



Analysis of College Campus Rape and Sexual Assault Reports, 2000 – 2011

Using Medical Provider Data to Describe the Nature and
Context of College Campus Rape and Sexual Assault Reports in
Massachusetts

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HIGHLIGHTS

The following are highlights from the *Analysis of College Campus Rape and Sexual Assault Reports, 2000 – 2011*. The data presented in this document was collected from the Massachusetts Provider Sexual Crime Report (PSCR) Form.

- Of the 10,965 cases of rape and sexual assault reported by medical providers in Massachusetts between calendar years 2000 and 2011, 446 cases, or slightly over 4%, were identified as occurring on a college campus.
- Females represented 97% of those sexually victimized on campus and males accounted for over 99% of the perpetrators of these crimes.
- Victims were predominately White (82%), followed by Black (7%), Hispanic (5.5%), Asian/Pacific Islander (3%), and Other (3%).
- Of the cases of rape/sexual assault at a campus where the victim-offender relationship was reported, the perpetrator was most commonly an acquaintance (46%), followed by a friend (21%), and then by a stranger (19%).
- 70% of victims were attacked by an acquaintance, friend or date; 25% were attacked by a stranger, unknown, or other assailant; and the remaining 5% were victimized by a spouse, ex-spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or ex-boyfriend/girlfriend.
- More than half of all sexual violence took place over the weekend, and 71% of the attacks occurred between the hours of midnight and 4:00 a.m.
- Of the 446 reported cases of sexual victimization at a campus, there were 123 sexual acts other than rape, 18 instances of attempted rape, and 285 rapes.
- The greatest number of campus rapes and sexual assaults occurred in a dormitory (81%), followed next by a house/apartment (9%) and at a fraternity (4%).
- Weapons and force were most often utilized to facilitate sexual violence when the assailant was an acquaintance, friend, or date (65%), than if the perpetrator was identified as a stranger, unknown or other assailant (29%) or spouse, ex-spouse, boyfriend/ girlfriend, or ex-boyfriend/ girlfriend (6%).
- The most common type of weapon or force used by assailants was their body weight to physically restrain or hold down victims (50%), followed by the use of chemicals (22%), and verbal threats (13%). Other weapons and force utilized to a lesser extent were biting, hitting, choking, and knives.
- Physical injuries were reported in 133, or approximately 30%, of the cases in this analysis.
- 46% of individuals chose not to disclose their sexual victimization to law enforcement

Abstract

This report examines the characteristics of 446 cases of college campus rape and sexual assault reported by medical providers in Massachusetts between the years 2000 and 2011. The results of this analysis reinforce much of the salient research to date, finding that females are most often victimized by familiar, non-intimate, male assailants. The victim-offender relationship was related to many factors of the case, including crime location, use of weapons and force, victim injuries, and the reporting of the offense to law enforcement.

Background, Methodology, and Introduction

Massachusetts General Law requires the reporting of all cases of rape and sexual assault where the victim sought medical treatment, regardless of whether the case was ever reported to police.¹ To fulfill this requirement and facilitate uniform reporting by medical providers across the Commonwealth, a professional workgroup developed the Provider Sexual Crime Report (PSCR) Form.² The Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (EOPSS) disseminates the PSCR Form by mail on an annual basis to hospital emergency rooms throughout the state as part of the Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kit. After a victim has presented in a medical facility, the care provider is required to complete the PSCR Form, which is then shared with local law enforcement and submitted via facsimile to EOPSS, where all information is recorded and maintained in a master database.³ Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kits, including PSCR Forms, are reviewed annually and updated, as necessary, by a multidisciplinary Advisory Board. The Advisory Board seeks to create a more comprehensive document with each new iteration of the Form and as such, fields are added, removed, and modified accordingly.

Of the 10,965 cases of rape and sexual assault reported to medical providers in Massachusetts between calendar years 2000 and 2011, 446 cases, or slightly over 4%, were identified as occurring on a college campus.⁴ The disclosure of this information to medical professionals is critical to our understanding of the nature and prevalence of rape and sexual assault on Massachusetts campuses, as so few of these crimes are brought to the attention of law enforcement.⁵ This report will examine the characteristics of those cases within the context of the prevailing national research.

It must be noted here that a portion of PSCR Forms received at EOPSS are missing pieces of data or in some cases, entire sections altogether. This is one of the primary limitations of the Form; we do not know the reason why responses to certain fields are omitted. Moreover, much of the literature cited in this analysis examines the impact of additional variables that are not tracked on the PSCR Form. The absence of these datasets, such as the rationale behind the decision of whether to report sexual violence to law enforcement, for example, hinders our ability to fully comprehend the

¹ Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 112, §12A½. Statute adopted in 1991 and amended in 1996.

² See Addendum A for the most weapon/force used version of the PSCR Form, updated in April 2012.

³ The PSCR Form underwent a comprehensive revision in 1999. As such, the first complete year of data available in the EOPSS database is 2000.

⁴ Assault dates ranged from March 24, 2000 to December 13, 2011. Assault dates were missing or invalid in seven of the cases.

⁵ Rennison, *Rape and Sexual Assault*, 2.

context of sexual violence on Massachusetts campuses. While our analysis is therefore limited only to those fields of data that are captured on the PSCR Form, the information presented in this report is nonetheless a valuable tool to help frame our understanding of this issue both within the institutions of higher education and across the cities and towns of the Commonwealth.

Readers of this document should also be aware that although this report is focused on sexual violence on college campuses, not all of the individuals in this analysis are college students. While the vast majority of victims (83%) were between the ages of 18 and 21, victims of reported attacks in a campus environment ranged in age from two months old to 43.⁶ As such, the results of this report should not be considered a representative sample of campus rape and sexual assault in the Commonwealth; rather this report provides an overview of only those cases that were brought to the attention of medical providers and reported to EOPSS.

Due in large part to community outreach and educational efforts by public health officials, not-for profit organizations, and victims' rights advocacy groups, including the establishment of April 2001 as the first annual national Sexual Assault Awareness Month,⁷ "terms such as 'date rape' and 'domestic violence' have entered the public lexicon..." and brought increased awareness to the sexual victimization of women in recent years.⁸ The 2010 National Crime Victimization Survey estimated a total of 188,380 rapes or sexual assaults in the U.S. during that same year against persons age 12 and older.⁹

Age is a strong predictor of both victimization and perpetration of violent crime.¹⁰ Humphrey and Kahn (cited in Sampson, 2) found that women between the ages of 16 and 24 are four times more likely to be raped than women in other age groups.¹¹ More alarming is the notion that women attending institutions of higher education are more susceptible to sexual victimization than their unenrolled counterparts.¹² This is likely due to external factors unique to a campus setting such as coed housing with unfamiliar persons sharing a limited interest in the collective well-being of their colleagues,¹³ the accessibility and frequent use of alcohol and recreational drugs, and attendance at parties.¹⁴ In addition, young women most often identify males within a similar age bracket as the perpetrators of sexual crimes.¹⁵ A 1992 report by Siegel and Raymond (cited in Fisher, 676 - 677) found that nearly 80% of crimes against female students were committed by their male counterparts.¹⁶ The presence of these variables thus, "...creates

⁶ N=431. Ages for 15 cases were missing and one victim was under one year of age, representing the sole pediatric case (defined as anyone less than 12 years of age) within this analysis. Seven cases were identified as outliers (Z scores \pm 3.0 for the following ages: 0; 28; 29; 30; 37; 40; and 43).

