98)	0.0 (0)	1.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Completed sexual contact with force or threat of force	100.0 (79)	1.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Completed sexual contact without force	100.0 (91)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Attempted sexual contact with force or threat of force	100.0 (117)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.9 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Attempted sexual contact without force	100.0 (226)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Threat of rape	100.0 (35)	2.9 (1)	0.0 (0)	2.9 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Threat of contact with force or threat of force	100.0 (34)	8.8 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Threat of penetration without force (sexual harassment)	100.0 (41)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Threat of contact without force (sexual harassment)	100.0 (62)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

<sup>1</sup> Don't know (n = 3) not included.

Table 3.13 Victim-Offender Relationship by Dating and Romantic Status by Type of Crime

Type of Victimization Incident	Victim was on a Date With the Offender <sup>1</sup> % (n)	Length of Dating Relationship <sup>2</sup>				Nature of Relationship <sup>3</sup>
		First Date % (n)	Less Than Six Months % (n)	Six to Twelve Months % (n)	More Than One Year % (n)	Victim Currently Romantically Involved With Offender % (n)
Completed rape	12.8 (10)	10.0 (1)	70.0 (7)	10.0 (1)	10.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
Attempted rape	35.0 (21)	33.3 (7)	61.9 (13)	0.0 (0)	4.8 (1)	0.0 (0)
Completed sexual coercion	34.0 (33)	9.1 (3)	51.5 (17)	18.2 (6)	21.2 (7)	21.2 (7)
Attempted sexual coercion	29.0 (29)	17.2 (5)	72.4 (21)	3.4 (1)	6.9 (2)	17.2 (5)
Completed sexual contact with force or threat of force	8.8 (7)	42.9 (3)	57.1 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Completed sexual contact without force	5.2 (5)	40.0 (2)	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)	40.0 (2)
Attempted sexual contact with force or threat of force	10.9 (13)	25.0 (3)	75.0 (9)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Attempted sexual contact without force	19.6 (44)	40.9 (18)	52.3 (23)	4.5 (2)	2.3 (1)	4.5 (2)
Threat of rape	22.9 (8)	12.5 (1)	37.5 (3)	12.5 (1)	37.5 (3)	0.0 (0)
Threat of contact with force or threat of force	14.3 (5)	60.0 (3)	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Threat of penetration without force (sexual harassment)	24.4 (10)	10.0 (1)	50.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	40.0 (4)	30.0 (3)
Threat of contact without force (sexual harassment)	6.3 (4)	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

<sup>1</sup> Don't know (n = 2) not included.

<sup>2</sup> Refused (n = 1) not included.

<sup>3</sup> Asked only of those respondents who were on a date when the incident occurred.

Table 3.14 Victims and Offender's Use of Alcohol/Drugs by Type of Crime

Type of Victimization Incident	Victim's Use of a Controlled Substance or Drinking Alcohol Before the Incident <sup>1</sup>				Had the Offender(s) Been Drinking Alcohol, Using Drugs or Something Else? <sup>2</sup>				
	Drinking % (n)	Drugs % (n)	Both (Drinking and Drugs) % (n)	Neither % (n)	Drinking % (n)	Drugs % (n)	Both (Drinking and Drugs) % (n)	Something Else % (n)	Neither % (n)
Completed rape	48.8 (42)	2.3 (2)	3.5 (3)	45.3 (39)	57.1 (48)	3.6 (3)	9.5 (8)	3.6 (3)	26.2 (22)
Attempted rape	39.4 (28)	0.0 (0)	4.2 (3)	56.3 (40)	50.0 (34)	9.5 (2)	8.0 (7)	4.5 (3)	32.4 (22)
Completed sexual coercion	45.3 (48)	1.9 (2)	3.8 (4)	49.1 (52)	45.7 (48)	0.0 (0)	11.4 (12)	1.9 (2)	41.0 (43)
Attempted sexual coercion	50.4 (57)	0.0 (0)	1.8 (2)	47.8 (54)	63.6 (68)	0.9 (1)	6.5 (7)	0.9 (1)	28.0 (30)
Completed sexual contact with force or threat of force	46.1 (59)	0.8 (1)	0.8 (1)	52.3 (67)	67.2 (82)	0.0 (0)	5.7 (7)	8.2 (10)	18.9 (23)
Completed sexual contact without force	50.8 (67)	0.0 (0)	0.8 (1)	48.5 (64)	62.0 (80)	0.0 (0)	7.8 (10)	4.7 (6)	25.6 (33)
Attempted sexual contact with force or threat of force	28.5 (47)	1.8 (3)	1.2 (2)	68.5 (113)	49.7 (80)	1.9 (3)	6.8 (11)	7.5 (12)	34.2 (55)
Attempted sexual contact without force	36.9 (108)	0.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	62.5 (183)	53.9 (153)	2.5 (7)	5.6 (16)	5.3 (15)	32.7 (93)
Threat of rape	34.1 (14)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	65.9 (27)	50.0 (19)	5.3 (2)	5.3 (2)	13.2 (5)	26.3 (10)
Threat of contact with force or threat of force	36.0 (18)	4.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	60.0 (30)	54.2 (26)	4.2 (2)	6.3 (3)	8.3 (4)	27.1 (13)
Threat of penetration without force (sexual harassment)	26.0 (13)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	74.0 (37)	39.1 (18)	2.2 (1)	2.2 (1)	10.9 (5)	45.7 (21)
Threat of contact without force (sexual harassment)	28.0 (21)	0.0 (0)	1.3 (1)	70.7 (53)	43.9 (29)	0.0 (0)	6.1 (4)	1.5 (1)	43.5 (32)

<sup>1</sup> Refused (n = 7) not included.

<sup>2</sup> Don't know (n = 59) not included.

Table 3.15 Characteristics of Single Offenders by Type of Crime

Type of Victimization Incident	Sex of Offender	Race/Ethnicity of Offender <sup>1</sup>						Status of Offender <sup>2</sup>	
	Male % (n)	White/Caucasian % (n)	African-American % (n)	Hispanic or Latin-American % (n)	Asian/Pacific Islander % (n)	Native American/Eskimo/Alaska Native % (n)	Other % (n)	Fraternity Member % (n)	Sports Club Member % (n)
Completed rape	100.0 (81)	86.4 (70)	4.9 (4)	2.5 (2)	2.5 (2)	1.2 (1)	2.5 (2)	20.0 (15)	21.4 (15)
Attempted rape	100.0 (69)	76.8 (53)	17.4 (12)	4.3 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.4 (1)	26.4 (14)	27.8 (15)
Completed sexual coercion	100.0 (104)	89.4 (93)	6.7 (7)	1.9 (2)	1.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	1.0 (1)	17.8 (16)	18.7 (17)
Attempted sexual coercion	100.0 (111)	82.9 (92)	5.4 (6)	5.4 (6)	5.4 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.9 (1)	22.2 (20)	36.7 (33)
Completed sexual contact with force or threat of force	100.0 (125)	75.2 (94)	13.6 (17)	8.8 (11)	1.6 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.8 (1)	31.0 (18)	33.9 (20)
Completed sexual contact without force	100.0 (123)	79.8 (99)	10.5 (13)	5.6 (7)	3.2 (4)	0.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	14.5 (10)	32.8 (22)
Attempted sexual contact with force or threat of force	100.0 (156)	73.9 (113)	14.4 (22)	4.6 (7)	5.2 (8)	0.7 (1)	1.3 (2)	26.9 (25)	36.7 (33)
Attempted sexual contact without force	100.0 (288)	83.6 (239)	11.5 (33)	2.4 (7)	1.0 (3)	0.7 (2)	0.7 (2)	27.6 (51)	26.0 (47)
Threat of rape	100.0 (40)	72.5 (29)	20.0 (8)	7.5 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	29.6 (8)	25.0 (7)
Threat of contact with force or threat of force	100.0 (47)	78.3 (36)	13.0 (6)	8.7 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	11.1 (3)	40.0 (10)
Threat of penetration without force (sexual harassment)	100.0 (48)	69.4 (34)	24.5 (12)	2.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	4.1 (2)	22.2 (8)	27.3 (9)
Threat of contact without force (sexual harassment)	100.0 (69)	80.3 (57)	12.7 (9)	5.6 (4)	0.0 (0)	1.4 (1)	0.0 (0)	21.4 (9)	25.0 (11)

<sup>1</sup> Don't know (n = 4) and refused (n = 4) not included.

<sup>2</sup> Only asked of those respondents who knew or had seen the offender before.

Table 3.16 The Location of Victimization by On-Campus and Off-Campus Location by Type of Crime

Type of Victimization Incident	Location of Victimization <sup>1</sup>	
	On Campus % (n)	Off Campus % (n)
Completed rape	33.7 (29)	66.3 (57)
Attempted rape	45.1 (32)	54.9 (39)
Completed sexual coercion	29.0 (31)	71.0 (76)
Attempted sexual coercion	46.5 (53)	53.5 (61)
Completed sexual contact with force or threat of force	34.6 (45)	65.4 (85)
Completed sexual contact without force	38.6 (51)	61.4 (81)
Attempted sexual contact with force or threat of force	33.9 (56)	66.1 (109)
Attempted sexual contact without force	35.9 (106)	64.1 (189)
Threat of rape	45.2 (19)	54.8 (23)
Threat of contact with force or threat of force	44.0 (22)	56.0 (28)
Threat of penetration without force (sexual harassment)	48.0 (24)	52.0 (26)
Threat of contact without force (sexual harassment)	54.1 (40)	45.9 (34)

<sup>1</sup> Don't know (n = 2) not included.

Table 3.17 Location of On-Campus Incidents by Type of Crime

Type of Victimization Incident	Location of On-Campus Incidents								
	Victimizations Occurring On Campus % (n)	In Your Room of Your Living Quarters % (n)	Inside Your Living Quarters But Not in Your Room % (n)	Outside But Near Your Living Quarters % (n)	At a Parking Lot or Parking Area Specifically Designed for Your Living Quarters % (n)	In Another Living Quarters on Campus % (n)	In a Classroom, Classroom Building or Laboratory % (n)	At the Library % (n)	At the Gym % (n)
Completed rape	100.0 (29)	51.7 (15)	6.9 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	31.0 (9)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Attempted rape	100.0 (32)	59.4 (19)	6.3 (2)	3.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	15.6 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (1)
Completed sexual coercion	100.0 (31)	48.4 (15)	12.9 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	25.8 (8)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Attempted sexual coercion	100.0 (53)	39.6 (21)	15.1 (8)	0.0 (0)	1.9 (1)	32.1 (17)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Completed sexual contact with force or threat of force	100.0 (45)	6.7 (3)	4.4 (2)	6.7 (3)	0.0 (0)	31.1 (14)	6.7 (3)	2.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
Completed sexual contact without force	100.0 (51)	15.7 (8)	15.7 (8)	3.9 (2)	0.0 (0)	27.5 (14)	5.9 (3)	2.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
Attempted sexual contact with force or threat of force	100.0 (56)	21.4 (12)	21.4 (12)	8.9 (5)	1.8 (1)	14.3 (8)	14.3 (8)	1.8 (1)	1.8 (1)
Attempted sexual contact without force	100.0 (106)	29.2 (31)	29.2 (31)	2.8 (3)	0.9 (1)	23.6 (25)	8.5 (9)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Threat of rape	100.0 (19)	36.8 (7)	36.8 (7)	5.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	15.8 (3)	5.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Threat of contact with force or threat of force	100.0 (22)	18.2 (4)	18.2 (4)	0.0 (0)	9.1 (2)	0.0 (0)	9.1 (2)	0.0 (0)	4.5 (1)
Threat of penetration without force (sexual harassment)	100.0 (24)	45.8 (11)	8.3 (2)	4.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	4.2 (1)	8.3 (2)	4.2 (1)	4.2 (1)
Threat of contact without force (sexual harassment)	100.0 (40)	22.5 (9)	7.5 (3)	7.5 (3)	2.5 (1)	25.0 (10)	2.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

Table 3.17 Location of On-Campus Incidents by Type of Crime (continued)

Type of Victimization Incident	Location of On-Campus Incidents								
	Victimizations Occurring On Campus % (n)	At the Student Union % (n)	In a Dining Commons % (n)	In a Campus Parking Deck/Garage/Lot % (n)	In an Open Area of Campus % (n)	Outside or Near Classroom Building, Library or Gym % (n)	At a Fraternity % (n)	In a Motor Vehicle % (n)	Somewhere Else % (n)
Completed rape	100.0 (29)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	10.3 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Attempted rape	100.0 (32)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	6.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	9.4 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Completed sexual coercion	100.0 (31)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	3.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	6.5 (2)	0.0 (0)	3.2 (1)
Attempted sexual coercion	100.0 (53)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	7.5 (4)	0.0 (0)	3.8 (2)
Completed sexual contact with force or threat of force	100.0 (45)	0.0 (0)	4.4 (2)	0.0 (0)	4.4 (2)	6.7 (3)	17.8 (8)	0.0 (0)	8.9 (4)
Completed sexual contact without force	100.0 (51)	5.9 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	2.0 (1)	2.0 (1)	15.7 (8)	2.0 (1)	7.8 (4)
Attempted sexual contact with force or threat of force	100.0 (56)	0.0 (0)	1.8 (1)	1.8 (1)	3.6 (2)	5.4 (3)	8.9 (5)	0.0 (0)	7.1 (4)
Attempted sexual contact without force	100.0 (106)	0.9 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	3.8 (4)	12.3 (13)	0.0 (0)	6.6 (7)
Threat of rape	100.0 (19)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	10.5 (2)	10.5 (2)	0.0 (0)	5.3 (1)
Threat of contact with force or threat of force	100.0 (22)	0.0 (0)	4.5 (1)	4.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	13.6 (3)	13.6 (3)	0.0 (0)	9.1 (2)
Threat of penetration without force (sexual harassment)	100.0 (24)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	12.5 (3)	12.5 (3)	0.0 (0)	4.2 (1)
Threat of contact without force (sexual harassment)	100.0 (40)	5.0 (2)	2.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	2.5 (1)	2.5 (1)	2.5 (1)	2.5 (1)	12.5 (5)

Table 6.10 Location of Off-Campus Incidents by Type of Crime

Type of Victimization Incident	Location of Off-Campus Incidents <sup>1</sup>								
	Victimizations Occurring Off Campus % (n)	In Your Room of Your Living Quarters % (n)	Inside Your Living Quarters But Not in Your Room % (n)	Outside But Near Your Living Quarters % (n)	At a Parking Lot or Parking Area Specifically Designed for Your Living Quarters % (n)	At a Public Street or Alley Next to Your Living Quarters % (n)	At a Fraternity % (n)	In a Motor Vehicle % (n)	In an Off-Campus Student Housing Area % (n)
Completed rape	100.0 (57)	8.8 (5)	10.5 (6)	1.8 (1)	1.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	1.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	17.5 (10)
Attempted rape	100.0 (39)	10.3 (4)	23.1 (9)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	5.1 (2)	0.0 (0)	10.3 (4)
Completed sexual coercion	100.0 (76)	9.2 (7)	7.9 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.3 (1)	1.3 (1)	14.5 (11)
Attempted sexual coercion	100.0 (61)	14.8 (9)	11.5 (7)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.6 (1)	0.0 (0)	16.4 (10)
Completed sexual contact with force or threat of force	100.0 (85)	3.5 (3)	1.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	9.4 (8)
Completed sexual contact without force	100.0 (81)	6.2 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	2.5 (2)	3.7 (3)
Attempted sexual contact with force or threat of force	100.0 (109)	5.5 (6)	10.1 (11)	0.9 (1)	0.9 (1)	0.9 (1)	8.3 (9)	1.8 (2)	3.7 (4)
Attempted sexual contact without force	100.0 (189)	6.3 (12)	8.5 (16)	0.0 (0)	0.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	5.8 (11)	2.1 (4)	9.0 (17)
Threat of rape	100.0 (23)	4.3 (1)	4.3 (1)	4.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	4.3 (1)	4.3 (1)	21.7 (5)
Threat of contact with force or threat of force	100.0 (28)	3.6 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	3.6 (1)	7.1 (2)	7.1 (2)	3.6 (1)
Threat of penetration without force (sexual harassment)	100.0 (26)	7.7 (2)	7.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	30.8 (8)	0.0 (0)	7.7 (2)
Threat of contact without force (sexual harassment)	100.0 (34)	2.9 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	14.7 (5)	2.9 (1)	8.8 (3)

Table 3.10 Location of Off-Campus Incidents by Type of Crime (continued)

Type of Victimization Incident	Victimizations Occurring Off Campus % (n)	Location of Off-Campus Incidents <sup>1</sup>							
		In the Off- Campus Business District % (n)	On Another College or University Campus % (n)	Away From Campus <sup>2</sup> % (n)	In a Bar % (n)	In a Dance/ Night Club % (n)	At Work % (n)	At a Party % (n)	Somewhere Else % (n)
Completed rape	100.0 (57)	3.5 (2)	5.3 (3)	35.1 (20)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	5.3 (3)	7.0 (4)
Attempted rape	100.0 (39)	0.0 (0)	5.1 (2)	25.6 (10)	0.0 (0)	5.1 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	12.8 (5)
Completed sexual coercion	100.0 (76)	1.3 (1)	5.3 (4)	50.0 (38)	1.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	2.6 (2)	5.3 (4)
Attempted sexual coercion	100.0 (61)	4.9 (3)	9.8 (6)	27.9 (17)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.6 (1)	11.5 (7)
Completed sexual contact with force or threat of force	100.0 (85)	11.8 (10)	1.2 (1)	22.4 (19)	16.5 (14)	14.1 (12)	7.1 (6)	2.4 (2)	8.2 (7)
Completed sexual contact without force	100.0 (81)	8.6 (7)	1.2 (1)	32.1 (26)	16.0 (13)	7.4 (6)	8.6 (7)	3.7 (3)	9.9 (8)
Attempted sexual contact with force or threat of force	100.0 (109)	3.7 (4)	2.8 (3)	39.4 (43)	8.3 (9)	4.6 (5)	2.8 (3)	0.9 (1)	5.5 (6)
Attempted sexual contact without force	100.0 (189)	4.8 (9)	2.6 (5)	29.1 (55)	7.4 (14)	7.4 (14)	3.7 (7)	4.2 (8)	8.5 (16)
Threat of rape	100.0 (23)	0.0 (0)	13.0 (3)	26.1 (6)	4.3 (1)	4.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	4.3 (1)	4.3 (1)
Threat of contact with force or threat of force	100.0 (28)	3.6 (1)	3.6 (1)	32.1 (9)	10.7 (3)	10.7 (3)	14.3 (4)	3.6 (1)	3.6 (1)
Threat of penetration without force (sexual harassment)	100.0 (26)	7.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	30.8 (8)	7.7 (2)	3.8 (1)	7.7 (2)	3.8 (1)	15.4 (4)
Threat of contact without force (sexual harassment)	100.0 (34)	11.8 (4)	2.9 (1)	14.7 (5)	8.8 (3)	2.9 (1)	17.6 (6)	11.8 (4)	8.8 (3)

<sup>1</sup> Refused (n = 3) not included.

<sup>2</sup> Incident occurred while victim was on vacation, at parent's home, etc.

Table 3.19 Type of Crime by Time of Incident

Type of Victimization Incident	Time of Incident <sup>1</sup>			
	6 A.M. to 12 P.M. % (n)	12 P.M. to 6 P.M. % (n)	6 P.M. to 12 A.M. % (n)	12 A.M. to 6 A.M. % (n)
Completed rape	1.2 (1)	10.6 (9)	36.5 (31)	51.8 (44)
Attempted rape	0.0 (0)	1.4 (1)	45.1 (32)	53.5 (38)
Completed sexual coercion	4.7 (5)	5.6 (3)	31.8 (34)	57.9 (62)
Attempted sexual coercion	0.9 (1)	1.8 (2)	24.8 (28)	72.6 (82)
Completed sexual contact with force or threat of force	2.3 (3)	8.5 (11)	50.4 (65)	38.8 (50)
Completed sexual contact without force	3.1 (4)	6.1 (8)	49.6 (65)	41.2 (54)
Attempted sexual contact with force or threat of force	4.3 (7)	15.3 (25)	46.0 (75)	34.4 (56)
Attempted sexual contact without force	2.4 (7)	8.6 (25)	49.0 (143)	40.1 (117)
Threat of rape	7.1 (3)	2.4 (1)	47.6 (20)	42.9 (18)
Threat of contact with force or threat of force	6.0 (3)	12.0 (6)	46.0 (23)	36.0 (18)
Threat of penetration without force (sexual harassment)	4.1 (2)	18.4 (9)	40.8 (20)	36.7 (18)
Threat of contact without force (sexual harassment)	2.7 (2)	14.7 (11)	45.3 (34)	37.3 (28)

<sup>1</sup> Don't know (n = 11) not included.

Table 3.20 Type of Crime by Month of Incident

Type of Victimization Incident	Month of Incident <sup>1</sup>									
	August % (n)	September % (n)	October % (n)	November % (n)	December % (n)	January % (n)	February % (n)	March % (n)	April % (n)	
Completed rape	2.4 (2)	12.2 (10)	17.1 (14)	12.2 (10)	8.5 (7)	19.5 (16)	18.3 (15)	8.5 (7)	1.2 (1)	
Attempted rape	2.9 (2)	17.1 (12)	28.6 (20)	10.0 (7)	4.3 (3)	11.4 (8)	14.3 (10)	8.6 (6)	2.9 (2)	
Completed sexual coercion	7.6 (8)	7.6 (8)	15.2 (16)	18.1 (19)	8.6 (9)	13.3 (14)	11.4 (12)	10.5 (11)	7.6 (8)	
Attempted sexual coercion	1.9 (2)	7.5 (8)	13.2 (14)	17.9 (19)	10.4 (11)	17.9 (19)	13.2 (14)	15.1 (16)	2.8 (3)	
Completed sexual contact with force or threat of force	4.2 (5)	7.5 (9)	10.8 (13)	10.8 (13)	18.3 (22)	15.0 (18)	14.2 (17)	15.0 (18)	4.2 (5)	
Completed sexual contact without force	3.9 (5)	9.4 (12)	14.2 (18)	10.2 (13)	12.6 (16)	9.4 (12)	18.1 (23)	16.5 (21)	5.5 (7)	
Attempted sexual contact with force or threat of force	3.9 (6)	13.0 (20)	9.7 (15)	15.6 (24)	16.9 (26)	11.7 (18)	15.6 (24)	13.0 (20)	0.6 (1)	
Attempted sexual contact without force	2.2 (6)	9.5 (26)	13.2 (36)	16.1 (44)	12.1 (33)	17.2 (47)	12.8 (35)	13.2 (36)	3.7 (10)	
Threat of rape	5.0 (2)	12.5 (5)	12.5 (5)	25.0 (10)	7.5 (3)	7.5 (3)	15.0 (6)	12.5 (5)	2.5 (1)	
Threat of contact with force or threat of force	2.1 (1)	10.4 (5)	8.3 (4)	14.6 (7)	16.7 (8)	14.6 (7)	20.8 (10)	10.4 (5)	2.1 (1)	
Threat of penetration without force (sexual harassment)	7.3 (3)	9.8 (4)	14.6 (6)	22.0 (9)	4.9 (2)	14.6 (6)	17.1 (7)	2.4 (1)	7.3 (3)	
Threat of contact without force (sexual harassment)	1.3 (1)	12.0 (9)	17.3 (13)	20.0 (15)	8.0 (6)	18.7 (14)	10.7 (8)	5.3 (4)	6.7 (5)	

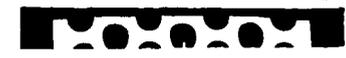
<sup>1</sup> Don't know/don't remember (n = 76) and refused (n = 1) not included.

Table 3.21 Incidents During Academic Break by Type of Victimization Incident

Type of Victimization Incident	Incident Occurred On Academic Break <sup>1</sup> % (n)
Completed rape	5.8 (13)
Attempted rape	6.3 (14)
Completed sexual coercion	6.7 (15)
Attempted sexual coercion	4.9 (11)
Completed sexual contact with force or threat of force	10.8 (24)
Completed sexual contact without force	9.4 (21)
Attempted sexual contact with force or threat of force	14.8 (33)
Attempted sexual contact without force	22.4 (50)
Threat of rape	3.7 (7)
Threat of contact with force or threat of force	5.8 (13)
Threat of penetration without force (sexual harassment)	5.4 (12)
Threat of contact without force (sexual harassment)	4.5 (10)

<sup>1</sup> Don't know (n = 12) not included.

Type of Victimization Incident	Type of Protection <sup>1</sup>							
	Victim Attempted to Protect Herself	Attacked Person With a Firearm or Knife	Attacked Person With a Weapon Other Than a Firearm or Knife	Used Mace, Pepper Spray, Screamers, Stun Gun or Similar	Used Physical Force Against the Person	Screamed or Yelled to Scare Off the Person	Gave Alarm to Alert Others For Help	Ran or Tried to Run Away/Escape
	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Completed rape	65.1 (56)	0.0 (0)	1.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	55.4 (31)	16.1 (9)	0.0 (0)	10.7 (6)
Attempted rape	91.5 (65)	1.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	3.1 (2)	59.2 (45)	9.2 (6)	3.1 (2)	10.8 (7)
Completed sexual coercion	46.7 (50)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	20.4 (10)	2.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	4.1 (2)
Attempted sexual coercion	74.3 (84)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	34.5 (29)	3.6 (3)	2.4 (2)	9.5 (8)
Completed sexual contact with force or threat of force	87.6 (113)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	53.1 (60)	6.2 (7)	2.7 (3)	17.7 (20)
Completed sexual contact without force	81.8 (108)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	36.1 (39)	0.0 (0)	6.5 (7)	10.2 (11)
Attempted sexual contact with force or threat of force	89.8 (149)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	51.0 (76)	14.1 (21)	6.0 (9)	14.8 (22)
Attempted sexual contact without force	76.6 (226)	0.4 (1)	0.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	23.0 (52)	4.4 (10)	3.5 (8)	13.7 (31)
Threat of rape	81.0 (34)	2.9 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	41.2 (14)	8.8 (3)	0.0 (0)	20.6 (7)
Threat of contact with force or threat of force	86.0 (43)	0.0 (0)	2.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	27.9 (12)	4.7 (2)	2.3 (1)	23.3 (10)
Threat of penetration without force (sexual harassment)	60.0 (30)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	6.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	13.3 (4)
Threat of contact without force (sexual harassment)	66.7 (50)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	2.0 (1)	16.0 (8)	0.0 (0)	6.0 (3)	16.0 (8)



Type of Victimization Incident	Type of Protection <sup>1</sup>							
	Victim Attempted to Protect Himself % (n)	Pleaded With or Begged Person to Stop % (n)	Chased, Held or Captured Person % (n)	Tried to Reason/ Negotiate With the Person % (n)	Told the Person to Stop % (n)	Tried to Avoid Person % (n)	Removed Person's Hand % (n)	Other % (n)
Completed rape	65.1 (56)	19.6 (11)	0.0 (0)	7.1 (4)	50.0 (28)	10.7 (6)	16.1 (9)	3.6 (2)
Attempted rape	91.5 (65)	9.2 (6)	0.0 (0)	4.6 (3)	40.0 (26)	7.7 (5)	9.2 (6)	0.0 (0)
Completed sexual coercion	46.7 (50)	12.2 (6)	0.0 (0)	28.6 (14)	55.1 (27)	16.3 (8)	22.4 (11)	10.2 (5)
Attempted sexual coercion	74.3 (84)	13.1 (11)	0.0 (0)	11.9 (10)	60.7 (51)	11.9 (10)	21.4 (18)	0.0 (0)
Completed sexual contact with force or threat of force	87.6 (113)	2.7 (3)	0.0 (0)	1.8 (2)	17.7 (20)	21.2 (24)	15.9 (18)	0.9 (1)
Completed sexual contact without force	81.8 (108)	4.6 (5)	0.0 (0)	3.7 (4)	45.4 (49)	23.1 (25)	14.8 (16)	0.9 (1)
Attempted sexual contact with force or threat of force	89.8 (149)	5.4 (8)	0.0 (0)	5.4 (8)	34.9 (52)	17.4 (26)	12.8 (19)	2.7 (4)
Attempted sexual contact without force	76.6 (226)	4.0 (9)	0.0 (0)	6.6 (15)	45.6 (103)	21.2 (48)	15.5 (35)	1.8 (4)
Threat of rape	81.0 (34)	5.9 (2)	0.0 (0)	2.9 (1)	26.5 (9)	11.8 (4)	5.9 (2)	2.9 (1)
Threat of contact with force or threat of force	86.0 (43)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	7.0 (3)	23.3 (10)	18.6 (8)	7.0 (3)	4.7 (2)
Threat of penetration without force (sexual harassment)	60.0 (30)	3.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	10.0 (3)	50.0 (15)	33.3 (10)	3.3 (1)	0.0 (0)
Threat of contact without force (sexual harassment)	66.7 (50)	4.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	12.0 (6)	30.0 (15)	30.0 (15)	4.0 (2)	2.0 (1)

<sup>1</sup> Percentages may be greater than 100.0 because a respondent could give more than one response.

