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Comparative study related to the effects of alcohol, location and stranger on sexual assault in college women at UNC

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO

Greeley, Colorado

The Graduate School

A COMPARATIVE STUDY RELATED TO THE EFFECTS
OF ALCOHOL, LOCATION AND STRANGER
ON SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COLLEGE
WOMEN AT UNC

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Public Health

Musleh Uddin Kalar

College of Natural and Health Sciences
Department of Community Health

May 2009

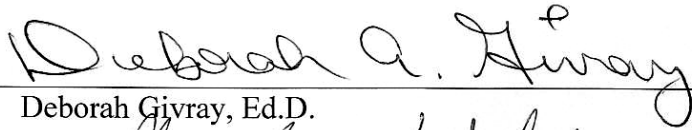
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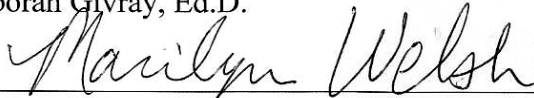
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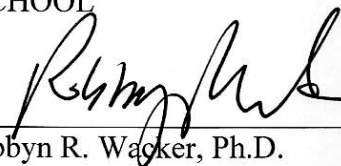


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ABSTRACT

Kalar, Musleh uddin. *A Comparative study related to the effects of Alcohol, Location and Stranger on Sexual Assault in College Women at UNC*. Published Master of Public Health thesis, University of Northern Colorado, 2008.

This study explored an increase in the number of sexual assaults in students who were under the influence of alcohol. Seventy percent of students were raped when alcohol was a contributing factor at the time of assault. Location was also a major factor in the number of campus sexual assaults. Sixty-five percent of assaults were on campus; among these assaults, 90% of these sexual assaults were committed on college grounds.

Acquaintance and date rapes are also very common on college campuses. Ninety percent of the victims reported by the Assault Survivors Advocacy Program (ASAP) were acquainted with the perpetrator.

Chi square tests were conducted on alcoholic versus non-alcoholic assaults ($\chi^2 = 13.762, p < .0001$), on-campus compared to off-campus assaults (location; $\chi^2 = 38.81, p < .0001$), and on stranger in contrast to non-stranger assaults ($\chi^2 = 55.048, p < .0001$).

Although the sample size was small for alcohol, location, and acquaintance assaults, all three tests were statistically significant, indicating that alcohol, location, and acquaintance played a role in sexual victimization of students at the University of Northern Colorado.

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Lastly, I would like to comment that many people have kept me from falling off this narrow path--friends, family, helpful librarians, kind strangers. Your name may not be on this page, but your participation is part of this achievement. My deepest gratitude goes to each of you.

DEDICATION

In memory of my parents, Dr. Naima Kalar and Kalundar Bux Kalar, whose love and guidance have nurtured and sustained me all my life.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Statement of the Problem

This study investigated how alcohol, stranger, and location are related to sexual violence on college women at the University of Northern Colorado. On average, alcohol was involved in 50% of sexual assaults among college students (Abbey, 1998; Abbey, Ross, McDuffie, & McAuslan, 1996; Copenhaver & Grauerholz, 1991; Presley, Meilman, Cashin, & Leichleter, 1997). According to the Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois, crime statistics report July 1, 2006 through June 30, 2007 (2005), 61 percent of sexual assaults occurred off-campus.

Sexual assault on adolescent and adult women has been called a silent epidemic; although it occurs at high rates, it is rarely reported to authorities (Koss, 1988). Several reasons contribute to the underreporting of sexual assault cases. Many victims do not tell others about the assault because they fear they will not be believed or will be derogated; according to research findings, this is a valid concern (Abbey et al., 1996). Other victims may not realize that they have actually experienced legally defined rape or sexual assault because the incident did not fit the prototypic scenario of “stranger rape.” Abbey, in a study in 1996, gives the example of a women who wrote, “For years I believed it was my fault for being too drunk. I never called it ‘rape’ until much more recently, even though I repeatedly told him ‘no’” (Abbey A. 2005).

The current study supplied additional information about alcohol's role in sexual assault and suggested questions that remain to be answered by prospective research. Alcohol's involvement in sexual assault cannot be argued without also discovering the common distinctions of sexual assault; thus, this study alternated between providing information about sexual assault in general and contrasting this information with findings regarding alcohol-involved sexual assaults. The incidence of sexual assault, with and without alcohol use, cannot be precisely determined because it is frequently underreported. Estimates of sexual assault prevalence have been based on a variety of sources including police reports, national random samples of crime victims, interviews with incarcerated rapists, interviews with victims who sought hospital treatment, general population surveys of women, and surveys of male and female college students (Crowell & Burgess, 1996). In such studies, the estimates varied with the sources of information used. Most researchers agree that the most reliable estimates are derived from studies using multi-item scales, i.e., measures containing several questions describing behaviors which constitute sexual assault in simple, non-legal language (Koss, 1988). At least one-half of all violent crimes involve alcohol consumption by the perpetrator, the victim, or both (Collins & Messerschmidt, 1993). Sexual assault occurs most commonly among women in late adolescence and early adulthood; however, infants as well as women in their 80s have been raped (Crowell & Burgess). Most sexual assaults reported to the police occur between strangers. These assaults, however, represented only a small proportion of all sexual assaults. At least 80% of sexual assaults occur among persons who know each other (Crowell & Burgess, 1996). Although alcohol consumption and sexual assault commonly co-occur, this observable fact does not mean that alcohol use

causes sexual assault. Consequently, the craving to commit a sexual assault may in fact cause alcohol consumption (e.g., when a college student drinks alcohol prior to committing sexual assault to rationalize his conduct). Moreover, certain factors may lead to both alcohol consumption and sexual assault. For example, some fraternities encourage both heavy drinking and sexual exploitation of women (Abbey et al., 1996). In fact, many factors can prompt a man to commit sexual assault; however, not all perpetrators are motivated by the same factors (Seto & Barbaree, 1997). Abbey (1998) stated that 47% of sexual assaults reported by college men involved alcohol consumption. In 81% of alcohol-related sexual assaults, both the victim and the perpetrator had consumed alcohol. This study also showed the differences between on- and off-campus sexual violence in college students. Across the different populations studied, examiners have established that roughly one-half of all sexual assaults are committed by men who have been drinking alcohol. It is imperative to stress that although a college woman's alcohol consumption might place her at increased threat of sexual assault, she is in no way accountable for the assault. The perpetrators are lawfully and ethically answerable for their conduct. Finally, alcohol consumption by perpetrators and victims tends to co-occur, i.e., when one of them is drinking, the other one is generally drinking as well (Abbey, 1998; Harrington & Leitenberg, 1994). Rarely is the victim/survivor the only person drinking alcohol. This conclusion is not astonishing since drinking tends to be a shared activity. However, this finding confuses investigators' efforts to study the sole effects of alcohol consumption on the perpetrators' versus the victims' behaviors.

Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of this study was to investigate the comparisons among alcohol versus nonalcoholic assaults, location that is on campus versus off campus assaults, and acquaintance versus stranger sexual assaults in college women at the University of Northern Colorado. In particular, the characteristics of alcohol and nonalcoholic sexual assaults, acquaintance and stranger rapes, and sexual assaults that occur on campus seem to be correlated. The most frequent places are the woman's or man's home (this includes dormitory rooms, apartments, fraternities, sororities, and perpetrators' homes) in the context of a date or party. Alcohol-involved sexual assaults more often occur among college students who know each other only casually and who spent time together at a party or bar (Abbey et al., 1996; Ullman, Karabatsos, & Koss, 1999). Approximately 90% of sexual assaults reported by college women were perpetrated by someone the victim knew; about half occurred on a date (Abbey et al.; Koss, 1988). Only half of universities' sexual assault policies list procedures for reporting a sexual assault to on-campus and/or off-campus police (46.1% and 49.1%, respectively). The majority of four-year public schools (78.8%), four-year private nonprofit schools (54.1%), and historically Black college universities (53.3%) have procedures for reporting a sexual assault to on-campus police. The majority of four-year private nonprofit schools (59.2%), two- and four-year private for-profit schools (74.6%), and Native American tribal schools (71.4%) have procedures for reporting to off-campus police (Karjane, Fisher, & Cullen, 2002).

Statistics

Twenty-four percent (1 in 4) of Colorado women and 6% (1 in 17) of Colorado men have experienced a completed or attempted sexual assault in their lifetime. This equates to over 11,000 women and men each year experiencing a sexual assault in Colorado (Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 2001; Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, 1998). The number of rapes reported to Colorado law enforcement in 1997 was 1,794 (Colorado Coalition against Sexual Assault, n.d.). According to the Colorado Department of Corrections, 85% of incarcerated sex offenders knew the person they victimized (Colorado Coalition against Sexual Assault, n.d.). According to the Rape Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN; 2005a), someone is sexually assaulted every two minutes somewhere in America. One in six American women and 1 in 33 men are victims of sexual assault (RAINN, 2005b). In 2004-2005, the average annual victims of rape, attempted rape, or sexual assault were 200,780 (RAINN, 2005a, 2005b). About 44% of rape victims were under the age of 18 and 80% were under age 30 (RAINN, 2005a, 2005b). According to the National Crime Victimization Survey (U.S. Department of Justice, 2005), 191,670 were victims of rape, attempted rape, or sexual assaults. Of the average annual 200,780 victims in 2004-2005, about 64,080 were victims of completed rape, 51,500 were victims of attempted rape, and 85,210 were victims of sexual assault.

Rape on College Campuses

According to Stanford University (2006), 1 in 4 of college women surveyed were victims of rape or attempted rape. Eighty five percent of the on-campus rapes are acquaintance rapes(Stanford University Sexual Assault Center, 2006). According to Bohmer and

Parrot (1993), 25% of college women have experienced forced sex (including rape, oral sex, anal sex, and other forms of penetration) at some time during their college careers; approximately one third of those women had experienced it prior to college. The number of sexual assaults against women on college campuses is a critical issue. The reason for this is boundless companionship of males with females. Young men and young women have almost unlimited access to each other on college campuses as a result of coeducational class rooms and residence halls. Sexual assault on campus usually happens to women early in their college careers. It frequently takes place after a party, especially one held in a fraternity house and where alcohol is served. Peer pressure, alcohol, and all-male groups are important elements that combine to increase the likelihood of campus sexual assault (Bohmer & Parrot, 1993). The prevalence of alcohol use in sexual assault among young people is a subject of much debate. Alcohol intoxication lowers inhibitions to feelings and attitudes already present in the assailant prior to the assault. Alcohol or drugs may seem to give a person a motivation for assault. Conversely, victims are more vulnerable because their judgment is impaired. Their physical ability to react to danger or threat is hampered, sometimes severely (Sexual Assault Services, 2007).

Research Questions and Hypotheses

Research Questions

1. Is the proportion of college women at UNC who are sexually assaulted in incidents involving alcohol different from the proportion of women who are sexually assaulted in incidents that do not involve the use of alcohol?
2. Is the proportion of college women at UNC who are sexually assaulted by a stranger different from the proportion of women who are sexually assaulted by a non stranger?
3. Is there a relationship between the location of the sexual assault and the use of alcohol in the assault of college women at UNC?

Hypotheses

- H₀₁: There is no difference in the proportion of college women at UNC who are sexually assaulted in incidents involving the use of alcohol and the proportion of women who are sexually assaulted in incidents that do not involve the use of alcohol.
- H₀₂: There is no difference in the proportion of college women at UNC who are sexually assaulted by a stranger and the proportion of women who are sexually assaulted by a non-stranger.
- H₀₃: There is no relationship between the location of the sexual assault and the use of alcohol in the assault of college women at UNC

Delimitations

College women at the University of Northern Colorado were selected because there has been increase in incidence of sexual assaults at residence halls during the past five years at UNC. Sexual assault in which alcohol is involved is becoming very common on college campus. When coercion is used against a female student, the involvement of alcohol leads many students to assume that women want sex. Students of acquaintance rape commonly blame themselves for sexual assault. Since the assailants are formerly known to them, many victims hold themselves accountable for not having better judged the character of their perpetrators or for allowing themselves to be in a situation in which the rape occurred.

Limitations

Certain limitations of this research deserve mention. An exact causal relationship between alcohol and sexual assault could not be clearly established. Second, because the victims reported within three months and were interviewed after the assault, there may be some error or bias in the way in which the questions were answered. Third, the sample size was small ($n = 84$). Sexual assault is a concern of shame and disgrace; many of the

victims did not share personal information about their intimate relationships. Therefore, limitations may exist regarding the generalization of the results. Fourth, a relationship might exist between certain socio-demographic variables and sexual assault. (e.g., victim's age, educational level, marital status, religious affiliation, academic achievement, and program major), however the data was not available to examine.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

History of Sexual Assault and Origin of Rape

According to Cyril J. Smith (1974), the word "rape" is derived from the Latin "rapere" which means to steal, seize, or carry away. This was a very old means by which a man seized or stole a wife in ancient Western societies. In reality, it constituted enforced marriage; a man simply took whatever woman he wanted, raped her, and brought her into his tribe or nation. Thus, rape was conducted under the guise of respectable behavior, rewarding the rapists for the misuse and abuse of women. To a certain extent, this attitude has not changed (Macnamara, n.d.).