⁷ National Sexual Violence Resource Center, *Sexual Assault Awareness Month*.

⁸ Fisher, *The Sexual Victimization of College Women*, 1.

⁹ Truman, *Criminal Victimization*, 2.

¹⁰ Fisher, *Crime in the Ivory Tower*, 674.

¹¹ Sampson, *Acquaintance Rape of College Students*, 2.

¹² Fisher, Cullen, and Turner cited in Sampson, *Acquaintance Rape of College Students*, 2.

¹³ Fisher, *Crime in the Ivory Tower*, 676.

¹⁴ Sampson, *Acquaintance Rape of College Students*, 2; and Fisher, Sloan, Cullen, and Lu cited in Krebs, *The Campus Sexual Assault Study*, 1-1.

¹⁵ National Crime Victimization Survey cited in Fisher, *Crime in the Ivory Tower*, 674.

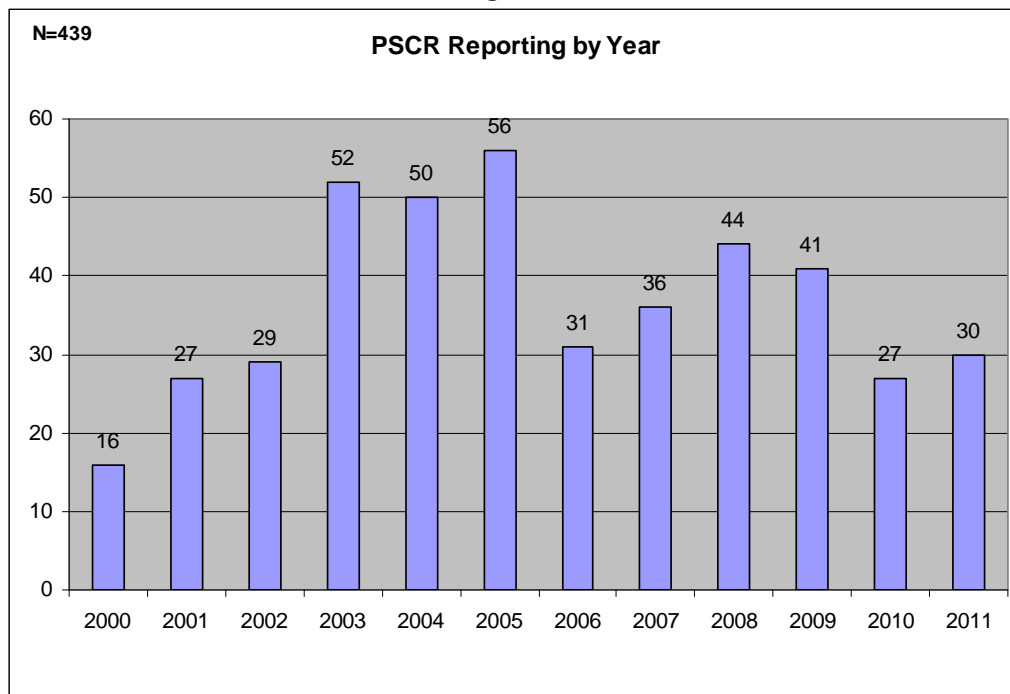
¹⁶ Fisher, *Crime in the Ivory Tower*, 676-677.

a sizable pool of potential victims and would-be offenders.”¹⁷ Therefore, it not surprising that rape is the most rampant violent crime perpetrated on college campuses,¹⁸ with some figures estimating as many as one in eight college women are raped each year in the United States.¹⁹

PSCR Reporting by Year

The number of PSCR Forms submitted to EOPSS varied considerably from one year to the next, with a baseline of 16 reports filed during calendar year 2000 and a peak of 56 reports recorded in 2005.²⁰ What is more difficult to discern though, is whether the number of reports filed on an annual basis is a true reflection of the actual number of victims. Taken at face value, the figures below suggest that the number of sexual crimes on Massachusetts campuses declined nearly 47% between 2005 and 2011, but as discussed in more depth later in this report (see *Police Reporting and Official Statistics*), the gap between the volume of sexual violence and official statistics is considerable.

Figure 1.



¹⁷ Fisher, *Crime in the Ivory Tower*, 675.

¹⁸ Finn; and Weitzman, DeJong and Finn cited in Sampson, *Acquaintance Rape of College Students*, 1.

¹⁹ Texas Woman’s Campus cited in National Center for Victims of Crime.

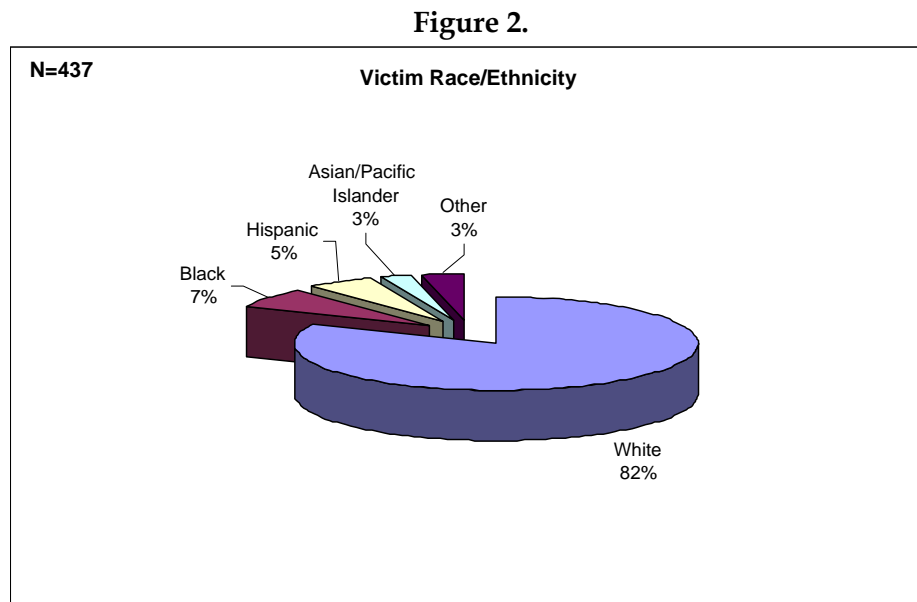
²⁰ N=439. Dates for six cases were missing. Calendar year 2008 includes the one pediatric case in this analysis. None of these values were statistically significant (Z scores ranged from -1.70 to 1.61).

