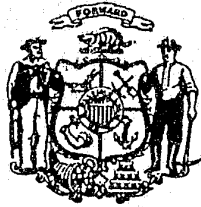


Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice



Richard A. Flintrop
Executive Director

SEXUAL ASSAULT

IN WISCONSIN

1984

107340

**WISCONSIN STATISTICAL
ANALYSIS CENTER**

107340

SEXUAL ASSAULT IN WISCONSIN 1984

107340

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October 1985

The Statistical Analysis Center

The Wisconsin Statistical Analysis Center is a program of the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice. The Center collects, analyzes, interprets, and disseminates criminal justice data in Wisconsin.

The Center currently operates three on-going statewide data collection programs. The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program is the primary means of tracking crime and arrests in the state and in the nation. The Jail Information System (JIS) collects and analyzes jail data from participating counties in Wisconsin. The Juvenile Detention Information System (JDIS) collects and analyzes information on secure detention of juveniles in the state.

In addition to operating these programs, the Center also provides technical assistance to local criminal justice agencies. Further, it provides state and local governments with access to federal criminal justice statistical information. The Statistical Analysis Center also promotes the coordination and development of criminal justice statistical systems in Wisconsin.

Acknowledgement

The Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice wishes to acknowledge the time and hard work devoted to securing the data for this report by staff and Administrators of law enforcement agencies throughout Wisconsin. It is the diligence of these agencies in providing complete and accurate data that has made this report possible.

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HIGHLIGHTS

I. Introduction

- o This report presents information on all sexual assaults reported to law enforcement agencies in Wisconsin during 1984.
- o This information was collected by the Wisconsin Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) as part of the Wisconsin Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.

II. Method

- o The data reported here come from law enforcement agencies. Whether an assault is prosecuted in the courts has no bearing on the information reported here.
- o It is important to remember that the number of sexual assaults not reported to law enforcement is not known, and that the nature of these unreported cases may differ systematically from the cases reported here.

III. Victim Age, Sex, and Race

- o Over 72 percent of all sexual assault victims in 1984 were juveniles. Half of all victims were 14 years of age or less, half 14 and over (Table 1, Graph 1).
- o Sexual assault victims were 87 percent female and 13 percent male (Table 1, Graph 2).

IV. Offender Age, Sex, and Race

- o Half of all offenders are 24 years of age or less, half 24 and older. Juveniles are 31 percent of all offenders (Table 4).
- o Offenders are 97 percent male, and 3 percent female (Table 4, Graph 3, Graph 4).

V. Relationship Between Offender and Victim

- o Family, friends, and acquaintances commit 65 percent of all sexual assaults. The proportion of assaults committed by family members (38 percent) is highest for young victims and drops to 5 percent after age 18 (Table 7, Graph 6).
- o Strangers commit 21 percent of all assaults, but the proportion is lowest (5 percent) for young victims and highest (49 percent) for victims over 30 (Table 7, Graph 6).

VI. Where Assaults Occur

- o The victim's home is the most common single place where sexual assaults occur, with 27 percent of all assaults occurring there (Table 12).

- While only 17 percent of all sexual assaults occur outdoors, most assaults that do occur outdoors are by strangers, particularly for persons over 30 (Table 12 and page 17).

VII. Victim Injury and Assailant Use of Weapons

- No weapon is used and the victim is not physically injured in 75 percent of all sexual assaults (Table 13).
- The likelihood of an injury in sexual assaults is higher in those assaults in which a weapon is used and is higher among victims over 21 (Table 14).

VIII. Degree of Assault

- Over 70 percent of all first and second degree sexual assaults are so classed because of the age of the victim.
- For all victims, 51.5 percent of sexual assaults are first degree assaults, while for victims 16 and older, 25.8 percent of assaults are first degree. Of the first and second degree assaults on victims 16 and older, 56 percent are rapes (Table 16, Graph 4).

IX. Month, Day, and Time of Assault

- The number of sexual assaults reported each month climbed gradually during 1984 (Graph 13). Thursday through Sunday are the days of the week with the most assaults (Graph 14). Assaults by friends and acquaintances tend to be concentrated from noon to 8:00 p.m., while stranger assaults tend to occur more often at night (Table 17).
- Half of all sexual assaults by strangers are reported to law enforcement the same day, while half of all assaults by family members are not reported for over two months (Table 18).

X. Arrests and Law Enforcement Dispositions

- Approximately 55 percent of sexual assaults result in an arrest, a proportion comparable with the overall proportion of violent offenses resulting in arrests (Table 20, Graph 15).
- The most common disposition, for adults and juveniles, of sexual assault cases is referral to court.