Women as Property

Macnamara (n.d.) stated that in all the ancient civilizations of the West (and in many others), women were the property of their fathers and later in life of their husbands. Marriage was often a monetary transaction with the suitor or his family paying the "bride-price" to the father/owner. While bride-capture still occurred, it occurred with regard to other tribes or peoples who were enemies in war or conquered by a stronger people. When women were property, the right of ownership passed from the father to the husband in marriage. The woman literally belonged to her husband; damage to his property was a direct offense against the husband. If an unmarried woman was raped, her bride-price was lower for she was "damaged goods." Thus in some ancient societies,

rapists paid the traditional bride-price or some variation of it to the father whose economic interest was harmed by the rape. Under these societies, the woman had few personal rights; her feelings and experiences were discounted. The practice of treating women as property to uphold the class status of white males became a part of the history of this country through slavery. An African-American woman's body belonged to her master. She had no legal protection and no right to refuse. Women were exchanged or bought in slavery where their sexual services were part of their labor and where their children were also the property of their masters. Class for white men was determined by the steady production of slaves; those who owned more slaves could dominate those who did not. The forced exploitation of African-American women by white men was totally acceptable and sanctioned as a means by which white men gained power and economic and social status (Macnamara).

Rape During Times of War

According to Macnamara (n.d.), in most times and places, rape has been a weapon of war or the privilege of the victorious soldiers over a conquered people. Indeed, the city of Rome was founded and created with the rape of Sabine women (Italic tribe). During the sack of Troy, women were raped by the victors. At other times in Western history, the massive use of rape occurred during war. During the Indian massacres by whites in this country, troops killed Indian women. In 1864, at the Sand Creek Massacre, Indian women were raped and sexually mutilated. In 1937, when Nanking fell to Japanese troops, the women of the city were raped. During the Viet Nam War, the rape of Vietnamese women by U.S. troops was common. Today, rape is a criminal act of war

under international war laws. Despite this, rape continues to be an act of war (Macnamara).

Virgin Rape

As mentioned by Macnamara (n.d.), in ancient times, a virgin was often believed to possess religious powers by virtue of her chastity. Some thought that she possessed God-given powers to ward off evil spirits, cause fields to be fertile, and to ensure divine blessings on her community. Her virginity was often respected and protected for religious as well as economic reasons. Hence, among some ancient peoples, the rape of a virgin was both an economic loss and a possible risk of the wrath of the gods. (Macnamara).

Punishment for Rape in Islam

In Islam, the laws of *The Quran* and the sayings of the Prophet Muhammad are followed. If a situation or case is not addressed in either *The Quran* or the sayings of the Prophet, the local verdicts of the religious authorities are followed based upon the cultural and social situations and causes. Allah Almighty said in the *The Quran*, "Obey God, and obey the Apostle, and beware (of evil): if ye do turn back, know ye that it is Our Apostle's duty to proclaim (the message) in the clearest manner" (*The Quran*, 2000). Regarding this issue, the Prophet Muhammad has said:

When a woman went out in the time of the Prophet (peace be upon him) for prayer, a man attacked her and overpowered (raped) her. She shouted and he went off, and when a man came by, she said: That (man) did such and such to me. And when a company of the Emigrants came by, she said: That man did such and such to me. They went and seized the man whom they thought had intercourse with her and brought him to her. She said: Yes, this is he. Then they brought him to the

Apostle of Allah (peace be upon him). When he (the Prophet) was about to pass sentence, the man who (actually) had assaulted her stood up and said: Apostle of Allah, I am the man who did it to her. He (the Prophet) said to the woman: Go away, for Allah has forgiven you. And about the man who had intercourse with her, he said: Stone him to death. (Wa'il ibn Hujr, 2008)

Macnamara (n.d.) also mentioned that rape was a capital crime and not only in ancient Israel: It has continued to be punishable by death in a variety of forms until the 20th century. While the death penalty was no doubt a statement of the seriousness of the offense, it often made juries through the centuries hesitant to find assailants guilty. In early English law, punishments for rape also depended on social position. If a man lay with a maiden belonging to the king, he was to pay 50 shillings. If the victim were a grinding slave, the amount was cut in half. Furthermore, it appears that victims were also penalized. The rule that the assailant was to marry his victim evidently became a means of upward mobility for certain landless men: A man could rape an heiress, be forced to marry her, and thereby inherit the family property. Many persons think of "politeness" as synonymous with respect and respect for women. In fact, however, only certain women were to be respected and venerated. Poor women were not included. One study of sexual offenses in 14th century Venice found that noblemen comprised 3% to 7% of the population but were responsible for 21% of its sex crimes. Noble offenders received only fines, never jail terms. Moreover, their fines were lower than the average, especially if the offense was committed against a lower-class woman. In later English Common Law, rape was defined as the unlawful carnal knowledge of a female over 10 years of age by a man not her husband, by force and against her will without her conscious permission, or where

permission was extorted by force or by fear of immediate bodily harm. Carnal knowledge of any female under 10 years of age was also considered unlawful. Child marriages did occur. Records exist in which children of four years of age were married to each other, primarily to consolidate great estates or for other political and economic reasons. The aforementioned definition of rape in English law included three elements: force, lack of consent and sexual intercourse. (Macnamara, n.d.)

Rape Laws in the Southern United States

White women became an important symbol of the supremacy of southern White aristocracy, both during and after slavery (Macnamara, n.d). High standards were developed for her conduct and protection. Those high standards did not apply to her White male brothers and husbands, however. White men openly and systematically raped Black women during slavery, often doing so in order to breed Black slave children to be sold for profit away from their mothers and families. These abuses continued long after slavery was ended as the Reconstruction period attempted to reinstate slavery in all but name. Ku Klux Klansmen and other lynch mobs also systematically used the rape of Black women as a tactic of spreading arbitrary terror in the newly freed Black communities of the South and as retribution against freed people attempting to assert their rights. At the same time, the South became symbolically obsessed with the danger of Black men toward White women. Black "rapists" were lynched on the slightest provocation, both during slavery and during the Reconstruction era. Strong laws against intermarriage and rape were enacted to serve the needs of the ruling White strata of society. Criminal codes all over the South made rape a capital crime. Courts enforced these codes in blatantly discriminatory ways well into the 20th century, frequently

assigning the death penalty to Black men accused and convicted of raping White women but rarely to assailants--White or Black--who raped Black women. When the Supreme Court determined that capital punishment for rape was inappropriate, the racist character of this history was important factor in the legal arguments. Myths about Black men and Black women from these eras of history persist into the present. (Macnamara)

Overview of Sexual Assault

Definitions

Acquaintance rape. Acquaintance rape means any rape where the victim knows the offender. Most studies show that the vast majority of rapes are acquaintance rapes, usually citing between 80-95%, as opposed to stranger rapes. Many people who are raped do not identify their experience as rape due to culture myths on sexual assault. Even if you know the offender, if you are forced to have sex, it is still rape. An offender who is either related to, well-known to, or casually acquainted with the victim is a non-stranger (Advocates for Youth, n.d.; U.S. Dept. of Justice, 2005).

Consent. Consent means saying yes to engaging in a particular act. Consent does not occur when one person says no; says nothing; is coerced, physically forced, mentally or physically helpless, intoxicated, under the influence of drugs, unconscious; or any time that consent is not explicitly given. Having given consent on a previous occasion does not mean that a person has consented for any future encounter (Advocates for Youth, n.d.).

Date rape. Date rape is when the victim knows the offender in a dating capacity. Even if the person was on a date or had sex with them before, if the individual did not give consent, it is still rape (Nevada Coalition Against Sexual Violence, 2005).

Domestic rape. Domestic rape is when the offender and the victim live together. Marital rape refers to rape when the offender and the victim are legally married (University of North Carolina, 2007).

Incest. Incest is defined as sexual contact, intrusion, or penetration by an ancestor or descendent, father, mother, brother or sister of whole or half blood, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, grandmother, or grandfather (Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 2001, Chapter 1, p. 1).

Rape. Rape refers to sexual intrusion or penetration of the vagina, anus, or mouth of the victim. The weapon of intrusion used by the perpetrator may be a penis, tongue, finger, or object (Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 2001, Chapter 1, p. 1).

Sexual abuse. Sexual abuse is generally used to describe the sexual assault of children or other instances of sexual assault perpetrated by a person in a position of trust or intimacy (Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 2001, Chapter 1, p. 2).

Sexual assault. The term sexual assault is used as a catch-all term which may have a variety of meanings. Usually sexual assault refers to a specific act of sexual violence. Sexual assault may refer to rape, incest, molestation, or other act of sexual intrusion. The term can also refer to an act of sexual violence perpetrated against an adult or a child by a loved one, acquaintance, or stranger (Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 2001, Chapter 1, p. 1).

Sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is harassment or unwelcome attention of a sexual nature. It includes a range of behavior from mild transgressions and annoyances to serious abuses which can involve forced sexual activity (Wikipedia, 2008).

Sexual misconduct. For a person in a position of authority, it includes in particular any sexual activity between him or her and one of his or her subordinates. This commonly includes teachers and their students, doctors and their patients, and employers and their employees (Wikipedia, 2008).

Statutory rape. Statutory rape refers to sexual relations with a child or a minor with their consent (Nevada Coalition Against Sexual Violence, 2005).

The Sexual Assault Continuum

Sexual assault is not one behavior but a range of behaviors which are unwanted and violating to the victim. Sexual assault is always a method of domination and control. As we think about violent sexual events, we must think beyond the specific instance of rape because there are a variety of sexual behaviors that constitute forms of sexual assault.

The sexual assault continuum represents a set of behaviors, some of which society accepts or endorses more than others. Although rape and incest are almost universally regarded as unacceptable in society, some of the behaviors at the other end of the spectrum tend to be tolerated and make it easier for perpetrators to advance from one behavior to another (Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 2001, Chapter 1, p. 2).

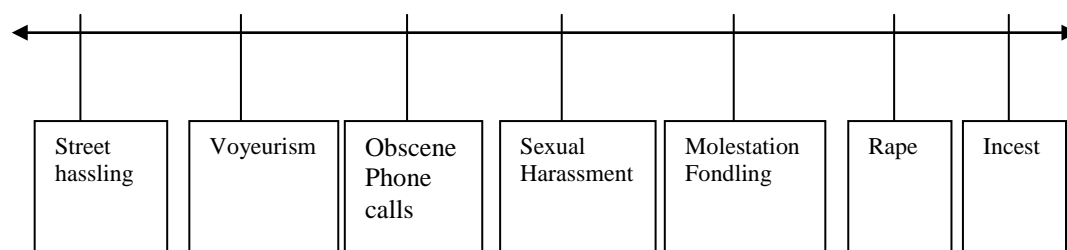


Figure 1. The sexual assault continuum (Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 2001, p. 2).

The Politics of Sexual Violence

Traditionally, sexual violence has been viewed as an act with no political dimensions or implications. Although women's movements across the globe have been influential in helping improve the status of women in their home cultures, we still struggle against inherited societal views that sexual violence is, among other things, "a private matter" (Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 2001, Chapter 1, p. 5). Women's movements and advocates against sexual violence work hard to convince the public that rape is a violent rather than sexual crime, and that rape is but one manifestation of sexist societies. But we still have a long way to go.

Rape Culture

Most of our attitudes and beliefs about sex and sexual violence are informed by the way we are socialized, i.e., that is, how we are taught to behave in our society. Socialization fosters direct and indirect forms of sexism. A primary goal in working toward the elimination of sexual violence is to eliminate the sexiest attitudes that have traditionally subordinated women while investing men with a higher social status. Through socialization, each individual acquires character traits and learns skills, values, and attitudes deemed appropriate for the roles they are expected to assume. The process of socialization involves many aspects of living: family, school, community, religion, and politics. The socialization process is also compounded by other cultural factors including television and other media, norms of social etiquette, and so forth. In society, males and females learn sex roles that support the subordination of women. These sex roles also tend to predispose men and women to coercive sexual relations. Love and approval are often contingent on exhibiting certain gendered traits--acting in the ways men or women

are expected to. But these traits often leave women poorly prepared to handle unwanted sexual advances, while men are encouraged to pursue sex in order to be considered masculine. In this sense, our gender socialization is a kind of set up for sexual assault dynamics (Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 2001, Chapter 1, p. 5).

Institutional Effects of Sexism

The sex roles determined by the socialization process delineate position in the economic, political, and social realm. In a male determined world, women are not simply discriminated against, they are also exploited and oppressed. The use of power by men over women may be institutionalized to such an extent that it may cease to be perceived as such. Though the last few decades have brought important social changes for women, they are still often socialized to be dependent on men in various ways:

Economically	for jobs
Politically	for favorable public policy
Socially	for social status and public worthiness
Psychologically	for identification, self-esteem and protection

Public policy has often failed to successfully address the specific needs of women.

Women are still under-represented in many public activities, in particular those that involve high-level decision making. Women are often isolated in the community with little or no access to policy or decision making, thereby increasing their dependence on men to consider their economic, social, psychological, and safety needs.