Victim Characteristics

Females represented 97% of those sexually victimized on college campuses²¹ and males accounted for over 99% of the perpetrators of these crimes.²² Rapes and sexual assaults were most frequently committed by a single assailant²³ against an 18-year-old victim²⁴ in the course of a single day.²⁵ It is not known, however, whether a rape or sexual assault committed on a single day represents one episode or multiple episodes of victimization.

Victim Race/Ethnicity

As illustrated in Figure 2, victims were predominately White (82%), followed by Black (7%), Hispanic (5.5%), Asian/Pacific Islander (3%), and Other (3%).²⁶



While a 1987 national survey of college women found that White women, second only to Native American women, experienced higher rates of rape as compared to Black, Hispanic and Asian Women, subsequent studies have produced mixed findings.²⁷ The emerging research has found that victimization is more closely related to the specific characteristics of the crime, such as the victim-offender relationship, rather than the

²¹ N=435. Female victims=424; Male victims=11; Victim gender missing=11.

²² N=404. This figure includes only those cases where the victim-assailant relationship was identified and where the gender of the assailant was included. Male assailants=401; Female assailants=3.

²³ N=387. Mean=1.16; Median=1.00; and Mode=1. The number of assailants ranged from one to six and data was missing in 59 of the cases.

²⁴ N=431. Mean=19.14; Median=19.00; and Mode=18. Ages for 15 cases were missing.

²⁵ N=438. Eight of the assaults occurred over a two-day period and one assault occurred over a three-day period.

²⁶ N=436. Race/ethnic identification was missing for 10 cases. The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) currently tracks the following racial/ethnic categories: White, African American, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Native American/Alaskan Native.

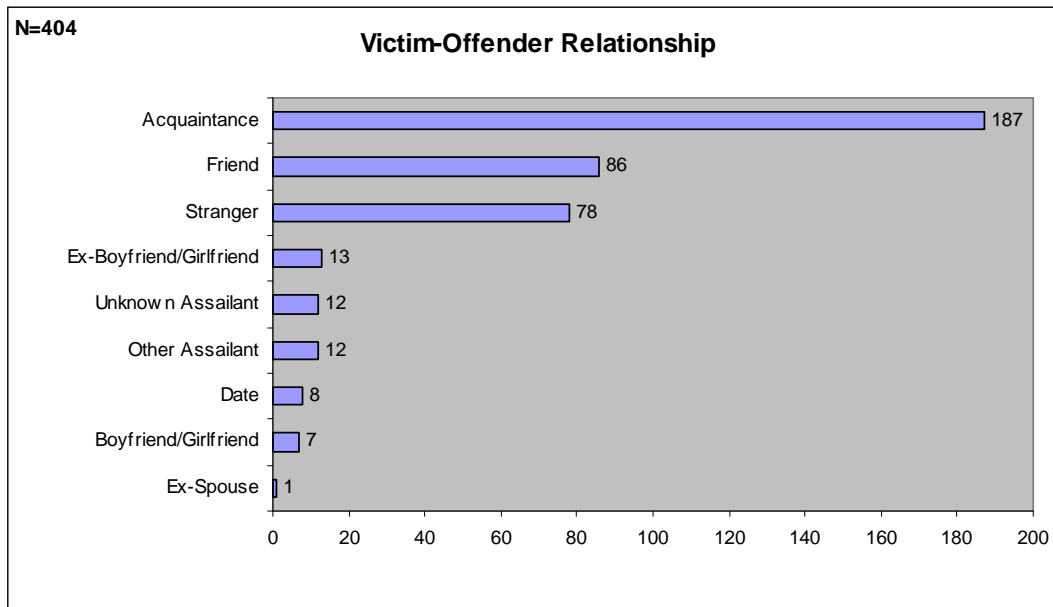
²⁷ Koss cited in Krebs, *The Campus Sexual Assault Study*, 2-7. The PSCR Form was updated in 2012 to include the category Indian/Alaska Native as a new race/ethnicity option.

race/ethnicity of the victim.²⁸ Moreover, as offender race/ethnicity is not tracked through the PSCR Form, it is impossible to determine whether assailants were more likely to target victims of the same background.

Victim-Offender Relationship

In cases of campus rape and sexual assault where the victim-offender relationship was identified, the perpetrator was most commonly an acquaintance (46%), followed by a friend (21%) and then by a stranger (19%). The other seven categories, when combined, account for the remaining 13% of assailants.²⁹

Figure 3.



These findings parallel research to date that indicates the overwhelming majority of college women know their assailant, with estimates for the prevalence of non-stranger rape ranging from 77% to 93%.³⁰ As noted previously in this report, victims were most frequently assaulted by a single individual,³¹ a finding that supports the idea that, “Rapes by acquaintances, compared with strangers, were more likely to involve a single offender...”³² Approximately 11% of the cases in this analysis involved more than one offender,³³ and those relationships often included a combination of both known and unknown assailants.

²⁸ Krebs, *The Campus Sexual Assault Study*, 2-7.

²⁹ N=404. This figure includes only those cases where the victim-assailant relationship was identified and where the gender of the assailant was included. Percentage does not equal 100 due to rounding.

³⁰ Bureau of Justice Statistics cited in National Center for Victims of Crime; and Ullman, Karabatos, and Koss cited in Krebs, *The Campus Sexual Assault Study*, 2-3.

³¹ See *Victim Characteristics Section*, page 3.

³² Koss, *Stranger and Acquaintance Rape*, 1.

³³ N=387. The number of assailants ranged from one to six and data was missing in 59 of the cases. One assailant = 346 cases; two assailants = 26 cases; three assailants = 10 cases; four assailants = four cases; and six assailants = one case. Two cases had only a single offender but listed the assailant as both an acquaintance and friend.

When the specific relationship categories from Figure 3 are further consolidated by the author into three distinct groups as shown in Figure 4, the prevalence of rape and sexual assault by assailants known to their victims becomes even more pronounced. 70% of victims knew their assailant (acquaintance; friend; or date), 25% were attacked by a stranger, unknown³⁴ or other assailant³⁵, and the remaining 5% were victimized by an intimate partner (spouse; ex-spouse; boyfriend/girlfriend; or ex-boyfriend/girlfriend).³⁶

Figure 4.



Rape and Sexual Assault Characteristics

Of the 446 reported cases of sexual victimization on campus, there were 123 sexual acts other than rape (e.g. forced fondling, kissing, or touching), 18 instances of attempted rape, and 285 rapes.³⁷ More than half of all sexual violence took place over the weekend,³⁸ and 71% of the attacks occurred between the hours of midnight and 4:00 a.m.³⁹ It is important to note that the figures reported here do not necessarily correspond to the number of victims, as a single individual may have been subjected to more than one category of offense, such as a sexual assault followed by a rape or multiple episodes of rape in a single day.