Table 3.23 Type of Injuries Suffered by Type of Crime

Type of Victimization Incident	Nature of Injuries Suffered <sup>2</sup>											
	Victim Suffered an Injury <sup>1</sup> % (n)	Injury From the Sexual Intercourse or Sexual Contact % (n)	Injury From the Attempted Sexual Intercourse or Sexual Contact % (n)	Sexual Assault Other Than the Sexual Intercourse or Sexual Contact % (n)	Knife or Stab Wound % (n)	Gun Shot or Bullet Wounds % (n)	Broken Bones or Teeth Knocked Out % (n)	Internal Injuries % (n)	Knocked Unconscious % (n)	Bruises, Black-Eye, Cuts, Scratches, Swelling or Chipped Teeth % (n)	Emotional or Psychological % (n)	Other % (n)
Completed rape	19.8 (17)	5.9 (1)	11.8 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	5.9 (1)	5.9 (1)	0.0 (0)	88.2 (15)	41.2 (7)	5.9 (1)
Attempted rape	22.5 (16)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	6.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	87.5 (14)	0.0 (0)	6.3 (1)
Completed sexual coercion	3.7 (4)	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
Attempted sexual coercion	0.9 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
Completed sexual contact with force or threat of force	5.4 (7)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	71.4 (5)	28.6 (2)	0.0 (0)
Completed sexual contact without force	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Attempted sexual contact with force or threat of force	6.6 (11)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	90.9 (10)	9.1 (1)	0.0 (0)
Attempted sexual contact without force	1.7 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	40.0 (2)	60.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
Threat of rape	16.7 (7)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	85.7 (6)	28.6 (2)	0.0 (0)
Threat of contact with force or threat of force	10.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	60.0 (3)	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
Threat of penetration without force (sexual harassment)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Threat of contact without force (sexual harassment)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

<sup>1</sup> Don't know (n = 1) not included.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages may be greater than 100.0 because a respondent could give more than one response.

Table 3.24 Presence of Weapon by Type of Crime

Type of Victimization Incident	Offender(s) Had or Claimed to Have a Weapon <sup>1</sup> % (n)	Type of Weapon Offender(s) Claimed to Have or Had <sup>2</sup>			Extent of Weapon Use Offender(s) Used Weapon on Victim % (n)
		Gun % (n)	Knife % (n)	Other % (n)	
Completed rape	13.9 (12)	75.0 (9)	41.7 (5)	75.0 (9)	16.7 (2)
Attempted rape	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Completed sexual coercion	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Attempted sexual coercion	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Completed sexual contact with force or threat of force	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Completed sexual contact without force	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Attempted sexual contact with force or threat of force	1.2 (2)	100.0 (2)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
Attempted sexual contact without force	0.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
Threat of rape	16.6 (7)	71.4 (5)	42.9 (3)	71.4 (5)	33.3 (2)
Threat of contact with force or threat of force	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Threat of penetration without force (sexual harassment)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Threat of contact without force (sexual harassment)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

<sup>1</sup> Don't know (n = 3) not included.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages may be greater than 100.0 because a respondent could give more than one response.

Table 3.25 Reporting of Incident to the Police by Type of Crime

Type of Victimization Incident	Was Incident Reported to Police? <sup>1</sup>			Police Agency Where the Incident was Reported	
	Victim Reported Incident % (n)	Another Person Reported Incident % (n)	Incident was Not Reported % (n)	Campus Police or Campus Security % (n)	Other Police <sup>2</sup> % (n)
Completed rape	3.5 (3)	1.2 (1)	95.3 (82)	25.0 (1)	100.0 (4)
Attempted rape	4.2 (3)	0.0 (0)	95.8 (68)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
Completed sexual coercion	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (107)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Attempted sexual coercion	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (114)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Completed sexual contact with force or threat of force	0.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	99.2 (128)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
Completed sexual contact without force	0.0 (0)	1.5 (2)	98.5 (129)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
Attempted sexual contact with force or threat of force	2.4 (4)	0.6 (1)	97.0 (160)	60.0 (3)	40.0 (2)
Attempted sexual contact without force	0.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	99.3 (293)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)
Threat of rape	9.5 (4)	0.0 (0)	90.5 (38)	50.0 (2)	75.0 (3)
Threat of contact with force or threat of force	10.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	90.0 (45)	40.0 (2)	60.0 (3)
Threat of penetration without force (sexual harassment)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (50)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Threat of contact without force (sexual harassment)	1.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	98.7 (74)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)

<sup>1</sup> Don't know (n = 2) and refused (n = 1) not included.

<sup>2</sup> Includes reports to municipal, local, city police and 911 (n = 13) and other police not identified (n = 2).

Table 3.26 Reported Incident to Someone Besides the Police by Type of Crime

Type of Victimization Incident	Victim Told Someone Besides the Police About the Incident <sup>1</sup> % (n)	Other Person(s) That Were Told of Incident <sup>2</sup>					
		Parents or a Parent % (n)	Husband, Boyfriend or Partner % (n)	Family Member Other Than Parents % (n)	Friend % (n)	Roommate, Suitemate or Housemate % (n)	Residence Hall Advisor % (n)
Completed rape	34.9 (30)	8.9 (5)	1.8 (1)	7.1 (4)	76.8 (43)	21.4 (12)	0.0 (0)
Attempted rape	32.4 (23)	6.3 (3)	4.2 (2)	6.3 (3)	64.6 (31)	29.2 (14)	0.0 (0)
Completed sexual coercion	39.3 (42)	1.5 (1)	3.1 (2)	6.2 (4)	69.2 (45)	32.3 (21)	1.5 (1)
Attempted sexual coercion	35.1 (40)	0.0 (0)	4.1 (3)	0.0 (0)	79.7 (59)	27.0 (20)	0.0 (0)
Completed sexual contact with force or threat of force	23.4 (30)	5.2 (5)	11.3 (11)	9.3 (9)	83.5 (81)	8.2 (8)	2.1 (2)
Completed sexual contact without force	19.7 (26)	2.8 (3)	9.4 (10)	1.9 (2)	79.2 (84)	10.4 (11)	0.0 (0)
Attempted sexual contact with force or threat of force	24.7 (41)	13.6 (17)	10.4 (13)	5.6 (7)	72.8 (91)	17.6 (22)	1.6 (2)
Attempted sexual contact without force	30.4 (89)	3.4 (7)	6.9 (14)	1.5 (3)	75.0 (153)	22.1 (45)	0.0 (0)
Threat of rape	31.0 (13)	13.8 (4)	17.2 (5)	10.3 (3)	58.6 (17)	24.1 (7)	3.4 (1)
Threat of contact with force or threat of force	26.0 (13)	13.5 (5)	2.7 (1)	10.8 (4)	64.9 (24)	18.9 (7)	0.0 (0)
Threat of penetration without force (sexual harassment)	42.0 (21)	10.3 (3)	6.9 (2)	3.4 (1)	65.5 (19)	13.8 (4)	0.0 (0)
Threat of contact without force (sexual harassment)	36.0 (27)	6.3 (3)	22.9 (11)	4.2 (2)	54.2 (26)	18.8 (9)	0.0 (0)

Table 3.26 Reported Incident to Someone Besides the Police by Type of Crime (continued)

Type of Victimization Incident	Other Person(s) That Were Told of Incident <sup>1</sup>						
	Dean, Professor or Other College Authority % (n)	Employer, Boss or Supervisor % (n)	Womens Program or Service % (n)	Victim Services Hotline % (n)	Counselor or Therapist Not From Victim Hotline % (n)	Clergy, Rabbi or Other Spiritual Leader % (n)	Other % (n)
Completed rape	1.8 (1)	1.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	1.8 (1)
Attempted rape	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	4.2 (2)
Completed sexual coercion	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.5 (1)
Attempted sexual coercion	1.4 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	2.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	1.4 (1)
Completed sexual contact with force or threat of force	2.1 (2)	3.1 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	2.1 (2)
Completed sexual contact without force	1.9 (2)	2.8 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.9 (2)	1.9 (2)	2.8 (3)
Attempted sexual contact with force or threat of force	3.2 (4)	3.2 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	5.6 (7)
Attempted sexual contact without force	0.5 (1)	0.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	2.5 (5)
Threat of rape	3.4 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	3.4 (1)	0.0 (0)	3.4 (1)
Threat of contact with force or threat of force	8.1 (3)	13.5 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	5.4 (2)
Threat of penetration without force (sexual harassment)	0.0 (0)	6.9 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	6.9 (2)
Threat of contact without force (sexual harassment)	0.0 (0)	8.3 (4)	2.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	4.2 (2)

<sup>1</sup> Don't know (n = 1) and refused (n = 3) not included.

<sup>2</sup> Don't know (n = 1) and refused (n = 3) not included.



Table 3.27 Reasons for Not Reporting Incident to the Police by Type of Crime

Type of Victimization Incident	Reason For Not Reporting Incident <sup>1</sup>												
	Incident Was Not Reported % (n)	Did Not Want Your Family to Know % (n)	Did Not Want Other People to Know % (n)	Lack of Proof That Incident Happened % (n)	Fear of Being Treated Hostilely by Police % (n)	Lawyers or Other Parts of Justice System % (n)	Not Clear Was a Crime or That Harm Was Intended % (n)	Did Not Know How to Report % (n)	Police Wouldn't Think It Was Serious Enough % (n)	Wouldn't Want to Be Bothered % (n)	Afraid of Reprisal by Person % (n)	Did Not Think It Was Serious Enough to Report % (n)	Other % (n)
Completed rape	100.0 (82)	44.4 (36)	46.9 (38)	42.0 (34)	24.7 (20)	6.2 (5)	44.4 (36)	13.6 (11)	27.2 (22)	25.9 (21)	39.5 (32)	65.4 (53)	7.4 (6)
Attempted rape	100.0 (68)	32.4 (22)	32.4 (22)	30.9 (21)	8.8 (6)	1.5 (1)	39.7 (27)	7.4 (5)	33.8 (23)	13.2 (9)	25.0 (17)	76.5 (52)	1.5 (1)
Completed sexual coercion	100.0 (107)	41.9 (44)	43.8 (46)	33.3 (35)	8.6 (9)	1.9 (2)	58.1 (61)	14.3 (15)	24.8 (26)	21.9 (23)	31.4 (33)	71.4 (75)	1.9 (2)
Attempted sexual coercion	100.0 (114)	21.2 (24)	19.5 (22)	15.9 (18)	2.7 (3)	2.7 (3)	46.9 (53)	6.2 (7)	28.3 (32)	18.6 (21)	11.5 (13)	86.7 (98)	0.0 (0)
Completed sexual contact with force or threat of force	100.0 (128)	19.5 (25)	16.4 (21)	21.9 (28)	9.4 (12)	0.0 (0)	37.5 (48)	7.0 (9)	37.5 (48)	30.5 (39)	22.7 (29)	81.3 (104)	3.1 (4)
Completed sexual contact without force	100.0 (129)	4.7 (6)	11.7 (15)	18.0 (23)	4.7 (6)	1.6 (2)	43.0 (55)	5.5 (7)	29.7 (38)	18.8 (24)	12.5 (16)	91.4 (117)	0.8 (1)
Attempted sexual contact with force or threat of force	100.0 (160)	13.8 (22)	21.9 (35)	23.1 (37)	8.8 (14)	6.3 (10)	37.5 (60)	10.0 (16)	31.3 (50)	22.5 (36)	23.8 (38)	80.0 (128)	2.5 (4)
Attempted sexual contact without force	100.0 (293)	7.2 (21)	10.2 (30)	18.1 (53)	4.4 (13)	1.4 (4)	39.6 (116)	6.1 (18)	22.9 (67)	18.4 (54)	10.9 (32)	88.4 (259)	2.7 (8)
Threat of rape	100.0 (38)	26.3 (10)	34.2 (13)	31.6 (12)	13.2 (5)	7.9 (3)	39.5 (15)	13.2 (5)	34.2 (13)	31.6 (12)	26.3 (10)	65.8 (25)	2.6 (1)
Threat of contact with force or threat of force	100.0 (45)	22.2 (10)	20.0 (9)	20.0 (9)	8.9 (4)	4.4 (2)	51.1 (23)	13.3 (6)	37.8 (17)	26.7 (12)	17.8 (8)	68.9 (31)	4.4 (2)
Threat of penetration without force (sexual harassment)	100.0 (50)	20.0 (10)	22.0 (11)	24.0 (12)	4.0 (2)	4.0 (2)	46.0 (23)	6.0 (3)	30.0 (15)	30.0 (15)	12.0 (6)	88.0 (44)	2.0 (1)
Threat of contact without force (sexual harassment)	100.0 (74)	6.8 (5)	8.1 (6)	21.6 (16)	8.1 (6)	6.8 (5)	31.1 (23)	2.7 (2)	21.6 (16)	9.5 (7)	13.5 (10)	83.8 (62)	0.0 (0)

<sup>1</sup> Percentages may be greater than 100.0 because a respondent could give more than one response.



Table 3.28 Crime Prevention Activities by Victim Status

Status	Crime Prevention Behaviors <sup>1</sup>							Crime Prevention Activities Completed Since School Began in the Fall of 1996 <sup>1</sup>		
	Percent That Engaged in at Least One Crime Prevention Behavior % (n)	Carry Mace, Pepper-Spray, or a Screamer % (n)	Carry a Gun or Other Firearm % (n)	Carry a Knife or Other Weapon Not Including a Firearm % (n)	Use Any Campus-Sponsored Crime Prevention Services, Such as Campus Escort Service, Paths With Blue Light Emergency Phones or Something Else % (n)	Ask Someone to Walk or Drive You to Your Dormitory, the Library, Your Car, or Some Other Destination After Dark % (n)	Walk In a Group With Others to Your Dormitory, the Library, Your Car, or Some Other Destination After Dark % (n)	Percent Who Attended at Least One Crime Prevention Educational Activity % (n)	Taken a Self-Defense Course % (n)	Attended a Crime Prevention or Rape Awareness Seminar % (n)
Not a victim	88.1 (3,307)	26.6 (997)	1.0 (39)	6.0 (227)	29.8 (1,117)	63.5 (2,385)	76.3 (2,863)	23.8 (892)	7.8 (294)	19.3 (724)
Victim	90.7 (627)	29.8 (206)	0.3 (2)	8.5 (59)	39.5 (273)	73.4 (507)	82.1 (567)	32.1 (222)	9.4 (65)	27.1 (187)

<sup>1</sup> Percentages may be greater than 100.0 because a respondent could give more than one response.

Table 3.29 Demographic Characteristics of Sexual Victimizations by Victim Characteristics

Status	Percent With Prior Victimization % (n)	Age of Respondent		Class Status						Race				
		Younger Than 22 Years % (n)	23 and Older % (n)	Freshman % (n)	Sophomore % (n)	Junior % (n)	Senior % (n)	Graduate Student % (n)	Other % (n)	White % (n)	African-American % (n)	Asian/Pacific Islander % (n)	Hispanic/Latino <sup>1</sup> % (n)	Other % (n)
Not a victim	36.1 (1,356)	66.7 (2,479)	33.3 (1,236)	23.5 (879)	21.8 (817)	17.3 (648)	22.4 (838)	13.2 (495)	1.8 (68)	81.4 (3,050)	7.4 (278)	3.9 (145)	4.0 (151)	3.2 (121)
Victim	61.5 (425)	78.4 (538)	21.6 (148)	28.4 (196)	22.9 (158)	18.8 (130)	22.7 (157)	5.9 (41)	1.3 (9)	85.6 (590)	5.7 (39)	1.7 (12)	3.6 (25)	3.3 (23)

<sup>1</sup> Respondent volunteered this response.

Table 3.30 Multivariate Model Identifying Risk Factors of Sexual Victimization

Factors	b Coefficient (se) <sup>1</sup>	Exp (b)
<b>Exposure to Crime</b>		
Propensity to be at Places with Men	.193** (.077)	1.213
Propensity to be at Places with Alcohol	.209*** (.069)	1.233
Frequency of Drinking Enough Alcohol to Get Drunk	.196*** (.039)	1.216
Frequency of Smoking Pot or Hashish	.025 (.034)	1.026
Member of or Pledge to Social Sorority	.105 (.129)	1.111
<b>Guardianship Measure</b>		
Live Alone	.274** (.122)	1.315
<b>Proximity to Motivated Offenders</b>		
Part-time Student	.157 (.193)	1.170
Live in a Coed Dorm	-.028 (.125)	0.973
Live On Campus	-.089 (.142)	0.915
<i>Relationship Status</i>		
Involved in a Relationship	.879*** (.208)	2.409
Some Dating	1.178*** (.208)	3.249
Never Date	1.159*** (.317)	3.188
<b>Prior Victimization</b>		
Prior Sexual Victimization	.528*** (.042)	1.695
<b>Demographic Characteristics</b>		
Family Class	.148** (.060)	1.159
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>		
African-American, non-Hispanic/Latino	.325* (.199)	1.384
Hispanic/Latino	.307 (.191)	1.359
Other, Non-Hispanic/Latino	-.197 (.223)	0.821
Age	-.040** (.019)	0.961

Table 3.30 Multivariate Model Identifying Risk Factors of Sexual Victimization (continued)

Factors	b Coefficient (se) <sup>1</sup>	Exp (b)
<i>Class Standing</i>		
Freshmen/Sophomore	.520** (.212)	1.682
Junior/Senior	.497*** (.188)	1.643
<i>Sexual Orientation</i>		
Heterosexual	-.440* (.256)	0.644
Constant	-4.446*** (.693)	
-2 log-likelihood = 3273.871		
df = 21		
Model $\chi^2$ = 469.570		
Significance of model $\chi^2$ = .0000		

<sup>1</sup> Significance levels: \* p ≤ .10, \*\* p ≤ .05, \*\*\* p ≤ .01.

Table 3.31 Multivariate Model Identifying Risk Factors of Rape

Factors	b Coefficient (se) <sup>1</sup>	Exp (b)
<b>Exposure to Crime</b>		
Propensity to be at Places with Men	.276* (.165)	1.318
Propensity to be at Places with Alcohol	.097 (.151)	1.102
Frequency of Drinking Enough Alcohol to Get Drunk	.153* (.085)	1.165
Frequency of Smoking Pot or Hashish	.089 (.065)	1.094
Member of or Pledge to Social Sorority	.373 (.260)	1.452
<b>Guardianship Measure</b>		
Live Alone	.277 (.259)	1.320
<b>Proximity to Motivated Offenders</b>		
Part-time Student	-.027 (.950)	0.973
Live in a Coed Dorm	-.194 (.261)	0.824
Live On Campus	-.137 (.301)	0.872
<b>Relationship Status</b>		
Involved in a Relationship	1.069* (.556)	2.912
Some Dating	1.607*** (.551)	4.985
Never Date	1.996*** (.704)	7.358
<b>Prior Victimization</b>		
Prior Sexual Victimization	.553*** (.078)	1.739
<b>Demographic Characteristics</b>		
Family Class	.121 (.128)	1.128
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
African-American, non-Hispanic/Latino	.310 (.430)	1.364
Hispanic/Latino	.883*** (.326)	2.419
Other, Non-Hispanic/Latino	-.947 (.726)	0.388
Age	-.009 (.040)	0.991

Table 3.31 Multivariate Model Identifying Risk Factors of Rape (continued)

Factors	b Coefficient (se) <sup>1</sup>	Exp (b)
<i>Class Standing</i>		
Freshmen/Sophomore	1.283** (.539)	3.606
Junior/Senior	.807 (.112)	2.242
<i>Sexual Orientation</i>		
Heterosexual	-1.043** (.421)	0.352
Constant	-7.170*** (1.484)	
-2 log-likelihood = 936.280		
df = 21		
Model $\chi^2 = 144.866$		
Significance of model $\chi^2 = .0000$		

<sup>1</sup> Significance levels: \* p ≤ .10, \*\* p ≤ .05, \*\*\* p ≤ .01.

Table 3.32 Multivariate Model Identifying Risk Factors of Sexual Coercion

Factors	b Coefficient (se) <sup>†</sup>	Exp (b)
<b>Exposure to Crime</b>		
Propensity to be at Places with Men	-.019 (.154)	0.981
Propensity to be at Places with Alcohol	.212 (.147)	1.237
Frequency of Drinking Enough Alcohol to Get Drunk	.298*** (.084)	1.347
Frequency of Smoking Pot or Hashish	.075 (.061)	1.078
Member of or Pledge to Social Sorority	.214 (.247)	1.239
<b>Guardianship Measure</b>		
Live Alone	-.086 (.272)	0.918
<b>Proximity to Motivated Offenders</b>		
Part-time Student	-.340 (.491)	0.712
Live in a Coed Dorm	-.201 (.244)	0.818
Live On Campus	.025 (.282)	1.025
<b>Relationship Status</b>		
Involved in a Relationship	.866 (.544)	2.377
Some Dating	1.515*** (.538)	4.547
Never Date	.690 (.886)	1.994
<b>Prior Victimization</b>		
Prior Sexual Victimization	.411*** (.078)	1.508
<b>Demographic Characteristics</b>		
Family Class	.020 (.124)	1.020
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
African-American, non-Hispanic/Latino	.111 (.488)	1.117
Hispanic/Latino	.393 (.369)	1.481
Other, Non-Hispanic/Latino	.556 (.366)	1.743
Age	-.133** (.057)	0.876

Table 3.32 Multivariate Model Identifying Risk Factors of Sexual Coercion (continued)

Factors	b Coefficient (se) <sup>1</sup>	Exp (b)
<i>Class Standing</i>		
Freshmen/Sophomore	-.144 (.484)	0.866
Junior/Senior	.030 (.422)	1.031
<i>Sexual Orientation</i>		
Heterosexual	.597 (.736)	1.817
Constant	-4.447** (1.835)	
-2 log-likelihood = 1051.381		
df = 21		
Model $\chi^2 = 134.895$		
Significance of model $\chi^2 = .0000$		

<sup>1</sup> Significance levels: \* p ≤ .10, \*\* p ≤ .05, \*\*\* p ≤ .01.

Table 3.33 Multivariate Model Identifying Risk Factors of Sexual Contact

Factors	b Coefficient (se) <sup>1</sup>	Exp (b)
<b>Exposure to Crime</b>		
Propensity to be at Places with Men	.191** (.095)	1.210
Propensity to be at Places with Alcohol	.226*** (.086)	1.254
Frequency of Drinking Enough Alcohol to Get Drunk	.137*** (.048)	1.146
Frequency of Smoking Pot or Hashish	-.048 (.044)	0.953
Member of or Pledge to Social Sorority	-.089 (.164)	0.915
<b>Guardianship Measure</b>		
Live Alone	.346** (.145)	1.414
<b>Proximity to Motivated Offenders</b>		
Part-time Student	.136 (.235)	1.146
Live in a Coed Dorm	.156 (.158)	1.169
Live On Campus	-.157 (.180)	0.855
<i>Relationship Status</i>		
Involved in a Relationship	.813*** (.255)	2.256
Some Dating	.840*** (.257)	2.315
Never Date	.972** (.387)	2.642
<b>Prior Victimization</b>		
Prior Sexual Victimization	.375*** (.050)	1.454
<b>Demographic Characteristics</b>		
Family Class	.143* (.074)	1.154
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>		
African-American, non-Hispanic/Latino	.139 (.250)	1.149
Hispanic/Latino	-.199 (.267)	0.820
Other, Non-Hispanic/Latino	-.300 (.287)	0.741
Age	-.021 (.023)	0.979

Table 3.33 Multivariate Model Identifying Risk Factors of Sexual Contact (continued)

Factors	b Coefficient (se) <sup>1</sup>	Exp (b)
<i>Class Standing</i>		
Freshmen/Sophomore	.332 (.257)	1.393
Junior/Senior	.373* (.225)	1.452
<i>Sexual Orientation</i>		
Heterosexual	-.247 (.319)	0.781
Constant	-4.930*** (.861)	
-2 log-likelihood = 2382.535		
df = 21		
Model $\chi^2 = 181.536$		
Significance of model $\chi^2 = .0000$		

<sup>1</sup> Significance levels: \* p ≤ .10, \*\* p ≤ .05, \*\*\* p ≤ .01.

Table 3.34 Multivariate Model Identifying Risk Factors of Receiving Sexual Threats

Factors	b Coefficient (se) <sup>1</sup>	Exp (b)
<b>Exposure to Crime</b>		
Propensity to be at Places with Men	-.093 (.261)	0.911
Propensity to be at Places with Alcohol	.192 (.224)	1.212
Frequency of Drinking Enough Alcohol to Get Drunk	.122 (.128)	1.130
Frequency of Smoking Pot or Hashish	-.017 (.116)	0.983
Member of or Pledge to Social Sorority	.338 (.418)	1.402
<b>Guardianship Measure</b>		
Live Alone	-.142 (.431)	0.868
<b>Proximity to Motivated Offenders</b>		
Part-time Student	.710 (.514)	2.035
Live in a Coed Dorm	-.208 (.424)	0.812
Live On Campus	.234 (.456)	1.264
<i>Relationship Status</i>		
Involved in a Relationship	.384 (.551)	1.467
Some Dating	.307 (.560)	1.359
Never Date	.006 (1.122)	1.006
<b>Prior Victimization</b>		
Prior Sexual Victimization	.393*** (.120)	1.482
<b>Demographic Characteristics</b>		
Family Class	.202 (.193)	1.223
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>		
African-American, non-Hispanic/Latino	1.081** (.490)	2.947
Hispanic/Latino	.513 (.546)	1.670
Other, Non-Hispanic/Latino	-.649 (1.021)	.523
Age	-.026 (.056)	0.974

Table 3.34 Multivariate Model Identifying Risk Factors of Receiving Sexual Threats (continued)

Factors	b Coefficient (se) <sup>1</sup>	Exp (b)
<i>Class Standing</i>		
Freshmen/Sophomore	.741 (.716)	2.097
Junior/Senior	.967 (.654)	2.630
<i>Sexual Orientation</i>		
Heterosexual	-.866 (.640)	0.421
Constant	-6.215*** (2.066)	

-2 log-likelihood = 489.061  
df = 21  
Model  $\chi^2 = 28.882$   
Significance of model  $\chi^2 = .1169$

<sup>1</sup> Significance levels: \* p ≤ .10, \*\* p ≤ .05, \*\*\* p ≤ .01.

Table 3.35 Multivariate Model Identifying Risk Factors of Sexual Victimization With Force

Factors	b Coefficient (se) <sup>1</sup>	Exp (b)
<b>Exposure to Crime</b>		
Propensity to be at Places with Men	.249** (.105)	1.282
Propensity to be at Places with Alcohol	.194** (.095)	1.214
Frequency of Drinking Enough Alcohol to Get Drunk	.126** (.053)	1.134
Frequency of Smoking Pot or Hashish	.014 (.046)	1.014
Member of or Pledge to Social Sorority	.106 (.173)	1.111
<b>Guardianship Measure</b>		
Live Alone	.270* (.164)	1.310
<b>Proximity to Motivated Offenders</b>		
Part-time Student	.299 (.246)	1.349
Live in a Coed Dorm	-.178 (.172)	0.837
Live On Campus	-.202 (.191)	0.817
<b>Relationship Status</b>		
Involved in a Relationship	.901*** (.289)	2.462
Some Dating	1.015*** (.290)	2.760
Never Date	1.314*** (.420)	3.721
<b>Prior Victimization</b>		
Prior Sexual Victimization	.469*** (.053)	1.598
<b>Demographic Characteristics</b>		
Family Class	.175** (.081)	1.191
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
African-American, non-Hispanic/Latino	.498** (.253)	1.648
Hispanic/Latino	.480** (.239)	1.617
Other, Non-Hispanic/Latino	-.443 (.352)	0.642
Age	-.041 (.026)	0.960

Table 3.35 Multivariate Model Identifying Risk Factors of Sexual Victimization With Force (continued)

Factors	b Coefficient (se) <sup>1</sup>	Exp (b)
<i>Class Standing</i>		
Freshmen/Sophomore	.557** (.284)	1.746
Junior/Senior	.363 (.255)	1.438
<i>Sexual Orientation</i>		
Heterosexual	-.682** (.311)	0.506
Constant	-4.795*** (.927)	
-2 log-likelihood = 2015.728		
df = 21		
Model $\chi^2$ = 211.392		
Significance of model $\chi^2$ = .0000		

<sup>1</sup> Significance levels: \* p ≤ .10, \*\* p ≤ .05, \*\*\* p ≤ .01.