Many women are trained to look to men for protection; yet these are sometimes the very same men that are perpetrators of sexual violence--fathers, brothers, clergy, and neighbors. Services designed to handle the needs of victims (police departments,

hospitals, and court systems) are also primarily male domains whose sensitivity to women's needs is often inadequate. Thus, it is critical for victim's rights advocates to understand how institutional systems work and intervene in them, wherever possible, to provide training on the experiences, circumstances, and special needs of victims (Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 2001, Chapter 1, p. 7).

Dynamics of Sexual Assault: The "Five I's" of Sexual Assault

Sexual assaults typically have one or more of the following characteristics in common. One factor alone may be nothing for a person to be concerned about but, in combination, they can add up to a sexual assault situation.

Ignoring. Perpetrators of sexual assault often ignore verbal and non-verbal communication as a way to appear distracted instead of deliberate in their actions. They often have an agenda or plan out the assault in advance. They may, for example, use the noise around them to act preoccupied to disguise their intentional behavior.

Instincts. It is not uncommon for people to dismiss or forget about listening to their instincts when they know or trust the person they are with. Perpetrators rely on this as a means to carry out an assault. In non-stranger sexual assault, perpetrators use the fact that they know someone to gain access to that person.

Intoxication. Perpetrators often use alcohol or drugs to make someone vulnerable or as an excuse for their own behavior. Some studies suggest that alcohol or drugs are factors in as many as 90% of sexual assault cases. Perpetrators often encourage their target to drink more. They may be intoxicated themselves or may stay sober altogether. Being intoxicated increases people's vulnerability; however, it is important to remember that intoxication alone is not the cause of sexual assault.

Invasion. Perpetrators often invade personal space visually, verbally, and physically. Such behavior often appears flirtatious in nature; the key is whether it makes the recipient uncomfortable. There are three ways a person can invade another's personal space:

1. Visual. Staring in a sexual way; "elevator eyes" (looking up and down in a way that feels invasive); too much eye contact.

2. Verbal. Making comments that are inappropriate for the relationship, e.g., asking personal question, talking about sex, telling dirty jokes, or making comments. The perpetrator's language tends to be more controlling, directive, and may contain more statements than questions.

3. Physical. Getting too close; inappropriate touching. Perpetrators will usually invade personal space, stand or sit too close, and "accidentally" touch or rub a person, particularly private parts.

Isolation. Perpetrators are often creative and subtle in their attempts to get someone alone. They may use means to accomplish this that appear very normal, such as locking the door for "privacy," getting someone alone to "just talk" or get to know them better, or separating a person from other people with whom she is socializing (Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 2001, Chapter 1, p. 9).

Dynamics of Rape

Myths and conflicting statistics pervade discussions of rape, prevention strategies, the criminal justice response, and help for victims. All statistics on rape, however, share the following findings:

1. Rape is the most underreported violent crime on which national statistics are kept.
2. Rape victims overwhelmingly are female and rapists overwhelmingly are male.
3. Rape victims are young.
4. Most rapes are perpetrated by someone the victim knows.
5. Rape victims are far more likely to develop post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and depression than other victims of crime (Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 2001, Chapter 1, p. 9).

Violence Wrapped in Myth

Rape is a violent crime--an act motivated by the need to control, humiliate, or vent anger. Rape can happen to anyone, regardless of physical appearance, dress, body language, or age. A rapist doesn't always fit the stereotype of menacing—sex-starved criminal jumping out of the bushes late at night in an unfamiliar neighborhood. He can be anyone--a delivery person, a colleague at work, a neighbor, a physician or dentist, an uncle, an attractive stranger met at a party. Roughly one-third of all rapes take place in daylight; close to half occur at or near the victim's home. Rapists frequently have sexual relationships with spouses or girlfriends; they rape to fulfill other needs. In *Against Our Will: Men, Women and Rape*, Susan Brownmiller (1975) cited four deadly male myths of rape: all women want to be raped; no woman can be raped against her will; she was asking for it; and if you're going to be raped, you might as well relax and enjoy it. Brownmiller argues that men have convinced many women that these myths are fact. Rapists not only sexually violate their victims, they often inflict other physical injuries. HIV infection, other sexually transmitted diseases, and unwanted pregnancy pose

additional health threats to the rape victim. It is common for victims to suffer fatigue, tension headaches, gastrointestinal distress, and disturbed sleeping or eating patterns (Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 2001, Chapter 1, pp. 9-10).

Sexual Assault Aftermath and Reactions

It is impossible to overstate the profound disruption that sexual assault can have in a person's life. The aftershocks of sexual assault usually impact survivors on multiple levels and may last years. The recovery process is often arduous. Secondary reactions to a sexual assault (substance abuse, eating disorders, dissociation, etc.) are not unusual. Dr. Mary Koss, a pioneering sexual assault psychologist in the College of Public Health at the University of Arizona, found that responses to the trauma of sexual assault will differ based on a number of factors operating in a victim's life.



Figure 2. Dr. Mary P. Koss, Professor of Public Health, Family Medicine, Community Medicine, Psychiatry, and Psychology in the College of Public Health at the University of Arizona. Reprinted with permission.

Variables related to the individual's personal circumstances, the type of sexual assault endured, the prevailing circumstances in which it occurred, and the kind of interventions offered to the victim will all play into the recovery process (Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 2001, Chapter 5, p. 2).

All People Recover Differently

People respond differently to the experience based on who they are, what they learned about sexual assault in the process of growing up, what their sexual assault was like, how supportive their friends and family were, whether they received professional help, and how appropriate that intervention was. Despite the variety of individual reactions to sexual assault, some phases of response are common among most victim/survivors. Based on existing studies, Dr. Koss identifies four primary phases of sexual assault response (also known as Rape Trauma Syndrome): Anticipatory, Impact, Reconstitution, and Resolution (Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 2001, Chapter 5, p. 4).

Profiling Sexual Assault Perpetrators

There is no single explanation for what motivates a person to become a perpetrator of sexual assault. Most of the research done on perpetrators has been conducted in the last 25 years. The majority of the research has focused on convicted perpetrators. More recently, studies have been conducted on men who commit sexual assaults against dates or acquaintances. Some of this research reveals that they may not be so different from stranger rapists in terms of the way they manipulate their victim and plan their assault (Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 2001, Chapter 12, p. 1).

Psychologists Groth and Birnbaum (1979) wrote the landmark book, *Men Who Rape: The Psychology of the Offender*. Based on research with convicted rapists, they established a categorization of different kinds of rapists (see Table 1).

Anger rapist. The anger rapist commits the crime of rape in an unpremeditated physical attack that is precipitated by feelings of anger, frustration, and stress. Revenge or retaliation are extreme motivators. Anger rapists may not find their experience sexually gratifying, although great deal of anger and frustration may be vented. Anger rapists may use great force, even if force is not necessary. Since the act is not premeditated, the typical anger rapist may not have a weapon and may rape in a situation that leads to being discovered. The assault may occur in places where the victim inadvertently came into contact with the offender's rage, i.e., after a party, outside a bar, or in a household. The anger rapist commits the crime spontaneously and unpredictably to hurt, degrade, and humiliate. Rather than being sexually motivated, sex has become a means for acting out hostility (Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 2001, Chapter 12, p. 2).

Power rapist. Unlike the anger rapist, the power rapist plans the crime and is motivated by achieving sexual submission. The power rapist fantasizes about sexual domination of another individual, usually because of feeling inadequate or powerless. Issues of virility, masculinity, and dominance are motivating factors for the power rapist. The power rapist views life as being out of control; sexually acting out becomes a way to achieve control. Whereas the anger rapist wishes to humiliate and degrade the victim, the power rapist wants to achieve control over the victim. The offender's psyche is one of anxiety and apprehension, rather than one of anger and hostility. (Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 2001, Chapter 12, p. 2).

Table 1

Rapist Classification

Anger Rapist	Power Rapist	Sadistic Rapist
More physical force used than is required to over power the victim; the victim is battered and suffers physical trauma.	Offender uses threat or force to gain control of victim and overcome resistance; victim may be physically unharmed.	Physical force is eroticized, the victim is subject to ritualistic acts (bondage, shaving, etc); if anger is eroticized, victim is subject to torture and sexual abuse.
Assault is more impulsive, spontaneous, and unplanned.	Assault is premeditated and preceded by persistent rape fantasies.	Assault is calculated and premeditated.
Offender's mood is of anger and depression. Offences are episodic.	Offender's mood is of anxiety. Offences are repetitive and may show an increase in aggression over time.	Offender's mood is of intense excitement. Offences are compulsive, structured, ritualistic, generally involving bondage, torture, and bizarre sexual acts.
Language is abusive: cursing, swearing, obscenities and degrading remarks.	Language is instructional and inquisitive; giving orders, asking personal questions, inquiring as to the victim's response.	Language is commanding and degrading, alternatively reassuring and threatening.
Assault is relatively of short duration.	Assault may extend over a short period of time with victim held captive for a number of hours.	Assault may be for an extended duration in which the victim is abducted, held hostage, assaulted and the body is disposed of.
No weapon, or if one is employed it is a weapon of opportunity used to hurt, not to threaten the victim. Victim selection determined by availability; trend toward person of the same age or older.	Weapon is frequently employed and brought to the crime scene for purposes of threat or intimidation. Victim selection determined by vulnerability; trend toward persons of the same age or younger.	A weapon is generally employed to capture the victim together with instruments for restraint and /or torture. Victim selection is determined by specific characteristics of symbolic representation, usually complete strangers.
Dynamics: Retaliatory aggression; retribution for perceived wrongs, or "put-downs", experienced by the offender.	Dynamics: compensatory aggression to feel powerful and deny deep-seated feeling of insecurity and inadequacy.	Dynamics: eroticized aggression; symbolic control, elimination or destruction of threat, or temptation in order to regain psychological equilibrium.
Prior criminal record: crimes of aggression (reckless driving, assault and battery, breach of the peace. Approximately 30% of subjects.	Prior criminal record: crimes of exploitation (theft, robbery and sex offences). Approximately 70% of subjects.	Prior criminal record: none, or bizarre ritualistic or violent offence. Approximately 5% of subjects.

Source: Groth & Birnbaum, 1979, pp. 120-122.

Setting of Sexual Assault

Often the setting in which sexual assault takes place has an important bearing on how the survivor regards what happened to them. Specific issues that may arise in the course of someone's recovery often relate to external circumstances that framed, compounded, or even played a role in playing the trauma (Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 2001, Chapter 8, p. 1).

Non-Stranger Sexual Assault

The vast majority of research on sexual assault indicates that most assaults (typically around 85% or more) are perpetrated by someone the victim knows (see Figure 3). In a study by the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control of Rape (2000), 92% of adolescent rape victims (the largest majority of rape victims) said they were acquainted with their attackers. Any number of people can fit the definition of non-stranger: family member, step or foster parent, friend, teacher, coworker, religious leader, intimate partner, caretaker, date or acquaintance, and so on. Unfortunately, societal norms and attitudes tend to perpetuate the myth that rape is something that occurs violently, anonymously, and between strangers. Although acquaintance rape is often a spontaneous act, it is rarely an "accident" or a "misunderstanding." The assault is sometimes planned hours or days in advance. As male offenders themselves have confessed, sometimes they plan to have to sex with a woman even if they have to force the issue. Date rapists have typically forced sex before and gotten away with it. Many do not see themselves as repeat rapists; they are merely "out to have a good time." Because communication in the realm of sex is often problematical, date rape is one of the most confusing kinds of sexual assault. Many teen and adult males do not see themselves as rapists; they believe it is

permissible to force sex with their date at the end of an evening. They see that spending money and time with a person for a pleasurable experience creates a situation where their date owes them. Some men also believe that women play hard to get, say “no” and mean “yes,” and enjoy being pursued by an aggressive male (Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 2001, Chapter 8, pp. 1-2). However, acquaintance rape is not simply a crime of passion, or merely a result of misunderstanding. It is instead, often an attempt to assert power and control.

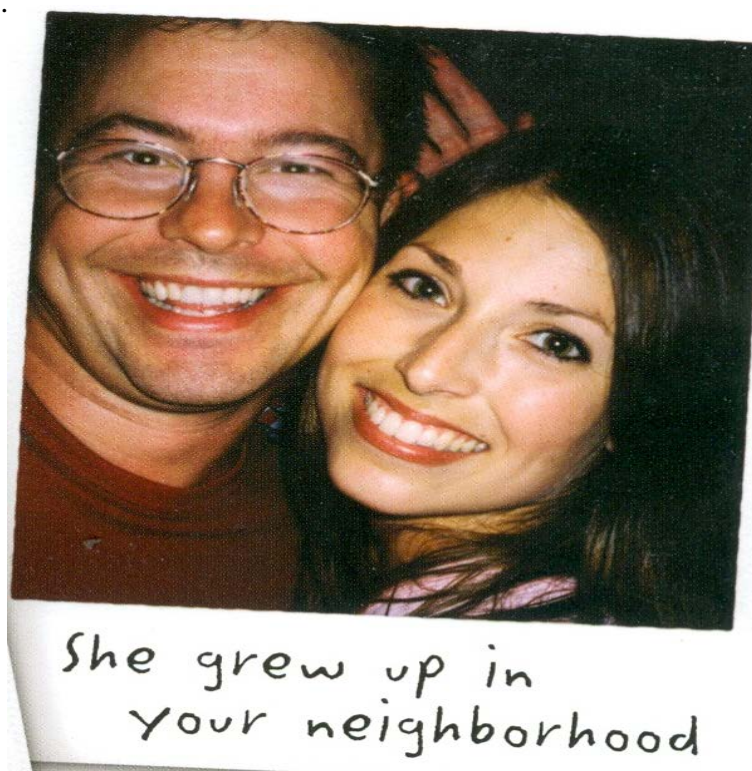


Figure 3. Perpetrator can be a friend, boy friend, or a former partner. Used with permission of Rape Treatment Center at Santa Monica-UCLA Medical Center (see Appendix D). ©2003 Rape Treatment Center, Santa Monica, CA, www.911rape.org

What is Date Rape?

