

Stats Shot



3.5%

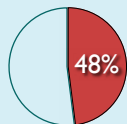
In a campus of 10,000 students, it's estimated that up to 350 female students are raped annually



9 in 10 perpetrators of sexual assaults on campus were known to the victim

Perpetrators were most often identified as:

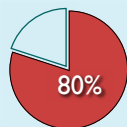
- *boyfriends*
- *ex-boyfriends*
- *friends*
- *acquaintances*
- *co-workers*



48%

48% of victims did not identify their sexual victimization as rape

Fewer than 5% of rapes on campus were reported to law enforcement



80%

*Nearly 80% of female victims experienced their first rape under the age of 25**

**Additionally, girls who are raped are more likely to be re-victimized when they are adults.*

Fisher, B.S., Cullen, F.T., & Turner, M.G. (2000). The sexual victimization of college women. (NIJ Publication No. 182369).

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2011). National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010 Summary Report.

Campus Sexual Assault

Sexual violence refers to an actual or attempted act that is sexual in nature where consent is not obtained or freely given. It is a forced, coerced, or manipulated act that is sexual in nature, breaks a person's trust and safety, and is primarily motivated out of a need to feel powerful by controlling, dominating, or humiliating the victim. This can include rape, sexual assault, incest, child sexual abuse, sex trafficking, sexual contact, or sexual harassment. Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences are also forms of sexual violence and include exposure, voyeurism, making a victim look at or participate in sexual photos or movies, or verbal sexual harassment. Sexual violence is one of the most personal and invasive expressions of violence deeply affecting all genders, ages, races, ethnicities, ability levels, socioeconomic statuses, and sexual orientations.

College campuses and their students are not free from the risk of sexual assault. In fact, college women are at greater risk for rape and other forms of sexual assault than women in the general population or in a comparable age group (Fisher, 2000).

Many sexual assaults on campus involve alcohol (Kilpatrick, 2007). In some cases, the perpetrator uses alcohol to incapacitate the victim to facilitate the assault. In other cases, the victim voluntarily consumes alcohol but then become too intoxicated to give consent and is assaulted. In either case, sexual assault is never the fault of the victim. The responsibility lies solely with the perpetrator.

Clery Act

The Clery Act was named after Jeanne Clery, who was raped and murdered in her dorm room by a fellow student in 1986. Her family supported the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act) in her memory. This Act is a federal law that requires colleges to, in part, report crimes that occur on campus and to disclose victim rights. The Clery Act was recently expanded by the Campus SaVE Act which broadened Clery requirements to address all incidents of sexual violence.

For more information visit: clerycenter.org

Title IX

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, requires that schools that receive federal financial assistance take necessary steps to prevent sexual assault on their campuses and respond promptly and effectively when assaults are reported.

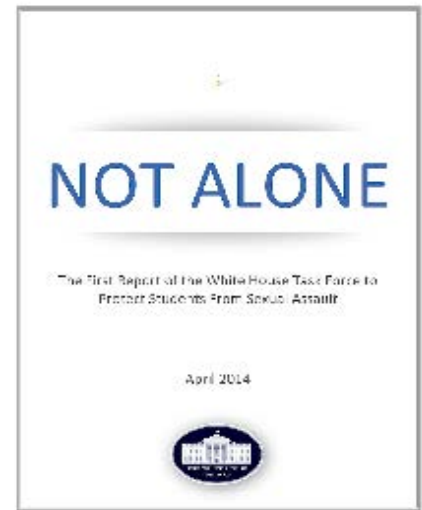
For more information visit: knowyourix.org

Sources:

Darley, J.M. & Latane, B. (1968). Bystander intervention in emergencies: Diffusion of responsibility. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 8, 377-383.

Fisher B, Cullen FT, Turner MG. (2000). *The Sexual Victimization of College Women*. U.S. Department of Justice, NIJ 182369. 2003.

Kilpatrick, D. G., Resnick, H. S., Ruggiero, K. J., Conoscenti, L. M., & McCauley, J. (2007, February 1). *Drug-facilitated, incapacitated, and forcible rape: A national study*.



In April 2014, the White House released a report: Not Alone – The First Report of the White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault. The report identifies four areas of focus for campuses:

1. Identifying the Problem:
Campus Climate Surveys
2. Preventing Sexual Assault –
and Engaging Men
3. Effectively Responding
When a Student Is Sexually
Assaulted
4. Increasing Transparency and
Improving Enforcement

WCASA is a membership agency comprised of organizations and individuals working to end sexual violence in Wisconsin. Among these are the 56 sexual assault service provider (SASP) agencies throughout the state that offer support, advocacy and information to victims of sexual assault and their families. For information sheets on other topics and for more information about sexual assault, please visit our website. This sheet may be reproduced in its original format only.

This information does not constitute legal advice.

Please note that this is an abridged information sheet; the statutes have not been printed in their entirety due to space restrictions.