³⁴ There is an important distinction between the categories of stranger and unknown assailant. The stranger field is marked when the victim was certain that they did not know the perpetrator. The unknown assailant field is marked when the victim was unsure of or could not recall the identity of the assailant.

³⁵ 'Other' assailants include those perpetrators who are known to their victims, whether formally or informally, but do not fall within the other 12 relationship categories listed on the PSCR form.

³⁶ N=404. This figure includes only those cases where the victim-assailant relationship was identified *and* where the gender of the assailant was included.

³⁷ There were 101 cases within the analysis in which victims were unsure of the type of sexual victimization they experienced. As such, these cases were not included in the figures listed above.

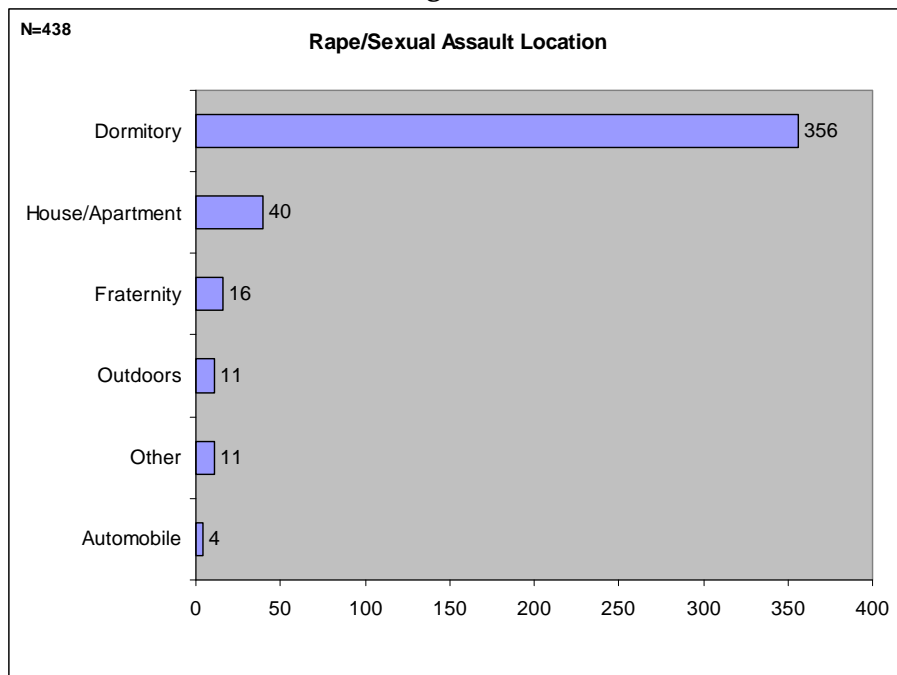
³⁸ N=446. Attacks on Saturday and Sunday=255, or 57%.

³⁹ N=422. This figure includes all cases of rape and sexual assault where the time of victimization was known *and* reported, regardless of day of the week.

Crime Location

The greatest number of campus rapes and sexual assaults occurred in a dormitory (81%), followed next by a house/apartment (9%) and then at a fraternity (4%).⁴⁰ The other three categories – outdoors; other; and automobile – combined to total the remaining balance of 6%. This information is displayed below and corroborates previous research findings that indicate that most campus rapes and sexual assaults occur in a residential setting, and specifically at these three primary locations. These studies noted that victimization also occurred, although to a lesser extent, at off-campus locations, such as bars and nightclubs, but was often identified as campus-related because the student, “...may be engaged in an activity that is connected to her life as a student at the college she attends.”⁴¹

Figure 5.



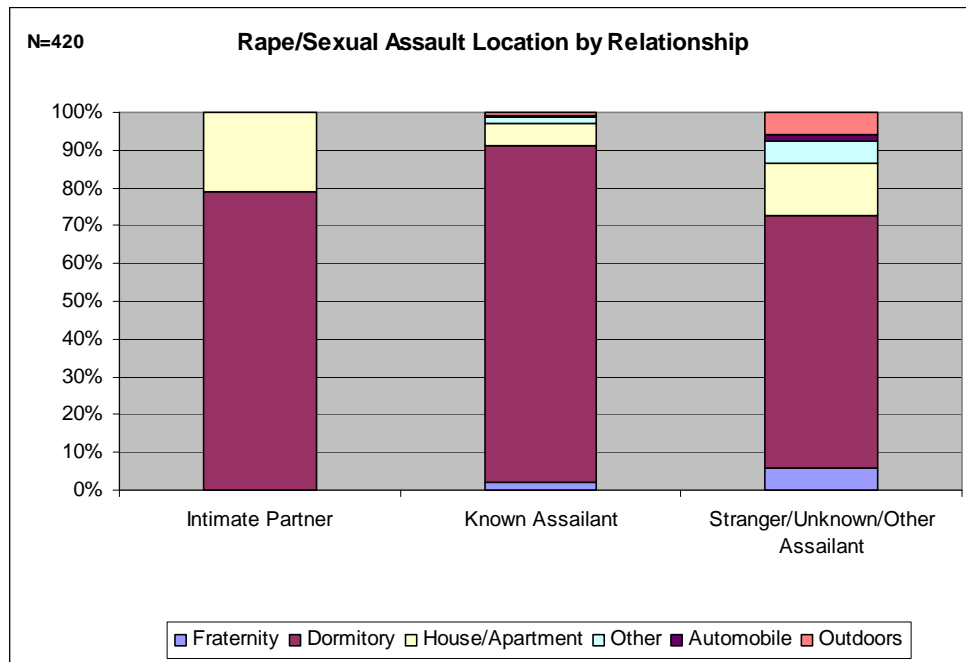
Each of the three broader classifications of assailant groupings – intimate partners; known assailants; and stranger/unknown/other assailants – perpetrated the greatest number of attacks in a dormitory followed by a house/apartment.⁴² Intimate partner attacks were restricted to residential settings, while known assailants and strangers/unknown/other assailants offended in a host of locations (fraternity; outdoors; other; and automobile). These results suggest that the latter two groups of perpetrators commit sexual crimes as the opportunity arises, regardless of location, whereas intimate partners are more inclined to offend in the privacy of the home. This information is displayed in Figure 6 on the following page.

⁴⁰ N=438. Eight locations were missing or invalid.

⁴¹ Fisher, *The Sexual Victimization of College Women*, 18-19.

⁴² N=420. This figure includes only those cases where the victim-assailant relationship was identified and where the location was known.

Figure 6.