Fifteen year old Sue was interested in a guy at school. She thought Mark was pretty neat. He was good looking. Everybody liked him. He seemed to like her, although she wasn't sure. He would come up to her at lunch when she was with

her girlfriends. He would interrupt them and expect Sue to go with him. She always did. She didn't want to cause a scene and she was flattered, too. One evening Mark called asked her to go to a party. At the party Sue had a hard time getting Mark to leave. He just wouldn't listen. When he took her home they started kissing. Then he got pretty insistent. Sue tried to tell him to stop, but he didn't even answer her. As she silently struggled, he forced her to have sex. Sue felt she had been raped, but she wasn't sure. When it was over, Mark asked her what was wrong? She couldn't believe it, as if he didn't know. (Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Chapter 8, p. 2)

When rape occurs in a social context, there is often a common pattern. The encounter may develop in three stages:

1. Intrusion stage. One person verbally or physically invades the "space" (limits, comfort zone) of another person
2. Desensitization stage. The victim gradually becomes desensitized or used to the assailant's intrusions and let his or her guard down, ignoring the assailant's advances;
3. Isolation stage. The assailant plans to get his victim alone in order to rape. The scene may be seduction, manipulation, or outright brutality. Victims may accommodate to the situation to lessen the potential for violence. They may not fight back or scream; the issue for them at the moment is to live through the assault with the least amount of damage. Accommodating to the situation does not mean it was not rape.

The effects of date and acquaintance are no less acute than with any other kind of sexual assault. Victims may blame themselves more severely for having trusted or engaged with the assailant. They may also be confused about what happened and

reluctant to report the crime for fear of being disbelieved by friends and acquaintances (Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 2001, Chapter 8, pp. 2-3).

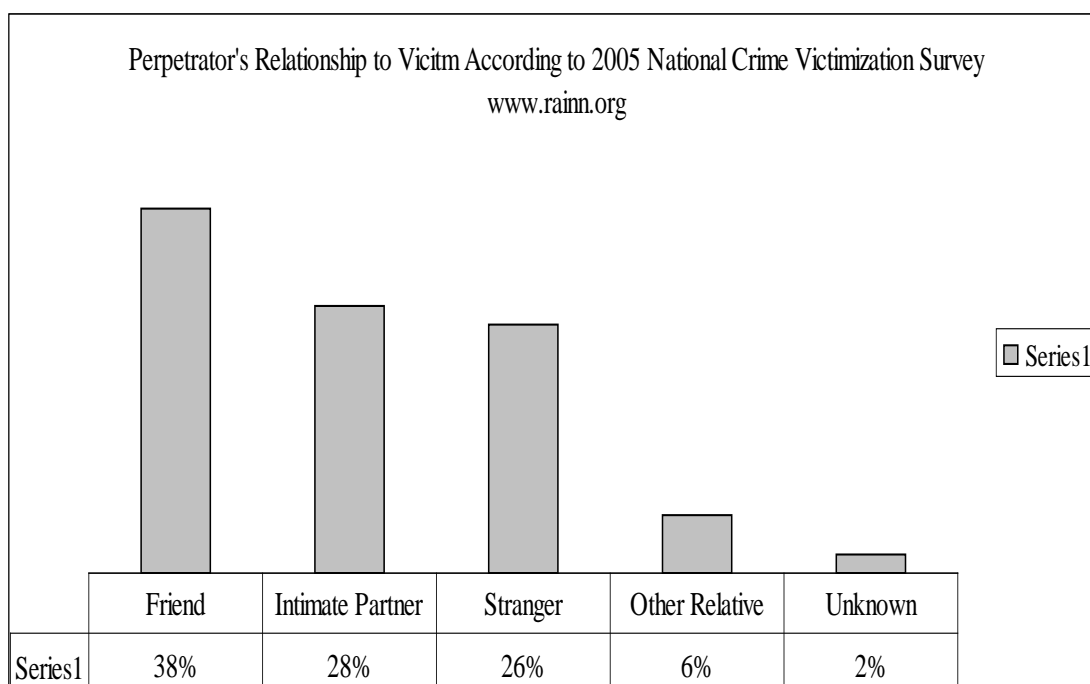


Figure 4. National statistics of rape between perpetrator and victim.
Source: Rape Abuse and Incest National Network, 2005.

Alcohol and Sexual Assault

Heavy alcohol consumption has also been linked to sexual assault perpetration. In studies involving two different subject groups (i.e., incarcerated rapists and college students), men who reported that they drank heavily were more likely than other men to report having committed sexual assault (Abbey, Ross, & McDuffie, 1994; Koss, 1988). General alcohol consumption could be related to sexual assault through multiple pathways (see Figure 5). First, men who often drink heavily are likely do so in social situations that frequently lead to sexual assault (e.g., on a casual or spontaneous date at a party or bar). Second, heavy drinkers may routinely use intoxication as an excuse for

engaging in socially unacceptable behavior including sexual assault (Abbey et al., 1996). Third, certain personality characteristics (e.g., impulsivity and antisocial behavior) may increase men's propensity to drink heavily and to commit sexual assault (Seto & Barbaree, 1997). Certain alcohol expectancies have also been linked to sexual assault. For example, alcohol is commonly viewed as an aphrodisiac that increases sexual desire and capacity (Crowe & George, 1989).



Figure 5. Alcohol--a major contributing factor in sexual assault.

According to Abbey, Zawacki, Buck, Clinton, and McAulan (2001), alcohol acts at two distinct points during the interaction between the perpetrator and the victim to increase the likelihood of sexual assault. The first point is during the early stages of the interaction when the man is evaluating the likelihood that his companion wants to have sex with him. This evaluation is an ongoing process. During a date or other social interaction, many points occur at which a man evaluates the potential sexual meaning of a female companion's verbal or non-verbal cues. Alcohol can contribute to the

misperception of the woman's cues in such a way that the man perceives her as being more encouraging than she really is because of alcohol's effects on his cognitive functioning. The woman experiences the same cognitive deficits as the man does if the woman also consumes alcohol. Thus, if she feels that she has made it clear that she is not interested in sex at this point, alcohol consumption will make her less likely to process the man's cues indicating that he has misread her intentions. Nevertheless, a study among college men found that increased alcohol consumption in social situations increased the participants' misperceptions of women's cues (Abbey et al., 1996). The extent of such misperceptions, in turn, was related to the frequency with which the men committed sexual assault. In a parallel study among college women, drinking in situations in which men misperceived the women's sexual intentions increased the likelihood that the women became victims of a sexual assault (Abbey et al., 1996). For example, the women felt comfortable accepting a ride home from a party with a man they did not know well or letting an intoxicated man into their apartment. The cognitive deficits associated with alcohol consumption can enhance a man's likelihood of behaving aggressively because an intoxicated man may have more difficulty generating non-aggressive solutions to gaining sexual satisfaction. Thus, when a man is intoxicated, he can more easily focus on his immediate sexual gratification, sense of entitlement, and anger, rather than on his internalized sense of appropriate behavior, future regret, the victim's suffering, or the possibility that he will be punished for his actions. Furthermore, in laboratory studies, intoxicated men tend to retaliate strongly when they feel threatened; once they begin behaving aggressively, they can only be stopped with great difficulty (Taylor & Chermack, 1993). Accordingly, if an intoxicated man feels that his female companion has

implicitly agreed to sex, he may perceive any resistance as a threat and become aggressive in retaliation. The effect of his aggressive behavior is further exacerbated if the woman is intoxicated because alcohol's effects on motor skills may limit her ability to resist effectively (Koss & Dinero, 1989). To support the aforementioned hypotheses, researchers must demonstrate that sexual assaults involving intoxicated perpetrators and/or intoxicated victims are more likely than other sexual assaults to include extreme levels of forced sex, more violent behavior, and more injuries to the victim. In fact, some studies indicate that completed rapes (as opposed to attempted rapes) are more common among intoxicated victims than among sober victims, suggesting that intoxicated women are less able than sober women to resist an assault effectively (Abbey et al., 1996; Harrington & Leitenberg, 1994).

According to Abbey et al., (2001) attitudes about women's alcohol consumption also influence a perpetrator's actions and may be used to excuse sexual assaults of intoxicated women. Women who drink alcohol are frequently perceived as being more sexually available and promiscuous compared with women who do not drink. Sexually assaultive men often describe women who drink in bars as "loose," immoral women who are appropriate targets for sexual aggression (Abbey, A., Tina, Z., Philip, O., Buck, A., Monique, C., Pam, M.).

Sexual Violence and Media

According to Jean Kilbourne (2000) the use of sex appeal in commercials dates to the dawn of advertising (see Figure 6). A considerable body of evidence documents the importance of physical attractiveness in determining communication effectiveness and attitude change. Attractive persons are typically rated as more desirable, socially

acceptable, respectable, and influential than their less attractive counterparts. It further suggests that the physical attractiveness of a communicator determines the effectiveness of persuasive communication; ultimately, physical attractiveness of the communicator influences overall marketing outcomes (see Figures 7 and 8). In particular, nudity and erotic content were found to increase consumer attention to an ad but not necessarily enhance recall or positive attitudes toward a brand. It also suggested that as the levels of nudity or erotic material increased, the intended communication effects either turned negative or dissipated. In commercials showing hyper-masculine bodies of males in the foreground, a sense of power and control is given to the whole advertisement. However, with girls in the background, it is expected that they will continue to be victims and needy; their responsibilities would include maintaining beauty and sexual appeal. Men may determine that their role is to protect and defend women and to possessive them even through the use of violence. Dismembered bodies, for example, thighs, breasts, abdomen, lie strewn across the television screen of exotic women dress themselves over leopard-skin rugs, seductively signal unknown men. Although on the surface such commercials may seem to be harmless amusement, many youngsters are internalizing the sinister message that being sexy at all times, in all endeavors, is a status to be prized above all other attributes (Jean Kilbourne).



Figure 6. Justyna Rutkowska showing a passive role. Used with permission (see Appendix D; available from <http://www.modelwire.com/webCS/portfolios/PortfolioView.aspx?pflID=7f594803-0db3-481c-83b9-d8d2298f6435&msgID=7ba7f6fd-e1dd-4984->



Figure 7. Female models presented as young, beautiful, and pure sex objects. Used with permission (see Appendix D). Available from <http://www.jeankilbourne.com/lectures.html>



Figure 8. Use of sex appeal an effective technique to market products. Used with permission (see Appendix D). Available from <http://www.jeankilbourne.com/lectures.html>

According to Carolyn F. Swift (1995) women are represented as passive and as slavishly dependent upon men. The role of female characters is limited to the provision of sexual services to men. To the extent that women's sexual pleasure is represented at all, it is subordinated to that of men and is never an end in itself as is the sexual pleasure of men. (Copyright © 1995 From *Sexual Assault and Abuse: Sociocultural Context of Prevention* by Carolyn F. Swift. Reproduced by permission of Taylor and Francis Group, LLC, A division of Informa plc.)

Video Games and Sexual Trauma

As researched by Jean Kilbourne (2000) and Dietz (1998), individuals, like actors in a stage production, occupy particular roles. They “play” these roles according to society’s norms or expectations for the particular role. However, while there are societal expectations about given roles, the rules for playing the role are not rigid. Rather, within the limits of the meaning attributed to a role by society, individuals develop identities that define what a particular role means to them. Thus, they are able to manipulate the way that they play a specific role. Children, too, manipulate and learn roles through childhood play. Play during childhood becomes an important component of socialization. These personality traits, then, have an impact upon the roles that individuals assume. However, as the popularity and accessibility of video games continues to increase, the question of the effect of the portrayal of women in video games upon gender role expectations as well as upon the use of violence and sex rises (see Figures 9 and 10).



Figure 9. Sex a common message in video game--“Shadow Hearts.” Used with permission of Gamespot and CNET Networks. © 2008 All Rights Reserved (see Appendix D).



Figure 10. Violence and sex in video games--“Heavenly Sword.” Used with permission of Gamespot and CNET Networks. © 2008 All Rights Reserved (see Appendix D).

Video games being played by today's youth present an overwhelmingly traditional and negative portrayal of women; the development of gender identities and expectations among youngsters may be affected by these portrayals. For example, girls may expect that they will continue to be victims and needy and that their responsibilities include maintaining beauty and sexual appeal while boys may determine that their role is to protect and defend women and to possessive them even through the use of violence.