Table 3.36 Multivariate Model Identifying Risk Factors of Sexual Victimization On Campus

Factors	b Coefficient (se) <sup>1</sup>	Exp (b)
<b>Exposure to Crime</b>		
Propensity to be at Places with Men	.191* (.115)	1.210
Propensity to be at Places with Alcohol	.153 (.106)	1.165
Frequency of Drinking Enough Alcohol to Get Drunk	.151*** (.057)	1.163
Frequency of Smoking Pot or Hashish	.093** (.047)	1.097
Member of or Pledge to Social Sorority	-.062 (.186)	0.938
<b>Guardianship Measure</b>		
Live Alone	.160 (.177)	1.174
<b>Proximity to Motivated Offenders</b>		
Part-time Student	-.664 (.560)	0.515
Live in a Coed Dorm	.025 (.159)	1.025
Live On Campus	1.041*** (.242)	2.831
<i>Relationship Status</i>		
Some Dating	.208 (.133)	1.231
Never Date	-.242 (.447)	0.785
<b>Prior Victimization</b>		
Prior Sexual Victimization	.459*** (.061)	1.583
<b>Demographic Characteristics</b>		
Family Class	.114 (.090)	1.121
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>		
African-American, non-Hispanic/Latino	.568** (.285)	1.765
Hispanic/Latino	.147 (.323)	1.158
Other, Non-Hispanic/Latino	.184 (.298)	1.203
Age	-.064 (.047)	0.938
<i>Class Standing</i>		
Freshmen/Sophomore	.105 (.180)	1.111

Table 3.36 Multivariate Model Identifying Risk Factors of Sexual Victimization On Campus (continued)

Factors	b Coefficient (se) <sup>1</sup>	Exp (b)
<i>Sexual Orientation</i>		
Heterosexual	-1.002*** (.375)	0.367
<b>Institutional-level Characteristics</b>		
<i>Institutional Demographics</i>		
Percent of Full-Time Students	-.018** (.008)	0.982
Percent of Male Students	.020** (.010)	1.020
Percent of Freshman	.941 (1.695)	2.562
Population Density	.001 (.002)	1.001
Number of Fraternities On Campus	.008 (.013)	1.008
Four-Year Institution	.347 (.524)	1.415
<i>Location of Institution</i>		
Urban	-.195 (.187)	0.823
Small Town/Rural	-.095 (.171)	0.910
<i>Enrollment Size of Institution</i>		
Small	.259 (.364)	1.296
Medium	.095 (.308)	1.100
Large	.324 (.248)	1.383
<i>Institutional Crime</i>		
Calendar Year Rape Rate	.150 (.144)	1.161
Academic Year Rape Rate	.018 (.044)	1.018
Missing Calendar Year Rape Rate	.383* (.232)	1.467
Missing Academic Year Rape Rate	.445** (.211)	1.560
Constant	-3.978 (1.483)	
-2 log-likelihood = 1684.458		
df = 34		
Model $\chi^2 = 229.858$		
Significance of model $\chi^2 = .0000$		

<sup>1</sup> Significance levels: \* p ≤ .10, \*\* p ≤ .05, \*\*\* p ≤ .01.

Table 3.37 Multivariate Model Identifying Risk Factors of Rape Occurring On Campus

Factors	b Coefficient (se) <sup>1</sup>	Exp (b)
<b>Exposure to Crime</b>		
Propensity to be at Places with Men	.275 (.281)	1.316
Propensity to be at Places with Alcohol	-.141 (.256)	0.868
Frequency of Drinking Enough Alcohol to Get Drunk	.375*** (.145)	1.454
Frequency of Smoking Pot or Hashish	-.053 (.112)	0.949
Member of or Pledge to Social Sorority	.325 (.412)	1.384
<b>Guardianship Measure</b>		
Live Alone	.487 (.403)	1.628
<b>Proximity to Motivated Offenders</b>		
Part-time Student	-.238 (1.216)	0.788
Live in a Coed Dorm	-.110 (.374)	0.896
Live On Campus	1.324** (.632)	3.760
<b>Relationship Status</b>		
Some Dating	.426 (.326)	1.532
Never Date	.999 (.819)	2.716
<b>Prior Victimization</b>		
Prior Sexual Victimization	.530*** (.134)	1.698
<b>Demographic Characteristics</b>		
Family Class	.426** (.220)	1.531
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
African-American, non-Hispanic/Latino	.460 (.796)	1.584
Hispanic/Latino	1.277** (.586)	3.586
Other, Non-Hispanic/Latino	-.511 (1.053)	0.600
Age	-.162 (.141)	0.851
<b>Class Standing</b>		
Freshmen/Sophomore	-.220 (.462)	0.803

Table 3.37 Multivariate Model Identifying Risk Factors of Rape Occurring On Campus (continued)

Factors	b Coefficient (se) <sup>1</sup>	Exp (b)
<i>Sexual Orientation</i>		
Heterosexual	-2.439*** (.577)	0.087
<i>Institutional-level Characteristics</i>		
<i>Institutional Demographics</i>		
Percent of Full-Time Students	-.021 (.018)	0.979
Percent of Male Students	.023 (.027)	1.024
Percent of Freshman	3.923 (4.057)	50.532
Population Density	.003 (.003)	1.003
Number of Fraternities On Campus	-.021 (.032)	0.979
Four-Year Institution	.067 (1.313)	1.069
<i>Location of Institution</i>		
Urban	-.147 (.453)	0.864
Small Town/Rural	-.081 (.407)	0.923
<i>Enrollment Size of Institution</i>		
Small	-1.022 (.952)	0.360
Medium	.334 (.742)	1.396
Large	-.029 (.642)	0.972
<i>Institutional Crime</i>		
Calendar Year Rape Rate	.506* (.293)	1.659
Academic Year Rape Rate	.120** (.055)	1.128
Missing Calendar Year Rape Rate	.734 (.610)	2.084
Missing Academic Year Rape Rate	.751 (.561)	2.119
Constant	-4.174 (3.949)	
-2 log-likelihood = 385.081		
df = 34		
Model $\chi^2 = 87.554$		
Significance of model $\chi^2 = .0000$		

<sup>1</sup> Significance levels: \* p ≤ .10, \*\* p ≤ .05, \*\*\* p ≤ .01.

Table 3.38 Multivariate Model Identifying Risk Factors of Sexual Coercion Occurring On Campus

Factors	b Coefficient (se) <sup>t</sup>	Exp (b)
<b>Exposure to Crime</b>		
Propensity to be at Places with Men	-.283 (.257)	0.754
Propensity to be at Places with Alcohol	.614** (.251)	1.848
Frequency of Drinking Enough Alcohol to Get Drunk	.370*** (.138)	1.448
Frequency of Smoking Pot or Hashish	.127 (.093)	1.136
Member of or Pledge to Social Sorority	-.343 (.430)	0.710
<b>Guardianship Measure</b>		
Live Alone	-.425 (.465)	0.654
<b>Proximity to Motivated Offenders</b>		
Part-time Student	1.222 (.877)	3.394
Live in a Coed Dorm	-.248 (.338)	0.781
Live On Campus	1.848*** (.646)	6.349
<b>Relationship Status</b>		
Some Dating	.510* (.307)	1.666
Never Date	.144 (1.058)	1.155
<b>Prior Victimization</b>		
Prior Sexual Victimization	.219 (.143)	1.245
<b>Demographic Characteristics</b>		
Family Class	.210 (.206)	1.233
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
African-American, non-Hispanic/Latino	-.008 (1.048)	0.992
Hispanic/Latino	-.799 (1.042)	0.450
Other, Non-Hispanic/Latino	1.216*** (.488)	3.374
Age	-.288 (.180)	0.750
<b>Class Standing</b>		
Freshmen/Sophomore	.155 (.512)	1.168

Table 3.38 Multivariate Model Identifying Risk Factors of Sexual Coercion Occurring On Campus (continued)

Factors	b Coefficient (se) <sup>1</sup>	Exp (b)
<i>Sexual Orientation</i>		
Heterosexual	.060 (1.081)	1.062
<b>Institutional-level Characteristics</b>		
<i>Institutional Demographics</i>		
Percent of Full-Time Students	-.018 (.017)	0.982
Percent of Male Students	.012 (.020)	1.012
Percent of Freshman	-2.875 (3.858)	0.056
Population Density	-.017** (.008)	0.983
Number of Fraternities On Campus	-.014 (.030)	0.987
Four-Year Institution	.018 (1.137)	1.018
<i>Location of Institution</i>		
Urban	-.139 (.427)	0.871
Small Town/Rural	-.139 (.364)	0.870
<i>Enrollment Size of Institution</i>		
Small	-.216 (.860)	0.806
Medium	-.382 (.747)	0.683
Large	-.566 (.582)	0.568
<i>Institutional Crime</i>		
Calendar Year Rape Rate	.390 (.315)	1.477
Academic Year Rape Rate	-.047 (.193)	0.955
Missing Calendar Year Rape Rate	.810** (.495)	2.247
Missing Academic Year Rape Rate	.484 (.457)	1.622
Constant	-2.106 (4.577)	
-2 log-likelihood = 434.122		
df = 34		
Model $\chi^2 = 96.881$		
Significance of model $\chi^2 = .0000$		

<sup>1</sup> Significance levels: \* p ≤ .10, \*\* p ≤ .05, \*\*\* p ≤ .01.

Table 3.39 Multivariate Model Identifying Risk Factors of Sexual Contact Occurring On Campus

Factors	b Coefficient (se) <sup>1</sup>	Exp (b)
<b>Exposure to Crime</b>		
Propensity to be at Places with Men	.293** (.149)	1.340
Propensity to be at Places with Alcohol	.013 (.138)	1.013
Frequency of Drinking Enough Alcohol to Get Drunk	.084 (.075)	1.088
Frequency of Smoking Pot or Hashish	.086 (.062)	1.090
Member of or Pledge to Social Sorority	-.017 (.241)	0.983
<b>Guardianship Measure</b>		
Live Alone	.334 (.220)	1.397
<b>Proximity to Motivated Offenders</b>		
Part-time Student	-5.687 (7.897)	0.003
Live in a Coed Dorm	.319 (.215)	1.375
Live On Campus	.533* (.319)	1.704
<b>Relationship Status</b>		
Some Dating	.018 (.173)	1.018
Never Date	-.917 (.736)	0.400
<b>Prior Victimization</b>		
Prior Sexual Victimization	.391*** (.077)	1.478
<b>Demographic Characteristics</b>		
Family Class	-.008 (.116)	0.993
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
African-American, non-Hispanic/Latino	.441 (.355)	1.555
Hispanic/Latino	.056 (.419)	1.058
Other, Non-Hispanic/Latino	-.150 (.416)	0.861
Age	-.025 (.060)	0.976
<b>Class Standing</b>		
Freshmen/Sophomore	.136 (.233)	1.146

Table 3.39 Multivariate Model Identifying Risk Factors of Sexual Contact Occurring On Campus (continued)

Factors	b Coefficient (se) <sup>1</sup>	Exp (b)
<i>Sexual Orientation</i>		
Heterosexual	-.252 (.568)	0.777
<i>Institutional-level Characteristics</i>		
<i>Institutional Demographics</i>		
Percent of Full-Time Students	-.017* (.101)	0.983
Percent of Male Students	.022 (.013)	1.022
Percent of Freshman	.951 (2.267)	2.587
Population Density	.003** (.002)	1.003
Number of Fraternities On Campus	.035** (.016)	1.036
Four-Year Institution	.607 (.752)	1.834
<i>Location of Institution</i>		
Urban	.025 (.237)	1.026
Small Town/Rural	.001 (.231)	1.001
<i>Enrollment Size of Institution</i>		
Small	1.100** (.475)	3.004
Medium	.407 (.406)	1.502
Large	.861*** (.319)	2.365
<i>Institutional Crime</i>		
Calendar Year Rape Rate	-.057 (.194)	0.945
Academic Year Rape Rate	-.110 (.169)	0.896
Missing Calendar Year Rape Rate	-.140 (.311)	0.869
Missing Academic Year Rape Rate	.045 (.289)	1.046
Constant	-5.724*** (1.989)	
-2 log-likelihood = 1101.148		
df = 34		
Model $\chi^2 = 120.053$		
Significance of model $\chi^2 = .0000$		

<sup>1</sup> Significance levels: \* p ≤ .10, \*\* p ≤ .05, \*\*\* p ≤ .01.

Table 3.40 Multivariate Model Identifying Risk Factors of Sexual Threats Occurring On Campus

Factors	b Coefficient ( <i>SE</i> )	Exp (b)
<b>Exposure to Crime</b>		
Propensity to be at Places with Men	.135 (.309)	1.444
Propensity to be at Places with Alcohol	.449* (.264)	1.566
Frequency of Drinking Enough Alcohol to Get Drunk	-.116 (.146)	0.890
Frequency of Smoking Pot or Hashish	.074 (.125)	1.077
Member of or Pledge to Social Sorority	-.295 (.531)	0.745
<b>Guardianship Measure</b>		
Live Alone	-.396 (.514)	0.673
<b>Proximity to Motivated Offenders</b>		
Part-time Student	-.192 (1.115)	0.825
Live in a Coed Dorm	-.501 (.420)	0.606
Live On Campus	1.326** (.571)	3.766
<b>Relationship Status</b>		
Some Dating	.030 (.354)	1.030
Never Date	-.131 (1.059)	0.877
<b>Prior Victimization</b>		
Prior Sexual Victimization	.491*** (.144)	1.634
<b>Demographic Characteristics</b>		
Family Class	.002 (.233)	1.002
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
African-American, non-Hispanic/Latino	.968 (.603)	2.633
Hispanic/Latino	-.597 (1.046)	0.551
Other, Non-Hispanic/Latino	-.513 (1.050)	0.598
Age	-.003 (.079)	0.998
<b>Class Standing</b>		
Freshmen/Sophomore	-.199 (.422)	0.819

Table 3.40 Multivariate Model Identifying Risk Factors of Sexual Threats Occurring On Campus (continued)

Factors	b Coefficient (se) <sup>1</sup>	Exp (b)
<i>Sexual Orientation</i>		
Heterosexual	-1.027 (.800)	0.358
<i>Institutional-level Characteristics</i>		
<i>Institutional Demographics</i>		
Percent of Full-Time Students	-.005 (.019)	0.995
Percent of Male Students	.017 (.024)	1.017
Percent of Freshman	1.130 (4.498)	3.095
Population Density	-.007 (.007)	0.993
Number of Fraternities On Campus	-.046 (.032)	0.955
Four-Year Institution	-.114 (1.227)	0.893
<i>Location of Institution</i>		
Urban	-.703 (.524)	0.495
Small Town/Rural	-.414 (.443)	0.661
<i>Enrollment Size of Institution</i>		
Small	-1.233 (.906)	0.292
Medium	-.658 (.766)	0.518
Large	-.474 (.655)	0.623
<i>Institutional Crime</i>		
Calendar Year Rape Rate	-.278 (.560)	0.758
Academic Year Rape Rate	.016 (.131)	1.016
Missing Calendar Year Rape Rate	.906 (.571)	2.473
Missing Academic Year Rape Rate	.817 (.515)	2.264
Constant	-5.541* (3.158)	
-2 log-likelihood = 345.971		
df = 34		
Model $\chi^2 = 39.337$		
Significance of model $\chi^2 = .2432$		

<sup>1</sup> Significance levels: \* p ≤ .10, \*\* p ≤ .05, \*\*\* p ≤ .01.

Table 3.41 Multivariate Model Identifying Risk Factors of Sexual Victimization With Force Occurring On Campus

Factors	b Coefficient (se) <sup>a</sup>	Exp (b)
<b>Exposure to Crime</b>		
Propensity to be at Places with Men	.245 (.167)	1.278
Propensity to be at Places with Alcohol	-.018 (.153)	0.982
Frequency of Drinking Enough Alcohol to Get Drunk	.165** (.083)	1.180
Frequency of Smoking Pot or Hashish	.058 (.068)	1.060
Member of or Pledge to Social Sorority	.157 (.257)	1.170
<b>Guardianship Measure</b>		
Live Alone	.214 (.254)	1.239
<b>Proximity to Motivated Offenders</b>		
Part-time Student	-.782 (.785)	0.457
Live in a Coed Dorm	.017 (.234)	1.017
Live On Campus	.486 (.338)	1.626
<b>Relationship Status</b>		
Some Dating	.015 (.193)	1.015
Never Date	-.194 (.617)	.824
<b>Prior Victimization</b>		
Prior Sexual Victimization	.384*** (.085)	1.468
<b>Demographic Characteristics</b>		
Family Class	.194 (.130)	1.214
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
African-American, non-Hispanic/Latino	.792** (.376)	2.208
Hispanic/Latino	.219 (.449)	1.244
Other, Non-Hispanic/Latino	-.389 (.532)	0.678
Age	-.056 (.066)	.946
<b>Class Standing</b>		
Freshmen/Sophomore	.220 (.261)	1.247

Table 3.41 Multivariate Model Identifying Risk Factors of Sexual Victimization With Force Occurring On Campus (continued)

Factors	b Coefficient (se) <sup>1</sup>	Exp (b)
<i>Sexual Orientation</i>		
Heterosexual	-.936* (.518)	0.392
<i>Institutional-level Characteristics</i>		
<i>Institutional Demographics</i>		
Percent of Full-Time Students	-.009 (.011)	0.992
Percent of Male Students	.019 (.015)	1.020
Percent of Freshman	-.097 (2.403)	0.907
Population Density	.002 (.002)	1.002
Number of Fraternities On Campus	.012 (.018)	1.012
Four-Year Institution	-.232 (.698)	0.793
<i>Location of Institution</i>		
Urban	-.074 (.264)	0.929
Small Town/Rural	-.102 (.249)	0.903
<i>Enrollment Size of Institution</i>		
Small	.698 (.527)	2.010
Medium	.434 (.452)	1.543
Large	.600* (.367)	1.822
<i>Institutional Crime</i>		
Calendar Year Rape Rate	.061 (.209)	1.063
Academic Year Rape Rate	.051 (.048)	1.052
Missing Calendar Year Rape Rate	.174 (.336)	1.189
Missing Academic Year Rape Rate	.314 (.304)	1.368
Constant	-4.751** (2.065)	
-2 log-likelihood = 944.649		
df = 34		
Model $\chi^2 = 83.903$		
Significance of model $\chi^2 = .0000$		

<sup>1</sup> Significance levels: \* p ≤ .10, \*\* p ≤ .05, \*\*\* p ≤ .01.

## CHAPTER 4

### STALKING



Over the past two decades, the victimization of women has emerged as a salient social and policy concern in the private and public sectors. Within criminology and related social sciences, research in this area has grown remarkably (for a summary, see Belknap, 1996; Belknap and Erez, 1995; Crowell and Burgess, 1996). Even so, compared to other types of victimization and with a few notable exceptions (cf. Coleman, 1997; Mustaine and Tewksbury, 1999; Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998), one victimization stands out in the lack of *research* attention it has received: the stalking of women.

In marked contrast, “claimsmakers” have succeeded in defining stalking as a social problem—so much so that the word “stalking” is now part of the public’s lexicon (Lowney and Best, 1995). Thus, several educational and victim service organizations, such as National Victim Center and Survivors of Stalking™, have heightened the public’s awareness of the problem of stalking (see Monaghan, 1998). The media continues to publicize stalking cases involving Hollywood stars, public officials, and fatal outcomes. Perhaps most noteworthy, legislatures across the nation have criminalized stalking behavior (Marks, 1997; McAnaney, Curliss, and Abeyta-Price, 1993).



The first anti-stalking law was passed in 1990 in California in response to both the murder of Rebecca Shaeffer, a young actress who was shot to death in 1989 by an obsessed fan who stalked her for two years, and to the murders of five women in Orange County who had been stalked by former boyfriends or spouses (see McAnaney et al., 1993). These cases galvanized national and state attention as to the seriousness of

stalking. Thus, by 1992, legislatures had initiated a "torrent" of anti-stalking statutes (McAnaney et al., 1993). Today, all 50 states and the District of Columbia have implemented anti-stalking laws (Marks, 1997). Although legal scholars continue to address the constitutionality of state anti-stalking statutes and numerous constitutional challenges to these statutes have been waged (by January 1996, 53 in 19 states), generally the courts have upheld the laws (U.S. Department of Justice, 1996).

In addition to state-level interest in anti-stalking statutes, a substantial investment in the passage of anti-stalking legislation has occurred at the federal level. In fact, the U.S. Congress was prompted to pass (1) legislation in 1992 that charged the Attorney General, through the National Institute, to develop and distribute a constitutional and enforceable anti-stalking law to serve as a model for the states; (2) the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Title IV of the *Violent Crime Control and Enforcement Act of 1994* (Public Law 103-322), which includes subtitle F that directs the Attorney General to submit an annual report to Congress providing information about the incidence of stalking and the effectiveness of anti-stalking efforts and legislation; and (3) a law prohibiting interstate stalking and stalking on federal property and other places within federal jurisdictions (passed as part of the *National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 1997*, Public Law 104-201, Section 1069, codified at 18 U.S.C. 2261, 2261A, and 2262) (see National Victim Center, 1997; Marks, 1997; Monaghan, 1998; U.S. Department of Justice, 1996).

Despite this public attention, our understanding of the extent, nature, and risk factors of stalking remains limited. As Coleman (1997:421) observes, "the majority of information is anecdotal because little empirical research has been conducted on stalking."

Echoing this view, NIJ Director Jeremy Travis (U.S. Department of Justice, 1993:91) notes that "little hard data exist on the incidence of stalking"—an omission that hinders the development of prevention strategies to combat stalking. Although studies are beginning to appear (see Coleman, 1997; Mustaine and Tewksbury, 1999; Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998), stalking victimization remains an underresearched area.

To help fill this void in the literature, we furnish data on the extent and nature of stalking victimization. Because the survey included detailed questions on each stalking incident, we are able to explore the context in which stalking occurred—that is the form, duration, intensity, and location of the stalking, the victim-offender relationship, victim injuries and reactions to the stalking, whether the stalking was reported, and to whom. To further our understanding of the risk factors associated with being a stalking victim, we developed a multivariate model of stalking that examines whether victimization varies by demographic and lifestyle factors. We consider the implications of these findings for routine activities theory.

## THE VICTIMIZATION OF FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS

As we have previously noted, the existing sexual victimization research suggests that college students, especially women, may be more at-risk for one type of victimization: sexual victimization (see Belknap, 1996; Crowell and Burgess, 1996). This finding is consistent with a routine activities/lifestyle perspective (see Cohen and Felson, 1979; Fisher, et al., 1998; Hindelang, Gottfredson, and Garofalo, 1978; Schwartz and Pitts, 1995). College students converge regularly in time and space, often with minimal adult



supervision, both on and off campus. Male and female students also often cohabitate in the same building (e.g., coed dormitories, cooperatives, or apartments), socially interact in the evening hours (e.g., studying, dating, attending a party or fraternity-sorority event), consume alcohol and/or partake in drugs together, and retreat to private settings (e.g., residence hall rooms, apartments) where there is an absence of guardianship (see Fisher, Sloan, Cullen, and Lu, 1997). To the extent that men are "motivated offenders," college women will be in numerous situations on and off campus where they are exposed to the risk of victimization (see Fisher, 1998; Mustaine and Tewksbury, 1999; Schwartz and Pitts, 1995). One contention of feminist scholars is that such motivated offenders are not in short supply: the hegemony of patriarchy ensures that the propensity of males to pursue sexual relationships and, if necessary, to use force against women in this pursuit is widespread (Gilbert, 1997; Messerschmidt, 1993).



As we previously discussed, assessing the extent to which female college students are in fact sexually victimized is a daunting challenge, since estimates of victimization often hinge on a variety of methodological choices (compare Gilbert, 1997 with Koss, 1992, 1993, 1996; see also Crowell and Burgess, 1996; Lynch, 1995). Even so, there is evidence that a substantial proportion of college women experience minor forms of sexual harassment such as sexist comments (Adams, Kottke, and Padgitt, 1983; Lott, Reilly, and Howard, 1982). Research on sexual assaults—ranging from unwanted touching to attempted rape—report victimization levels of upwards of 30 percent (DeKeseredy and Kelly, 1993a; Koss, Gidycz, and Wisniewski, 1987). And studies reveal that during their time in college, between 8 and 15 percent of women are victims of forced sexual

intercourse (DeKeseredy and Kelly, 1993a; Koss et al., 1987; Rivera and Regoli, 1987; Ward, White, and Williams, 1991; cf. Gilbert, 1997). It also is instructive that using National Crime Victimization Survey methodology in a survey of college students, Fisher et al. (1998) found that the rate of rape victimization in their sample of college students was approximately three times higher than that reported for the 1993 NCVS general population of the same age; the rate of sexual assault in their sample was nine times higher. Much of this victimization, moreover, occurs in the process of dating relationships (Aizenman and Kelley, 1988; DeKeseredy and Kelly, 1993a, 1993b; Muehlenhard and Linton, 1987).

These observations would suggest that similar to other forms of sexual or gender-based victimization, female college students would experience comparatively high rates of stalking.<sup>17</sup> Again, to the extent that college campuses provide a domain in which young women interact extensively with young men, it is plausible to expect that female students would be at risk to become objects of stalking by men. Unfortunately, the major studies of sexual victimization among college students have not measured and thus have been unable to present data on the prevalence of stalking (see, for example, DeKeseredy and Kelly, 1993a; Koss et al., 1987), in part, perhaps, because sustained interest in stalking is a relatively recent occurrence.

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<sup>17</sup> We categorize stalking as a form of "sexual" victimization because it is largely conduct that involves the obsessive behavior of men toward women *on the basis of their gender*. We also suspect that stalking involves a desire for contact, intimacy, and/or sexual relations. We recognize, however, that a variety of motives can underlay stalking (see, for example, Holmes, 1993; Meloy, 1996). Of course, this can also be said of other forms of behavior typically categorized as sexual victimization, such as sexual harassment and rape (e.g., the desire to control or exert power over women). Finally, because the definition of stalking usually includes either being physically threatened or fearing for one's safety, stalking has been conceived as a crime of violence against women (Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998).

## RESEARCH ON THE EXTENT OF STALKING



Statistics on the number of stalking victims as well as on the number of stalkers are limited at best. At the national-level, neither the Federal Bureau of Investigation nor the National Crime Victimization Survey collect information about stalking incidents. Likewise, state-level statistics on the number of people charged, prosecuted, or convicted of stalking are not readily available. According to the NIJ's 1996 VAWA report to Congress, however, estimates of the number of stalkers in the United States vary widely from 20,000 to 200,000. Assuming that a perpetrator stalks only one female victim, a rough estimate of the number of women stalked would range from 19.78 per 100,000 women 18 years and older to 197.79 per 100,000 women 18 years and older. Researchers also have examined the behavioral patterns of stalkers and have attempted to create typologies based on the offenders' motives, psychopathy, and symptoms (see, for example, Geberth, 1992; Holmes, 1993; Wright, Burgess, Burgess, Laszlo, McCrary, and Douglas, 1996) and have attempted to summarize clinical studies of stalkers (see Meloy, 1996). Although useful, these studies, as well as the research cited above estimating the number of stalkers, furnish only preliminary insights on the extent and nature of stalking and no information on who is most at risk of being a stalking victim.



A small body of research, however, has recently appeared that provides more data on these issues. Based on a survey of 141 female students in undergraduate psychology classes, Coleman (1997) reports that 29.1 percent of the sample answered "yes" to the question, "Have you ever ended a relationship that resulted in your former partner giving you repeated, unwanted attention following the breakup?" Further, 9.2 percent of the



students stated that this repeated attention was either malicious, physically threatening, or fear-inducing. The limitations of this study are clear: the use of a small, unrepresentative sample; the lack of a reference period on the response; and the failure to measure stalking by men other than former boyfriends or partners. Still, the general finding that almost three in ten women have received "repeated, unwanted attention" and almost one in ten have experienced attention that threatens their safety is, at the very least, suggestive that stalking is not uncommon. Coleman's results also provide information about the demographic profile of the stalking victim: white, early twenties (mean age 23 years old), a father whose level of education is "some college or more," and a mother whose level of education is "high school or less."

In an important advance, Mustaine and Tewksbury (1999) present the results from a victimization survey, conducted in the Fall of 1996, of 861 women drawn from introductory sociology and criminal justice courses at nine post-secondary institutions. Using a six-month reference period, they report that 10.5 percent of the females in their sample said that they had been a victim of behavior which the women defined as "stalking." In a multivariate analysis, they also found that the risk of stalking was related to several measures of lifestyle/ routine activities. Thus, stalking was higher for women who shopped often at the mall, lived off campus, were employed, bought illegal drugs, and were drunk in public. Women who carried mace and pocket knives also were stalked more often—behaviors that may have been in response to having experienced this victimization.



Mustaine and Tewksbury's findings are important—especially in showing that one in ten women were stalked in a six-month period—but they can potentially be criticized on



two interrelated grounds. First, the respondents were allowed to define for themselves whether they had been a victim of "stalking." Without a clear behavioral or legal description of what constitutes stalking (cf. Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998), it is possible that respondents might have differentially interpreted when a stalking incident has actually taken place. Conservative critics, in particular, argue that the use of imprecise offense definitions and measures artificially inflate sexual victimization rates (Gilbert, 1997). Second, this study provides no information on the nature of the stalking incident, such as who did the stalking, how long it lasted, what kinds of stalking behaviors were involved, and whether the stalking was reported to the police. Accordingly, it is not clear whether the stalking incidents in this study were brief and trivial obsessions or were enduring and consequential.