Use of Weapons and Force

There were 177 cases, or approximately 40% of all reports, where weapons or physical force were utilized or leveraged as a threat to facilitate sexual violence. Of these cases, 33 (19%) involved more than one type of weapon or force,⁴³ increasing the total reported use of weapons and physical force in our analysis from 177 to 216.⁴⁴ The prevalence of weapons and physical force in cases of campus rape and sexual assault in Massachusetts is extremely high in relation to past studies and national estimates, with figures ranging from 2% to 12%.⁴⁵

Weapons and force were more likely to be utilized during sexual crimes when the victim knew the assailant (65%) than if the perpetrator was identified as a stranger, unknown or other assailant (29%) or intimate partner (6%).⁴⁶ This data, presented in Figure 7 on the following page, varies from the results of a 1988 survey by Koss that found that strangers are in fact more likely to employ the use of verbal threats and weapons than non-intimate, known assailants.⁴⁷ Although Koss' examination further revealed little difference between strangers and known offenders in the reported use of physical force

⁴³ Two types of weapons or force were used in 28 cases; three types of weapons or force were used in four cases; and four types of weapon or force were used in one case.

⁴⁴ Since the 33 cases were included in the original count of 177, only subsequent reports of the presence or use of a weapon/force used were tallied here to avoid double counting of incidents (one additional type of weapon or force was used in four cases; and two additional types of weapons or force were used in one case); the result was an additional 39 reports.

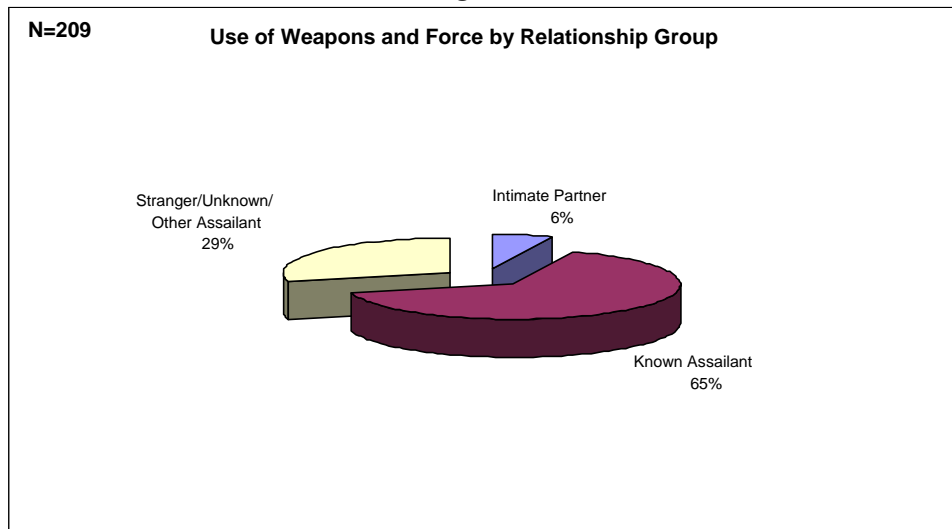
⁴⁵ Krebs, *The Campus Sexual Assault Study*, 2-4; Fisher, *Reporting Sexual Victimization to the Police and Others*, 23; and Truman, *Criminal Victimization*, 8.

⁴⁶ N=209. This figure includes only those cases where the victim-assailant relationship was identified and where the type of weapon or force was identified.

⁴⁷Koss, *Stranger and Acquaintance Rape*, 10.

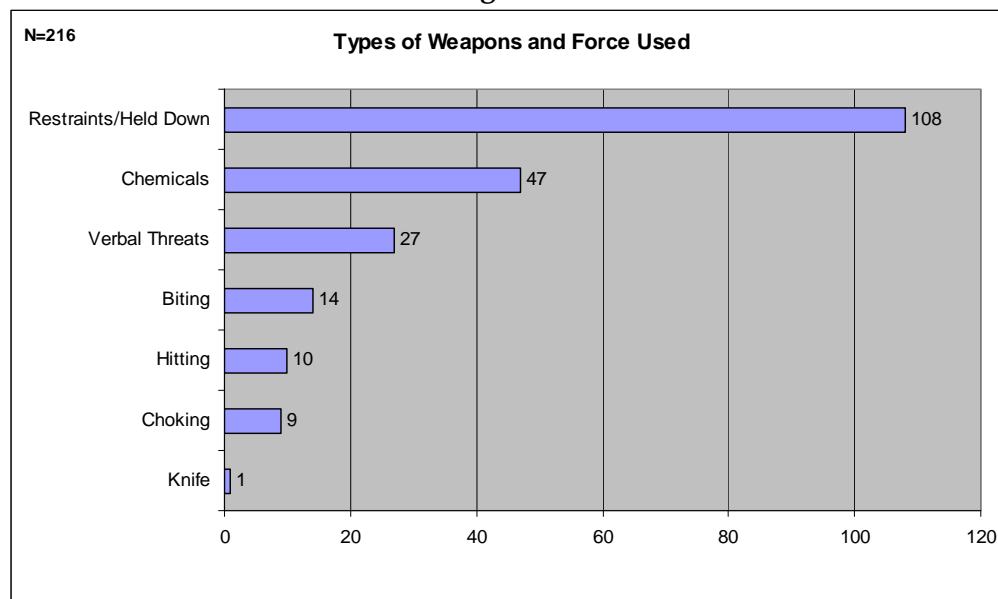
to hold down or restrain victims,⁴⁸ the figures presented in this section of our analysis nonetheless remain sizeable in comparison to prior studies.

Figure 7.



As shown below, the most common type of weapon or force employed by assailants was the use of their body weight to physically restrain or hold down victims (50%),⁴⁹ followed by the use of chemicals (22%), and verbal threats (13%). Other weapons and types of force utilized to a lesser extent were biting (6%), hitting (5%), choking (4%)⁵⁰ and knives (.05%).⁵¹

Figure 8.



⁴⁸ Koss, *Stranger and Acquaintance Rape*, 10.

⁴⁹ 'Hold Down/Body Weight' was first listed as an option under the 'Weapons/Force Used' section of the PSCR Form in 2010. Since the cases in this analysis date back to 2000, the author decided to consolidate the two distinct fields of 'Hold Down/Body Weight' and 'Restraints' to capture those cases in which an assailant used his or her body weight to physically restrain the victim.

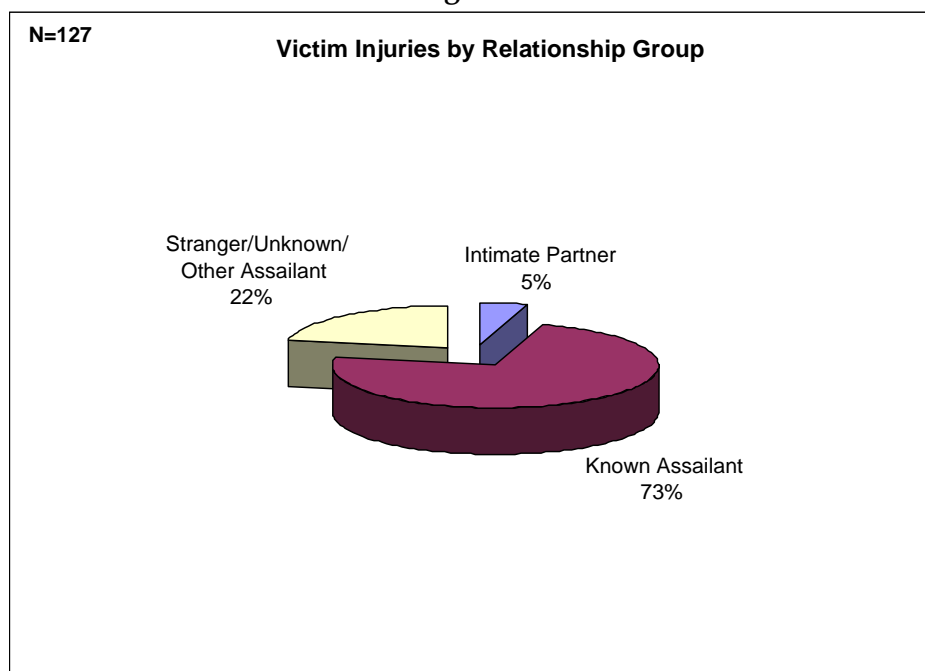
⁵⁰ The term 'Choking' was changed to 'Strangulation' on the PSCR Form in April 2012.