Boys and girls rely upon expectations about masculinity and femininity to interpret interactions and to develop expectations for themselves and others. In turn, these expectations are further used to interpret subsequent interaction and situations. In fact, there must be a social agreement, more or less, about the definition of the role for interaction between individuals to even occur. Because roles are used to define the self, they become a point of reference for organizing and classifying the world and, ultimately, as a basis for action. Thus, the roles internalized by the child, including gender, become for the child, and later for the adult stage.

Female characters are portrayed (a) as sex objects or prizes based upon physical appearance such as wearing revealing clothing or body shape, or characterizations including women leaving with the male winner; (b) as the victim based upon women who had been kidnapped or assaulted as part of the plot; as the hero based upon whether or not there were female characters who were or could be the action character and winner of the game; and (c) in feminine roles based upon appearance (wearing pink, long dresses) and characterization such as playing supportive roles to men. In other instances, women are shown as visions of beauty with large breasts and thin, toned hips. Not only is the title of the game itself exclusionary of women, but there are also young women in games

wearing bikinis. In most other cases, women are portrayed as victims or sex objects, but rarely as a positive role model for young girls and boys. At the same time, even though male characters were often presented as heroes, there are usually depictions of males as violent perpetrators as well. In conclusion, females portrayed in these games, even when they occupy the role of a hero, are often depicted as subordinate to male characters or are presented in terms of their sexuality. These video games create an illusion that violence and victimization are normal components of society and, in many cases, that this behavior is amusing and fun. In other cases, because these games require the use of violence in order to advance through the stages of the game, it can be argued that they give the impression that violence and sexuality are effective and preferable methods of problem-solving and advancement through the stages of life (see Figures 11 and 12).



Figure 11. Hyper-masculine, brutal male: A frequent portrayal in video games -- “God of War.” Used with permission of Gamespot and CNET Networks. © 2008 All Rights Reserved (see Appendix D).



Figure 12. Females are usually presented as rewards and prizes in video games—“God of War.” Used with permission of Gamespot and CNET Networks. © 2008 All Rights Reserved (see Appendix D).

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURE

Population

The population for this study included only females from all five colleges at the University of Northern Colorado: College of Education and Behavioral Sciences, College of Humanities and Social Sciences, College of Performing and Visual Arts, Monfort College of Business, and College of Natural and Health Sciences. The study focused on females only because women are 10 times more likely than men to be victims of sexual assault (U.S. Department of Justice, 1997). In a survey of college women, 13.3% indicated that they had been forced to have sex in a dating situation (Johnson & Sigler, 2000).

According to Costello (2006), 75% of male college rapists and 55% of female rape victims were under the influence of alcohol. Alcohol use was directly tied to the amount of sexual assaults on young college students. The students surveyed were undergraduates and graduates ranging from first year to graduate level students. Retrospective data of five years were collected from 2003 to 2007 from the Assault Survivors Advocacy Program Cassidy Hall, Campus box 121, University of Northern Colorado. This study was conducted on the victims/survivors who had been sexually assaulted or who had experienced sexual trauma in the past five years. These victims had reported their experience of sexual violence during their college life at UNC. These

survivors (females) had sought advocacy and support at Assault Survivors Advocacy Program after they had been sexually assaulted by the perpetrator. The total number of students in the data set was 84 ($n = 84$).

Sampling Procedures

This particular study is a quantitative nonexperimental correlational research, and a form of non-probability convenience sampling was preferred. A convenience sample is a sample where the participants are selected, in part or in whole, at the convenience of the researcher. The researcher makes a limited attempt to insure that this sample is an accurate representation of some larger group or population. The concept behind such sampling allows one to make assumptions from the sample population to the whole group. The data were collected on a response sheet without the names of the victims so that anonymity could be maintained. The information that was assembled on a response sheet included the following topics:

1. The year and semester of assault that is spring, summer or fall.
2. The type of assault that is rape, fondling or sexual harassment.
3. The person committing the assault whether he was a stranger or a non stranger.
4. The location of assault meaning the assault was on campus that is at victim's residence or off campus that is at perpetrator's house.
5. Involvement of alcohol in the assault or the assault was performed without the use of alcohol either victim or perpetrator or both.
6. Victim/survivor feelings, emotions and concerns.

Research Instrument

The questions used in this research were originally taken from Assault Survivors Advocacy Program Contact Report Sheet designed by the Department of Assault Survivors Advocacy Program (ASAP). Permission to use questions from the survey was obtained by the Coordinator of Assault Survivors Advocacy Program. The victim/survivor was interviewed in a comprehensive fashion by the advocate on call after the sexual assault had occurred. The items on the questionnaire were divided into three major sections. The survey instrument is included in Appendix A.

The first section consists of victim/survivor information and concerns. The details of this section include the following:

1. Student classification--freshman, sophomore, junior, senior, graduate, or a visitor.
 2. Marital status--single, married, divorced or separated.
 3. Ethnicity--Native American, African, Hispanic, Pacific/Asian and Caucasian.
- These facts are very important because about 81% of rape victims are White, 18% are Black, and 1% are of other races (Loyola University, Women's Resource Center, 2008). In 2000, there were 1.1 victimizations per 1,000 White people and 1.2 victimizations per 1,000 Black people (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2000).
4. Sexuality--heterosexual, gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender.
 5. Special Population--any kind of physical disability, hearing impairment, visual impairment, developmental disability or chronic mental illness the victim/survivor might have.

6. Does the victim have any kind of relationship with the survivor? i.e., if the victim was a friend or relative of the advocate. These kind of survivors were referred to second advocate which was on call at the same time.

7. The age of victim is very essential; 1 in 3 sexual assault victims are under the age of 12 (Snyder & Sickmund, 1999). Convicted rape and sexual assault offenders report that two-thirds of their victims were under the age of 18. Among victims age 18 - 29, two thirds had a prior relationship with the rapist. (Sexual Assault Statistics, 2003b)

The second section consists of the perpetrator's information.

1. Gender--whether the assailant was a male, female or transgender.

2. Ethnicity-- White, African American, Native American, Hispanic, Pacific Asian, or Caucasian.

3. Age at the time of assault--in most of the assaults, the perpetrator is three to fives years older than the victim.

4. Relationship of the victim/survivor to the perpetrator-- friend to the victim, stranger, boyfriend, teacher/educator, acquaintance, current spouse, partner, boyfriend, ex-spouse/partner, or ex-boyfriend. This information is vital since 68.3% of victims were perpetrated by someone who knew the victim (Sexual Assault Statistics, 2003). Seventy-six percent of women were raped or physically assaulted since they turned 18 by a current or former husband, live-in partner, or date (Tennessee Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 2005). Seventeen percent were victimized by an acquaintance, 9% by a relative other than a husband, and only 14% were assaulted by a stranger (Men Against Sexual Assault, 2003). Approximately 28% of victims are raped by husbands or boyfriends, 35% by acquaintances, and 5% by other relatives (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1994.)

The third section consists of issues regarding location and time of the sexual assault reported by the victim/survivor. Was the assault on campus or off campus? Was the victim assaulted at her own house or at perpetrator's residence? This information is vital because rape and sexual assault are not crimes that usually occur in dark alleys or in deserted areas at night. As a matter of fact, 6 out of 10 sexual assaults occur in the home of the victim or the home of a friend, neighbor, or relative. Forty-three percent of rapes and sexual assaults occur between the hours of 6PM and midnight and about two thirds occur between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. (Greenfield, 1997).

Concerns regarding the type of assault were inquired by the advocate. Was it vaginal intercourse, anal intercourse, oral, digital, and/or object penetration? Issues regarding fondling, physical force, weapon used, threats made, sexual harassment, obscene phone call, voyeurism, and exhibitionism were discussed. There were 71 forcible rapes per 100,000 females reported to United States law enforcement agencies in 1996 (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1994). Twenty-seven percent of college women reported a sexual experience since the age of 14 that met the legal definition of rape or attempted rape (Facts about rape and sexual assault, 2003)

A complete description of the event, client feelings, and statements was included in the questionnaire. Eighty percent of the victims were contacted within 24 hours after the assault. A description of the event and victim feelings was also included in the questionnaire. Client feelings, emotions, and statements were noted in a comprehensive manner. Questions regarding injuries (physical or genital) were also asked. This information was vital because 36% women who are injured during a rape require medical attention (Men Against Sexual Assault, 2003). Approximately 25-45% of rape survivors

suffer from non-genital trauma, 19-22% suffers from genital trauma, up to 40% obtain STDs, and 1-5% become pregnant as a result of the rape. There are an estimated 32,000 rape related pregnancies in the United States annually (Holmes, Resnick, Kirkpatrick, & Best, 1996).

The time between the assault and contact to the Assault Survivors Advocacy Program (ASAP) was noted. This information is important because it was reported that 80% of the victims responded between three days to three months, indicating that survivors had suffered from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) after the assault. This piece of information is essential because chances that a woman will develop post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) after being raped are between 50% and 95% (Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape, 2003). Victims of rape often manifest long-term symptoms of chronic headaches, fatigue, sleep disturbance, recurrent nausea, decreased appetite, eating disorders, menstrual pain, sexual dysfunction, and suicide attempts. Victims of marital or date rape are 11 times more likely to be clinically depressed and 6 times more likely to experience social phobia than are non-victims. Psychological problems are still evident in cases as long as 15 years after the assault (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1994).

Services provided by the advocate (counseling, medical, legal and administrative) were noted. Lastly, a follow-up plan was provided to all clients. The follow-up plan consisted of three contacts with the victim/survivor and scheduling of the next visit in emergency and non-emergency situations.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

General Overview

This research investigated an increase in assaults committed under the influence of alcohol in contrast to the students who were not intoxicated. From the cross-tabulation chart, it was observed that out of 84 assaults, 57 (67.85%) students were raped under the influence of alcohol and 27 (32.14%) were traumatized without the involvement of alcohol (see Table 2). The study also found that location had a profound influence on assaults that were committed on campus. From the cross-tabulation chart, it was observed that among the 55 (65.5%) victims who consumed alcohol and sober subjects that were on campus 50 (90.9%) were under the influence of alcohol and 5 survivors (9.1%) did not consumed alcohol. Among the 57 victims who consumed alcohol 50 (87.7%) were on campus and 7 (12.3%) were off campus. Among the 27 sober survivors 5 (18.5%) were on campus and 22 (81.5%) were off campus. Among 29 (34.5%) victims consisting of survivors who used alcohol and sober victims that were off campus 7 (24.1%) had consumed alcohol and 22 (75.9%) were not under the influence of alcohol. Among the total of 84 survivors that were on campus 50 (59.5%) had consumed alcohol and 5 (6.0%) were not under the influence of alcohol. Among the total of 84 survivors 7 (8.3%) were off campus and had consumed alcohol and 22 (26.2%) were also off campus but were not

under the influence of alcohol. Among the total of all 84 victims 57 (67.9%) consumed alcohol and 27 (32.1%) did not drink alcohol (see Table 3).

Finally, there was a comparison of friendship versus stranger assaults. Of the 84 victims, 76 (90.47%) students had experienced sexual trauma in their college lives and these victims had an acquaintance with the assailant. Eight students (9.52%) were assaulted by the perpetrator whom the survivors did not know (see Table 4).

Table 2

Alcoholic versus Non Alcoholic Assaults

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
Alcohol	57	42.0	15.0
No Alcohol	27	42.0	-15.0
Total	84		

Table 3

*On Campus Versus Off Campus Location and Alcohol Compared to
Non-Alcohol Sexual Assaults*

			Type		Total
			Alcohol	No Alcohol	
Location	On Campus	Count	50	5	55
		Expected Count	37.3	17.7	55.0
		% within Location	90.9%	9.1%	100.0%
		% within Type	87.7%	18.5%	65.5%
		% of Total	59.5%	6.0%	65.5%
	Off Campus	Count	7	22	29
		Expected Count	19.7	9.3	29.0
		% within Location	24.1%	75.9%	100.0%
		% within Type	12.3%	81.5%	34.5%
		% of Total	8.3%	26.2%	34.5%
	Total	Count	57	27	84
		Expected Count	57.0	27.0	84.0
		% within Location	67.9%	32.1%	100.0%
		% within Type	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	67.9%	32.1%	100.0%

Table 4

Friend versus Stranger Assaults

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
Friendship	76	42.0	34.0
Stranger	8	42.0	-34.0
Total	84		

The socio-demographics of sexual assault victims are presented in Tables 5, 6, and 7.