To date, the most rigorous study of stalking remains Tjaden and Thoennes's (1998) survey on 1995-1996 of 8,000 women ages 18 and over. They report that 8 percent of the women had been stalked at least once in their lives. The prevalence for the preceding 12 months was 1.0 percent.

These results, however, were conditioned by how stalking was defined in the study. To count as a stalking victim, a respondent had to: (1) answer "yes" to one of eight "screen" questions that described stalking behavior, such as a person spying on or making unsolicited phone calls to the respondent; (2) answer that these behaviors had happened more than once; and (3) answer that the behavior caused the respondent to feel "very frightened" or to "fear bodily harm." This restrictive definition has an important advantage: the incidents qualifying as stalking under this definition would be crimes under the stalking



statutes that states passed in the 1990's. The disadvantage is that much of the stalking that women experience is excluded from consideration. Thus, when Tjaden and Thoennes relaxed the definition to include women who felt only "somewhat" or a "little" frightened, the lifetime prevalence figure jumped from 8 to 12 percent, while the annual prevalence figure jumped from 1 to 6 percent. These results suggest that serious incidents of stalking are relatively rare, but that less serious incidents are far more common.

The disparity between annual (1 percent) and lifetime (8 percent) figures for the prevalence of stalking also warrants attention. Even taking into account that some women will be victimized more than once and that a single stalking incident can last a lengthy period, it is difficult to see how an annual rate of 1 percent could result in only 8 percent of the women being stalked in their lifetime. In part, this can be explained by the concentration of stalking among younger women: 52 percent of all female stalking victims were ages 18 to 29, with another 22 percent of the victims being ages 30 to 39. That is, women tend to be victimized while relatively young and then not again. It also is possible that a cohort effect is in place: changes in the status and lifestyle of women have made younger cohorts more susceptible to stalking victimization (see Cohen and Felson, 1979). Still, response bias cannot be discounted: over the course of a lifetime, victims may have recall errors. In particular, they may be most likely to filter out incidents that "did not amount to much" and only report the more serious stalkings that occurred.



Tjaden and Thoennes present additional data on the victimization incidents that met their restrictive definition of stalking (and thus are more likely to be serious in nature). Thus, they found that only 23 percent of the victims were stalked by strangers; that less



than half the victims were threatened with physical harm; that women stalked by former husbands or partners were especially likely to be physically and sexually assaulted; that 55 percent of the women reported the stalking incidents to the police; that stalking victims were more likely than non-victims to be concerned for their safety and to carry something for self-defense; and that 30 percent of the women suffered negative psychological and social consequences as a result of their stalking. Their results support those reported in a study of 100 stalking victims from a self-selected clinical sample in Australia: in 58 percent of the cases the stalker made overt threats to the victim; 7 percent of the victims reported being sexually and 34 percent physically assaulted by their stalker; and the stalking experience had social (e.g., lifestyle changes) and psychological tolls (e.g., post-traumatic stress symptoms) on the victims (see Pathé and Mullen, 1997).

Finally, Tjaden and Thoennes present only a limited analysis of the factors that might increase the risk of stalking victimization. They do note that stalking was more common for younger women and for American Indian/Alaska Natives and was less common for Asian women. They do not, however, report multivariate models identifying how lifestyle factors potentially affect the risk of being stalked (cf. Mustaine and Tewksbury, 1999).



Our study attempts to build on the stalking research that has only recently appeared. Similar to Tjaden and Thoennes (1998), we present data from a nationally representative sample to explore the prevalence and nature of stalking victimization. Following Mustaine and Tewksbury (1999) and consistent with calls to do domain-specific research (Fisher et al., 1998; Lynch, 1987; Mustaine, 1997), we focus on a social



domain—females attending college—that is likely to have more pronounced levels of stalking victimization. In so doing, we explore the demographic, lifestyle, and institution-level factors that might affect the risk of victimization. This analysis attempts to contribute to the individual-level empirical literature assessing routine activities theory, especially as that perspective applies to the victimization of college students (see Fisher et al., 1997, 1998).

## RESULTS

### *Extent and Characteristics of Stalking Events*



**Extent.** The sample of 4,446 female students experienced 696 incidents of stalking (156.5 per 1,000 female students). The number of victims was 581 (130.7 per 1,000 female students)—a figure which is lower than the count of incidents because a considerable proportion, 15 percent of the women ( $n = 88$ ), experienced more than one stalking. These results thus indicate that 13.1 percent of the women in the sample had been stalked at least once since the academic year had begun—a period that averaged six months. Of those who had been stalked, 12.7 percent experienced two stalkings and 2.3 percent experienced three or more stalkings. Although our percentage of stalking victimization appears high (compare with Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998), we should re-emphasize that our screen question asked the respondents to include as stalking only those incidents in which the attention they received was *repeated* and done *in a way that seemed obsessive and made you afraid or concerned for your safety*. Stalking victims tend to be young (see Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998) which may also explain our higher

estimate. Finally, consistent with the stalker characteristics research (see Meloy, 1996), nearly all (97.6 percent) of the stalkers were male.

**Victim-Stalker Relationship.** As Table 4.1 shows, four in five victims reported knowing their stalker. In half of those incidents where the stalkers were known, the respondent stated that the stalker was "well known" to them. As Table 1 also reveals, when stalkers were known, there was a link to an established or previously established relationship; more than four in ten were a boyfriend or ex-boyfriend. Almost a quarter of the known stalkers were classmates, about two in ten were either a friend or an acquaintance (9.3 percent and 10.3 percent, respectively), and 1 in 20 was a co-worker. College women generally were not stalked by college professors or graduate assistants, by employers/supervisors, or by relatives.

**Nature of Stalking: Forms, Duration, and Intensity.** Table 4.2 lists the patterns of pursuit used by the perpetrator(s) to stalk the women in the sample. As Table 4.2 reports, stalkers used nonphysically visible means to attract the attention of the victim (i.e., means in which they were not physically present). Thus, more than three-fourths of the stalking incidents involved telephone calls, three in ten involved letters, and a quarter involved E-mail messages. Moreover, stalkers were often physically visible to victims. Thus, in half the incidents, they were seen waiting for the victim, while in more than four in ten cases apiece they followed the victim or watched the victim from afar. Stalkers also typically had multiple contacts with the victim (see Meloy, 1996). On average, each stalking incident involved 2.9 forms of stalking.

Computing how long the average stalking incident lasted is complicated by outliers in the data (e.g., seven victims reported being stalked for 1 day and one victim reported being stalked for ten years). The mean duration for the stalking incident, which is affected by the outlier cases, was 146.6 days; in contrast, the median duration for an incident was 60 days.<sup>18</sup> In any event, the typical stalking incident experienced by college students is not brief but rather persists for about two months. Finally, at the time of the survey, in 18.1 percent (n=120) of the incidents, the stalking behavior was still ongoing.

The intensity of the stalking also can be assessed by how frequently the forms of stalking transpired (see Table 4.3). Thus, in response to the question, "During this period, how often did these events occur?", four in ten respondents reported two to six times a week, while almost another fourth of the sample stated that the incident occurred either daily (13.3 percent) or more than once daily (9.7 percent). Taken together, these results indicate that almost two-thirds of the victims experienced stalking that was not only repeated but consistently present in their lives. In contrast, only one-third of the sample stated that the stalking incidents took place once a week or less, and of these victims, less than 4 percent reported the stalking incidents as being less than twice a month.

**Location of Stalking.** As seen in Table 4.4, more than two-thirds of the incidents happened either on campus or both on and off campus; 31.4 percent of the stalking incidents occurred exclusively off campus. Most often, victims were stalked at their

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<sup>18</sup> The median number of days did not change when we excluded outliers at both ends of the distribution (less than or equal to 2 days and more than 4 years). The mean, however, was reduced slightly to 137.2 days.

residence. Other common locations of stalking were over the telephone or through e-mail, in a classroom, at work, or going to and from someplace.

**Harm to Victims.** The majority of the stalking incidents did not appear to have involved explicit physical threats or lasting injuries. Still, in 15.3 percent of the incidents, the victim reported that the stalker either threatened or attempted to harm them. With regard to injuries, in 30.3 percent of the incidents (n=203), stalking victims suffered some type of injury. Thus, 1.5 percent (n=3) of the incidents involved a "knife or stab wound"; 1 percent (n=2) had "broken bones or had teeth knocked out"; 1.5 percent (n=3) involved the victim being "knocked unconscious"; and 14.8 percent (n=30) involved "bruises, black-eye, cuts, scratches, swelling, or chipped teeth."<sup>19</sup> Further, in 95.1 percent (n=193) of the incidents, the respondents stated that they were "injured emotionally or psychologically." We also should note that in 10.3 percent (n=69) of the incidents, the victim reported that the stalker "forced or attempted sexual contact."

**Actions Taken by the Victim.** In nearly three-fourths of the incidents (73.1 percent), victims reported that they had taken "actions as a result of their stalking" (see Table 4.5). The most common response was to avoid or to try to avoid the stalker (43.2 percent), while another 0.8 percent stated that they did not acknowledge messages from the offender. Notably, in 16.3 percent of the incidents, the victim had confronted the stalker. In 5.6 percent of the incidents, respondents indicated that as the result of stalking, they became less trusting of others. Although not high percentages (under 5 percent of the incidents), victims stated that they had taken such actions as getting caller ID,

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<sup>19</sup> Percentage may be greater than 100.0 percent because a respondent could give more than once response.

improving the security on their residence, moving their residence, and/or dropping a class. Respondents were very unlikely to use the legal system to address the stalker(s); in a little less than 4 percent of the incidents a respondent sought a restraining order, in only 2 percent of the incidents did the respondent file criminal charges, and in a little over 1 percent of the incidents did the respondent file civil charges. They were also not likely to use formal disciplinary processes available at the respective institution; only 3.3 percent of the incidents involved a respondent filing a grievance or initiating disciplinary action.

### ***Reporting Stalking Victimization***

The survey also explored whether stalking victims reported being stalked to the authorities and, if so, to whom. Overall, 83.1 percent of the incidents were not reported to police or campus law enforcement officials. As Table 4.6 shows, of those incidents that were reported, on-campus stalking was most often reported to campus police or security, while stalking that occurred off campus (wholly or in part) was most often reported to the police.

Similar to other victimization surveys, common answers for not reporting an incident included not thinking the incident was serious enough to report (72 percent), not being clear that the incident was a crime or that harm was intended (44.6 percent), and not believing that the police would think it was serious enough (33.6 percent). The victims, however, also noted that they did not report the stalking because of lack of proof (one-quarter), because they did not want their family (9.0 percent) or other people (8.5

percent) to know, because they did not know how to report the incident (10.8 percent), and because they were afraid of reprisals (15.3 percent).

Further, in nearly all the incidents (93.4 percent), the respondents in the survey confided in someone that they were being stalked. Most often, they reported their victimization to a friend (69.5 percent of the incidents), to a parent (32.1 percent) or other family member (15.2 percent), or to a roommate (21.9 percent). A small number of stalking victims reported that they were being stalked to resident hall advisors (3.2 percent) or to college professors or other university officials (3.5 percent).

### ***Risk Factors for Stalking Victimization***

Table 4.7 reports the results of the multivariate logit model that estimates which risk factors and demographic characteristics contribute to the likelihood of a woman being stalked. Consistent with a routine activities/lifestyle perspective, measures of exposure to certain situations, lack of available guardianship, and their proximity to motivated offenders each placed women at an increased risk of being a stalking victim. In particular, women with a higher propensity to be at places with alcohol had a higher odds (1.139) of being stalked than women who did not frequent such places. Lower means of guardianship also placed women at an increased risk of being stalked; women living alone had a 1.444 higher odds of being victimized by a stalker than those who did not live alone. Notably, however, respondents who were dating, whether in a relationship for more than a year or only dating occasionally, but were not married or living with an inmate partner also were at an increased likelihood of being stalked. In particular, women who were in



shorter relationships—dating less than a year or only occasionally—were at a higher odds (compare “involved in a committed relationship” = 2.054 higher and “some date” = 2.036) of being stalked. This finding suggests that women are at their greatest risk of being stalked *early* on in a potential relationship; commitment in a marital or cohabiting relationship lowered women’s odds of becoming a stalking victim. Women who were sexually victimized prior to the start of the academic year were also more likely to be stalked (1.543 higher than those who were not victimized).



Despite research suggesting that the demographic characteristics of the victim are not significantly influential in explaining stalking victimizations (Coleman, 1997; Mustaine and Tewksbury, 1999; but see Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998), some factors emerge that are notable in challenging this finding. Specifically, Table 4.7 indicates that in comparison to White, non-Hispanic/Latinos, Asians or Pacific Islanders were significantly less likely to be stalked while other, non-Hispanic/Latinos and American Indians or Alaska Natives were significantly more likely to be victimized. Notably, American Indians or Alaska Natives had the highest likelihood (4.082) of any racial/ethnic group to experience a stalking. This finding is consistent with the sexual victimization research suggesting that American Indian or Alaska Natives are at greatest risk of being raped (Koss et al., 1987) and stalked (Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998). Finally, stalking victims were more likely to come from a wealthy family background and be undergraduates versus graduate students or other students.

## DISCUSSION

This chapter's most noteworthy finding is that among college women, stalking appears to be a common form of victimization. As reported, 13.1 percent of the women in our national sample indicated that they had been stalked since the academic year had begun. It is instructive that the reference period for reporting this victimization covered a relatively short period, approximately six months. We cannot conclude that the prevalence of stalking would be twice as high for the entire calendar year, because we do not know if stalking becomes less common during the summer months when many students do not attend class and thus reside in and/or frequent other social locations and domains (e.g., work, leisure). Even so, it seems virtually certain that the annual prevalence of stalking would exceed the 13.1 percent figure in our sample. Further, we recognize that using a six-month statistic to estimate victimization across an entire college career is problematic (e.g., the risk of stalking may decline as college students gain seniority on campus; some students may be multiple victims). Nonetheless, based on our findings, it is plausible to suggest that a substantial minority, if not a majority, of women will experience stalking during their college careers, which today average nearly 6.29 years (U.S. Department of Census, 1997).

The proposal that stalking is a common form of victimization that college women endure will undoubtedly be subject to scrutiny by more conservative commentators who view claims of high prevalence rates for sexual victimization as an ideologically inspired social construction of reality. Calling feminist investigations in this area "advocacy research," Gilbert (1997:123) contends that ostensibly high rates of sexual victimization



are an artifact of measurement strategies that, among other things, define "a problem so broadly that it forms a vessel into which almost any human difficulty can be poured." The feminists' goal, he argues, is to show that sexual victimization is so pervasive that it must reflect structures of inequality in society—inequality which, in turn, is in need of fundamental social change. "They tend not only to see their client group's problems as approaching epidemic proportions but to attribute the underlying causes to oppressive social conditions—such as sexism," observes Gilbert (1997: 112-113). "If 5 percent of females are sexually abused as children, the offenders are sick deviants; if 50 percent of females are sexually abused as children, the problem is the way that males are regularly socialized to take advantage of females."



Leaving aside the accuracy of Gilbert's critique relevant to research on other forms of sexual victimization (compare with Koss 1992, 1993, 1996), it is incumbent upon us to address the issue of whether the 13.1 percent figure we report is artificially inflated. To an extent, Gilbert's perspective is useful in warning against grouping all forms of stalking together. Our data reveal that, like other forms of victimization (see Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1997), stalking incidents with less serious consequences are far more widespread. About 85 percent of the incidents resulted in no threatened or attempted physical harm to victims. Further, over eight in ten incidents were not reported to the police, with the main reason being given that the stalking "was not serious enough to report." Taken together, these findings could be used to suggest that many of the stalkings in the sample may not qualify as crimes, since most states require either an

explicit threat or the requirement that a "reasonable person" would interpret the behavior of the stalker as threatening (U.S. Department of Justice, 1993).



While disaggregating the data may be useful in guarding against the conclusion that an epidemic of life-threatening criminal stalking grips the nation's ivory towers, other findings in our study caution against seeing the high rate of stalking as inconsequential. Thus, in designing our study, we endeavored to avoid Gilbert's (1997) concern that bias is introduced when researchers use an overly broad definition of what counts as a sexual victimization. Instead, we employed a screen question that specifically asked if the stalking behavior had been "repeated," "obsessive," and "made you afraid or concerned for your safety." We relied on this definition to rule out truly petty forms of attentive behavior which, though rude or bothersome, were not repeated and salient enough to induce fear or concern. Although response errors are possible, it seems likely that our measure detected mainly patterns of behavior that would be widely regarded as "stalking."



This conclusion gains credence when the nature of the stalking incidents are examined. As reported, victims were typically stalked for two months, with two-thirds indicating that offenders contacted them in some way at least two to six times a week. Again, we cannot say what proportion of these stalking incidents formally crossed the line into criminal behavior or, more pragmatically, would be prosecuted by a district attorney as criminal. More detailed information would have to be collected to discern whether the nature of the stalking would be reasonably seen as "threatening"—even if it did inspire fear or concern for safety in the victims. Regardless, the duration of and the frequency of

whether a "risk" is seen as normal and inevitable or as unacceptable and changeable varies over time. In this context—and independent of its objective consequences—stalking may only now be emerging as a "risk" that is perceived as being worthy of invoking legal intervention (see McAnaney et al., 1993). As noted, stalking laws are a creation of this decade (Marks, 1997). It is unclear, moreover, whether on college campuses, prevention programs dealing with the sexual victimization of women move beyond important issues such as date rape to include stalking. In short, assessments of seriousness may not be tied only to what occurs in a stalking incident but also to whether the larger culture defines stalking as a "crime" and whether the local campus "raises consciousness" about this form of victimization.

Second, stating that a stalking incident is not serious *enough* to call in the police is not identical to saying that the incident is not serious or otherwise consequential. Reporting a victimization to the police or to campus authorities must be balanced against the costs that such action incurs (e.g., time, anticipated anxiety over going to court, publicity). On college campuses, victims would also have to overcome norms against "turning in" or "snitching on" one's fellow students. Most salient perhaps is that in four in five cases, the victims knew their stalkers. It may very well be that stalking would have to pass a high threshold—to have imminent or completed physical harm—before it would be seen as serious enough to warrant having a classmate and/or ex-boyfriend arrested. Consistent with this view, the victims in our sample were less likely to report a stalker if they knew the person and were more likely to report their victimization if the stalking

contact in these incidents obviate any claim that the offenders' conduct somehow was misinterpreted or misunderstood by our female respondents.

In fact, the measurement of stalking may be less open to methodological bias than that of other sexual victimizations precisely because stalking is a repeated pattern of behavior. For example, in assessing whether a rape occurred in an intimate relationship (e.g., on a date), measuring the key components of whether consent was given and force was used is a daunting enterprise—especially when respondents may not share the researchers' interpretation of these terms or, more holistically, may not see the event as a "rape" even when consent was absent and force was used (compare Gilbert, 1997 with Koss, 1992, 1993). These same challenges might be present if we were to ask a respondent if the single act of a person following her was obsessive and made her concerned for her safety. Was the behavior really stalking or just an awkward attempt to get the attention of a female student? However, when the acts continue again and again over time—that is, when victims have numerous "empirical observations" of the offender's conduct—it is unlikely that female victims do not know what is occurring in their lives and are erroneously reporting that they have been stalked. Accordingly, we can have a commensurate level of confidence that the prevalence of stalking reported in our study is not somehow widely inflated by the wording of the screen question we have used.

We would also be cautious about assuming that stalking incidents are merely petty simply because the respondents justify not reporting their victimization with the reasoning that the stalking was "not serious enough." First, the concept of "seriousness" is socially constructed and dynamic (see Lowney and Best, 1995). As Friedman (1985) notes,

persisted for a longer period of time, if they were followed by the stalker, and if they were injured.<sup>20</sup>

Relatedly, although victims did not often summon authorities to exercise formal social control, the data suggest that they did engage in "self-help" to cope with their victimization (see, more broadly, Black, 1983; Smith and Uchida, 1988). There is no evidence, for example, that the victims perceived their stalking to be so minor that they dealt with it as a purely private matter. Instead, more than nine in ten respondents stated that they confided in someone they knew—most often friends, family members, and roommates—about their being stalked. In turning to those close to them, it is likely that they were seeking social support to help them cope with their stalking. Further, in nearly three-fourths of the incidents, victims took some action in response to their victimization. Most often this involved avoiding the stalker or, in a smaller but not insignificant number of cases, confronting the stalker directly.

Taken together, this discussion suggests that the prevalence of stalking in our study is not due to methodological artifacts and that most stalking incidents—even if not physically harmful—result in victims exercising coping responses. But let us assume for the moment that conservative critics are correct and that most of what our respondents report is relatively minor—certainly not life-threatening or criminal, mostly just aggravating male behavior—and thus is not deserving of sustained social intervention. The danger in this reasoning is that in their contentious efforts to deconstruct supposed feminist claims

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<sup>20</sup> The results from our estimated multivariate logit model predicting reporting to the police or campus law enforcement are not presented in this paper. The results, however, are available upon request from the first author.



that sexual victimization occurs in epidemic proportions, these critics make the opposite error of "normalizing" the unwanted intrusion of males into the lives of women in private and in public. That is, why should women have to endure the persistent, if not obsessive, violation of their lives? Even if only mildly and episodically unnerving—only enough to cause a female to avoid the stalker and to seek out of friend's ear—why should this level of victimization be minimized? Why the sympathy for "men acting badly"?

We recognize, of course, that constitutional rights may expose citizens of any gender to a certain level of uncivil behavior. It may also be a reality that the criminal law will have a role in controlling only the more extreme forms of stalking. Still, on college campuses, administrators will have to wrestle with the question of the extent to which stalking is a problem that diminishes the quality of female students' lives. The relatively high prevalence of stalking found in our data would seemingly suggest that this form of sexual victimization should not be ignored. Instead, whether through support services for victims, counseling programs for stalkers, or disciplinary codes, it is perhaps time for colleges and universities to design comprehensive strategies to protect women whose days are punctuated by the obsessive intrusions of male stalkers.



Beyond the issue of the prevalence and consequences of stalking, the results have implications for routine activities theory—in two respects. First, Lynch (1987) notes the importance of assessing how victimization varies across different social domains (see also Fisher et al., 1998; Mustaine, 1997). To the extent that college campuses are distinctive domains, routine activities theory would predict that the nature of victimization would differ from that of other social domains—at least to the extent that features of campus life

influence the intersection in time and space of motivated offenders, attractive targets, and capable guardianship.

Contrary to much rhetoric in the media, research suggests that institutions of higher education may insulate students from most serious forms of "street" crime (see Fisher et al., 1998). Coterminously, however, colleges and universities likely expose students—especially female students—to a higher risk of sexual victimization by people they know (see also Fisher et al., 1998; Koss et al., 1987). The typical lifestyle of college women is such that they come into regular contact with young men—men seeking social and sexual relationships—both in class and in recreational settings, during the day and at night, in public and in private locations, and often without much guardianship. Routine activities theory would predict that these routines would inevitably produce a high rate of sexual victimization among people who know one another. Consistent with this view, the analysis revealed that most victims knew their stalkers. Further, we found that the prevalence of stalking victimization among our national sample of college women to be much higher than that reported for the general female population (see Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998) and more similar to that reported in a comparable study of female students (see Mustaine and Tewksbury, (1999).

Second, routine activities theory would also predict that the risk of stalking victimization would vary *among* college women according to the lifestyles of these women. This contention is *not* a case of "blaming the victim," but rather a statement that lifestyle factors affect the level of exposure to victimization. In contrast, feminist researchers tend to reject the idea that sexual victimization differs among females, instead claiming that

such victimization is spread across women in all parts of society (see Gilbert, 1997). It is at times suggested that the most important risk factor for women being victimized is "simply being a woman" (Crowell and Burgess, 1996: 70-73).

The results from our study lend support to routine activities/lifestyle theory. Women's risk of stalking was significantly enhanced for those who frequented places where alcohol was served (i.e., exposure to crime), lived alone (i.e., absence of guardianship), and were involved in dating relationships (i.e., close proximity to motivated offender). Women who frequently go to parties, bars, or clubs where alcohol is served may come in contact with sexually predatory people (see Schwartz and Pitts, 1995). Women who live alone may be more vulnerable to stalkers because they are suitable targets; namely, there are fewer barriers for the stalker, including someone other than the victim to witness the obsessive behavior (see Mustaine and Tewksbury, 1999). Dating provides a means to meet and over time to become intimate with a person who is or may become obsessive with regards to the person he or she is or was dating (see Meloy, 1996). Although the statistical prevalence of former or current intimate stalking is not known, the literature on the characteristics of stalkers and stalking victims both suggest that there is a link between stalking and intimate relationships (see Meloy, 1996; Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998).

Consistent with the results from several sexual victimization studies (see Crowell and Burgess, 1996), women who were previously sexually victimized were more likely to be a stalking victim. We have no firm data on why this relationship exists but some insight might be drawn from Finkelhor and Asdigian's (1996:6) work on "target

congruence.” In an extension of the routine activities concept of target attractiveness, Finkelhor and Asdigian note that “personal characteristics” might “increase vulnerability to victimization, independent of routine activities, because these characteristics have some *congruence with the needs, motives or reactivities* of offenders” (1996:6: emphasis in the original). Such congruence may be exacerbated by a victim’s target vulnerability—a situation in which a personal characteristic “may compromise the potential victim’s capacity to resist or deter victimization . . . the prototypical risk factors . . . would be attributes like small size, physical weakness, emotional deprivation, or psychological problems” (1996:67). In this context, prior sexual victimization may increase a woman’s vulnerability in relationships with men and decrease her capacity to deter men with propensities to engage in stalking. These, speculations, of course, warrant further empirical investigation.

We also found significant that the risk of stalking varied among different types of women. Undergraduates also may place themselves in a wider diversity of social situations and then increase their exposure to the types of people who sexually prey on women. Further, undergraduate women may have schedules that are more predictable and routine (e.g., a political science class three days a week at 11:00 a.m., followed by a criminal justice class at 12:20 p.m., a daily work-study job that begins at 3:30 p.m, dinner between 5 p.m. and 6:30 p.m., and studying in library from 7 p.m. to midnight) than graduate students or other adult students and thus they are easier to stalk. Undergraduates may also frequently attend parties and bars and date more than other students and as a result, increase their risk of being stalked because they put themselves in different types of vulnerable situations and increase their exposure to those who



sexually prey on women. Further, Native American and Alaska Native women were more likely to be stalked than women of other racial and ethnic backgrounds, and Asian and Pacific Islander women were less likely to be stalked. Caution should be exercised when interpreting these results because of the small number of women in these two groups in the sample. It should be noted that these results support those presented by Tjaden and Thoennes (1997). Finally, women who attended schools located in small towns or rural areas were more likely to be stalked than those who did not attend schools located in small towns or rural areas. One plausible explanation is that women who attended schools in a small town/rural area physically live and socialize in a confined geographical area that makes them easier to stalk.



In closing, we recognize that even with the empirical results reported here and elsewhere (see, especially, Mustaine and Tewksbury, 1999; Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998), research on the extent and nature of stalking remains in its preliminary stages. Many gaps in our knowledge remain to be filled in: What is the best way to measure whether stalking has occurred? How do victims interpret the obsessive behavior of stalkers and come to decide that it constitutes a "crime"? In what social domains is stalking more or less likely to occur? Is stalking a psychological disorder or rooted in the cultural and structural hegemony of patriarchy? Under what circumstances does stalking escalate into violence? What social controls—criminal, civil, or informal—should be used to reduce stalking and protect potential victims in different social domains? These questions, and many more, beg systematic attention. At this point, however, we can say at a minimum that stalking is not a rare event but a form of victimization that many women, especially on college

campuses, will be forced to endure. It is an issue, in short, that warrants far more illumination and intervention than it has thus far received.



Table 4.1 Relationship of Victim to Stalker

Relationship to Stalker <sup>2</sup>	Percent (n)	Extent of Relationship With Known Stalkers <sup>1</sup>		
		Knew Stalker Slightly % (n)	Stalker Was a Casual Acquaintance % (n)	Stalker Was Well Known % (n)
Knew or Had Seen Stalker Before	80.3 (535)	24.3 (130)	22.7 (121)	53.0 (283)
Stalker Was a Stranger	17.7 (118)			
Never Saw or Heard the Stalker	2.0 (13)			

Relationship to Stalker if Respondent Knew or Had Seen the Stalker			
Relationship to Stalker		%	n
Boyfriend or Ex-Boyfriend		42.4	227
Classmate		24.5	131
Acquaintance		10.3	55
Friend		9.3	50
Co-Worker		5.6	30
Male Non-Relative		1.9	10
Husband or Ex-Husband		1.7	9
Professor		0.7	4
Graduate Teaching Assistant		0.6	3
Male Relative		0.4	2
Female Relative		0.0	0
Female Non-Relative		0.0	0

<sup>1</sup> Question only asked of respondents who knew or had seen stalker(s) before. One respondent did not answer the question.

<sup>2</sup> Don't know (n = 10) and refused (n = 9) not included.