⁵¹ Percentage does not equal 100 due to rounding.

Victim Injuries

According to the National Crime Victimization Survey, “All victims of rape are considered to have been injured.”⁵² However, victims often sustain non-fatal physical injuries beyond the sexual assault or rape itself. These collateral injuries are recorded through the PSCR Form and range in severity from superficial scrapes and scratches to tears, lacerations, and bleeding of the genitals.⁵³ Injuries were reported in 133 of the cases, and not unlike the use of weapons and force, the infliction of additional physical injuries beyond the rape or sexual assault were most likely to occur when the assailant was known to the victim (73%), than when the assailant was a stranger, unknown or other assailant (22%) or intimate partner (5%).⁵⁴

Figure 9.



Police Reporting

Survivors of sexual violence often confide in a family member or friend, but may remain reluctant to report their victimization to police.⁵⁵ Interestingly enough, in a 2003 survey of college women, Fisher found that all respondents who contacted law enforcement had also disclosed their victimization to a confidant.⁵⁶ Of the 395 individuals in our analysis who indicated whether they reported their sexual victimization to police, 214 people chose not to disclose the crime, while 181 people opted to notify law enforcement (54%

⁵² Rennison, *Rape and Sexual Assault*, 2.

⁵³ Question #21 on the PSCR Form (see *Appendix A*) was designed to track whether victims sustained injuries resulting in bleeding; however, this field has become the de facto location on the form where all physical injuries are noted, regardless of whether bleeding occurred.

⁵⁴ N=127. This figure includes only those cases where the victim-assailant relationship was identified and where injuries were documented.

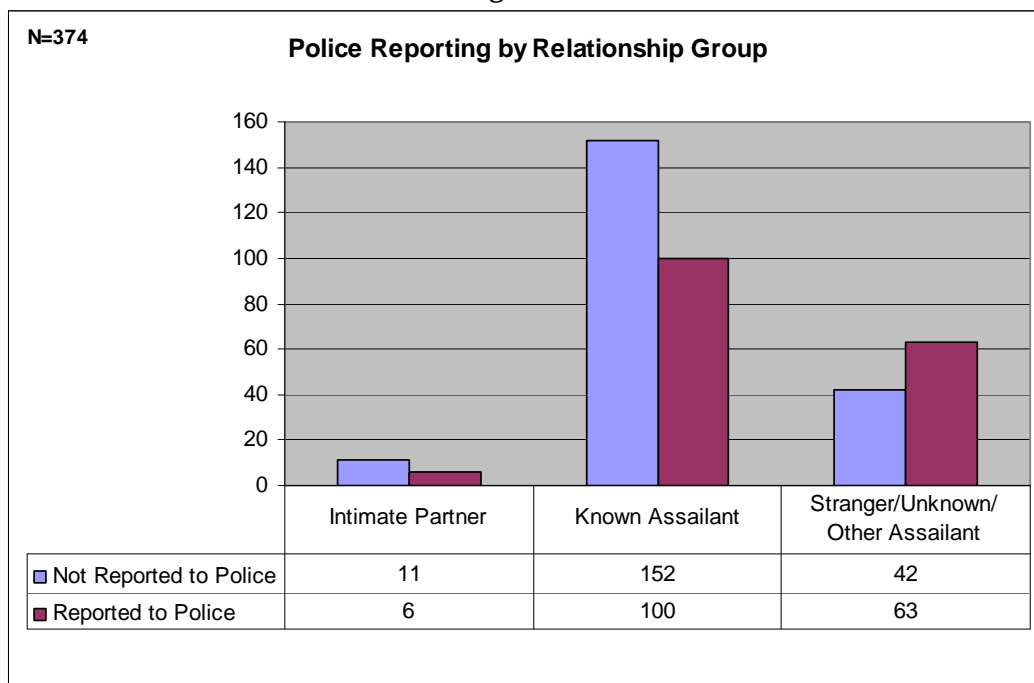
⁵⁵ Fisher, *Reporting Sexual Victimization to the Police and Others*, 25.

⁵⁶ Fisher, *Reporting Sexual Victimization to the Police and Others*, 24.

and 46%, respectively).⁵⁷ What we cannot determine, however, given the limitations of the PSCR Form, are the factors that motivate a survivor to report (or not report) a sexual crime. Additionally, we presently do not have any mechanism in place to identify whether a victim discloses his or her victimization to police after presenting in a medical setting.

The percentage of individuals who contacted police is surprisingly high, given that the literature places rates of reporting rape and sexual assault among the general population at less than 30% and the rates of college women even lower, with estimates ranging from 5% to 22%.⁵⁸ When we overlay reporting figures with the victim-offender relationship, trends emerge between those who disclosed their victimization and those who did not; the closer the relationship between victim and offender, the more likely the crime was to remain unreported.⁵⁹ These results parallel the findings of past examinations into the correlation between the victim-offender relationship and reporting levels.⁶⁰

Figure 10.



⁵⁷ The PSCR Database does not track whether individuals disclosed their victimization to someone other than a law enforcement official.

⁵⁸ Rennison; Koss; and Sloan, Fisher, and Cullen cited in Fisher, *Reporting Sexual Victimization to the Police and Others*, 7.

⁵⁹ N=374. This figure includes only those cases where the victim-assailant relationship was identified and where police reporting (or lack thereof) was documented.

⁶⁰ Gartner and MacMillan; Pino and Meier; Skogan; and Williams cited in Fisher, *Reporting Sexual Victimization to the Police and Others*, 11.

Factors that Influence Reporting

Slightly more than half of all serious violent crimes, including rape/sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault are reported to authorities, but when separated out, sexual offenses remain the most underreported of the crime classifications.⁶¹ College students, in particular, have historically been reluctant to report incidents of rape and sexual assault to authorities, with some estimates as low as 2%.⁶² Victimization surveys have identified a number of reasons for the lack of reporting and although this information is not available in the PSCR Database, it is nonetheless helpful to frame our understanding of the factors that influence a victim's decision to report a sexual violation to law enforcement.