Table 5

Ages of Sexual Assault Survivors

Statistics for Ages	
Semester year	Average Age
Fall 2003	20 years
Spring 2004	19 years
Fall 2004	18 years
Spring 2005	19 years
Summer 2005	19 years
Fall 2005	18 years
Spring 2007	19 years
Fall 2007	19 years

Table 6

Ethnicity of the Victims of Sexual Assault

Ethnicity	<i>N</i> = 84
Caucasians	81
African American	2
Asian American	1

Table 7

Frequency of Sexual Assault

Semester	Year	Number of Assaults
Fall	2003	9
Spring	2004	10
Fall	2004	10
Spring	2005	12
Fall	2005	9
Summer	2005	2
Spring	2006	11
Fall	2006	12
Spring	2007	7
Fall	2007	2
Total Number of Assaults		84

Table 8

Frequency of victims who contacted the University of Northern Colorado Police Department

Semester	Year	Number of Victims
Spring	2004	6
Summer	2004	0
Fall	2004	4
Spring	2005	4
Summer	2005	0
Fall	2005	3
Spring	2006	5
Summer	2006	0
Fall	2006	3
Spring	2007	3
Fall	2007	5
Total Number of Victims		33

Statistical Analysis

A statistical analysis of the data was conducted in SPSS software version 15.0.

The alpha level of .05 was used for the statistical test. Pearson Chi-Square test of independence was performed from this data set, $p < .05$ indicating the test is statistically significant. The test indicated strong evidence against the entire three null hypotheses.

H_{01} : There is no difference in the proportion of college women at UNC who are sexually assaulted in incidents involving the use of alcohol and the proportion of women who are sexually assaulted in incidents that do not involve the use of alcohol.

H_{02} : There is no difference in the proportion of college women at UNC who are sexually assaulted by a stranger and the proportion of women who are sexually assaulted by a non-stranger.

H_{03} : There is no relationship between the location of the sexual assault and the use of alcohol in the assault of college women at UNC.

There was a statistically significant difference in the proportion of college women at UNC who were sexually assaulted in incidents involving the use of alcohol and the proportion of women who were sexually assaulted in incidents that did not involve the use of alcohol, $\chi^2(1, N = 84) = 10.714, p < .001$ (Table 8). In addition, there was also a significant difference in the proportion of college women at UNC who were sexually assaulted by a stranger and the proportion of women who were sexually assaulted by a non-stranger, $\chi^2(1, N = 84) = 55.048, p < .0001$ (Table 9). The research also found that there was a significant relationship between the location of the sexual assault and the involvement of alcohol in the assault of college women at UNC $\chi^2(1, N = 84) = 38.81, p < .0001$ (Table 10).

Table 9

Chi-Square Test: Assaults Involving Alcohol and Assaults That Did Not Involve Alcohol

	Assaults
Chi-Square(a)	10.714
<i>df</i>	1
Asymp. Sig.	.001

Table 10

Chi-Square Test: Assaults Committed by Stranger and Non Stranger

	Non Stranger
Chi-Square(a)	55.048
<i>df</i>	1
Asymp. Sig.	.000

Table 11

Chi-Square Test: Location of Sexual Assault and Use of Alcohol in the Assault

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	38.813(b)	1	.000		
Continuity Correction(a)	35.812	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	39.930	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	38.351	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	84				

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Alcohol Has Major Role in College Sexual Assaults

Alcohol increases the probability of sexual assault, if the students are on campus, in a social gathering, or they are alone. Alcohol impairs the cognitive behavior of students. Peer pressure has a major role in drinking alcohol and forced sex. There is an agonist association among a person's individuality behavior, i.e., less sympathy for women, elevated forcible behavior, and the attitude that forcible sexual behavior is satisfactory for girls. Alcohol can also increase the perception that young women are shy regarding their sexual objectives and take pleasure from forced sexual advances.

Typically, male college students usually believe that enforced sexual advances are proper and that young women as friends can be utilized for any kind of purpose, academic or sexual; they will be at ease raping a girl when under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Alcohol makes it easier for college students to be contented about having forced sex because the drug facilitates them to spotlight exclusively on their aspiration to have a sexual encounter as compared to a girl's indication of disagreement and pain.

This research investigates how alcohol, acquaintance, and location play a role in sexual assaults on college campus. Of the 84 assaults, 67.85% were committed when alcohol was utilized and only 32.14% were committed without the involvement of alcohol (see Table 2). According to the results of table 3, 87.7% of the 55 girls that were

selected who consumed alcohol were assaulted by their partners on university grounds. However, only 18.5% of young college women were sexually traumatized who were engaged with their partners without the consumption of alcohol. Regarding off campus assaults, 12.3% of assaults were committed under the influence of alcohol compared to 81.5% of assaults committed without the consumption of alcohol (see Table 3). Men anticipate feeling more powerful, sexual, and aggressive after drinking alcohol (Brown, Goldman, Inn, & Anderson, 1980; George & Norris, 1991; Presley et al., 1997). These expectations can have their own power, independent of the pharmacological effects of alcohol. Expectations tend to become self-fulfilling (Snyder & Stukas, 1999). Thus, if a man feels powerful and sexual after drinking alcohol, then he is more likely to interpret his female companion's friendly behavior as being a sign of sexual interest and more likely to feel comfortable using force to obtain sex. In one study, college men who had perpetrated sexual assault when intoxicated expected alcohol to increase male and female sexuality more than did the college men who perpetrated sexual assault when sober (Abbey et al., 1996). Although these cross-sectional results do not demonstrate causality, they suggest that beliefs about alcohol's effects may have encouraged these students' behavior. In their study of college sexual assault victims, Harrington and Leitenberg (1994) examined whether alcohol consumption was related to consensual sexual activity prior to the assault. Overall, 74% of the women had engaged in kissing or another form of sexual contact prior to the forced sex. Victims who were intoxicated were more likely to have engaged in consensual sexual activities with the man than were sober victims. Intoxicated women are less likely to realize that by kissing the man they are encouraging him to expect sexual intercourse (Abbey, 2005). Norms of female politeness are so well

internalized that some women find it difficult to confront a man directly. If the woman is not direct and forceful about her lack of interest in sex, her companion is likely to perceive her behavior as flirtation. Repeated, direct refusals are often needed for a woman to make her intentions clear to a persistent man (Abbey, 2005).

Rationalization for the Connection between Alcohol Intake and Sexual Assault

The reality that alcohol intake and sexual assault commonly co-occur does not reveal that alcohol is the ground for a sexual assault. The contributory track could be the reverse; college students may willfully or involuntarily drink alcohol before committing sexual assault to have a justification for their conduct. Instead, other variables may concurrently cause both alcohol utilization and sexual assault. For example, personality characteristics such as hostility or peer pressure may lead some men both to drink heavily and to commit sexual assault. Fundamentally, alcohol has an effect on sexual behavior and anger. Some of the explanations would be at the summit of forcible sexual encounter. It rationalizes a perpetrator's violent behavior and lessens the ability of the victim to defy. The probable consequences of alcohol during social relations with the opposite sex of the nonsexual nature might be weakening of the associations about sexual objectives, augmentation of misunderstanding of sexual purpose, and aggravation of belligerent behavior by peer persuasion during a sexual encounter when drinking. It is likely that each of these contributory trails explains some alcohol-involved sexual assaults. A multifaceted behavior such as sexual assault has compound causal factors, both across different perpetrators and for any one perpetrator.

Location also dictates the type of sexual assault that is alcohol related or a non alcohol related assault. If the students are on campus, there is an 87.7% chance of being

assaulted while under the influence of alcohol as compared to 18.5% chance of being assaulted without the influence of alcohol. If the students are off campus, there is an 81.5% that rapes will occur without the contribution of alcohol as compared to a 12.3% chance of being assaulted under the influence of alcohol.

Even with a small sample size, the results indicated a statistically significant association between alcohol, location, acquaintance, and sexual assault. Therefore, the null hypotheses were rejected and the alternate hypotheses were accepted.

Ha₁: There is a difference in the proportion of college women at UNC who are sexually assaulted in incidents involving the use of alcohol and the proportion of women who are sexually assaulted in incidents that do not involve the use of alcohol.

Ha₂: There is a difference in the proportion of college women at UNC who are sexually assaulted by a stranger and the proportion of women who are sexually assaulted by a non-stranger.

Ha₃: There is a relationship between the location of the sexual assault and the use of alcohol in the assault of college women at UNC.

Regarding acquaintance sexual assaults, 90.47% of the victims knew the perpetrator who forced the survivor to perform sexual acts compared to 9.52% of sexual assaults in which the perpetrator was unknown to the victim. Only 33 out of 84 college women (39.28%) contacted the University Police Department. Each kind of sexual assault has specific characteristics and problems related with it. Campus sexual assaults differ by the category of the victim (student or visitor), the status of the assailant, and degree of acquaintanceship between those involved. Rape or sexual assault on college campuses may perhaps be committed by an acquaintance or a stranger; most classically, the assailant is someone with whom the victim is familiar. Acquaintance sexual assaults are by far the most frequent type of rape, both on- and off-campus (Bohmer & Parrot,

1993). Date rape, the most common type of sexual assault on college campuses, and acquaintance rape are estimated to happen to approximately 90% of college women who are sexual assault victims.

Recommendations

This study provides information that indicates a relationship exists among alcohol, acquaintance, and location on sexual assault. Due to the increased incidents of sexual assaults that occur on college campuses and how many college women report heavy episodic drinking, long-term longitudinal studies are needed that follow youth from early adolescence into adulthood. Additionally, defined measurement is required for the quantity of alcohol consumed in sexual assault circumstances. Since most studies are judged merely on whether or not any alcohol was consumed, it is impractical to calculate whether assailants or victims were intoxicated at the time of the assault. There might be a connection between alcohol consumption and violent sexual behavior in male college students.

Fundamentally, qualitative studies are necessary to better understand the particular role of alcohol in sexual assault. These studies need to include students from different cultural and racial backgrounds. A study with minority college students may provide an improved perception. Submissive nude pictures can be an instigator for sexual assault because brutal and dehumanizing pornography can increase the approval of aggression against college women. When male college students read stories on the topic of on-campus sexual assault, there can be a concern that they may not react in an identical manner that would connect with an experience in their personal lives.

Countless prospective avoidance and guideline inferences came from this study. It is essentially important that universities develop assessment policies and conclude the efficacy of the plan they develop. One important strategy suggested by the researcher to the UNC Drug, Alcohol and Tobacco Education (D.A.T.E.) was that they should work in conjunction with the Assault Survivors Advocacy Program (ASAP). This cooperation could reduce the harmful use of drugs, alcohol and tobacco and the negative consequences that result from the misuse and abuse of these substances. The Drug, Alcohol and Tobacco Education (D.A.T.E.) program can accomplish their mission by reviewing and developing campus substance abuse policies, providing late night alcohol-free events, challenging misperceptions about male and female interactions, providing early intervention classes for disciplinary violations, and incorporating substance abuse education into the academic curriculum and student group training. Separate residence halls for freshman men and women can help in decreasing the incidents of on-campus sexual assaults. Curricula on avoidance of alcohol abuse might be offered to students with specific descriptions of sexual assault in addition to knowledge regarding the frequency of alcohol-related sexual assault among college students. Prevention programs should commence in middle school as dating relationships start to develop. College students are still open to new ideas; thus, sexual assault prevention messages need to be provided to male and female college students early and frequently. New students should be provided with information at orientation about the many consequences of heavy drinking, including sexual assault, at the University of Northern Colorado. Programs need to be interesting and to use a variety of modalities including videos, theater groups, role playing, and coeducation discussion groups. According to Whole Person Associates

(1995), it is frequent to arrange people we know into a range of groups. We don't inevitably tag every one. We make vague loops within our intellect concerning how close we think people are to us and how loyal we believe them to be. Our deepest loop typically is comprised of a small number of people—our closest relatives and most faithful friends. The subsequent loop embraces contacts whom we identify less personally. As we move further and further from our inner loop, our faith level and commitment to the people is reduced. Finally, the loops end and we imagine of all those people ahead of the limits of our loops as “strangers.”

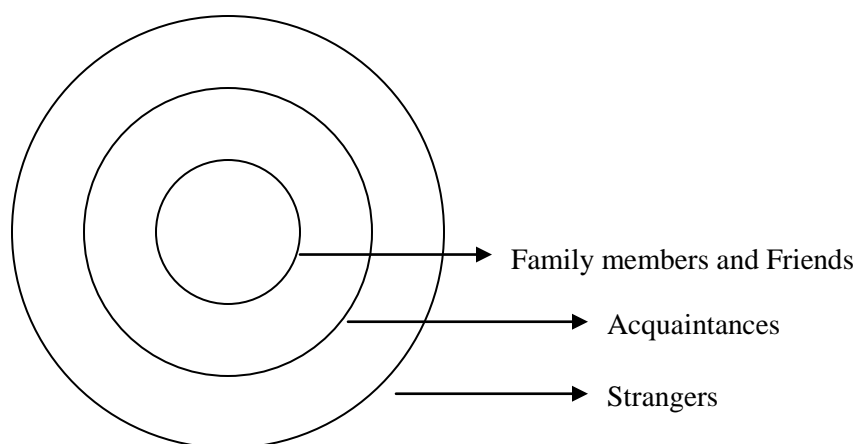


Figure 13. Circles of support. The innermost circle represents Family members and Friends, the outer circle signifies acquaintances and the outermost circle applies to strangers. Used with permission of Whole Person Associates. © 1995 by Whole Person Associates, 210 W. Michigan St., Duluth, MN 55802. 800-247-6789. www.wholeperson.com.