Table 4.2 Forms of Stalking

Total Number of Stalking Incidents	Form of Stalking <sup>1</sup>								
	Followed	Waited Outside or Inside Places	Watched From Afar	Telephoned	Sent Letters	E-Mailed	Sent Gifts	Showed Up Uninvited	Other
% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
100.0 (696) <sup>2</sup>	42.0 (282)	52.1 (350)	44.0 (296)	77.7 (522)	30.7 (206)	24.7 (166)	3.3 (22)	4.9 (33)	10.9 (73)

<sup>1</sup> Total will not sum to 100.0 percent because a stalking incident could involved more than one form of stalking. For example, the stalker followed the respondent and E-mailed her.

<sup>2</sup> In 13 stalking incidents, we did not know what form(s) of stalking happened because the respondent refused to answer this question. In 11 stalking incidents, the respondent refused to discuss the incident and did not complete an incident report.

Table 4.3 Frequency of Stalking Incident(s)

Frequency of Stalking <sup>1</sup>						
Less Than Twice a Month % (n)	Twice to Three Times a Month % (n)	Once a Week % (n)	2 to 6 Times a Week % (n)	At Least Once Daily % (n)	More Than Once Daily % (n)	Other % (n)
3.9 (26)	14.0 (94)	16.3 (109)	41.0 (275)	13.3 (89)	9.7 (63)	1.8 (12)

<sup>1</sup> Don't know (n = 5) and refused (n = 10) not included.



Table 4.4 Location of Stalking Incident(s)

Exact Location of Stalking											
Location of Stalking	Percent % (n)	Party % (n)	Classroom % (n)	Library or Other Building % (n)	Residence % (n)	Work % (n)	Telephone or Answering Machine % (n)	Through the Mail % (n)	Through E-Mail % (n)	On the Way to and From Someplace % (n)	Other % (n)
On Campus	45.6 (306)	6.9 (21)	23.9 (73)	17.6 (54)	52.3 (160)	5.6 (17)	35.9 (110)	7.5 (23)	16.7 (51)	9.5 (29)	7.8 (24)
Off Campus	31.4 (211)	8.1 (17)	2.4 (5)	1.9 (4)	68.2 (144)	20.4 (43)	28.0 (59)	6.2 (13)	3.8 (8)	8.5 (18)	15.2 (32)
Both	23.0 (154)	24.7 (38)	40.3 (62)	19.5 (30)	74.7 (115)	28.6 (44)	37.0 (57)	11.0 (17)	11.7 (18)	27.9 (43)	13.0 (20)

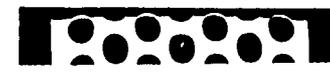
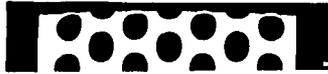


Table 4.5 Actions Taken by Victim Following Stalking Incident(s)

Actions Taken by Victim <sup>1</sup>										
Stalking victims taking action % (n)	Avoided or Tried to Avoid the Stalker % (n)	Dropped a Class the Person was in or Taught % (n)	Changed Majors % (n)	Changed Colleges or Universities % (n)	Moved Your Residence % (n)	Quit Your Job % (n)	Got Caller ID % (n)	Sought a Restraining Order % (n)	Filed Civil Charges % (n)	Went Forward with Criminal Charges % (n)
73.1 (501)	43.2 (210)	1.4 (7)	0.2 (1)	0.4 (2)	3.3 (16)	0.8 (4)	4.9 (24)	3.9 (19)	1.2 (6)	1.9 (9)
	Filed a Grievance or Initiated Disciplinary Action with University Officials % (n)	Became Less Trustful or More Cynical of Others % (n)	Sought Psychological Counseling % (n)	Improved Security System of Your Residence % (n)	Bought a Weapons Such as a Gun % (n)	Took a Self-Defense Class Such as Karate % (n)	Confronted the Stalker % (n)	Traveled with a Companion % (n)	Did not Acknowledge Messages or E-Mail % (n)	Other Actions Taken but not Specified % (n)
	3.3 (16)	5.6 (27)	2.9 (14)	4.1 (20)	1.9 (9)	0.4 (2)	16.3 (79)	3.9 (19)	8.8 (43)	21.8 (.96)

<sup>1</sup> Percentages may be greater than 100.0 percent because a respondent could give more than one response.

Table 4.6 Reporting of Stalking Incident(s)

Location of Stalking	To Whom the Stalking(s) Was Reported <sup>1</sup>					
	Reported to Police % (n)	Campus Police or Campus Security % (n)	Municipal, Local, City Police, or 911 % (n)	County Sheriff % (n)	State Police % (n)	Other % (n)
On Campus	14.7 (45)	86.7 (39)	17.8 (8)	2.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	6.7 (3)
Off Campus	16.7 (35)	22.9 (8)	71.4 (25)	17.1 (6)	2.9 (1)	0.0 (0)
Both	20.9 (32)	33.1 (17)	62.5 (20)	6.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	6.3 (2)

<sup>1</sup> Percentages may be greater than 100.0 percent because a respondent could give more than one response.

Table 4.7 Multivariate Model Identifying Risk Factors of Being Stalked

Factors	b Coefficient <sup>1</sup> (se)	Exp (b)
<b>Exposure to Crime</b>		
Propensity to be at Places with Men	.125 (.083)	1.133
Propensity to be at Places with Alcohol	.130* (.070)	1.139
Frequency of Drinking Enough Alcohol to Get Drunk	-.003 (.040)	0.997
Frequency of Smoking Pot or Hashish	.051 (.037)	1.052
Member of or Pledge to Social Sorority	-.169 (.148)	0.844
<b>Guardianship Measure</b>		
Live Alone	.368*** (.124)	1.444
<b>Proximity to Motivated Offenders</b>		
Part-time Student	.037 (.192)	1.037
Live in a Coed Dorm	.025 (.135)	1.025
Live On Campus	-.207 (.150)	0.813
<b>Relationship Status</b>		
Involved in a Committed Relationship	.720*** (.190)	2.054
Some Dating	.711*** (.192)	2.036
Never Date	.296 (.341)	1.344
<b>Prior Victimization</b>		
Prior Sexual Victimization	.434*** (.042)	1.543
<b>Demographic Characteristics</b>		
Family Class	.222*** (.063)	1.249
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
African-American, non-Hispanic/Latino	-.086 (.212)	0.917
Asian/Pacific Islander	-1.202*** (.460)	0.301
Other, Non-Hispanic/Latino	.829*** (.296)	2.291
Hispanic/Latino	.100 (.201)	1.105
American Indian/Alaska Native	1.407*** (.396)	4.082

Table 4.7. Multivariate Model Identifying Risk Factors of Being Stalked (continued)

Factors	b Coefficient (se) <sup>1</sup>	Exp (b)
Age	-.006 (.017)	0.994
<i>Class Standing</i>		
Freshmen/Sophomore	.656** (.207)	1.927
Junior/Senior	.419** (.186)	1.520
<i>Sexual Orientation</i>		
Heterosexual	-.104 (.276)	0.901
Constant	-4.536*** (.673)	
-2 log-likelihood = 3084.937		
df = 23		
Model $\chi^2 = 237.152$		
Significance of model $\chi^2 = .0000$		

<sup>1</sup> Significance levels: \*p ≤ .10, \*\* p ≤ .05, \*\*\* p ≤ .01.

## CHAPTER 5

### VERBAL AND VISUAL FORMS OF SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION



As noted in Chapter 1, the sexual victimization of women can take many forms. Previous research suggests that beyond victimization involving force or threats of force, females are subjected to a range of sexually harassing comments including, for example, sexist remarks, cat calls, insults, and unwelcomed statements tinged with sexual innuendo or sexually explicit content. Although not plentiful, there is some evidence that the supposed civility of the ivory tower life on college campuses does not insulate female students from such verbal sexual victimization (Adams, Kottke, and Padgitt, 1983; Benson and Thomson, 1982; Fitzgerald, Shullman, Bailey, Richards, Swecker, Gold, Ormerod, and Weitzman, 1988; Lott, Reilly, and Howard, 1982).

In our attempt to furnish a more complete portrait of the sexual victimization that college women experience, therefore, we included five questions that attempted to assess harassing verbal comments. Although not typically found in research studies, we also incorporated five questions that assessed the "visual" victimization of women. Thus, we focused on instances in which the respondents were involuntarily exposed to sexually-related content and instances in which their sexual privacy was violated.



As explained in the methods section, for verbal and visual victimization, we did not follow a screen question with an incident report. From our pre-test, it seemed likely that some of these victimizations would be so numerous that the study's interviewers would have to complete thousands of incident reports. The time and resource limits of the survey precluded undertaking this enormous task. Instead, we asked only whether a victimization



had occurred. If the respondent answered "yes," then the person was asked "how many times this happened to you" both "on campus" and "off campus." We recognize that this approach—although not unlike that employed in past research—is less precise than using a methodology that uses an incident report to confirm that a victimization indicated on a screen question has actually taken place. Even so, the results reported here are suggestive of the extent to which different types of verbal and visual victimization are experienced by college women.

Finally, we should reemphasize that the bounding period for this survey was approximately six months. As noted previously, extrapolating from six-month figures to year-long figures is difficult. Nevertheless, the extent of sexual victimization reported here—which is particularly high for verbal victimization—does suggest that only a minority of women on college campuses escape some type of sexual victimization.

### **VERBAL FORMS OF SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION**



As the data in Table 5.1 show, verbal sexual victimization appears to be a common experience for the female college students in our national sample. Since the beginning of the academic school year, more than half the women had experienced "general sexist remarks" voiced in their presence, while almost half reported hearing "cat calls, whistles about your looks, or noises with sexual overtones." Moreover, the number of victimizations per victim for these two offenses was 13.0 and 13.9, respectively.

About one in five women also stated that they had received "obscene telephone calls or messages." Here the mean number of victimization incidents per victim was 5.0.



Almost one in five women reported that they had been "asked questions about your sex or romantic life" when such inquiries were clearly none of someone's business. The mean for this item was 5.6. Finally, almost one in ten women said that "false rumors" had been spread about their sex lives (mean = 2.7 incidents).

It is not clear, however, how much of this sexual verbal victimization was specifically related to being a college student and how much was simply a burden that young women in society generally experience. Although there was variation across the five types of victimization (see Table 5.1), verbal victimization appeared to take place both on campus and off campus. Thus, while it cannot be stated that verbal sexual victimization is unique to college campuses, the data do suggest that campuses do not insulate college-aged females from sexism, lewd remarks, obscene phone calls, and unwanted inquiries into and rumors about their sex lives.

## VISUAL FORMS OF SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION



Table 5.2 reports the results for five forms of visual sexual victimization. As can be readily seen, visual victimization occurs far less often than verbal victimizations. Even so, it is instructive that 6.1 percent of the respondents reported that they had been shown pornographic materials that they did not wish to see. Almost 5 percent of the sample indicated that, in approximately a six-month period, they had someone expose their sexual organs to them when they did not give their consent. Further, 2.4 percent stated that, also without their consent, someone had tried to observe them while "undressing, nude, or in a sexual act."



The other two forms of victimization were very rare—under 1 percent—but were not non-existent. Notably, fifteen women in the sample reported that, without their consent, someone had shown "photographs, videotapes, or audiotapes" of them "having sex or in a nude or seminude state." Further, eight women indicated that they had been photographed or taped "having sex or in a nude or semi-nude state" without their consent.

As with verbal sexual victimizations, these victimizations occurred both on and off campus. However, there was a tendency for exposure to pornographic materials to occur on campus (60.0 percent) and for exposure to sexual organs and being observed without consent to occur off campus (66.0 percent and 56.0 percent, respectively). The number of cases for photographs of the victim being taken or shown was too small to allow for a meaningful analysis.

## DISCUSSION



The statistics on verbal and visual sexual victimization are best seen not as precise counts but as estimates of the extent of these forms of victimization. As noted above, without an incident report in which the specifics of a victimization are confirmed and recorded, answers to (essentially) screen questions are open to response error. Further, for some questions, the victimization may, to an extent, lie in the eye of the beholder. Thus, what one woman might define as a sexist remark, another woman might see as a more or less successful attempt at humor.

With these caveats stated, however, the *pattern* of results reported above suggest that few woman in the sample were free from one or more of these forms of victimization.



Indeed, a clear majority of the respondents indicated that they had experienced at least one verbal or visual sexual victimization. Even with some response bias, the pervasiveness of the reported sexual victimization argues against this phenomenon being a construction of the respondents' imagination or an artifact of our methodology.

Instead, it appears that both on campus and off campus, female college students often confront sexist remarks and are subjected to cat calls signifying some male's interest in them sexually. They also are subject, if in smaller proportions, to rude inquiries into, and false rumors about, their sex lives. It is noteworthy, moreover, that one in five of the respondents received an obscene telephone call or message; indeed, victims averaged five such calls in the six-month bounding period. Although we do not have a comparative male sample, it seems likely that these forms of victimization are not experienced in similar proportions by men (see, for example, Fitzgerald et al. 1988).



On one level, of course, these victimizations seem relatively minor. And in a social domain in which younger men and women students often attempt to initiate or interact about intimate relationships, one might anticipate that some sexually tinged remarks will be made. But given the prevalence of victimization, the data suggest that the verbal harassment of women goes beyond playful exchanges, harmless off-color humor, and unintentional affronts. Instead, many female respondents reported repeatedly having to cope with having their gender—especially their role as sexual objects—made salient against their consent. Further, in an era in which political correctness supposedly has chilled what can be said in the ivory tower, our data did not support the conclusion that

college campuses provide a safe haven from verbal victimization. Instead, such victimization was as prevalent on campus as off campus.

In contrast, visual victimization did not appear to be ubiquitous in the lives of female students. Even so, considering that the statistics were only for six months of the students' lives, the prevalence of both involuntary exposure both to pornographic materials (6.1 percent) and to sexual organs (4.8 percent) are not inconsequential. Future research focusing on the details of these victimization incidents, however, is needed to clarify what they entail. For example, "exposure to sexual organs" could be the result of a stranger "flashing" a victim or it could occur on a date where a male lowers his trousers and underpants in an inappropriate attempt to initiate a sexual encounter.

Finally, it does not appear that the non-consensual videotaping of women having sex or in the nude is a problem of any magnitude. Although a rare event, however, it is instructive that there were seven cases in which women were involuntarily taped on campus (and eight other cases in which taped material, voluntarily obtained, was involuntarily shown to others). These are serious violations of the victims' privacy, and, if publicized, a single incident can have a scandalous effect on the individuals involved and on a university's reputation. Further, it is at least conceivable to anticipate that these incidents—although never likely to become widespread—will become more prevalent as the general public has access to increasingly sophisticated surveillance technology.

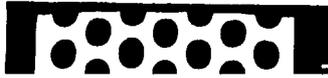


Table 5.1 The Extent of Verbal Victimization by Number of Victims and Number of Victimitizations

Type of Verbal Victimization	Percent and Number of Victims for Sample	Total Number of Victimitizations	Percent and Number of Victimitizations On Campus	Percent and Number of Victimitizations Off Campus	Rate Per 1,000 Female Students	Number of Victimitizations Per Victim
General sexist remarks in front of you	54.3 (2,398)	31,434	50.6 (15,894)	49.4 (15,540)	7,070.2	13.0
Cat calls, whistles about your looks or noises with sexual overtones	48.2 (2,129)	29,609	38.6 (11,423)	61.4 (18,186)	6,660.0	13.9
Obscene telephone calls or messages	21.9 (973)	4,885	59.8 (2,922)	40.2 (1,963)	1,099.0	5.0
Asked questions about sex or romantic life when clearly none of their business	19.0 (844)	4,694	41.2 (1,933)	58.8 (2,761)	1,055.8	5.6
False rumors about sex life with them or other people	9.7 (431)	1,166	59.7 (696)	40.3 (470)	262.3	2.7

<sup>1</sup> The distributions for the number of victimizations variables are right censored because they includes the value "97 or more."



Table 5.2 The Extent of Visual Victimization by Number of Victims and Number of Victimitizations

Type of Visual Victimization	Percent and Number of Victims for Sample	Total Number of Victimitizations <sup>1</sup>	Percent and Number of Victimitizations On Campus	Percent and Number of Victimitizations Off Campus	Rate Per 1,000 Female Students	Number of Victimitizations Per Victim
Someone exposed you to pornographic pictures or materials when you did not agree to see them	6.1 (272)	865	59.9 (518)	40.1 (347)	194.6	3.2
Someone exposed their sexual organs to you when you did not agree to see them	4.8 (214)	568	34.0 (193)	66.0 (375)	127.8	2.7
Anyone, without your consent, observed or tried to observe you while you were undressing, nude, or in a sexual act	2.4 (105)	302	44.0 (133)	56.0 (169)	67.9	2.9
Anyone, without your consent, showed other people or played for other people photographs, videotapes, or audiotapes having sex or in a nude or seminude state	0.3 (15)	18	44.4 (8)	55.6 (10)	4.0	1.2
Anyone, without your consent, photographed, videotaped, or audio taped you having sex or in a nude or seminude state	0.2 (8)	9	77.8 (7)	22.2 (2)	2.0	1.1

<sup>1</sup> The distributions for the number of victimizations variables are right censored because they includes the value "97 or more."

## CHAPTER 6

### CONCLUSIONS



In the previous three chapters, we presented and discussed the major findings of this research project. We will not repeat this material here by presenting, once again, an extended discussion of the data. Rather, to conclude this report, we will return to the four sets of research questions identified in Chapter 1. In this way, we hope to provide a parsimonious review of the central conclusions of the project.

- 1. What is the extent of sexual victimization of college women in the United States? To the degree that comparisons with existing research are possible, how do the victimization rates in the current study compare with those found in previous studies of sexual victimization among college women?***



Measuring sexual victimization presents daunting challenges, which make precisely calibrated estimates beyond the reach of conventional social science methods. Still, our goal was to improve on previous attempts to measure sexual victimization by using a methodology that combined a wide range of screen questions with detailed incident-level reports. Further, we endeavored to measure a variety of types of sexual victimization so as to ensure that the potential breadth of this phenomenon might be captured. Several important conclusions, we believe, can be derived from this approach.

First, the analysis revealed that during the six-month reference period (since the start of the academic year), 1.7 percent of the college women sampled reported that they had experienced a completed rape, while the corresponding figure for attempted rape was 1.1 percent. The percent of the respondents experiencing either completed rape or

attempted rape was 2.8 percent. These statistics suggest that, on an absolute level, the risk of rape/attempted rape victimization *during any given academic year* is about 1 in 40 female students. Still, taken by itself, this one finding can be misleading. Indeed, the risk of rape victimization may be seen as disquieting when it is calculated over a longer period of time and/or over a larger population.

Thus, if, essentially, the half-year victimization figure is extended to cover a year's time, it would appear that, in a crude estimate, about one in twenty college women experience an attempted or completed rape in this period. If this figure is in turn extended over the time women typically spend securing a college degree, then it would appear that perhaps a fifth to a quarter of these women will experience a rape victimization. Relatedly, if these yearly and college-career figures are calculated over the population base at a given college or university, it can be seen that tens, if not hundreds, of female students will experience rape during a year or over several years. From this vantage point, our rates of victimization can pose important policy concerns for university administrators seeking to ensure an educational experience that is nurturing of growth and physically safe.

Second, beyond rape, college women are likely to experience other forms of sexual victimization. Across the twelve types of victimization measured in the main part of our survey (and reported in Chapter 3), 15.5 percent of the women experienced at least one victimization during the reference period. When analyzed by the presence or absence of force, almost 8 percent of the sample were sexually victimized in an incident that involved force or the threat of force, while 11 percent were subjected to an unwanted sexual victimization that did not involve the threat or use of force.



The data on verbal and visual forms of sexual victimization are further instructive (see Chapter 5). In general, visual victimization was not widespread, although instances of being exposed involuntarily to pornographic pictures and to sexual organs and of being viewed naked without one's consent did occur (with victimizations figures ranging from 6.1 to 2.4 percent). In contrast, verbal victimizations were commonplace. Half of the women experienced sexist comments and sexually tinged cat calls and whistles; about one in five experienced obscene telephone calls and intrusive questions about their sex lives; and about one in ten had false rumors spread about their sex lives. Although some observers may consider these acts mainly to be "minor" and often as reflecting merely "bad taste" that must be tolerated in a democratic society, the extensiveness of these experiences in a relatively short reference period raises the question of how these victimizations impact the quality of life female students have on a college campus. Again, how to achieve more civility and to spare women students such harassment are issues that campus administrators arguably, in light of these data, should be addressed.



Third, it appears that stalking—a form of victimization that only recently has received public recognition and empirical research—is relatively widespread (see Chapter 4). Thus, in the current academic year, 13.1 percent of the female college students indicated that they had been stalked. Again, when this figure is projected over time and across a college's entire female student population, the dimension of the stalking problem would seem to warrant attention from officials in higher educational institutions.

As noted previously, making comparisons to previous research is complicated by the wide diversity of methods used in these studies to assess various forms of sexual

victimization. Precise comparisons are generally not possible or are, at best, risky business. Even so, we can offer three general conclusions on how the results of the current national survey compare to those in existing studies.

First, consistent with previous research, it is clear that female college students do not exist in an ivory tower that insulates them from sexual victimization. Instead, there appears to be mounting evidence—added to by our research—that college women commonly experience minor forms of sexual victimization (e.g., verbal harassment) and, though less frequent, are targets for sexual aggression.

Second, the extent of rape victimization reported in this study appears to coincide fairly closely with figures for comparable forms of victimization found in the most extensive previous study of college women in the United States (Koss et al., 1987) and Canada (DeKeseredy and Kelly, 1993a, 1993b). As noted above, the rate of victimization over a limited time span is not extensive (1.7 percent of the women raped; 1.1 percent of the women experiencing an attempted rape), but this is generally the case with serious forms of criminal victimization. We should also note that some critics of previous attempts to measure rape might argue that the figures we report include incidents that might not qualify legally as a "rape" (e.g., those that victims did not themselves define as a rape) (see Gilbert, 1997); our study is not capable of settling this issue. In any case, the data we report on the extent of rape do not appear to be wildly inflated or so inconsistent with previous research as to question the general validity of the findings.

Third, the results for stalking in our study—13.1 percent of the women victimized—appear to be higher, but not decidedly so, compared to the best previous study

of stalking conducted on sample of college women. Thus, Mustaine and Tewksbury (1999) found that over a six-month period, 10.5 percent of the 861 women in their sample of college students had been stalked.

It noteworthy, however, that the figures presented in our study far exceed the prevalence of stalking reported by Tjaden and Thoennes (1998) in their national victimization survey of 8,000 women: merely 1 percent over the previous twelve months. The large gap between our results and those reported by Tjaden and Thoennes may seem less insurmountable when two considerations are taken into account. First, when Tjaden and Thoennes use a less restrictive definition of stalking, the prevalence figure rose markedly to 6 percent. Second, Tjaden and Thoennes surveyed women across the life course and, even among younger women, did not restrict their survey to females attending college. It may very well be that the college setting—and the lifestyles that college women lead—are factors that elevate the risk of stalking. In short, it appears that research on specific social domains are likely to reach different conclusions than research conducted on the general population (see Lynch, 1987).

- 2. What are the characteristics or nature of the sexual victimizations that college women experience? Thus, what is the relationship between victims and offenders (e.g., stranger, acquaintance, intimate partner)? Where are victimizations most likely to occur (e.g., in public or private settings, on or off campus)? When are victimizations most likely to occur (e.g., during the day, in the evening hours)?***

The vast majority of sexual victimizations are committed by a single offender who knows the victim. For example, for both attempted and completed rapes, about nine in ten offenders were known to the victim. Most often, offenders were a boyfriend/ex-boyfriend,



a friend, a classmate, or an acquaintance. For the most part, these trends obtain for other types of sexual victimization. Furthermore, sexual victimizations tend to take place in or near a living quarter. Sexual contacts and threatened sexual victimizations, however, also are commonly experienced in bars and in dance/night clubs. Finally, women students generally are sexually victimized in the evening hours; in fact, a majority of completed/attempted rapes and sexual coercions take place after midnight.

College women are sexually victimized both on campus and off campus. The data revealed, however, that for nearly all types of victimization, women are more often victimized off campus. In the case of rape, for example, two-thirds of completed rapes and 55.9 percent of attempted rapes occurred off campus. Even so, defining a rape or other sexual victimization as taking place "off campus" can be deceiving. A certain proportion of off-campus victimizations appear to be connected to a woman's status of being a student. Thus, when a victimization occurs in a student's or friend's residence close to campus or in a bar frequented by college students, the line between an "on-campus" and "off-campus" victimization becomes fuzzy. In this regard, future research may wish to explore more carefully not only the location of the victimization but also whether a victimization occurred as part of a woman's life as a *student* versus that part of her life that is distinct from her status as a student.



To an extent, the victim-offender relationship for stalking victimization mirrored that for the other types of sexual victimization. Thus, four in five victims reported that they knew their stalker, who was often a boyfriend/ex-boyfriend, classmate, friend, or acquaintance. Further, stalking occurred both on and off campus. Only about one-third

of stalkings were confined to an off-campus location, while two-thirds occurred either on campus or both on and off campus.

In summary, our data suggest that women college students are most often victimized when they are alone with a man, at night, and in a private space. Students are victimized off campus, but college campuses are not ivory towers: they are domains in which women can, to varying degrees, be raped, sexually assaulted, and stalked.

**3. *What factors increase the risk of the sexual victimization of college women? Thus, how is the risk of victimization affected by the personal characteristics, by lifestyles or routine activities, and by the characteristics of the institution that a woman attends?***

Beyond the issue of the extent of sexual victimization across the entire sample, we explored whether the risk of victimization varied by a range of individual and institution-level characteristics. That is, are some women more at-risk of sexual victimization than other women?

A number of variables had statistically significant effects on one or more measure of sexual victimization: Thus being a victim tended to be more likely if a female student frequented places with men present and alcohol present, lived alone, was affluent, was African-American, was young, was an undergraduate, and was not heterosexual. However, four factors most consistently increased the risk of being victimized: frequently drinking enough alcohol to get drunk, being married, prior sexual victimization, and—for on-campus victimization—living on campus.

The challenge is to interpret these latter findings. To some extent, they can be seen as being consistent with the predictions of routine activities theory. Thus, the excessive



use of alcohol may make a person more vulnerable to victimization or bring her into the company of potentially motivated offenders; marriage provides guardianship from one's partner and a lifestyle that is likely more confined to the home; and living on campus increases exposure to on-campus victimization (see Schwartz and Pitts, 1995). Why prior sexual victimization should increase current sexual victimization, however, is less clear. It is possible to speculate that being victimized might change a woman and make her more vulnerable or may reflect an underlying personal characteristic that has increased her risk of victimization across her life-course. Regardless, this issue is clearly deserving of further, systematic research.

It is noteworthy that being a sexual victim prior to the current academic year also increased the risk of being a stalking victim. We also found that the risk of stalking is heightened by factors such as frequenting places where alcohol is served, living alone, being involved in dating relationships, and being undergraduates. These findings can be interpreted as being consistent with routine activities theory, since each of these factors may be seen as assessing a lifestyle that may increase exposure to, and reduce guardianship against, potential motivated offenders.

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4. ***How do college women who experience sexual victimization react to victimization incidents? Thus, during the victimization, do they take steps to prevent the incident and, if so, what specific actions do they employ? How are they affected, physically and psychologically, by the victimization? Do they report their victimization experience and, if so, to whom?***

To a degree, information on how sexual assault victims react to their victimizations has implications for assessing the seriousness of the incidents that have occurred. If



victims report experiencing extensive harm and taking vigorous steps to avoid victimization, such data might be used to show that the incidents reported here are clearly criminal victimizations. This line of reasoning, however, should not be taken too far, for reasons previously discussed: In sexual victimization cases, victim reactions are potentially shaped not only by the nature or seriousness of the act but also by range of factors that could affect how victimizations are interpreted (for example, embarrassment, self-blame, false-consciousness).



In any event, the data on victim reactions paint a mixed portrait on how victims react to their victimization. Thus, in the majority of incidents, victims report taking some protective action against assailants. For example, in over three-fourths of attempted/completed rape incidents, victims attempted to protect themselves—usually by physically resisting offenders. Similarly, in three-fourths of stalking incidents, victims were prompted to react, with two common responses being avoiding the stalker or directly confronting the stalker. In contrast, most victims did not state that their victimization resulted in injuries or in serious psychological discomfort. However, in two-fifths of the completed rape where any injury occurred, victims reported emotional or psychological injuries. Further, most incidents were not reported to the police. This was true even in attempted/completed rape cases, where more than nine in ten incidents were not reported to authorities. When asked why they did not report victimizations, victims most often said that the event "was not serious enough" (although the meaning of this answer was not explored to confirm what precisely victims were communicating). It also seems, however, that victims failed to contact officials because they wished to keep the event a private

matter. In rape cases, about half of the respondents noted that they did not report the incident because they did not want their family or other people to know about it.