Incident-specific characteristics, such as a lack (whether perceived or actual) of physical evidence or severity of injuries may lead the victim to question whether a crime has been committed.⁶³ Other factors, including fear of reprisal by the assailant, victim self-blame, the frequent, "...desire to avoid using the term 'rape'..."⁶⁴ and fear of stigmatization by family and friends, are much more likely to occur in the context of an assailant known to the victim, such as a friend or acquaintance.⁶⁵ Victims may also be reluctant to report a rape or sexual assault to police if they were under the influence of alcohol or drugs, "...due to perceptions that women are somehow more culpable for their victimization if they have consumed alcohol."⁶⁶ This is particularly true if the college has a policy prohibiting the use of alcohol⁶⁷ or if the woman was underage at the time of the incident.⁶⁸ All told, "...researchers generally have found that when incidents have characteristics that make them more believable, such as the presence of a weapon, receipt of an injury, or perpetration by a stranger, victims are more likely to report them to the police."⁶⁹ The sum of these factors shed light on the small proportion of rapes and sexual assaults that are reported to police in relation to the estimated numbers of sexual victimization on campus.

Police Reporting by Year

The number of cases where individuals disclosed whether they reported their victimization to law enforcement fluctuated considerably from 2000 to 2011, ranging from a low of 13 cases in 2000 to a high of 49 cases in 2005. Despite this variation over the 12-year period, the total number of cases available for any given year was not statistically significant.⁷⁰ Figure 11 on the following page displays the changes in police

⁶¹ Truman, *Criminal Victimization*, 10.

⁶² Fisher, Daigle, Cullen, and Turner cited in Thompson, *Reasons for Not Reporting Victimization to the Police*, 277.

⁶³ Thompson, *Reasons for Not Reporting Victimization to the Police*, 278.

⁶⁴ Curtis cited in Koss, *Stranger and Acquaintance Rape*, 3.

⁶⁵ Fisher, Cullen, and Tuner; and National College Women Victimization Study cited in Krebs, *The Campus Sexual Assault Study*, 2-9.

⁶⁶ Fisher, *Reporting Sexual Victimization to the Police and Others*, 15.

⁶⁷ Karjane, Fisher, and Cullen cited in Krebs, *The Campus Sexual Assault Study*, 2-9.

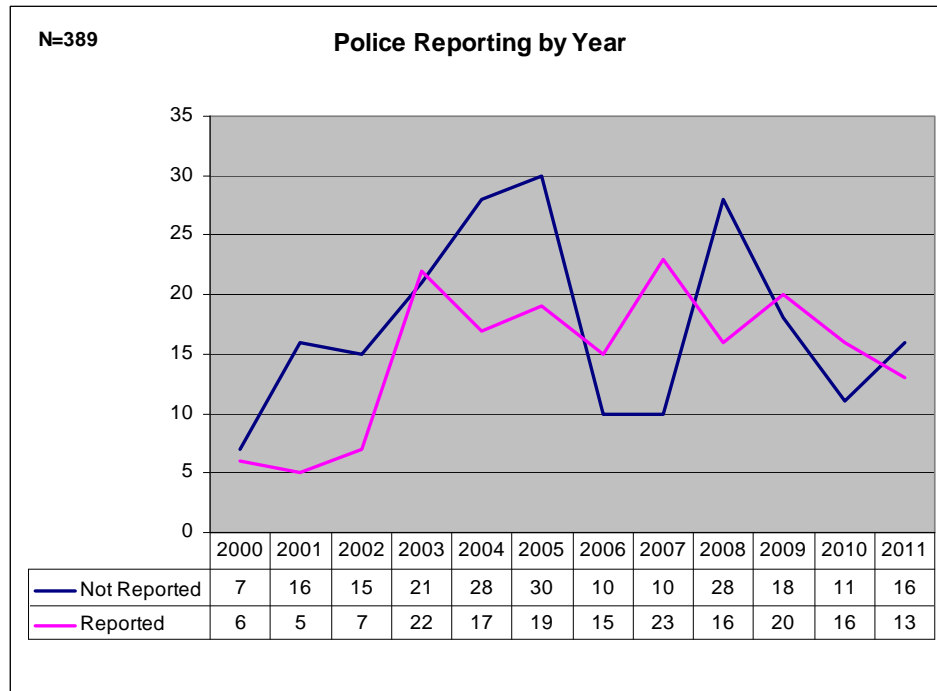
⁶⁸ Fisher, *Reporting Sexual Victimization to the Police and Others*, 12.

⁶⁹ Fisher, Daigle, Cullen, and Turner cited in Thompson, *Reasons for Not Reporting Victimization to the Police*, 278.

⁷⁰ Z scores ranged from -1.71 to 1.46.

reporting over time, with a low of 24% in calendar year 2001 and a peak of 70% in 2007.⁷¹ This data reveals a lack of consistency in the number of cases where reporting was indicated on the PSCR Form, as well as the absence of any distinct patterns of reporting over time.

Figure 11.



Official Statistics

While we may never fully understand the pervasiveness of rape and sexual assault on Massachusetts campuses, it is nevertheless helpful to compare the data we do have in relation to official crime statistics. Consider, for example, that between the years 2000 and 2011, there were 178 cases of rape reported to campus police departments in the Commonwealth,⁷² as compared to the 285 incidents of rape reported to medical providers and recorded in the PSCR Database during the same 12-year period. While we cannot account for the number of individuals who may have elected to notify municipal law enforcement agencies of their victimization rather than campus police, these figures, taken at face value, suggest that 62% of rape survivors reported their victimization to campus authorities. In order to more fully understand the disparity that may exist between official statistics and victim self-reports, we must extend our examination of the issue beyond campus police to include state and municipal law enforcement, as well. There were 10,025 reports of rapes/sexual assaults logged in the PSCR Database between calendar years 2000 and 2010. Of these 10,025 cases, 8,833 individuals indicated whether they reported their victimization to police and the results are encouraging: nearly 69% (6,070) of victims brought the crime to the attention of law enforcement, whereas only 31% (2,763) opted not to report the incident. Although we

⁷¹ N=389. Dates for six cases were missing. Calendar year 2008 includes the one pediatric case in this analysis.

⁷² Massachusetts State Police Crime Reporting Unit. Over the 12-year period, a total of 42 out of 64 campus police departments reported crime data, although not every department reported for all 12 years.

clearly have much more work to do to reduce the incidence of sexual violence within the Commonwealth, overall reporting is much higher than what we might expect given that rape and sexual assault are the most underreported of violent cases,⁷³ with only half of all individuals surveyed in 2010 disclosing their victimization to police.⁷⁴

During the same time period, the FBI, through their Uniform Crime Report Program (UCR), estimated a total of 19,368 cases of forcible rape in the Commonwealth;⁷⁵ Massachusetts NIBRS figures for the same period specify a total of 13,185 cases of forcible rape.⁷⁶ The fact that the UCR figures are nearly double that of the PSCR database indicates that law enforcement officials are not only receiving information via medical providers, but are also being directly notified of sexual crimes from the victims themselves. Reports made directly to police but not brought to the attention of medical providers would not be tracked in the PSCR Database. In sum, the reporting of sexual cases in Massachusetts is well above national estimates previously presented in this report. This does not, however, negate the fact that a reporting gap still exists, most notably in cases of intimate partner and acquaintance rape and sexual assault.