Before advancing in intimate relationships, the subject of consent should be kept in mind. To consent means to give approval and to agree by free will, i.e., verbally asking and listening for a clear “yes.” Consent requires a clear head and is voluntarily given. Consent is based on choice. Consent is active, not passive. Consent is possible only when there is equal power. Giving in because of fear is not consent. In consent, both parties must be equally free to act. Going along with something because of wanting to fit in,

feeling bad, or being deceived is not consent (Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 2001, Chapter 13, p. 3).

Healthy boundaries give good protection, giving us information about when it feels safe to allow someone else to be physically and emotionally close to us. They allow us to act appropriately and to keep us from offending others (see Figure 14).

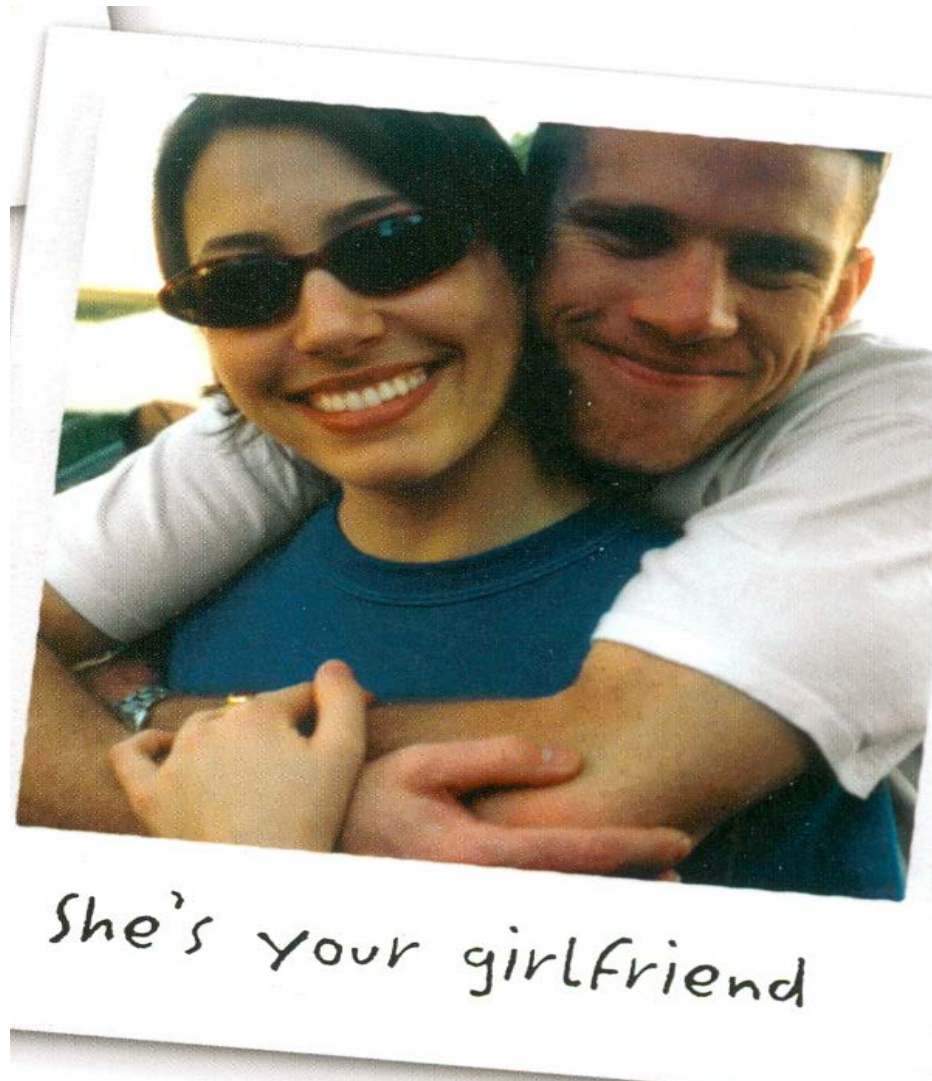


Figure 14. A healthy relationship with a healthy tomorrow. Used with permission of Rape Treatment Center at Santa Monica-UCLA Medical Center (see Appendix D). ©2003 Rape Treatment Center, Santa Monica, CA www.911rape.org

The following list indicates signs of healthy boundaries:

1. Developing trust based on communication.

2. Getting to know someone before sharing intimacy.
3. Maintaining friendships and activities that you enjoy.
4. Not compromising personal values and standing up for your rights.
5. Noticing and confronting when your boundaries feel violated.
6. Asking before touching someone else.
7. Making your own decisions.
8. Defining your reality based on your own experience, thoughts and feelings.
9. Knowing who you are / want to be and communicating your needs to others.
10. Knowing how to take care of yourself and doing it.

(Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 2001, Chapter 13, p. 7)

This study can furthermore illuminate that alcohol is not officially considered a justifying factor for sexual assault and having a sexual encounter with a person who is too intoxicated to give consent is officially rape. According to Whole Person Associates (1995) there are skills that college students can acquire to diminish their exposure in certain circumstances and empower them to make strong choices on their own. Some of these skills include: effective communication, reclaiming personal limits, realizing personal security, and making healthy relationships. Sympathetic, gentle neighbors, friends, and relatives can offer the encouragement of new perspectives, the love of physical and emotional touch, the gift of listening and comprehending, and the potency of sharing our burdens. To be completely sound, the support of a broad group of relatives and companions is needed. It's a reality; being bound by compassionate relatives and companions can make us feel good and help us live longer.

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APPENDIX A
ASAP CONTACT REPORT SHEET

ASAP Contact Report Sheet

Complete for every call or contact

TYPE OF CONTACT: ☐ Victim/ Survivor Services ☐ Presentation
 ☐ Information Requested ☐ Outreach Booth
 ☐ Met with Police

VICTIM/ SURVIVOR INFORMATION & CONCERNED OTHER INFORMATION

DATE OF CONTACT: _____ TIME OF CONTACT: _____ TAKEN BY: _____

INITIAL CONTACT FROM: ☐ Victim/ Survivor ☐ Concerned Other ☐ UNC Health Center
 ☐ Residence Life ☐ Law Enforcement ☐ Other: _____

CLIENT NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

TELEPHONE: _____ E-MAIL: _____

BIRTHDATE: _____ AGE AT TIME OF ASSAULT: _____

GENDER: ☐ Male ☐ Female ☐ Transgender

MARITAL STATUS: ☐ Single ☐ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Separated ☐ Unknown

STUDENT CLASSIFICATION: ☐ First Year ☐ Sophomore ☐ Junior ☐ Senior ☐ Graduate ☐ Visitor: _____

ETHNIC ORIGIN: ☐ Native American ☐ African ☐ Hispanic ☐ Pacific/ Asian ☐ Caucasian ☐ Unknown

SEXUALITY: ☐ Heterosexual ☐ Gay ☐ Lesbian ☐ Bisexual ☐ Transgender

SPECIAL POPULATION: ☐ Not Aware of Any ☐ Physical Disability ☐ Hearing Impairment ☐ Visual Impairment ☐ Homeless
 ☐ Developmental Disability ☐ Chronic Mental Illness ☐ Other: _____

ADVOCATE CONTACT WITH CONCERNED OTHER? ☐ Yes ☐ No

NAME: _____ RELATIONSHIP TO VICTIM: _____

ADDRESS: _____ PHONE: _____

PERPETRATOR(S) INFORMATION

NUMBER OF PERPETRATORS (*the most recent incident only*): _____ *

** Please attach additional ASAP Contact Report Sheets for each additional perpetrator.*

NAME OF PERPETRATOR: _____

ADDRESS: _____ PHONE: _____

GENDER: ☐ Male ☐ Female ☐ Transgender ☐ Not Sure ☐ Not Obtained

ETHNIC ORIGIN: ☐ Native American ☐ African ☐ Hispanic ☐ Pacific/ Asian ☐ Caucasian ☐ Unknown

PERPETRATOR AGE AT THE TIME OF ASSAULT: ☐ 13-17 ☐ 18-29 ☐ 30-64 ☐ 65 and over ☐ Not Sure ☐ Not Obtained

RELATIONSHIP TO VICTIM: ☐ Acquaintance ☐ Current Spouse/ Partner ☐ Caretaker/ Babysitter
 ☐ Clergy/ Religious Leader ☐ Friend ☐ Ex-Spouse/ Partner
 ☐ Teacher/ Educator ☐ Stranger ☐ Date
 ☐ Parent/ Step-Parent ☐ Guardian ☐ Co-Worker
 ☐ Boyfriend/ Girlfriend ☐ Sibling ☐ Ex-Boyfriend/ Ex-Girlfriend
 ☐ Other Relative ☐ Service Provider ☐ Other: _____
 ☐ Not Sure ☐ Not Obtained

ASSAULT INFORMATION (for Perpetrator listed above)

DATE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT: _____ TIME OF SEXUAL ASSAULT: _____

LOCATION/ ADDRESS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT: _____

TYPE OF ADVOCACY: (Check all that apply)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Talked with survivor on phone | <input type="checkbox"/> Informed client of Victim Right/Compensations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Assisted survivor at hospital | <input type="checkbox"/> Gave/sent information or referral |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Assisted concerned other | <input type="checkbox"/> Academic Intervention |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Talked with survivor in person | <input type="checkbox"/> Gave a presentation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Assisted survivor at UNCPD | <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach Booth |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Assisted survivor at Greeley Police Department | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

TYPE OF ASSAULT: (Check all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vaginal Intercourse | <input type="checkbox"/> Fondling | <input type="checkbox"/> Exhibitionism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Anal Intercourse | <input type="checkbox"/> Physical Force | <input type="checkbox"/> Voyeurism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oral Intercourse | <input type="checkbox"/> Weapon Used | <input type="checkbox"/> Obscene Phone Call |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Digital Penetration | <input type="checkbox"/> Threats Made | <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Harassment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Object Penetration | <input type="checkbox"/> Intentionally Drugged | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

SITE OF ASSAULT: (Check the one most appropriate category)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Victim's Residence | <input type="checkbox"/> Hotel/ Motel | <input type="checkbox"/> Nursing Home | <input type="checkbox"/> Car |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Perpetrator's Residence | <input type="checkbox"/> School | <input type="checkbox"/> Correctional Facility | <input type="checkbox"/> Not Sure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Victim/ Perp's Residence (Same) | <input type="checkbox"/> College Campus | <input type="checkbox"/> On the Street/ Outdoors | <input type="checkbox"/> Not Obtained |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Residence | <input type="checkbox"/> Workplace | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ | |

Were alcohol/ drugs intentionally consumed prior to the assault by the: VICTIM? ____ Drugs ____ Alcohol PERPETRATOR? ____ Drugs ____ Alcohol

DESCRIPTION OF EVENT / CLIENT FEELINGS & STATEMENTS: _____

Services Provided: _____

Advocate impressions of service provided to client (i.e., medical, legal, administrative): _____

Follow-up Plan:

Please try to make at least three follow-up contacts, unless the client requests otherwise. If possible, coordinate the next appointment at the end of the current contact. Reinforce with the client the means of contact in emergency and non-emergency situations (Hotline: 351-4040, ASAP Office: 351-1490).

Please turn in to ASAP Coordinator within 24 hours of contact with the client.**Not sure** refers to situations where the victim is unsure of the information being asked by the interviewer.**Not obtained** refers to situations where the victim was not asked the information by the interviewer.**PRESENTATION/ OUTREACH BOOTH**

TITLE: _____ DATE: _____ TIME: _____

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS: _____ GENDER: ____ # of Males ____ # of Females

CLASS ID: _____ LOCATION: _____

VOLUNTEERS PRESENT: _____

COMMENTS: _____

APPENDIX B

PERMISSION TO PARTICIPATE IN RESEARCH STUDY

Thursday, September 27, 2007

Deana L. Davies, M.A., LPC
UNC
ASAP Coordinator
Cassidy Hall, Campus Box 121,
Greeley, CO 80639-0165
(970) 351-1490

I am a graduate student in the School of Human Sciences in the Master of Public Health Program. I am also a peer educator at Assault Survivors Advocacy Program (ASAP). I want to conduct a comparative study related to the effects of alcohol, stranger and location on sexual assault in women at University of Northern Colorado. It is requested to please release the data of 2003 to 2007 of anonymous female victims consisting of the following information.

Type of Assault: rape, stalking, fondling, sexual harassment and verbal assault.
Site of Assault: on campus or off campus.
Alcohol involvement or not.
Response of victim: survivor feelings and emotions.
The percentage of victims that had responded within 24 hours, 72 hours and 3 months.
ASAP contact report sheet that will be included in Appendix A and B.

The Data will be computed on SPSS and Chi-square test of independence will be performed to observe any relation among the three variables that is alcohol, stranger and location on victims of sexual assault. This data set will only be utilized for my thesis proposal. The information used will be completely confidential and the facts and figures will be returned to the Department of Assault Survivors Advocacy Program.