In summary, our data allow us, if only in broad strokes, to paint a portrait of sexual victimization among college women. Beyond the sexist and harassing comments women experience in their daily surroundings and the undesired sexual contacts which occur at bars and parties, sexual victimizations tend to take place when a woman, who has been drinking and has been victimized in the past, is alone at night in a residence with someone she knows. Although sexual contacts and penetrations are unwanted and occasionally are forcibly attempted or accomplished, most often violence to the point of physical injury is not used. Women frequently try to protect themselves from these victimizations, but they also are reluctant to report them to authorities.

Much like viewing artwork, this portrait is open to different interpretations, especially as it relates to the criminality of the incidents. For feminists, the careful wording of our questions to assess the use of force and the unwanted nature of the offenses will be enough to persuade them that many of these sexual victimizations qualify as criminal sexual assaults. For conservatives, the lack of physical harm to victims and the low reporting rates to the police will convince them that most of these incidents are imprudent sexual acts that would never be prosecuted in court. As noted previously, our data cannot settle this debate.



Still, we would suggest that a balanced approach would reach two general conclusions. Despite the limitations of our study and the differential interpretations that our data might inspire, we believe that the following conclusion is warranted: There is little



doubt that sexual victimization is sufficiently pervasive that college women will repeatedly encounter sexist and harassing comments, will likely receive an obscene phone call, will have a good chance of being stalked and of enduring some type of coerced sexual contact, and will be at some risk—especially over the course of a college career—of experiencing an incident in which someone she knows will attempt to use force, against her will, in the pursuit of sexual intercourse. Taken together, these observations suggest that sexual victimization—in its minor and more serious forms—is a "cost" that, compared to their male counterparts, is endured disproportionately by college women and that may diminish the quality of their lives on and off campus. Accordingly, it is an issue that deserves both further study and, in the interim, systematic attention from campus officials.

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APPENDIX 1

March 19, 1996

Dear Student:

In the past decade, there has been increasing concern about unwanted sexual experiences that women may have had during college and before entering college. To date, there has been no national study that examined a variety of these experiences. The *National Institute of Justice*, the major federal funding agency for research on crime, recently funded our national study entitled, "The Extent and Nature of Sexual Victimization of College Women." The purposes of our study are to assess the frequency with which college women experience sexual violations such as sexual harassment, stalking, and sexual assault, and to identify the factors that may place college women at risk.

Through a random sampling process, you were selected as a participant in our study. In the next few weeks you should be receiving a call from a trained female interviewer, who will ask you a number of questions about yourself, including your experiences with sexual violations. Even if you have not experienced and sexual violations, it is important that you take the time to participate in our study so that we may help identify the frequency of unwanted sexual experiences and what places college women at risk.

All responses to this study will remain confidential and anonymous. Our research team will code responses based on randomly assigned identification numbers; your name and telephone number will not be used in any way. The record of your name, address, and telephone number will be destroyed after completing the interview. We will never contact you again.

If it is not a convenient time for you to talk when the interviewer phones, simply inform her of a time that would be more convenient. Participation in this study is voluntary, so you may choose not to take part or may quit answering questions at any point during the interview. We hope, however, that you will be willing to participate to enhance the understanding of this very serious issue. Our goal is to establish accurate accounts of the extent of the broad range of unwanted sexual experiences to aid in improving policies and responses for campuses across the U.S., and to make women's lives safer.

If after reading this letter or anytime during the study you would like more information, please feel free to call me collect at 513-556-3319. I have voice mail so you can leave a message. Also, if you are interested in receiving the findings from this study when it is completed, please let me know now, or write me at the above address or phone me later. I also have an e-mail address: [Bonnie.Fisher@uc.edu](mailto:Bonnie.Fisher@uc.edu). Given the depth of this study, our findings will not be available until March 1997.

Thank you in advance for your time and I sincerely hope that you will take part in this important research project.

Sincerely,

Bonnie Fisher, Ph.D.  
Project Director



APPENDIX 2

February 1997

Dear Student:



There has been increasing concern over the past decade about unwanted sexual experiences that women may experience during college. This includes problems of sexual harassment, stalking, and sexual assaults. Although there has been a lot of talk about these issues, no one really knows the incidence, nature, or risk factors for these problems among college women.

The National Institute of Justice, the federal agency responsible for research on crime, has funded a national study -- "The Extent and Nature of Sexual Victimization of College Women" -- to answer these questions. The study is being directed by a research team from the University of Cincinnati, who will report the findings to the U.S. Department of Justice. We have drawn a national sample of college women whom we hope to interview by telephone about their experiences and opinions. The interviews, which average about 20 minutes, will be conducted by professional, women interviewers from Schulman, Ronca, & Bucuvalas, Inc. (SRBI), a national survey research organization. SRBI specializes in public policy surveys on sensitive issues including crime, violence, harassment, and abuse.

As a randomly selected member of this national sample of students, we hope that you will be willing to participate in the study. One of SRBI's interviewers will call in the next few weeks to schedule a telephone interview at your convenience. Alternatively, you can call SRBI's toll free number (1-800-772-9287) and ask for the College Women's Study coordinator to schedule or conduct an interview at your convenience.

Your participation in this study is voluntary. Although we hope that you will answer each question candidly, you don't have to answer any question that you don't want to answer. All of your answers will be anonymous and confidential. They will not be disclosed to anyone. No identifying information, such as name, address, or telephone number will be retained after we complete interviewing. After finishing the survey, you will not be contacted again.

Let me stress that we need the participation of every student sampled, regardless of your personal experiences related to unwanted sexual experiences in college. Our goal is to establish an accurate account of the extent of these experiences among college women so that students, universities, and public agencies can plan the appropriate steps to make women's lives safer in the future. We hope that you will spend twenty minutes of your time to help make this possible.



If you have any questions about this project, please feel free to call me collect at 513-556-3319 or contact me by e-mail at [Bonnie.Fisher@uc.edu](mailto:Bonnie.Fisher@uc.edu). When the study is completed in the Fall of 1997, we will make results of the study available to any participants who request them. Thank you in advance for your time. I sincerely hope that you will take part in this important project.

Sincerely

Bonnie Fisher, Ph.D.  
Project Director

## APPENDIX 3

**SURVEY OF COLLEGE WOMEN**

SCHULMAN, RONCA AND BUCUVALAS, INC.  
145 E. 32ND STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10016

STUDY NO. 7232  
February 20, 1997  
Final

**SAMPLE READ IN**

RESP. ID. \_\_\_\_\_  
RESPONDENT NAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
RESPONDENT ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_  
RESPONDENT SCHOOL: \_\_\_\_\_  
SCHOOL ZIP CODE: \_\_\_\_\_  
RESP. TELEPHONE NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_

Interview Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/1997 Time Interview Began: \_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_ AM/PM

-----  
**SAMPLE READ IN: COLLEGE ID AND QUOTA CELL**

**QUOTA CELL**

ENROLLMENT (1000-4,999)		
URBAN LOCATION.....1	N =378	
SUBURBAN LOCATION.....2	N=364	
SMALL TOWN/RURAL.....3	N=360	
ENROLLMENT (5,000-9,999)		
URBAN LOCATION.....4	N=364	
SUBURBAN LOCATION.....5	N=364	
SMALL TOWN/RURAL.....6	N=378	
ENROLLMENT (10,000-19,999)		
URBAN LOCATION.....7	N =364	
SUBURBAN LOCATION.....8	N=369	
SMALL TOWN/RURAL.....9	N=368	
ENROLLMENT (20,000 OR MORE)		
URBAN LOCATION.....10	N=372	
SUBURBAN LOCATION.....11	N=370	
SMALL TOWN/RURAL.....12	N=371	

**DIALING OUTCOME**

- Not-in-service/Disconnected.....1
- Business/Government.....2
- Computer/Fax Tone.....3
- No Answer.....4
- Answering Machine.....5
- Busy.....6
- Other line Problems.....7
- Language barrier.....8

**INTRODUCTION:**

A. Hello, my name is (YOUR NAME). I'm calling on behalf of the University of Cincinnati's College Women Project. May I speak to (RESPONDENT)?

- Yes (speaking).....1
- No, Moved.....2 **END**
- No, Deaf/dumb/deceased.....3 **END**
- Not Available Now (Callback).....4 **GO TO B**
- No one by that name/wrong number...5 **GO TO C1**

B. IF RESPONDENT IS NOT AVAILABLE, DETERMINE WHEN SHE WILL BE, AND MAKE A TENTATIVE APPOINTMENT.

\_\_\_\_\_ am/pm                      \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ date

C1. Have I reached (TELEPHONE NUMBER FROM SAMPLE)?

- Yes.....1 **GO TO C3**
- No.....2

C2. What number have I reached, so that I don't bother you again?

\_\_\_\_\_ **THANK AND END**

C3. Does (NAME FROM SAMPLE) live here?

- Yes.....1 **ASK TO SPEAK TO THAT PERSON**
- No.....2 **THANK AND END**

D. Hello, I'm \_\_\_\_\_ from SRBI, the national research

organization. We are conducting a national survey of college women for the University of Cincinnati. The study is being conducted in cooperation with the National Institute of Justice of the U.S. Department of Justice. You should have received a letter within the last week or so explaining about the study.

Do you recall receiving the letter?

YES..... 1 **SKIP TO F**  
NO..... 2  
NOT SURE.... 3

E1. Then let me tell you a little bit about the study. The purpose of the study is to better understand the extent and nature of criminal victimization among college women. Regardless of whether or not you have ever personally been victimized, your answers will help us to understand and deal with the problem of victimizations at your campus and nationally. All of your answers will be kept strictly confidential. If there are any questions that you prefer not to answer, that's OK. The interview takes about 20 minutes. Could we begin now (or would you prefer that we send another copy of our letter first)?

Yes.....1 **GO TO 43**  
No, want to confirm.....2 **ARRANGE CALLBACK**  
Want to think about it....3 **ARRANGE CALLBACK**  
Want a letter sent.....4 **GO TO E2**  
Refused.....5 **GO TO G**

E2. MAILING ADDRESS, IF LETTER REQUESTED

E3. READ ADDRESS FROM SAMPLE READ-IN  
Correct.....1  
Incorrect.....2 **UPDATE ADDRESS FIELD**

F. As you may recall, the purpose of the study is to better understand the extent and nature of criminal victimization among college women. Regardless of whether or not you have ever personally been victimized, your answers will help us to understand and deal with the problem of victimizations at your campus and nationally. All of your answers will be kept strictly confidential. If there are any questions that you prefer not to answer, that's OK. The interview takes about 20 minutes.

Could we begin, now?

- |                              |                         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes.....1                    | <b>GO TO Q.1</b>        |
| No, want to confirm.....2    | <b>ARRANGE CALLBACK</b> |
| Want to think about it.....3 | <b>ARRANGE CALLBACK</b> |
| Want another letter.....4    | <b>GO TO E1</b>         |
| Refused.....5                | <b>GO TO G</b>          |

(If it is too long, we can break the interview into a couple of ten minute segments and schedule them at your convenience.)

(If you have any questions about the authenticity of the study, I can give you our toll-free number to confirm it -- 1-800-772-9287. Please ask for the College Women Project Coordinator).

G. Could you tell me why you don't want to do the interview?

---

---

1A. Are you CURRENTLY enrolled and attending classes at {COLLEGE}? :

YES...1 **CONTINUE WITH Q2**

NO.....2 **SCREEN OUT**

**I am sorry, we are only interviewing students who are currently enrolled and attending classes. Thank you for your time.**

1B. Were you enrolled at (COLLEGE) in the Fall Semester or Quarter of this academic year, that is the term that began in August or September 1996.

YES...1 **CONTINUE WITH Q2**

NO.....2 **SCREEN OUT**

**I am sorry, we are only interviewing students who were enrolled DURING the Fall 1996. Thank you for your time.**

2. In what year did you first enroll at {name of college or university}? :

19\_\_\_\_\_

1997.....97 **SCREEN OUT**

3. During which academic term did you first enroll at {COLLEGE}?

FALL/AUTUMN.....1

WINTER.....2

SPRING, OR.....3

SUMMER.....4

4. Are you currently a **(READ LIST AND SINGLE RECORD)**:

Full-Time Student (12 Credit Hours or More).....1

Part-Time Student (Less than 12 Credit Hours).....2

5. Are you currently employed by {COLLEGE}?:

Yes.....1

No.....2 **(SKIP TO VICTIMIZATION SCREEN QUESTIONS)**

**CONDITIONAL: IF YES IN Q5 AND PART-TIME STUDENT IN Q4, ASK Q6:**  
6. Do you work FULL-TIME (at least 35 hours per week) for {COLLEGE}?

No.....1      **GO TO VICTIMIZATION SCREEN**  
Yes.....2      **SCREEN OUT**

**I am sorry, we are only interviewing full-time students.  
Thank you for your time.**

## SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION SCREEN QUESTIONS

Women may experience a wide range of unwanted sexual experiences in college. Women do not always report unwanted sexual experiences to the police or discuss them with family or friends. The person making the advances is not always a stranger, but can be a friend, boyfriend, fellow student, professor, teaching assistant, supervisor, co-worker, somebody you met off campus, or even a family member. The experience could occur anywhere: on- or off-campus, in your residence, in your place of employment, or in a public place. You could be awake, or you could be asleep, unconscious, drunk, or otherwise incapacitated. Please keep this in mind as you answer the questions.

Now, I'm going to ask you about different types of unwanted sexual experiences you may have experienced since school began in the Fall 1996. Because of the nature of unwanted sexual experience, the language may seem graphic to you. However, this is the only way to assess accurately whether or not the women in this study have had such experiences. You only have to answer "yes" or "no".

7. Since school began in the Fall 1996, has anyone **made** you have **sexual intercourse** by using **force or threatening to harm** you or someone close to you? Just so there is no mistake, by intercourse I mean putting a penis in your vagina.

Yes.....1  
No.....2  
Not sure....3  
Refused.....4

8. Since school began in the Fall 1996, has anyone **made** you have **oral sex by force or threat of harm**? By oral sex, I mean did someone's mouth or tongue make contact with your vagina or anus or did your mouth or tongue make contact with someone else's genitals or anus.

Yes.....1  
No.....2  
Not sure...3  
Refused.....4

9. Since school began in the Fall 1996, has anyone **made** you have **anal sex by force or threat of harm**? By anal sex, I mean putting a penis in your anus or rectum.

Yes.....1  
No.....2  
Not sure...3  
Refused.....4

10. Since school began in the Fall 1996, has anyone ever used **force or threat of harm to sexually penetrate you with a foreign object?** By this, I mean for example, placing a bottle or finger in your vagina or anus.

- Yes.....1
- No.....2
- Not sure...3
- Refused.....4

**CONDITIONAL: IF ANY "YES" IN Q7-10 CONTINUE, ELSE SKIP TO Q 12.**

DUMMY: VAGINAL SEX  
ORAL SEX  
ANAL SEX  
PENETRATION WITH OBJECTS

11. How many different incidents of forced (DUMMY) have happened to you since school began in FALL 1996?

\_\_\_\_\_ NUMBER OF INCIDENTS

- REFUSED.....97
- DK.....98

12. Since school began in Fall 1996, has anyone **attempted but not succeeded** in making you take part in any of the unwanted sexual experiences that I have just asked you about? *This would include threats that were not followed through.* For example, did anyone threaten or try but not succeed to have vaginal, oral, or anal sex with you or try unsuccessfully to penetrate your vagina or anus with a foreign object or finger?

- Yes.....1
- No.....2
- Not sure....3
- Refused.....4

**CONDITIONAL: IF Q12 EQ 1 CONTINUE, ELSE SKIP TO Q14**

13. How many different incidents of unsuccessful attempts *or threats* of forced sex have happened to you since school began in FALL 1996?

\_\_\_\_\_ NUMBER OF INCIDENTS

- REFUSED.....97
- DK.....98

14. Not counting the types of sexual contact already mentioned, have you experienced **any unwanted or uninvited touching of a sexual nature** since school began in the Fall 1996? This includes forced kissing, touching of private parts, grabbing, and fondling, even it is over your clothes. Remember this could include anyone from strangers to people you know well. Have any incidents of **unwanted or uninvited touching of a sexual nature** happened to you since school began in the Fall 1996?

- Yes.....1
- No.....2
- Not sure...3
- Refused.....4

**CONDITIONAL: IF Q14 EQ 1 CONTINUE, ELSE SKIP TO Q16**

15. How many different incidents of unwanted or uninvited touching of a sexual nature have happened to you since school began in FALL 1996?

- \_\_\_\_\_ NUMBER OF INCIDENTS
- REFUSED.....97
  - DK.....98

16. Since school began in Fall 1996, has anyone **attempted or threatened but not succeeded in unwanted or uninvited touching of a sexual nature?**

- Yes.....1
- No.....2
- Not sure....3
- Refused.....4

**CONDITIONAL: IF Q16 EQ 1 CONTINUE, ELSE SKIP TO Q18**

17. How many different incidents of unwanted or uninvited attempts *or threats* at touching of a sexual nature have happened to you since school began in FALL 1996?

- \_\_\_\_\_ NUMBER OF INCIDENTS
- REFUSED.....97
  - DK.....98

18. I have been asking you about unwanted sexual contact that involved force or threats of force against you or someone else. Sometimes unwanted sexual contact may be attempted using threats of nonphysical punishment, promises of rewards if you complied sexually, or simply continual verbal pressure.

Since school began in Fall 1996, has anyone made or tried to make you have sexual intercourse or sexual contact when you did not want to by making **threats of non-physical punishment** such as lowering a grade, being demoted or fired from a job, damaging your reputation or being excluded from a group for failure to comply with requests for any type of sexual activity.

Yes.....1  
No.....2  
Not sure.....3  
Refused.....4

19. Since school began in the Fall 1996, has anyone made or tried to make you have sexual intercourse or sexual contact when you did not want to by **making promises of rewards** such as raising a grade, being hired or promoted, being given a ride or class notes, or getting help with coarse work from a fellow student if you complied sexually.

Yes.....1  
No.....2  
Not sure.....3  
Refused.....4

20. Since school began in the Fall 1996, has anyone made or tried to make you have sexual intercourse or sexual contact when you did not want to by simply being **overwhelmed by someone's continual pestering and verbal pressure?**

Yes.....1  
No.....2  
Not sure.....3  
Refused.....4

**CONDITIONAL: IF YES IN Q18, Q19 or Q20 ASK Q21, ELSE SKIP TO Q22**

21. How many different incidents of non-physical threats, rewards or continual verbal pressure to make you have sexual intercourse or contact have *happened to you* since school began in FALL 1996?

\_\_\_\_\_ NUMBER OF INCIDENTS  
REFUSED.....97  
DK.....98

22. Not counting any incidents we have already discussed, have you experienced any other type of unwanted or uninvited sexual contact since school began in the Fall? Remember, this could include sexual experiences that may or may not have been reported to the police or other officials, which were with strangers or people you know, in variety of locations both on- and off-campus, and while you were awake, or when you were asleep, drunk, or otherwise incapacitated.

- Yes.....1
- No.....2
- Not sure.....3
- Refused.....4

**CONDITIONAL: IF YES IN Q22 ASK Q23, ELSE SKIP TO Q24**

**23. How many different incidents of these other types of unwanted or uninvited sexual contact have happened to you since school began in Fall 1996?**

- \_\_\_\_\_ NUMBER OF INCIDENTS
- REFUSED.....97
- DK.....98

SEXUAL INCIDENT COUNTER:

- A. NUMBER OF FORCED SEXUAL PENETRATIONS FROM Q11
- B. NUMBER OF ATTEMPTED/THREATENED FORCED SEXUAL PENETRATIONS FROM Q13
- C. NUMBER OF SEXUAL TOUCHINGS OR ASSAULTS FROM Q15
- D. NUMBER OF ATTEMPTED/THREATENED SEXUAL TOUCHING OR ASSAULT FROM Q17
- E. NUMBER OF SEXUAL COERCION OR PRESSURE FROM Q21
- F. NUMBER OF OTHER UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACTS FROM Q23

**COMPUTE TOTAL INCIDENTS A-F. IF COUNTER EQ 0, SKIP TO Q24  
IF SEXUAL INCIDENT COUNTER IS GREATER THAN ZERO, GO TO INCIDENT REPORT LOOP.**

INCIDENT REPORT WILL BE COMPLETED FOR EACH REPORTED INCIDENT BY CATEGORY BEGINNING WITH THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT IN THAT CATEGORY. THERE IS A MAXIMUM OF FIVE LOOPS PER CATEGORY.

24. Since school begin in the Fall 1996 has anyone --from a stranger to an ex-boyfriend -- repeatedly followed you, watched you, phoned, written, e-mailed, or communicated with you in other ways in a way that seemed obsessive and made you afraid or concerned for your safety.

[This includes waiting outside your class, residence, workplace, other buildings, or car].

- Yes.....1
- No.....2
- Not sure.....3
- Refused.....4

25. How many people exhibited this type of behavior towards you since school began in the Fall?

\_\_\_\_\_ NUMBER OF PERSONS

- REFUSED.....97
- DK.....98

**CONDITIONAL: A stalking incident report will be completed for each person indicated in Q25. If none, go to Q26A.**

26A. Since school began in Fall 1996, have you received any obscene phone call or had an **obscene message** left on your answering machine or e-mail?

- Yes.....1
- No.....2 **SKIP TO 27A**
- Not sure.....3 **SKIP TO 27A**
- Refused.....4 **SKIP TO 27A**

26B. How many times has this happened to you **on campus**?

\_\_\_\_\_ TIMES

- REFUSED....98
- DK.....99

26C. How many times has this happened to you **off campus**?

\_\_\_\_\_ TIMES

- REFUSED....98
- DK.....99

27a. Since school began in Fall 1996, have you experienced any cat calls, whistles about your **looks, or noises with sexual overtones?**

- Yes.....1
- No.....2 **SKIP TO 28A**
- Not sure.....3 **SKIP TO 28A**
- Refused.....4 **SKIP TO 28A**

27B. How many times has this happened to you **on campus?**

\_\_\_\_\_TIMES

- REFUSED....98
- DK.....99

27C. How many times has this happened to you **off campus?**

\_\_\_\_\_TIMES

- REFUSED....98
- DK.....99

28a. Since school began in Fall 1996, has anyone spread **false rumors** about your sex life with them or others?

- Yes.....1
- No.....2 **SKIP TO 29A**
- Not sure.....3 **SKIP TO 29A**
- Refused.....4 **SKIP TO 29A**

28B. How many times has this happened to you **on campus?**

\_\_\_\_\_TIMES

- REFUSED....98
- DK.....99

28C. How many times has this happened to you **off campus?**

\_\_\_\_\_TIMES

- REFUSED....98
- DK.....99

29a. Since school began in Fall 1996, has anyone **asked questions** about your sex or romantic life that were clearly none of their business--e.g., someone you just met at a bar or a professor who you went to see regarding a class?

- Yes.....1
- No.....2 **SKIP TO 30A**
- Not sure.....3 **SKIP TO 30A**
- Refused.....4 **SKIP TO 30A**

29B. How many times has this happened to you **on campus**?

\_\_\_\_\_TIMES

- REFUSED....98
- DK.....99

29C. How many times has this happened to you **off campus**?

\_\_\_\_\_TIMES

- REFUSED....98
- DK.....99

30a. Since school began in Fall 1996, has anyone made general **sexist remarks** in front of you, such as put downs about women's abilities, intelligence, or roles in society?

- Yes.....1
- No.....2 **SKIP TO 31A**
- Not sure.....3 **SKIP TO 31A**
- Refused.....4 **SKIP TO 31A**

30B. How many times has this happened to you **on campus**?

\_\_\_\_\_TIMES

- REFUSED....98
- DK.....99

30C. How many times has this happened to you **off campus**?

\_\_\_\_\_TIMES

- REFUSED....98
- DK.....99

31A. Since school began in Fall 1996, has anyone exposed you to **pornographic pictures** or materials when you did not agree to see them?

Yes.....1  
No.....2 **SKIP TO 32A**  
Not sure.....3 **SKIP TO 32A**  
Refused.....4 **SKIP TO 32A**

31B. How many times has this happened to you **on campus**?

\_\_\_\_\_TIMES

REFUSED....98

DK.....99

31C. How many times has this happened to you **off campus**?

\_\_\_\_\_TIMES

REFUSED....98

DK.....99

32a. Since school began in Fall 1996, has anyone **exposed their sexual organs** to you when you did not agree to see them?

Yes.....1  
No.....2 **SKIP TO 33A**  
Not sure.....3 **SKIP TO 33A**  
Refused.....4 **SKIP TO 33A**

32B. How many times has this happened to you **on campus**?

\_\_\_\_\_TIMES

REFUSED....98

DK.....99

32C. How many times has this happened to you **off campus**?

\_\_\_\_\_TIMES

REFUSED....98

DK.....99

33a. Since school began in Fall 1996, has anyone, without your consent, observed or tried to **observe you** while you were undressing, nude, or in a sexual act?

Yes.....1  
No.....2 **SKIP TO 34A**  
Not sure.....3 **SKIP TO 34A**  
Refused.....4 **SKIP TO 34A**

33B. How many times has this happened to you **on campus**?

\_\_\_\_\_TIMES

REFUSED....98  
DK.....99

33C. How many times has this happened to you **off campus**?

\_\_\_\_\_TIMES

REFUSED....98  
DK.....99

34a. Since school began in Fall 1996, has anyone **photographed**, videotaped, or audio taped you having sex or in a nude or semi-nude state without your consent?

Yes.....1  
No.....2 **SKIP TO 35A**  
Not sure.....3 **SKIP TO 35A**  
Refused.....4 **SKIP TO 35A**

34B. How many times has this happened to you **on campus**?

\_\_\_\_\_TIMES

REFUSED....98  
DK.....99

34C. How many times has this happened to you **off campus**?

\_\_\_\_\_TIMES

REFUSED....98  
DK.....99

35a. Since school began in Fall 1996, has anyone, without your consent, **shown other people photographs**, or played videotapes, or audiotapes in which you were having sex or in a nude or seminude state?

- Yes.....1
- No.....2 **SKIP TO 36A**
- Not sure....3 **SKIP TO 36A**
- Refused.....4 **SKIP TO 36A**

35B. How many times has this happened to you **on campus**?

\_\_\_\_\_TIMES

- REFUSED....98
- DK.....99

35C. How many times has this happened to you **off campus**?

\_\_\_\_\_TIMES

- REFUSED....98
- DK.....99

Up to this point we have been trying to establish any sexual victimizations you experienced since school began in the Fall 1996. Now we have a few questions about sexual victimizations you may have experienced prior to school starting in the Fall 1996.

**INCIDENT REPORT COUNTER: IF THE RESPONDENT HAS COMPLETED ANY INCIDENT REPORTS FOR THE SCREEN QUESTIONS, TELL THE RESPONDENT THAT SHE WILL NOT BE ASKED DETAILED FOLLOW UP QUESTIONS FOR THIS SET OF UNWANTED SEXUAL EXPERIENCES.**

36. Prior to school starting in the Fall 1996, did anyone EVER make you have vaginal, oral, or anal intercourse, including penetrating you with a penis, a finger, or a foreign object, by using force or threatening to harm you?

- Yes.....1
- No.....2
- Not sure...3
- Refused.....4

37. Prior to school starting in the Fall 1996, did anyone EVER attempt but not succeed in making you have vaginal, oral, or anal intercourse, including penetrating you with a penis, a finger, or a foreign object, by using force or threatening to harm you?

- Yes.....1
- No.....2
- Not sure.....3
- Refused.....4

38. Prior to school starting in the Fall 1996, have you EVER experienced any unwanted or uninvited touching of a sexual nature, or threats or attempts of such touching, including forced kissing, touching of private parts, grabbing, or *fondling you in a sexual way*?

- Yes.....1
- No.....2
- Not sure.....3
- Refused.....4

39. Prior to school starting in the Fall 1996, has anyone EVER tried to make you have sexual intercourse or sexual contact when you did not want to by making either threats of nonphysical punishment or promises of reward if you complied sexually?

- Yes.....1
- No.....2
- Not sure.....3
- Refused.....4

40. Prior to school starting in the Fall 1996, is there any type of unwanted or uninvited sexual intercourse or physical sexual contact that you EVER experienced that was not covered in the questions asked thus far?

- Yes.....1
- No.....2
- Not sure.....3
- Refused.....4

**CONDITIONAL: IF THE RESPONDENT ANSWERED NO TO Q36 TO Q40, SKIP TO Q43.**

41. Did any of the experiences that you mentioned happen when you were between the ages of 14-18 years old?

- Yes.....1
- No.....2
- Not sure....3
- Refused.....4

42. Did any of the experiences that you mentioned happen before you turned 14 years old?

- Yes.....1
- No.....2
- Not sure....3
- Refused.....4

43. Do you personally know any other student currently enrolled at (COLLEGE) who has been the victim of forced or unwanted sexual acts?

- Yes.....1
- No.....2
- Not sure...3
- Refused.....4

44. Do you personally know any student currently enrolled at (COLLEGE) who has forced another person to perform an unwanted sexual acts?

- Yes.....1
- No.....2
- Not sure...3
- Refused.....4

45. Since school began last Fall, how often have you felt afraid, walking on or near the campus, that someone might grab and sexually assault you?