Conclusion

This report provides a broad overview of the nature and extent of rape and sexual assault on college campuses in the Commonwealth, but is not by any means a complete analysis of the problem. There is still a very real need for accurate data to quantify the prevalence of sexual violence in Massachusetts, and once we understand the true magnitude of the problem, we will be better equipped to meet the needs of victims, to hold the perpetrators of these crimes accountable, and most importantly, reduce future victimizations.

⁷³ National Crime Victimization Survey cited in Fisher, *Reporting Sexual Victimization to the Police and Others*, 7.

⁷⁴ National Crime Victimization Survey cited in Truman, *Criminal Victimization*, 10.

⁷⁵ Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Estimated Crime in Massachusetts*.

⁷⁶ Massachusetts State Police Crime Reporting Unit. NIBRS data does not include all cities and towns within Massachusetts; most notably, the capital, Boston, and the populous communities of Lawrence and Medford are missing.

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APPENDIX A

INFORMATION PERTAINING TO ASSAULT & KIT TRACKING FORM FORM 2A PROVIDER SEXUAL CRIME REPORT

FORM 2A
FAX FORM 2A ONLY

Per MGL C.112, S. 12A 1/2

K

A. PATIENT/VICTIM INFORMATION: <i>Name, address and other identifying information should not be written on this anonymous form.</i>			
1. Age: _____		2. Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Male to Female <input type="checkbox"/> Female to Male	
3. Race: <input type="checkbox"/> White (non-Hisp.) <input type="checkbox"/> Black (non-Hisp.) <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic <input type="checkbox"/> Asian/Pac. Isl. <input type="checkbox"/> Indian/Alaska Native <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____			
4. Date of Assault (e.g., 01/01/2000): _____		5. Approx. Time of Assault: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AM <input type="checkbox"/> PM	
6. City/Town of Assault: _____		State: _____ Neighborhood: _____	
7. Specific surroundings at time of Assault: <input type="checkbox"/> House/Apartment <input type="checkbox"/> Outdoors <input type="checkbox"/> College/University <input type="checkbox"/> Hotel/Motel <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Unsure Correctional Facility (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> Prison <input type="checkbox"/> Jail <input type="checkbox"/> DYS			
8. Date of hospital exam (e.g., 01/01/2000): _____		9. Time of hospital exam: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AM <input type="checkbox"/> PM	
10. Hospital providing service: _____		Affix kit number label here on both white and yellow copies.	
11. Exam completed by a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
B. ASSAILANT(S) INFORMATION: <i>Did the patient/victim voluntarily report any of the following relationships with the assailant(s)?</i>			
12. Total number of assailants: _____		Unsure: <input type="checkbox"/>	
13. Assailant(s) relationship to patient/victim and gender of assailant (m/f) (If >1 assailant, designate relationship of each).			
	# Male	# Female	
<input type="checkbox"/> Parent/ Step-parent	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Boy/ girlfriend
<input type="checkbox"/> Spouse/ live-in partner	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Ex-boy/ girlfriend
<input type="checkbox"/> Ex-Spouse/ live-in partner	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Parent's live-in partner	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Acquaintance
<input type="checkbox"/> Other relative	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Friend
<input type="checkbox"/> Stranger	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
			<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____
C. WEAPONS/ FORCE USED			
14. <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Hitting <input type="checkbox"/> Hold Down/Body Weight <input type="checkbox"/> Other weapons Describe: _____			
<input type="checkbox"/> Verbal threats <input type="checkbox"/> Burns <input type="checkbox"/> Blunt Object <input type="checkbox"/> Other physical force Describe: _____			
<input type="checkbox"/> Strangulation <input type="checkbox"/> Gun <input type="checkbox"/> Restraints (ropes, ties, cords, etc.)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Bites <input type="checkbox"/> Knife <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical(s)			
D. ACTS DESCRIBED BY THE PATIENT/VICTIM			
Was there penetration, however slight, of:			
15. Vagina <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unsure <input type="checkbox"/> Attempt <input type="checkbox"/> Yes BY <input type="checkbox"/> Penis <input type="checkbox"/> Finger	<input type="checkbox"/> Tongue	<input type="checkbox"/> Object/Other: _____	
16. Anus <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unsure <input type="checkbox"/> Attempt <input type="checkbox"/> Yes BY <input type="checkbox"/> Penis <input type="checkbox"/> Finger	<input type="checkbox"/> Tongue	<input type="checkbox"/> Object/Other: _____	
17. Mouth <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unsure <input type="checkbox"/> Attempt <input type="checkbox"/> Yes BY <input type="checkbox"/> Penis <input type="checkbox"/> Finger	<input type="checkbox"/> Tongue	<input type="checkbox"/> Object/Other: _____	
18. During the assault, were acts performed by the patient/victim upon the assailant(s)?		<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNSURE
If yes, specify: _____			
19. Did ejaculation occur? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNSURE			
20. Did assailant(s) use a condom? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNSURE			
21. Any injuries to patient/victim resulting in bleeding? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNSURE			
If yes, specify: _____			
22. Any injuries to assailant(s) resulting in bleeding? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNSURE			
If yes, specify: _____			
E. CASE STATUS AT TIME OF THE EXAM			
23a. Evidence Collection Kit completed?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
23b. Toxicology Kit completed?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
24. Reported to police?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>If yes, specify police dept.: _____</i>	
25. DCF involved?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>If yes, describe status: _____</i>	
26. Restraining order in place before assault?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>If yes, date and court location: _____</i>	
27. Restraining order filed after assault?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>If yes, date and court location: _____</i>	
F. MANDATORY REPORTING			
28. 19A Elder Abuse Report		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
29. 51A Child Abuse Report		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
30. 19C Disabled Persons Report		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
31. 70E Emerg. Contraception Administered		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Not Indicated <input type="checkbox"/> Declined <input type="checkbox"/> Not offered	
32. 12A Weapon Report		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
G. KIT TRACKING INFORMATION			
33. Name of Police Department notified for pick up and transport of Evidence: _____			
34. Date notified: _____		Time notified: _____	

FAX this report to:

Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety-Research and Policy Analysis Unit
FAX: 617-725-0260 AND: Local public safety authority

RETAIN WHITE COPY OF FORM 2A AND 2B FOR HOSPITAL RECORDS

RETURN YELLOW COPY OF FORM 2A AND 2B TO STEP 1 ENVELOPE