Sincerely,

Musleh uddin Kalar
MPH Graduate student

UNIVERSITY of
NORTHERN COLORADO



*Division of Finance and Administration
Assault Survivors Advocacy Program*

Friday, November 16, 2007

Musleh uddin Kalar
MPH Graduate student
Dept. of Community Health
School of Human Sciences
University of Northern Colorado
Greeley, CO 80639

Dear Musleh uddin Kalar:

Thank you for providing information about the purpose and procedures for your thesis proposal. I encourage you on performing a comparative study related to the effects of alcohol, stranger and location on sexual assault in women at University of Northern Colorado.

The department of Assault Survivors Advocacy Program (ASAP) has reviewed your proposal. The five year data from 2003-2007 of female victims who have contacted our advocacy program following sexual assault will be released to you.

This data will be having all the information for which you have requested. I also understand the confidentiality aspect of your study and we have taken measures to ensure that no harm will come to our students as the statistics is being released for your study.

Best wishes with your research. We look forward to you sharing your findings with us at the conclusion of your research.

Sincerely,

Deana L. Davis, m.A., LPC

Deana L. Davis M.A., LPC
UNC
ASAP Coordinator
Cassidy hall, Campus Box 121,
Greeley, CO 80639-0165
(970) 351 1490

APPENDIX C
IRB APPROVAL

February 26, 2008


TO: Gary Heise
School of Sport and Exercise Science

FROM: SPARC

RE: Exempt Review of *The Relationship that Alcohol, Stranger and Location is Related to Sexual Violence on College Women at UNC*, submitted by Musleh uddin Kalar (Research Advisor: Deborah Givray)

The above proposal is being submitted to you for exemption review. When approved, return the proposal to Sherry May in SPARC.

I recommend approval.

 14 Mar 08

Signature of Co-Chair Date

The above referenced prospectus has been reviewed for compliance with HHS guidelines for ethical principles in human subjects research. The decision of the Institutional Review Board is that the project is exempt from further review.

IT IS THE ADVISOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO NOTIFY THE STUDENT OF THIS STATUS.

Comments: e-mailed: 3-12-2008



RE: From Kalar IRB Exemption Document
From: **Heise, Gary** (Gary.Heise@unco.edu)
Sent: Saturday, March 15, 2008 3:20:20 AM
To: muslehuddin kalar (musleh737@hotmail.com)
Cc: Givray, Deborah (Deborah.Givray@unco.edu)

Kalar:

Thank you for submitting the revised IRB application. Your study is now approved.

I wish you the best in your work.

Sincerely,

Gary Heise

Co-Chair, IRB

Application for Exemption from IRB

SECTION 1 -- Statement of Problem / Research Question

Statement of the Problem

This study will investigate the relationship that alcohol, stranger and location is related to sexual violence on college women at University of Northern Colorado. This research will provide current knowledge about alcohol's role in sexual assault and discusses questions that remain to be answered by future research. Alcohol's contribution to sexual assault cannot be discussed without also describing the general characteristics of sexual assault; thus, this study alternates between providing information about sexual assault in general and contrasting this information with findings regarding alcohol-involved sexual assaults.

Purpose of the Study

The main spotlight of this study is to analyze the Comparison between Alcohol, Location and Stranger on sexual assault in college women. In particular the characteristics of alcohol and nonalcoholic sexual assaults, acquaintance and stranger rapes and sexual assaults that occur on campus all are correlated. The most common locations are the woman's or man's home (this includes dormitory rooms, apartments, fraternities, sororities and parents' homes) in the context of a date or party. Alcohol-involved sexual assaults more often occur among college students who know each other only casually and who spent time together at a party or bar.

Research questions

1. Is the proportion of college women at UNC who are sexually assaulted in incidents involving alcohol different from the proportion of women who are sexually assaulted in incidents that do not involve the use of alcohol?
2. Is the proportion of college women at UNC who are sexually assaulted by a stranger different from the proportion of women who are sexually assaulted by a non stranger?
3. Is there a relationship between the location of the sexual assault and the use of alcohol in the assault of college women at UNC?

Hypotheses

- H₀₁: There is no difference in the proportion of college women at UNC who are sexually assaulted in incidents involving the use of alcohol and the proportion of women who are sexually assaulted in incidents that do not involve the use of alcohol.
- H₀₂: There is no difference in the proportion of college women at UNC who are sexually assaulted by a stranger and the proportion of women who are sexually assaulted by a non-stranger.
- H₀₃: There is no relationship between the location of the sexual assault and the use of alcohol in the assault of college women at UNC

SECTION 2 -- Procedure

METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURE

Population

The population for this study included only females from all the five colleges at UNC:

The College of Education, Arts and Sciences, Performing and Visual Arts, Business Administration, Health and Natural Sciences. The study focused on only females because women are 10 times more likely than men to be victims of sexual assault (National Crime Victimization Survey, 1997). The students surveyed were undergraduates and graduates

ranging from first year level to graduate level students. Females were only engaged in this study to indicate their own experience they had observed.

Retrospective Data of five years was collected from 2003 to 2007 from Assault Survivors Advocacy Program (ASAP). This study was conducted on the victims/survivors who have been sexually assaulted or who have experienced sexual trauma in the past five years. These victims have reported, at Assault Survivors Advocacy Program (ASAP), their experience of sexual violence during their college life at UNC. These survivors had sought advocacy and support at Assault Survivors Advocacy Program after they have been sexually assaulted by the perpetrator. The total number of students in the data set is 84 (n=84).

SECTION 3 -- Disposition of Data

All of the Data was collected on a response sheet without the Names, Address, Phone numbers and E mail addresses of the victims and will be *returned* after Thesis Defend day to the Department of ASAP so that *complete* anonymity can be maintained. The information that was assembled on a response sheet included the following topics.

7. The year and semester of assault that is spring, summer or fall.
8. The type of assault that is rape, fondling or sexual harassment.
9. The person committing the assault whether he was a stranger or a non stranger.
10. The location of assault meaning the assault was on campus that is at victim's residence or off campus that is at perpetrator's house.
11. Involvement of alcohol in the assault or the assault was performed without the use of alcohol.
12. Victim/survivor feelings, emotions and concerns.

This Existing data was released by the Department of Assault Survivors can be traced back by the Coordinator of Assault Survivors Advocacy Program only.

SECTION 4 – Justification for Exemption

I therefore request Institutional Review Board (IRB) to Exempt this Study from Review as according to point 5 of Revised Fall 2006 Procedure and Guidelines of Institutional Review Board For the Protection of Human Subjects in Research and Research – Related Activity “Research involving the collection or study of existing data documents” is Exempt from Review.

Sincerely,

Kalar Musleh uddin

MPH Graduate Student

APPENDIX D
PERMISSION LETTERS



From: muslehuddin kalar [mailto:musleh737@hotmail.com]
Sent: Friday, January 25, 2008 10:16 PM
To: Mary P. Koss
Subject: From Dr. Kalar in Colorado

Respected Dr. Mary P Koss

I am a master's student in Public health at University of Northern Colorado
 I am writing a thesis Can I use your picture in my project.
 please reply as soon as possible as some dead lines are approaching.

sincerely,
 Dr. Kalar

RE: From Dr. Kalar in Coloradd
 From: **Mary P. Koss** (mpk@email.arizona.edu)
 Sent: Saturday, January 26, 2008 10:46:48 AM
 To: muslehuddin kalar (musleh737@hotmail.com)

Yes, certainly.

Mary

Mary P. Koss, Ph.D.
 Regents' Professor of Public Health
 Mel and Enid Zuckerman College of Public Health
 University of Arizona
 1632 E. Lester St.
 Tucson, Arizona 85719
 (520) 626-9502 (voice)
 (520) 626-9515 (fax)
 (520) 481-8610 (mobile)
 mpk@u.arizona.edu

GAIL ABARBANEL
DIRECTOR

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February 27, 2008

Musleh uddin Kalar
2124 Eighth Avenue, Upper Apartment
Greeley, Colorado 80631

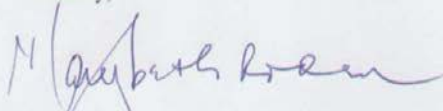
Dear Mr. Kalar:

Pursuant to your request to include our Posters titled "She's Your Girlfriend" and "She Grew Up in Your Neighborhood," hereinafter "the Material," in your thesis, I am writing to grant you this permission subject to the following parameters:

1. This permission is limited to the posters mentioned above. Separate, written permission must be obtained in order to use any other material to which the Rape Treatment Center, hereinafter "RTC," holds the copyright.
2. The Material cannot be altered or edited in any way and RTC's copyright line must be legible.
3. This permission is granted for use in your thesis only. If you wish to use the Material in any other form, publication, or site, separate written permission must be obtained from RTC prior to doing so.
4. This permission is non-assignable and you are not authorized to permit any other party to use or re-print the Material.
5. In granting this permission, RTC does not waive copyright or any other right in and to the Material and RTC retains all copyrights and all other rights of every type and description in and to the Material. This permission is non-exclusive and the RTC reserves the right to grant the same permission to other institutions and individuals.
6. RTC must be acknowledged by stating that the Material is used with permission of: "Rape Treatment Center at Santa Monica-UCLA Medical Center."

Thank you for your interest in our materials. I wish you the best with your thesis and future endeavors. Please advise if there is anything else I can do to be of assistance.

Sincerely,



Marybeth Roden
Assistant Director



images permission]

From: **Julien Barbera** (JulienB@nextmodelmanagement.com)
Thursday, February 21, 2008 11:06:55 PM

Sent: To: musleh737@hotmail.com (musleh737@hotmail.com)

I am representing Justyna R, and I am giving you the permission to use her picture for your project.

Feel free to contact me if you have any questions

Julien Barbera

Next Management, LLC

15 Watts Street, 6th Fl

New York, NY 10013

P. 212-925-3900

F. 212-925-5931

<http://www.nextmodelsusa.com>



From: julienb@nextmodelmanagement.com
Sent: Thursday, February 21, 2008 11:01:41 PM
To: musleh737@hotmail.com



Dear musleh737@hotmail.com,

You have received a package from Next Model Management New York
Please click here to view the portfolios.



Justyna Rutkowska



Next Model Management New York
15 Watts St., 1, New York, NY, United States, 10013
Tel: 212-925-5100, Fax: 212-925-5931

If the above link does not work for you, copy and paste this link in to your web browser: <http://www.modelwire.com/p.aspx?p=7ba7f6fd-e1dd-4984-86a9-0860115e88a1>



Re: No Subject
From: JKilbourne@aol.com
Sent: Friday, January 25, 2008 8:31:12 AM
To: musleh737@hotmail.com

Dear Dr. Kalar, It's fine with me for you to use the photos. Please say where you got them. Good luck with your thesis. Jean Kilbourne



-----Original Message-----

From: muslehuddin kalar [mailto:musleh737@hotmail.com]

Sent: Monday, March 10, 2008 3:45 PM

To: Amy Blackburn

Subject: Permission to use photos from Dr. Kalar

Respected Amy Black Burn

Please give me permission to use 4 photos for my Thesis project

The will be complete confidential and the Thesis will be Submitted to the Graduate School

1 Shadow hearts

http://www.gamespot.com/pages/image_viewer/boxshot.php?pid=915253

2 Heavenly sword

http://www.gamespot.com/pages/image_viewer/boxshot.php?pid=928391

3 God of War Princess

http://www.gamespot.com/pages/image_viewer/frame_lead.php?pid=932295&img=217

4 God of War 2

http://www.gamespot.com/ps2/action/godofwar2/view_image.html?id=aY4I5Ek17hOa7Bjv&cat=31

Sincerely,

Dr. Kalar

MPH Graduate Student

University of Northern Colorado



RE: Permission to use photos from Dr. Kalař
From: **Amy Blackburn** (amy.blackburn@theygsgroup.com)
Sent: Tuesday, March 11, 2008 1:17:30 AM
To: muslehuddin kalar (musleh737@hotmail.com)
Hello Dr. Kalar-

You have permission to use the images below in your thesis only. Please include the credit line:

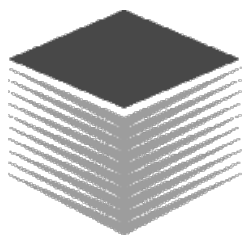
Used with permission of Gamespot and CNET Networks. © 2008 All Rights Reserved.

Regards-
Amy

Amy Blackburn
Administrator, Permission Sales

1808 Colonial Village Lane I Lancaster, PA 17601
T.717.399.1900 x180 I F.717.399.8900 I theYGSgroup.com
amy.blackburn@theYGSgroup.com

To ensure your future concerns are handled in a timely fashion, please include all previous e-mail correspondence.



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CONFIDENTIALITY NOTE: The information contained in this message is legally privileged and confidential; and is intended only for the use of the individual or entity named above. If the recipient of this message is not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any reading, use, dissemination, distribution or copying of this transmission is strictly prohibited.



RE: Permission Letter for Thesis from Dr. Kalar Colorado
 From: books@wholeperson.com
 Sent: Wednesday, March 05, 2008 7:48:45 PM
 To: muslehuddin kalar (musleh737@hotmail.com)

📎kalar per...doc (29.3 KB)

Attached is our permission to use materials from *Healthy Relationships*.

March 5, 2008
 Musleh uddin Kalar
 Department of Public Health
 School of Human Sciences
 College of Natural and Health Sciences
 University of Northern California

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