- Never.....1
- Once or twice.....2
- Several times....3
- Frequently.....4

46. Since school began last Fall, how often have you avoided areas of campus because you were afraid that someone might grab and sexually assault you?

- Never.....1
- Once or twice.....2
- Several times.....3
- Frequently.....4

47. Since school began last Fall, how often have you felt afraid in a social situation, like a date or party, that someone might grab and sexually assault you?

- Never.....1
- Once or twice.....2
- Several times.....3
- Frequently.....4

48. Now, I'd like to ask you a few questions about how you protect yourself from potential victimization. Do you typically...

**READ LIST AND CODE ALL THAT APPLY**

- Carry mace, pepper-spray, or a screamer.....1
- Carry a gun or other firearm.....2
- Carry a knife, or other weapon not including a firearm..... 3
- Use any campus-sponsored crime prevention services, such as campus escort service, paths with blue light emergency phones, or something else.....4
- Ask someone to walk or drive you to your dormitory, the library, your car or some other destination after dark.....5
- Walk in a group with others to your dormitory, the library, your car or some other destination after dark.....6

49. Since school began in Fall 1996, have you.....

- Taken a self-defense course.....1
- Attended a crime prevention or rape awareness seminar.....2

Now, I'd like to ask you some questions about how you spend your time, and activities you may engage in while you are on or off campus.

51. Since school began in the Fall 1996, how often have you (READ ITEM)-- never, once or twice, several times, frequently?

	Never	Once or Twice	Several Times	Frequently
a. Been inside a fraternity house	1	2	3	4
b. Been inside an all male residence hall or all male residence floor	1	2	3	4
c. Been inside off-campus residences where only men were present	1	2	3	4
d. Gone to a party sponsored by a fraternity	1	2	3	4
e. Gone to a party attended by male student-athletes, like football or basketball players	1	2	3	4
f. Gone to gathering or party where alcohol was served	1	2	3	4
g. Gone to a pub, bar, or club	1	2	3	4

Now, I have a few questions about your alcohol and drug consumption. Please remember that your answers are strictly confidential and only used for research purposes. How often, if ever, since school began in the Fall 1996, have you:

52. Had enough alcohol to get drunk... READ LIST

- Daily or Almost Daily.....1
- Once or Twice a Week.....2
- More than Twice a Week.....3
- Once a Month.....4
- Less than Once a Month.....5
- Once since School Began.....6
- Never.....7
- REFUSED.....8
- DK.....9

53. Smoked pot or hashish

- Daily or Almost Daily.....1
- Once or Twice a Week.....2
- More than Twice a Week.....3
- Once a Month.....4
- Less than Once a Month.....5
- Once since School Began.....6
- Never.....7
- REFUSED.....8
- DK.....9

54. Used other drugs such as cocaine, crack, heroin, LSD, barbiturates, or amphetamines...

- Daily or Almost Daily.....1
- Once or Twice a Week.....2
- More than Twice a Week.....3
- Once a Month.....4
- Less than Once a Month.....5
- Once since School Began.....6
- Never.....7
- REFUSED.....8
- DK.....9

55. Had (or suspected) someone put ROHYPNOL or a 'roofie' in your beverage?

- Daily or Almost Daily.....1
- Once or Twice a Week.....2
- More than Twice a Week.....3
- Once a Month.....4
- Less than Once a Month.....5
- Once since School Began.....6
- Never.....7
- REFUSED.....8
- DK.....9

In the last part of the interview, I'd like to ask you a series of questions about your personal background and your living arrangements while you're attending (COLLEGE).

D1. Does {COLLEGE} presently classify you as a:

- FRESHMAN/FIRST YEAR STUDENT AT TWO-YEAR COLLEGE..... 1
- SOPHOMORE/SECOND YEAR AT TWO-YEAR COLLEGE..... 2
- JUNIOR..... 3
- SENIOR..... 4
- GRADUATE STUDENT ..... 5
- POST DOCTORAL FELLOW..... 6
- CONTINUING EDUCATION STUDENT..... 7
- CERTIFICATION PROGRAM STUDENT..... 8
- OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_ 9
- REFUSED..... 10
- DK..... 11

D2. In what year were you born?: 19\_\_\_\_\_

REFUSED.....99

D3a. Are you of Spanish origin or descent?

- Yes, Hispanic..... 1
- No, not Hispanic..... 2
- Not sure..... 3

D3b. Which of the following categories BEST describes your race? Are you...

- WHITE/CAUCASIAN..... 1
- AFRICAN-AMERICAN/BLACK..... 2
- ASIAN, PACIFIC ISLANDER..... 3
- NATIVE AMERICAN, ALEUT, ESKIMO.... 4
- MIXED..... 5
- OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_ 6
- (VOL) HISPANIC OR LATINO..... 7
- REFUSED..... 8

D4. Are you a U.S. citizen?

- YES..... 1
- NO..... 2
- REFUSED..... 3

D5. Are you an active member or a pledge to a social sorority (e.g., Tri Delta, Kappa

Delta, NOT a honor sorority)?

YES.....1  
NO.....2  
REFUSED.....3

D6. Do you currently live on or off campus?:

ON CAMPUS.....1 (SKIP TO D8)  
OFF CAMPUS.....2  
REFUSED.....3 (SKIP TO D17)

D7. About how far from campus would you say you currently live?:

LESS THAN TWO BLOCKS FROM CAMPUS.....1  
1/4 MILE OR LESS FROM CAMPUS.....2  
1/2 MILE OR LESS FROM CAMPUS.....3  
3/4 MILE OR LESS FROM CAMPUS.....4  
MORE THAN 3/4 OF A MILE FROM CAMPUS... 5  
REFUSED.....6

**CONDITIONAL: IF D6 EQ 2, SKIP TO D14**

D8. Do you currently live in (a):

TRADITIONAL DORMITORY.....1  
SORORITY.....2 (SKIP TO D12)  
STUDENT COOPERATIVE (CO-OP).....3  
GRADUATE OR MARRIED STUDENT HOUSING... 4 (SKIP TO D13)  
OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_.....5  
REFUSED.....6

D9. How many roommates do you have?: \_\_\_\_\_

REFUSED....99

D10. Is your dorm or co-op:

ALL FEMALE.....1 (SKIP TO D17)  
CO-ED.....2  
REFUSED.....3 (SKIP TO D17)  
DK.....4

D11. Is your floor:

- ALL FEMALE.....1
- CO-ED.....2
- REFUSED.....3
- DK.....4

**(ALL RESPONSES SKIP TO D17)**

D12. How many roommates do you have?: \_\_\_\_\_

REFUSED.....9

**(ALL RESPONSES SKIP TO D17)**

D13. How many people (adults and children) live with you in your dwelling?

REFUSED.....9

**(ALL RESPONSES SKIP TO D17)**

D14. Which of the following best describes the type of housing in which you live?:

- TRADITIONAL DORMITORY.....1
- SORORITY.....2
- GRADUATE OR MARRIED STUDENT HOUSING..3 **(SKIP TO D16)**
- STUDENT CO-OP.....4
- SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING (E.G., HOUSE).....5 **(SKIP TO D16)**
- APARTMENT.....6 **(SKIP TO D16)**
- TOWNHOUSE.....7 **(SKIP TO D16)**
- CONDO.....8 **(SKIP TO D16)**
- SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING DIVIDED INTO  
APARTMENTS OR ROOMS.....9 **(SKIP TO D16)**
- OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_.....10 **(SKIP TO D16)**
- REFUSED.....11 **(SKIP TO END)**

D15. How many roommates do you have?: \_\_\_\_\_

REFUSED.....9

**(ALL RESPONSES SKIP TO D17)**

D16. How many people (adults and children) live with you in your specific dwelling (e.g., room, apartment, condo, townhouse, etc.)?

REFUSED .....99

D17. How would you describe your family when you were growing up. Would you say there were ..... READ LIST AND SINGLE RECORD

- Upper class.....1
- Upper-middle class.....2
- Middle class.....3
- Working class.....4
- Poor.....5

D18. Which of the following best describes your current marital status?

- NEVER MARRIED.....1
- MARRIED.....2 (SKIP TO D21)
- SEPARATED.....3
- DIVORCED.....4
- WIDOWED.....5
- REFUSED.....6
- DK.....7

D19. Are you currently living with an intimate partner?

- YES.....1 (SKIP TO D21)
- NO.....2
- REFUSED.....3

D20. Are you:

- IN A COMMITTED DATING RELATIONSHIP OF 1 YEAR OR MORE.....1
- IN A COMMITTED DATING RELATIONSHIP OF LESS THAN 1 YEAR.....2
- DATING SOME PEOPLE, BUT NO ONE SERIOUSLY, or do you.....3
- RARELY DATE, or.....4
- NEVER DATE.....5
- REFUSED.....6

D21. You don't have to answer this last question if you would prefer. Which of the following best describes your sexual orientation?

- HETEROSEXUAL/STRAIGHT.....1
- LESBIAN/GAY.....2
- BISEXUAL.....3
- REFUSED.....4
- DK.....5

We appreciate your cooperation with our study. Thank you for your time. Should you want a copy of the results, please call Dr. Fisher at 513 556 3319.

*INCIDENT REPORT LOOP: ASK FOR EACH INCIDENT WITHIN CONDITION, BEGINNING WITH MOST RECENT*

DRIVING CONDITION:

- FORCED SEXUAL PENETRATION.....1
- ATTEMPTED OR THREATENED FORCED SEXUAL PENETRATION.....2
- SEXUAL TOUCHING OR ASSAULT .....3
- ATTEMPTED OR THREATENED SEXUAL TOUCHING OR ASSAULT.....4
- SEXUAL COERCION OR PRESSURE .....5
- OTHER UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT.....6

R1a. You said that since school began in the Fall, you had (NUMBER) incidents of (DRIVER).

- No disagreement.....1 **SKIP TO R2**
- Disagree with number.....2

R1b. How many different incidents of (DRIVING CONDITION) have happened to you since school began in FALL 1996?

\_\_\_\_\_ NUMBER OF INCIDENTS

- REFUSED.....97
- DK.....98

**IF FEWER THAN SIX IN CONDITION NUMBER, SKIP TO R4**

R2. Are these incidents similar to each other in detail, or are they for different types of incidents that happened to you?"

- SIMILAR.....1
- DIFFERENT.....2 **SKIP TO R4**
- REFUSED.....3
- DK.....4

R3. Can you recall enough details of each incident to distinguish them from each other?

- Yes.....1
- No.....2
- Not sure.....3
- Refused.....4

R4. Thinking about (that incident/the most recent of those incidents),  
in what month did that incident happen?

- AUGUST.....1
- SEPTEMBER.....2
- OCTOBER.....3
- NOVEMBER.....4
- DECEMBER.....5
- JANUARY.....6
- FEBRUARY.....7
- MARCH.....8
- APRIL.....9
- MAY.....10
- JUNE.....11
- REFUSED.....12
- DK/DON'T REMEMBER.....13

R5. Did [this/most recent] incident occur during an academic break (e.g.,  
Thanksgiving, Christmas, or Spring break)?:

- Yes.....1
- No.....2
- Not sure.....3
- Refused.....4

R7. Did [this/most recent] incident happen.....? **READ LIST**

- After 6:00 AM Before 12:00 Noon.....1
- After 12:00 Noon and Before 6:00 PM.....2
- After 6:00 PM and Before 12:00 Midnight.....3
- After 12:00 Midnight and Before 6:00 AM.....4
- Don't Know.....5
- Refused.....6

R8. Did [this/the most recent] incident happen while you were on or off the  
campus of {name of college or university}?

- On Campus.....1 **(SKIP TO R10)**
- Off Campus.....2 **(SKIP TO R11)**
- Both.....3
- Refused.....4 **(SKIP TO R12)**
- DK.....5 **(SKIP TO R12)**

R9. Did this incident happen primarily on campus or primarily off campus?

- On Campus.....1
- Off Campus.....2 (SKIP TO R11)
- Refused.....4 (SKIP TO R12)
- DK.....5 (SKIP TO R12)

R10. Where on campus did [this/most recent] incident happen?

**DO NOT READ LIST, EXCEPT TO CLARIFY. SINGLE RECORD. IF MORE THAN ONE PLACE, WHERE DID VICTIMIZATION PREDOMINANTLY OCCURRED.**

- In Your Room of Your Living Quarters.....1
- Inside Your Living Quarters but Not in Your Room.....2
- Outside but near Your Living Quarters (E.g., the Stairs to the Door, in the Patio, in the Front or Back yard).....3
- At a Parking Lot or Parking Area Specifically Designated for Your Living Quarters (*not in motor vehicle*).....4
- In another living quarters on campus.....5
- In a Classroom, Classroom Building or Laboratory.....6
- At the Library.....7
- At the Gym .....8
- At the Student Union.....9
- In a Dining Commons.....10
- In a Campus Parking Deck/Garage/Lot (*not in motor vehicle*)...11
- In an Open Area of Campus (e.g., Park, Field, Grassy Mall).....12
- Outside or near Classroom Building, Library, Gym.....13
- At a Fraternity.....14
- In a Public Restroom.....15
- In a Motor Vehicle.....16
- Somewhere else \_\_\_\_\_.....17
- Refused.....18
- DK.....19

**CONDITIONAL: IF R8 EQ 1 OR R9 EQ 1, SKIP TO R12. ELSE CONTINUE.**

R11. Where off the campus of {name of college/university} did [this/most recent] incident happen? **DO NOT READ LIST, EXCEPT TO CLARIFY. SINGLE RECORD. IF MORE THAN ONE PLACE, WHERE DID VICTIMIZATION PREDOMINANTLY OCCURRED.**

- In Your Room of Your Living Quarters.....1
- Inside Your Living Quarters but Not in Your Room.....2
- Outside but near Your Living Quarters (E.g., the Stairs to the Door, in the Patio, in the Front or Back yard).....3
- At a Parking Lot or Parking Area Specifically Designated for Your Living Quarters (not in motor vehicle) .....4
- At a Public Street or Alley next to Your Living Quarters.....5
- At a Fraternity.....14
- In a Motor Vehicle.....16
- In an Off-Campus Student Housing Area.....21
- In the Off-Campus Business District.....22
- On Another College or University Campus.....23
- Away from Campus (Vacation, at Parent's Home, Etc.).....24
- Somewhere else \_\_\_\_\_.....25
- Refused.....26
- DK.....27

R12. Was the sexual contact in this incident threatened, attempted or completed (at least some sexual contact actually happened)? **MULTIPLE RECORD IF NECESSARY**

- Threatened.....1
- Attempted.....2
- Completed.....3

**ASK R13 IF R12=1, ELSE SKIP TO R15**

R13. Tell me which of the following actually occurred to you during this incident. Just say yes or no. Did you experience..... **READ LIST AND MULTIPLE RECORD**

- Penis in your vagina.....1
- A mouth on your genitals.....2
- Your mouth on someone else's genitals.....3
- Penis in your anus or rectum.....4
- Finger in your vagina.....5
- Finger in your anus or rectum.....6
- Another object in your vagina.....7
- Another object in your anus or rectum.....8
- None of these.....9

**CONDITIONAL: IF YES TO ANY IN R13, 1-8, SKIP TO R15**

R14. During the incidence did you experience unwanted.....

**READ LIST AND MULTIPLE RECORD**

- Touching, grabbing, or fondling of your breasts or genitals under your clothes.....1
- Touching, grabbing, or fondling of your breasts or genitals over your clothes.....2
- Kissing, licking or sucking.....3
- Some other form of unwanted sexual contact SPECIFY: \_\_\_\_\_5
- None of these.....6

**CONDITIONAL: ASK R15 IF R12 EQ 2**

R15. What (other) type of unwanted sexual contact was ATTEMPTED?  
**DO NOT READ LIST. MULTIPLE RECORD.**

- Penis in your vagina.....1
- A mouth on your genitals.....2
- Your mouth on someone else's genitals.....3
- Penis in your anus or rectum.....4
- Finger in your vagina.....5
- Finger in your anus or rectum.....6
- Another object in your vagina.....7
- Another object in your anus or rectum.....8
- Touching, grabbing, or fondling of your breasts or genitals under your clothes.....9
- Touching, grabbing, or fondling of your breasts or genitals over your clothes.....10
- Kissing, licking or sucking.....11
- Some other form of unwanted sexual contact SPECIFY: \_\_\_\_\_13
- None of these.....14

**CONDITIONAL: ASK R16 IF R12 EQ 3**

R16. What (other) type of unwanted sexual contact was THREATENED?

**DO NOT READ LIST. MULTIPLE RECORD.**

- Penis in your vagina.....1
- A mouth on your genitals.....2
- Your mouth on someone else's genitals.....3
- Penis in your anus or rectum.....4
- Finger in your vagina.....5
- Finger in your anus or rectum.....6
- Another object in your vagina.....7
- Another object in your anus or rectum.....8
- Touching, grabbing, or fondling of your breasts  
or genitals under your clothes.....9
- Touching, grabbing, or fondling of your breasts  
or genitals over your clothes.....10
- Kissing, licking or sucking.....11
- Some other form of unwanted sexual contact  
SPECIFY: \_\_\_\_\_.....13
- None of these.....14

R17. Was physical force actually used against you in this incident?

- Yes.....1 **SKIP TO R22**
- No.....2
- Not sure.....3
- Refused.....4

R18. Were you threatened with physical force in this incident?

- Yes.....1 **SKIP TO R22**
- No.....2
- Not sure.....3
- Refused.....4

R19. Were you threatened with non-physical punishment, such as lowering a grade, being fired, or exclusion from a study group, if you did not comply with this act or these acts?"

- Yes.....1
- No.....2
- Not sure.....3
- Refused.....4

R20. Were you promised any reward, such as money, getting a better grade, being promoted at work, or sharing class notes, if you complied with this act or these acts?

- Yes.....1
- No.....2
- Not sure.....3
- Refused.....4

R21. Were continual pestering or verbal pressures used in an attempt to get you to engage in this act or these acts?

- Yes.....1
- No.....2
- Not sure.....3
- Refused.....4

R22. Do you consider this incident to be rape?

- Yes.....1
- No.....2
- Not sure.....3
- Refused.....4

R23. Was the incident committed by one person or by more than one person?"

- ONLY ONE.....1      **(SKIP TO R29)**
- MORE THAN ONE.....2
- REFUSED.....3      **(SKIP TO R46)**
- DO NOT KNOW.....4      **(SKIP TO R46)**

R24. How many persons?

- \_\_\_\_\_ DK.....9

R25. Were they male or female?

- ALL MALE.....1
- ALL FEMALE.....2
- BOTH MALE AND FEMALE.....3
- DO NOT KNOW SEX OF PERSONS.....4

R26. Which category BEST describes the race or ethnicity of these persons?

**MULTIPLE RECORD**

- WHITE/CAUCASIAN.....1
- BLACK/AFRICAN-AMERICAN.....2
- HISPANIC OR LATINO.....3
- ASIAN, PACIFIC ISLANDER, OR.....4
- NATIVE AMERICAN, ALEUT, ESKIMO.....5
- OTHER: SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_.....6
- UNKNOWN.....7
- REFUSED.....8

R27. Were any of the persons known to you or were they all strangers you had never seen before?:

- ALL KNOWN.....1
- SOME KNOWN.....2
- ALL STRANGERS.....3      **SKIP TO R38**
- REFUSED.....4
- DO NOT KNOW.....5

R28. How did you know these persons AT THE TIME OF THE INCIDENT? For example, was it a relative, boyfriend, employer, classmate, or professor?  
 (DO NOT READ LIST, MULTIPLE RECORD.)

**RELATIVE**

- HUSBAND AT TIME OF INCIDENT.....1
- EX-HUSBAND AT TIME OF INCIDENT.....2
- FATHER.....3
- STEPFATHER.....4
- BROTHER OR STEPBROTHER.....5
- UNCLE.....6
- FEMALE RELATIVE- SPECIFY:  
 \_\_\_\_\_.....7
- OTHER MALE RELATIVE- SPECIFY:  
 \_\_\_\_\_.....8

**NONRELATIVE**

- BOYFRIEND/LOVER AT TIME OF INCIDENT.....9
- EX-BOYFRIEND/EX-LOVER AT TIME OF INCIDENT.....10
- ROOMMATE, SUITEMATE, HOUSEMATE.....11
- CLASSMATE/FELLOW STUDENT.....12
- PROFESSOR/TEACHER.....13
- GRADUATE ASSISTANT/TEACHING ASSISTANT.....14
- EMPLOYER/SUPERVISOR/BOSS.....15
- CO-WORKER.....16
- FRIEND.....17
- FEMALE NONRELATIVE-SPECIFY:  
 \_\_\_\_\_.....18
- MALE NONRELATIVE -SPECIFY:  
 \_\_\_\_\_.....19
- REFUSED.....21
- DO NOT KNOW.....22

**CONDITIONAL:CONTINUE IF "1" IN R23, ELSE SKIP TO R33**

R29. Was the person male or female?:

- MALE.....1
- FEMALE.....2
- DO NOT KNOW.....3

R30. Which category BEST describes the race or ethnicity of this person?

**SINGLE RECORD**

- WHITE/CAUCASIAN.....1
- BLACK/AFRICAN-AMERICAN.....2
- HISPANIC.....3
- ASIAN, PACIFIC ISLANDER, OR.....4
- NATIVE AMERICAN, ALEUT, ESKIMO.....5
- OTHER: SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_.....6
- UNKNOWN.....7
- REFUSED.....8

R31. Was the person someone you knew or had seen before or a stranger you had never seen before?

- KNEW OR HAD SEEN BEFORE.....1
- STRANGER.....2 (SKIP TO R38)
- REFUSED.....3
- DO NOT KNOW.....4

R32. How did you know the person AT THE TIME OF THE INCIDENT? For example, was the person a relative, boyfriend, employer, classmate, or professor?  
**(MARK FIRST CATEGORY THAT APPLIES. DON'T READ 1-20, LET THIS BE OPEN-ENDED AND CODE APPROPRIATELY, UNLESS RESPONDENT NEEDS PROMPTS.)**

**RELATIVE**

- HUSBAND AT TIME OF INCIDENT.....1
- EX-HUSBAND AT TIME OF INCIDENT.....2
- FATHER.....3
- STEPFATHER.....4
- BROTHER OR STEPBROTHER.....5
- UNCLE.....6
- FEMALE RELATIVE- SPECIFY:  
 \_\_\_\_\_.....7
- OTHER MALE RELATIVE- SPECIFY:  
 \_\_\_\_\_.....8

**NONRELATIVE**

- BOYFRIEND/LOVER AT TIME OF INCIDENT.....9
- EX-BOYFRIEND/EX-LOVER AT TIME OF INCIDENT.....10
- ROOMMATE, SUITEMATE, HOUSEMATE.....11
- CLASSMATE/FELLOW STUDENT.....12
- PROFESSOR/TEACHER.....13
- GRADUATE ASSISTANT/TEACHING ASSISTANT.....14
- EMPLOYER/SUPERVISOR/BOSS.....15
- CO-WORKER.....16
- FRIEND.....17
- FEMALE NONRELATIVE-SPECIFY:  
 \_\_\_\_\_.....18
- MALE NONRELATIVE -SPECIFY:  
 \_\_\_\_\_.....19
- REFUSED.....21
- DO NOT KNOW.....22

**CONDITIONAL: IF R28 OR R32 EQ 9-12,17 OR 19 CONTINUE, ELSE SKIP TO R38**

R33. Was the person a member of a fraternity at the time of the incident or don't you know?

- Yes.....1
- No.....2
- Refused.....3
- DK.....4

R34. Was the person a member of a sports team or club such as the football, basketball, or rugby team, at the time of the incident or don't you know?

- Yes.....1
- No.....2
- Refused.....3
- DK.....4

**CONDITIONAL: IF R28 OR R32 EQ 9-20 CONTINUE, ELSE SKIP TO R38**

R35. Were you on a date with that person when the incident occurred?"

- Yes.....1
- No.....2 **SKIP TO R34**
- Refused.....3
- DK.....4

R36. Approximately how long had you been dating this person?

- 1. FIRST DATE
- 2. LESS THAN 6 MONTHS
- 3. 6 -12 MONTHS
- 4. MORE THAN 1 YEAR
- 7. REFUSED
- 8. DK

R37. Are you currently romantically involved with this person?

- Yes.....1
- No.....2
- Refused.....3
- DK.....4

R38. Was (the person/any of the persons) drinking alcohol or on drugs or couldn't you tell which one?

- DRINKING.....1
- DRUGS.....2
- BOTH (DRINKING AND ON DRUGS).....3
- DRINKING OR DRUGS COULD NOT TELL WHICH.....4
- NEITHER.....5
- REFUSED.....6
- DK.....7

R39. Just prior to the incident, had you been drinking alcohol or had you taken any drugs, such as pot or coke, or both?

- DRINKING.....1
- DRUGS.....2
- BOTH (DRINKING AND ON DRUGS).....3
- NEITHER.....5
- REFUSED.....6
- DK.....7

R40. Did the person or persons have or claim to have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or something to use as a weapon, such as a bottle or wrench?

- YES, had weapon.....1
- YES, claimed to have weapon.....2
- NO.....3 (SKIP TO R43)
- REFUSED.....4

R41. What was the weapon?

- GUN.....1
- KNIFE.....2
- SOMETHING USED AS A WEAPON(E.G. BOTTLE, BAT, ETC.).....3
- OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY):  
.....4
- REFUSED.....5
- DK.....6

R42. Did (he/she) use that weapon on you?

- Yes.....1
- No.....2

R43. Did you suffer any injuries during the incident?

- Yes.....1
- No.....2 **SKIP TO R46**

R44. What were the injuries you suffered? **DO NOT READ LIST UNLESS NECESSARY AS PROMPTS. MULTIPLE RECORD.**

- NONE.....1 (SKIP TO R46)
- INJURY FROM THE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE OR SEXUAL CONTACT (E.G., VAGINAL OR ANAL TEARING).....2
- INJURY FROM THE ATTEMPTED SEXUAL INTERCOURSE OR SEXUAL CONTACT.....3
- SEXUAL ASSAULT OTHER THAN THE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE OR SEXUAL CONTACT.....4
- KNIFE OR STAB WOUNDS.....5
- GUN SHOT, BULLET WOUNDS.....6
- BROKEN BONES OR TEETH KNOCKED OUT.....7
- INTERNAL INJURIES.....8
- KNOCKED UNCONSCIOUS.....9
- BRUISES, BLACK-EYE, CUTS, SCRATCHES, SWELLING, CHIPPED TEETH.....10
- EMOTIONAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL.....11
- OTHER: SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_.....12
- REFUSED.....13 (SKIP TO R46)
- DK.....14

R45. Did you receive medical attention (e.g., campus infirmary or emergency room) for these injuries?

- Yes.....1
- No.....2
- Refused.....3
- DK.....4

R46. Did you do anything with the idea of protecting yourself or stopping the behavior while the incident was going on?

- YES.....1
- NO/TOOK NO ACTION/KEPT STILL .....2 **SKIP TO R48**
- REFUSED.....3 **SKIP TO R48**
- DO NOT KNOW.....4 **SKIP TO R48**

R47. What did you do? **DO NOT READ RESPONSES EXCEPT IF NEEDED AS PROMPT. MULTIPLE RECORD.**

- ATTACKED PERSON WITH FIREARM OR KNIFE.....1
- ATTACKED PERSON WITH A WEAPON OTHER THAN A FIREARM OR KNIFE.....2
- USED MACE, PEPPER SPRAY, SCREAMERS, STUN GUN, OR SIMILAR.....3
- USED PHYSICAL FORCE AGAINST THE PERSON (HIT, KICKED, ETC.).....4
- SCREAMED OR YELLED TO SCARE OFF THE PERSON.....5
- VERBALLY THREATENED TO HARM PERSON.....6
- GAVE ALARM TO ALERT OTHERS FOR HELP.....7
- RAN OR TRIED TO RUN AWAY/ESCAPE.....8
- PLEADED WITH OR BEGGED PERSON TO STOP.....9
- CHASED, HELD, OR CAPTURED PERSON.....10
- TRIED TO REASON/NEGOTIATE WITH PERSON.....11
- TOLD THE PERSON TO STOP.....12
- TRIED TO AVOID PERSON.....13
- REMOVED PERSON'S HAND.....14
- OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_.....15

R48. Did you or someone else report the incident to the police, or was it not reported to the police?

- YOU REPORTED.....1
- SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED.....2
- NO.....3 (SKIP TO R50)
- REFUSED.....4 (SKIP TO R50)
- DK.....5 (SKIP TO R50)

R49. To which police agency was the incident reported?: **(MULTIPLE RECORD)**

- CAMPUS POLICE OR CAMPUS SECURITY.....1
- MUNICIPAL/LOCAL/CITY POLICE/911.....2
- COUNTY SHERIFF.....3
- STATE POLICE.....4
- OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_.....5
- REFUSED.....6
- DK.....7

R50. Which of these reasons would you say was AN IMPORTANT REASON why it was not reported to the police? (READ LIST AND MULTIPLE RECORD)

- DID NOT WANT MY FAMILY TO KNOW.....1
- DID NOT WANT OTHER PEOPLE TO KNOW.....2
- LACK OF PROOF THAT INCIDENT HAPPENED.....3
- FEAR OF BEING TREATED HOSTILELY BY POLICE,  
LAWYERS OR OTHER PARTS OF JUSTICE SYSTEM.....4
- NOT CLEAR WAS A CRIME OR THAT HARM WAS INTENDED...5
- DID NOT KNOW HOW TO REPORT.....6
- POLICE WOULDN'T THINK IT WAS SERIOUS ENOUGH,  
WOULDN'T WANT TO BE BOTHERED.....7
- AFRAID OF REPRISAL BY PERSON OR OTHERS.....8
- DIDN'T THINK IT WAS SERIOUS ENOUGH TO REPORT.....9
- OTHER: SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_.....10

R51. Not counting the police, was there anyone else you told about this incident?

- 1. YES.....1
- 2. NO.....2 (SKIP TO END OF LOOP)
- 7. REFUSED.....3 (SKIP TO END OF LOOP)
- 8. DK.....4 (SKIP TO END OF LOOP)

R52. Who did you tell? (DO NOT READ LIST. MULTIPLE RECORD)

- PARENTS or A PARENT.....1
- HUSBAND, BOYFRIEND, or PARTNER.....2
- FAMILY MEMBER other than PARENTS.....3
- FRIEND.....4
- ROOMMATE, SUITEMATE, or HOUSEMATE.....5
- RESIDENCE HALL ADVISOR.....6
- DEAN, PROFESSOR OR OTHER COLLEGE AUTHORITY.....7
- EMPLOYER, BOSS, SUPERVISOR.....8
- WOMEN'S PROGRAM OR SERVICE.....9
- VICTIM SERVICES HOTLINE.....10
- COUNSELOR OR THERAPIST NOT FROM VICTIM HOTLINE.....11
- CLERGY, RABBI, OR OTHER SPIRITUAL LEADER.....12
- OTHER-SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_.....13

REPEAT LOOP FOR NEXT INCIDENT, ELSE GO TO Q24

## STALKING LOOP

DUMMY:

IF Q25 EQ 1.....stalked you

IF Q25 GT 1.....stalked you most recently

S1. I would like to ask you a few more questions about the person(s) who exhibited the obsessive behaviors towards you. For simplicity, I'll refer to this behavior as stalking.

Was the person who stalked you (most recently) someone you knew or had seen before or was it a stranger you had never seen before?

KNEW OR HAD SEEN BEFORE.....1      **(SKIP TO S3)**  
STRANGER.....2  
NEVER SAW OR HEARD PERSON.....3      **(SKIP TO S6)**  
REFUSED.....4  
DK.....5

S2. Would you be able to recognize the person if you saw or heard him/her?

YES, DEFINITELY.....1      **(SKIP TO S5)**  
MAYBE.....2      **(SKIP TO S5)**  
NO.....3      **(SKIP TO S5)**  
REFUSED.....4      **(SKIP TO S5)**

S3. How well did you know the person--slightly only, casual acquaintance, or well known?

SLIGHTLY ONLY.....1  
CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE.....2  
WELL KNOWN.....3  
REFUSED.....4  
DK.....5

S4. How did you know the person AT THE TIME THE STALKING WAS GOING ON?  
 For example, was the person a relative, boyfriend, employer, classmate, or professor?  
**(MARK FIRST CATEGORY THAT APPLIES)**

**RELATIVE**

- HUSBAND AT TIME OF INCIDENT.....1
- EX-HUSBAND AT TIME OF INCIDENT.....2
- FATHER.....3
- STEPFATHER.....4
- BROTHER OR STEPBROTHER.....5
- UNCLE.....6
- FEMALE RELATIVE- SPECIFY:  
 \_\_\_\_\_.....7
- OTHER MALE RELATIVE- SPECIFY:  
 \_\_\_\_\_.....8

**NONRELATIVE**

- BOYFRIEND/LOVER AT TIME OF INCIDENT.....9
- EX-BOYFRIEND/EX-LOVER AT TIME OF INCIDENT.....10
- ROOMMATE, SUITEMATE, HOUSEMATE.....11
- CLASSMATE/FELLOW STUDENT.....12
- PROFESSOR/TEACHER.....13
- GRADUATE ASSISTANT/TEACHING ASSISTANT.....14
- EMPLOYER/SUPERVISOR/BOSS.....15
- CO-WORKER.....16
- FRIEND.....17
- FEMALE NONRELATIVE-SPECIFY:  
 \_\_\_\_\_.....18
- MALE NONRELATIVE -SPECIFY:  
 \_\_\_\_\_.....19
- OTHER-SPECIFY:  
 \_\_\_\_\_.....20
- REFUSED.....21
- DO NOT KNOW.....22

S5. Was the person a male or female?

- MALE.....1
- FEMALE.....2
- REFUSED.....3
- DK.....4

S6. What did this person do that seemed obsessive or frightening to you? Did he/she **(READ LIST AND MULTIPLE RECORD)**

- FOLLOW YOU.....1
- WAIT OUTSIDE OR INSIDE PLACES FOR YOU.....2
- WATCH YOU FROM AFAR.....3
- TELEPHONED WHEN YOU DID NOT WANT THEM TO.....4
- SENT UNWANTED LETTERS OR CARDS.....5
- SENT UNWANTED ELECTRONIC MAIL MESSAGES.....6
- OTHER UNWANTED CONTACT (BRIEFLY DESCRIBE)  
\_\_\_\_\_.....7
- REFUSED.....8
- DK.....9

S7. Has this person stopped bothering you or is the behavior continuing?

- CURRENTLY BEING STALKING.....1
- STALKING HAS STOPPED.....2
- REFUSED.....3
- DO NOT KNOW.....4

S8. For how long a period of time did type of behavior occur?  
(If still continuing: How long to date?)

- \_\_\_\_\_ DAYS
- \_\_\_\_\_ WEEKS
- \_\_\_\_\_ MONTHS
- \_\_\_\_\_ YEARS

- REFUSED.....98
- DON'T KNOW.....99

S9. During this period, how often did these events occur?

- LESS THAN TWICE A MONTH.....1
- TWICE TO THREE TIMES A MONTH.....2
- ONCE A WEEK.....3
- 2-6 TIMES A WEEK.....4
- AT LEAST ONCE DAILY--7 DAYS A WEEK.....5
- MORE THAN ONCE A DAY.....6
- OTHER (SPECIFY): \_\_\_\_\_.....7
- REFUSED.....8
- DK.....9

S10. Did the stalking happen while you were on or off the campus of {name of college

or university}?

- ON CAMPUS.....1
- OFF CAMPUS.....2
- BOTH.....3
- REFUSED.....4
- DK.....5

S11. Where did the stalking incidents take place?  
**DO NOT READ LIST. MULTIPLE RECORD.**

- AT A SOCIAL ACTIVITY (E.G. A PARTY OR SOCIAL GATHERING).....1
- AT A CLASSROOM BUILDING OR AT A CLASS.....2
- AT THE LIBRARY OR OTHER BUILDING ON CAMPUS.....3
- AT YOUR RESIDENCE (E.G., DORM ROOM, APARTMENT, HOME, ETC.).....4
- AT WORK.....5
- ON THE TELEPHONE OR ANSWERING MACHINE.....6
- THROUGH THE MAIL (not E-MAIL).....7
- THROUGH E-MAIL.....8
- ON THE WAY TO AND FROM SOME PLACE.....9
- OTHER (SPECIFY): \_\_\_\_\_.....10
- REFUSED.....11
- DK.....12

S12. While you were being stalked, did the person threaten or attempt to physically harm you? (MULTIPLE RECORD)

- NO.....1
- THREATENED TO HARM YOU OVER THE PHONE,  
BY LETTER, OR BY E-MAIL.....2
- THREATENED TO HARM YOU IN PERSON.....3
- ATTEMPTED TO HARM YOU IN PERSON.....4
- REFUSED.....5
- DK.....6

S13. While you were being stalked, did the person injure you in any way of the following ways? (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)

- NO--NO INJURIES.....1
- KNIFE OR STAB WOUND.....2
- GUN SHOT, BULLET WOUND.....3
- BROKEN BONES OR TEETH KNOCKED OUT.....4
- INTERNAL INJURIES.....5
- KNOCKED UNCONSCIOUS.....6
- BRUISES, BLACK-EYE, CUTS, SCRATCHES,  
SWELLING, CHIPPED TEETH.....7
- EMOTIONALLY OR PSYCHOLOGICALLY.....8
- OTHER: SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_.....9
- REFUSED.....10
- DK.....11

S14. Did the person stalking you make or attempt to make you have sexual contact with him or her that you did not want? This would include using force or the threat of force to make you have vaginal, oral, or anal sex; physical sexual contact that was uninvited; or any other type of unwanted or uninvited sexual intercourse or physical sexual contact that occurred since school began in Fall 1996.

- YES.....1
- NO.....2 (SKIP TO S16)
- REFUSED.....3 (SKIP TO S16)
- DK.....4 (SKIP TO S16)

S15. Did you remember to mention this incident or incidents when asked about unwanted sexual intercourse or contact earlier in this survey?

- YES.....1 (SKIP TO S16)
- NO.....2 (FILL OUT A MAIN INCIDENT REPORT)
- REFUSED.....3 (SKIP TO S16)
- DK.....4 (SKIP TO S16)

S16. Did you or someone else report the stalker to the police, or was this not reported?

- YOU.....1
- SOMEONE ELSE.....2
- YOU AND SOMEONE ELSE.....3
- NOT REPORTED.....4 (SKIP TO Q16)
- REFUSED.....5 (SKIP TO Q16)
- DK.....6 (SKIP TO Q16)

S17. To which police agency or agencies was the stalker reported?  
(MULTIPLE RECORD)

- CAMPUS POLICE OR CAMPUS SECURITY.....1
- MUNICIPAL/LOCAL/CITY POLICE/911.....2
- COUNTY SHERIFF.....3
- STATE POLICE.....4
- OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_.....5
- REFUSED .....6
- DK.....7

S18. Which of these reasons would you say was AN IMPORTANT REASON why it was not reported to the police? (READ LIST AND MULTIPLE RECORD)

- DID NOT WANT MY FAMILY TO KNOW.....1
- DID NOT WANT OTHER PEOPLE TO KNOW.....2
- LACK OF PROOF THAT INCIDENT HAPPENED.....3
- FEAR OF BEING TREATED HOSTILELY BY POLICE,  
LAWYERS OR OTHER PARTS OF JUSTICE SYSTEM.....4
- NOT CLEAR WAS A CRIME OR THAT HARM WAS INTENDED...5
- DID NOT KNOW HOW TO REPORT.....6
- POLICE WOULDN'T THINK IT WAS SERIOUS ENOUGH,  
WOULDN'T WANT TO BE BOTHERED.....7
- AFRAID OF REPRISAL BY PERSON OR OTHERS.....8
- DIDN'T THINK IT WAS SERIOUS ENOUGH TO REPORT.....9
- OTHER: SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_.....10

S19. Not counting the police, was there anyone else you told about this incident?

- 1. YES.....1
- 2. NO.....2 (SKIP TO S21)
- 7. REFUSED.....3 (SKIP TO S21)
- 8. DK.....4 (SKIP TO S21)

S20. Who did you tell? (DO NOT READ LIST. MULTIPLE RECORD)

PARENTS or A PARENT.....	1
HUSBAND, BOYFRIEND, or PARTNER.....	2
FAMILY MEMBER other than PARENTS.....	3
FRIEND.....	4
ROOMMATE, SUITEMATE, or HOUSEMATE.....	5
RESIDENCE HALL ADVISOR.....	6
DEAN, PROFESSOR OR OTHER COLLEGE AUTHORITY.....	7
EMPLOYER, BOSS, SUPERVISOR.....	8
WOMEN'S PROGRAM OR SERVICE.....	9
VICTIM SERVICES HOTLINE.....	10
COUNSELOR OR THERAPIST NOT FROM VICTIM HOTLINE.....	11
CLERGY, RABBI, OR OTHER SPIRITUAL LEADER.....	12
OTHER-SPECIFY _____.....	13

S21. What other actions did you take as a result of this stalking? (MULTIPLE RECORD)

NONE.....	1
AVOIDED OR TRIED TO AVOID THE PERSON STALKING YOU.....	2
DROPPED A CLASS THE PERSON WAS IN OR TAUGHT.....	3
CHANGED MAJORS.....	4
CHANGED COLLEGES/UNIVERSITIES.....	5
MOVED YOUR RESIDENCE.....	6
QUIT YOUR JOB.....	7
GOT CALLER ID.....	8
SOUGHT A RESTRAINING ORDER.....	9
FILED CIVIL CHARGES.....	10
WENT FORWARD WITH CRIMINAL CHARGES.....	11
FILED A GRIEVANCE OR INITIATED OTHER DISCIPLINARY ACTION WITH UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS.....	12
BECAME LESS TRUSTFUL/MORE CYNICAL OF OTHERS.....	13
SOUGHT PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING.....	14
IMPROVED THE SECURITY SYSTEM OF YOUR RESIDENCE.....	15
BOUGHT A WEAPON, SUCH AS A GUN.....	16
TOOK A SELF-DEFENSE CLASS, SUCH AS KARATE.....	17
WORKED AS AN ADVOCATE FOR OTHER VICTIMS, E.G., A RAPE CRISIS OR COUNSELING CENTER.....	18
OTHER-SPECIFY: _____.....	19
REFUSED.....	20
DK.....	21

GO TO NEXT INCIDENT OR RETURN TO MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE



APPENDIX 4



May 16, 1997

To Whom it Concerns:

I am currently writing to learn more about your institution. As part of this process, I am specifically interested in the campus crime rate at your school. It is my understanding that according to the "Student Right to Know and Campus Security Act of 1990," your institution makes available an Annual Campus Security Report. It is also my understanding that the information collected in this report includes criminal homicide, sex offenses, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, drug abuse violations, weapons possession arrests, and liquor law arrests. I would like to receive a copy of your school's most recent Annual Campus Security Report. This should include the academic year 1995 - 1996. The address to which this information should be sent is:

Michael Turner  
3815 Winding Way Apt. D  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45229-1905

Thank you in advance for your cooperation. If this letter should have been addressed to some other location at your institution, please forward. Please contact me at 513-751-1529 if you should have any further questions.

Sincerely,



Michael G. Turner



APPENDIX 5



## CAMPUS CRIME SURVEY

Please complete the following survey and place it in the return envelope that has been provided for your convenience or fax it to 513-556-2314. If you should have any questions, please contact Professor Bonnie Fisher at 513-556-3319 (office) or by e-mail at Bonnie.Fisher@uc.edu.

<u>NUMBER OF CRIMES REPORTED</u>	<u>Academic Years</u>	
	<u>1995-1996</u>	<u>1996-1997</u>
<b>MURDER:</b> <i>The willful killing of one human being by another.</i>	_____	_____
<b>FORCIBLE SEX OFFENSE:</b> <i>Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly or against that persons will. Includes forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, and forcible fondling.</i>	_____	_____
<b>NON-FORCIBLE SEX OFFENSE:</b> <i>Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse. Includes incest and statutory rape.</i>	_____	_____
<b>ROBBERY:</b> <i>The taking, or attempted taking, of anything of value from one person by another, in which the offender uses force or the threat of violence.</i>	_____	_____
<b>AGGRAVATED ASSAULT:</b> <i>An attack by one person upon another, in which the offender uses or displays a weapon in a threatening manner or the victim suffers severe injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.</i>	_____	_____
<b>BURGLARY:</b> <i>The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or theft.</i>	_____	_____
<b>MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT:</b> <i>The theft of a motor vehicle, including automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and mopeds.</i>	_____	_____
<b><u>NUMBER OF ARRESTS</u></b>		
<b>LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS:</b> <i>The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages.</i>	_____	_____
<b>DRUGS:</b> <i>The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment needed to produce or use them.</i>	_____	_____



APPENDIX 6



Appendix 6. Measurement of Variables and Descriptive Statistics: Total Victimization Models (n = 4,446)

Variables	Description (type of variable, code, and range)	Mean	Standard Deviation
<b>Victimization Variables</b>			
Victim of Any Type of Sexual Crime	Dichotomous variable, 1 = victim of rape, sexual coercion, sexual contact, or sexual threat	0.16	0.36
Victim of Rape	Dichotomous variable, 1 = victim of rape	0.03	0.16
Victim of Sexual Coercion	Dichotomous variable, 1 = victim of sexual coercion	0.03	0.17
Victim of Sexual Contact	Dichotomous variable, 1 = victim of sexual contact	0.09	0.28
Victim of Sexual Threat	Dichotomous variable, 1 = victim of sexual threat	0.01	0.10
Victim of Sexual Crime With Force	Dichotomous variable, 1 = victim of sexual crime that included forcible means	0.07	0.26
<b>Exposure to Crime</b>			
Propensity to be at Places with Men	Continuous variable, scale ranging from 1 (low propensity) to 4 (high propensity); $\alpha = .62$	1.99	0.75
Propensity to be at Places with Alcohol	Continuous variable, scale ranging from 1 (low propensity) to 4 (high propensity); $\alpha = .41$	2.47	0.78
Frequency of Drinking Enough Alcohol to Get Drunk	Ordinal variable, 1 = Never; 7 = daily or almost daily	2.95	1.61
Frequency of Smoking Pot or Hashish	Ordinal variable, 1 = Never; 7 = daily or almost daily	1.54	1.23
Member/Pledge of Social Sorority	Dichotomous variable, 1 = member of or pledge to a social sorority	0.13	0.33
<b>Guardianship Measure</b>			
Live Alone	Dichotomous variable, 1 = student living alone	0.16	0.36
<b>Proximity to Motivated Offenders</b>			
Part-time Student	Dichotomous variable, 1 = student enrolled part time	0.10	0.30
Live in a Coed Dorm	Dichotomous variable, 1 = student living in coed dorm	0.32	0.47
Live On Campus	Dichotomous variable, 1 = student living on campus in a dorm	0.51	0.50

Appendix 6. Description of Variables and Descriptive Statistics: Total Victimization Models (continued)

Variables	Description (type of variable, code, and range)	Mean	Standard Deviation
<b>Relationship Status:</b> Reference group = Married or living with an intimate partner			
Involved in a Committed Relationship	Dichotomous variable, 1 = student in a committed dating relationship	0.43	0.50
Some Dating	Dichotomous variable, 1 = student dating some people, but no one seriously or rarely dating	0.38	0.49
Never Date	Dichotomous variable, 1 = student never dates	0.04	0.20
<b>Prior Victimization</b>			
Prior Sexual Victimization	Discrete scale, count from 0 (no prior sexual victimization) to 4; Kuder-Richardson $\alpha$ .65	0.38	0.49
<b>Demographic Characteristics</b>			
Family Class	Ordinal variable, 1 = poor; 5 = upper class	2.69	0.80
<b>Race/Ethnicity:</b> Reference group = White/Caucasian, non-Hispanic/Latino			
African-American, non-Hispanic/Latino	Dichotomous variable, 1 = African-American, non-Hispanic/Latino	0.07	0.26
Hispanic/Latino	Dichotomous variable, 1 = Hispanic/Latino	0.06	0.24
Other, Non-Hispanic/Latino	Dichotomous variable, 1 = Other, non-Hispanic/Latino	0.02	0.13
Age	Continuous variable, 14 to 37 years	22.55	4.25
<b>Class Standing:</b> Reference group = Graduate, post-doctoral, continuing education, and certification program students			
Freshman/Sophomore	Dichotomous variable, 1 = freshman or sophomore	0.46	0.50
Junior/Senior	Dichotomous variable, 1 = junior or senior	0.40	0.49
<b>Sexual Orientation:</b> Reference group = lesbian/gay or bisexual			
Heterosexual	Dichotomous variable, 1 = heterosexual	0.98	0.16



APPENDIX 7

Appendix 7. Measurement of Variables and Descriptive Statistics: On Campus Models (n = 3,341)

Variables	Description (type of variable, code, and range)	Mean	Standard Deviation
<b>Victimization Variables</b>			
Victim of Any Type of Sexual Crime	Dichotomous variable, 1 = victim of rape, sexual coercion, sexual contact, or sexual threat	0.09	0.29
Victim of Rape	Dichotomous variable, 1 = victim of rape	0.02	0.12
Victim of Sexual Coercion	Dichotomous variable, 1 = victim of sexual coercion	0.02	0.13
Victim of Sexual Contact	Dichotomous variable, 1 = victim of sexual contact	0.05	0.21
Victim of Sexual Threat	Dichotomous variable, 1 = victim of sexual threat	0.01	0.10
Victim of Sexual Crime With Force	Dichotomous variable, 1 = victim of sexual crime that included forcible means	0.04	0.19
<b>Exposure to Crime</b>			
Propensity to be at Places with Men	Continuous variable, scale ranging from 1 (low propensity) to 4 (high propensity); $\alpha = .68$	2.09	0.75
Propensity to be at Places with Alcohol	Continuous variable, scale ranging from 1 (low propensity) to 4 (high propensity); $\alpha = .68$	2.88	0.95
Frequency of Drinking Enough Alcohol to Get Drunk	Ordinal variable, 1 = Never; 7 = daily or almost daily	3.12	1.64
Frequency of Smoking Pot or Hashish	Ordinal variable, 1 = Never; 7 = daily or almost daily	1.62	1.31
Member/Pledge of Social Sorority	Dichotomous variable, 1 = member of or pledge to a social sorority	0.15	0.35
<b>Guardianship Measure</b>			
Live Alone	Dichotomous variable, 1 = student living alone	0.16	0.36
<b>Proximity to Motivated Offenders</b>			
Part-time Student	Dichotomous variable, 1 = student enrolled part time	0.05	0.22
Live in a Coed Dorm	Dichotomous variable, 1 = student living in coed dorm	0.41	0.49
Live On Campus	Dichotomous variable, 1 = student living on campus in a dorm	0.65	0.48

Appendix 7. Measurement of Variables and Descriptive Statistics: On Campus Models (continued)

Variables	Description (type of variable, code, and range)	Mean	Standard Deviation
Type of Institution	Dichotomous variable, 1 = four year institution	0.94	0.25
<i>Location of Institution: Reference group = Suburban</i>			
Urban	Dichotomous variable, 1 = urban area	0.29	0.46
Small Town/Rural	Dichotomous variable, 1 = rural area	0.36	0.48
<i>Enrollment Size of Institution: Reference group = 20,000 students or more</i>			
Small	Dichotomous variable, 1 = enrollment between 1,000 and 4,999	0.25	0.44
Medium	Dichotomous variable, 1 = enrollment between 5,000 and 9,999	0.26	0.44
Large	Dichotomous variable, 1 = enrollment between 10,000 and 19,999	0.25	0.44
<i>Institutional Crime</i>			
Calendar Year Rape Rate	Continuous variable, rate per 1,000 female students	0.30	0.53
Academic Year Rape Rate	Continuous variable, rate per 1,000 female students	0.20	1.08
Missing Calendar Year Rape Rate	Dichotomous variable, 0 = valid values for calendar year; 1 = missing values on both academic and calendar year data or missing on calendar year	0.42	0.49
Missing Academic Year Rape Rate	Dichotomous variable, 0 = valid values for academic year; 1 = missing values on both academic and calendar year data or missing on academic year	0.67	0.47

Appendix 7. Measurement of Variables and Descriptive Statistics: On Campus Models (continued)

Variables	Description (type of variable, code, and range)	Mean	Standard Deviation
<b>Relationship Status:</b> Reference group = In a committed dating relationship			
Some Dating	Dichotomous variable, 1 = student dating some people, but no one seriously or rarely dating	0.46	0.50
Never Date	Dichotomous variable, 1 = student never dates	0.04	0.20
<b>Prior Victimization</b>			
Prior Sexual Victimization	Discrete variable, count from 0 (no prior victimization) to 4; Kuder-Richardson20 = .65	0.58	0.94
<b>Demographic Characteristics</b>			
Family Class	Ordinal variable, 1 = poor, 5 = upper class	3.36	0.79
<b>Race/Ethnicity:</b> Reference group = White/Caucasian, non-Hispanic/Latino			
African-American, non-Hispanic/Latino	Dichotomous variable, 1 = African-American, non-Hispanic/Latino	0.07	0.25
Hispanic/Latino	Dichotomous variable, 1 = Hispanic/Latino	0.06	0.23
Other, Non-Hispanic/Latino	Dichotomous variable, 1 = Other, non-Hispanic/Latino	0.06	0.24
Age	Continuous variable, 14 to 37 years	21.19	2.80
<b>Class Standing:</b> Reference group = Junior/senior			
Freshman/Sophomore	Dichotomous variable, 1 = freshman or sophomore	0.56	0.50
<b>Sexual Orientation:</b> Reference group = lesbian/gay or bisexual			
Heterosexual	Dichotomous variable, 1 = heterosexual	0.98	0.13
<b>Institutional-level Characteristics</b>			
<i>Institutional Demographics</i>			
Percent of Full-Time Students	Continuous variable, 26 to 100 percent	83.51	14.68
Percent of Male Students	Continuous variable, 0 to 65.99 percent	45.6	8.79
Percent of Freshman	Continuous variable, 1 to 69 percent	0.16	0.06
Population Density	Continuous variable, .07 to 1,142 people per acre	45.84	59.87
Number of Fraternities Officially Registered	Continuous variable, 0 to 38 fraternities	10.48	10.27

Appendix 8. Measurement of Variables and Descriptive Statistics: Stalking Model (n = 4,446)

Variables	Description (type of variable, code, and range)	Mean	Standard Deviation
Victim of Stalking	Dichotomous variable, 1 = victim of stalking	0.13	0.34
<b>Exposure to Crime</b>			
Propensity to be at Places with Men	Continuous variable, scale ranging from 1 (low propensity) to 4 (high propensity); $\alpha = .62$	1.99	0.75
Propensity to be at Places with Alcohol	Continuous variable, scale ranging from 1 (low propensity) to 4 (high propensity); $\alpha = .41$	2.47	0.78
Frequency of Drinking Enough Alcohol to Get Drunk	Ordinal variable, 1 = Never; 7 = daily or almost daily	2.95	1.61
Frequency of Smoking Pot or Hashish	Ordinal variable, 1 = Never; 7 = daily or almost daily	1.54	1.23
Member/Pledge of Social Sorority	Dichotomous variable, 1 = member of or pledge to a social sorority	0.13	0.33
<b>Guardianship Measure</b>			
Live Alone	Dichotomous variable, 1 = student lives alone	0.16	0.36
<b>Proximity to Motivated Offenders</b>			
Part-time Student	Dichotomous variable, 1 = student enrolled part time	0.10	0.30
Live in a Coed Dorm	Dichotomous variable, 1 = student living in coed dorm	0.32	0.47
Live On Campus	Dichotomous variable, 1 = student living on campus in a dorm	0.51	0.50
<i>Relationship Status: Reference group = Married or living with someone</i>			
Involved in a Committed Relationship	Dichotomous variable, 1 = student involved in a committed dating relationship	0.43	0.50
Some Dating	Dichotomous variable, 1 = student dating some people, but no one seriously or rarely dating	0.38	0.49
Never Date	Dichotomous variable, 1 = student never dates	0.04	0.20
<b>Prior Victimization</b>			
Prior Sexual Victimization	Discrete scale, count from 0 (no prior victimization) to 4; $\alpha = .65$	0.38	0.49



APPENDIX 8

Appendix 8. Description of Measures and Descriptive Statistics: Stalking Model (continued)

Variables	Description (type of variable, code, and range)	Mean	Standard Deviation
<b>Demographic Characteristics</b>			
Family Class	Ordinal variable, 1 = poor; 5 = upper class	2.69	0.80
<i>Race/Ethnicity:</i> Reference group = White/Caucasian, non-Hispanic/Latino			
African-American, non-Hispanic/Latino	Dichotomous variable, 1 = African- American, non-Hispanic/Latino	0.07	0.26
Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic/Latino	Dichotomous variable, 1 = Asian, non-Hispanic/Latino	0.03	0.18
Other, Non-Hispanic/Latino	Dichotomous variable, 1 = Other, non-Hispanic/Latino	0.02	0.13
Hispanic/Latino	Dichotomous variable, 1 = Hispanic/Latino	0.06	0.24
Native American, non-Hispanic/Latino	Dichotomous variable, 1 = Native American, non-Hispanic	0.01	0.09
Age	Continuous variable, 14 to 37 years	22.55	4.25
<i>Class Standing:</i> Reference group = Graduate, post-doctoral, continuing education, and certification program students			
Freshman/Sophomore	Dichotomous variable, 1 = freshman or sophomore	0.46	0.50
Junior/Senior	Dichotomous variable, 1 = junior or senior	0.40	0.49
<i>Sexual Orientation:</i> Reference group = lesbian/gay or bisexual			
Heterosexual	Dichotomous variable, 1 = heterosexual	0.98	0.16

ERIC REPORT #

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