XI. Assaults by Multiple Offenders

- Multiple offender assaults comprise 6 percent of all sexual assaults (Table 3).
- In contrast to single-offender assaults, the offenders in multiple-offender assaults tend to be the same age as the victims, about 14 or 15. These offenders tend to be friends and acquaintances rather than family members or strangers (Tables 28 and 29, Graph 16).
- Multiple offender assaults tend to occur more outdoors and less in victim or offender homes than single-offender assaults (Table 30, Graph 20).

I. Introduction

- o *This report presents information on all sexual assaults reported to law enforcement agencies in Wisconsin during 1984.*
- o *This information was collected by the Wisconsin Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) as part of the Wisconsin Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program.*

This report presents data on sexual assaults in Wisconsin for calendar year 1984. These data were collected by the Wisconsin Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), a program of the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice (WCCJ), as part of the State Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.

Information on Wisconsin sexual assaults has been collected by SAC as part of the Wisconsin UCR Program beginning January 1, 1984. However, in contrast to other UCR data, this information has been collected on an incident-by-incident basis in order to permit a more detailed analysis of sexual assaults. Information is also collected on those sexual assaults which are rapes. This is because rape is part of the Crime Index, used by both state and federal UCR programs as the basic indicator of crime in the United States.

Sexual assault is defined in section 940.225 of the Wisconsin Statutes (see Appendix A). This statute covers "sexual contact or sexual intercourse" between persons; this is much more broad than the former rape statute. Since all rapes are covered under the sexual assault statute, rape per se is not a legally meaningful category in Wisconsin. However, rapes remain of interest for at least two reasons. First, since rapes are part of the Crime Index, there are many years of historical data on rape in Wisconsin; it is useful to continue collecting these data for purposes of comparison. Second, many persons are only vaguely aware of the differences between rapes and other sexual assaults. Forcible rape, as defined in the UCR Program, is "the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will," whereas, for those under 16, sexual assault includes any sexual contact at all between persons of either sex. For those 16 and over, sexual assault includes any sexual contact without consent, between persons of either sex.

While rape may seem to be in some sense the most severe form of sexual assault, the fact is that rapes may, according to circumstances, be classified as first, second, third, or even fourth degree sexual assaults (the latter in the case of attempted rape only). In operating the State UCR Program, we have discovered that many persons believe that all first degree sexual assaults, and only first degree sexual assaults, are rapes. Consequently, it is useful to take the opportunity presented by these data to distinguish rapes from other sexual assaults.

Wisconsin's sexual assault statute is reproduced as Appendix A to this report. Nevertheless, it may be convenient to summarize here the differences among the four degrees of sexual assault. First degree sexual assault is sexual contact or sexual intercourse without consent which causes great bodily harm or pregnancy, involves the use of a dangerous weapon, involves multiple offenders, or involves a victim 12 years old or younger. Second degree lacks these elements, but includes threat of force or violence, causing injury or illness, and

victims of 13, 14, or 15 years of age. Third degree assault lacks the previous elements and is simply "sexual intercourse with a person without the consent of that person." Finally, fourth degree sexual assault involves only sexual contact without consent.

II. Method

- *The data reported here come from law enforcement agencies. Whether an assault is prosecuted in the courts has no bearing on the information reported here.*
- *It is important to remember that the number of sexual assaults not reported to law enforcement is not known, and that the nature of these unreported cases may differ systematically from the cases reported here.*

The data in this report are cases reported to local law enforcement agencies and submitted by them to SAC, as part of the normal monthly UCR reporting procedure. Data are submitted on the Wisconsin Sexual Assault Form (see Appendix B). As is the case with all UCR data, the sexual assaults reported here are classified on the basis of law enforcement investigation. Whether a case is prosecuted as a sexual assault in the courts or whether it is prosecuted at all have no bearing on the present data. It is important to note that many cases of sexual assault may not be reported to law enforcement agencies for a wide variety of reasons. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (1985) reports that about half of victims raped over the past decade have reported the crime to the police. While this proportion may be regarded as a very rough approximation, it must be remembered that the number of sexual assaults not reported to the police is not known, and that the nature of these unreported cases may differ systematically from those described in this report.

The unit of analysis in this report is the offense, not the victim. Victims are not identified in these data, and it is the number of assaults, not the number of victims, that is reported here. With the exceptions noted in the following paragraph, repeat cases cannot be identified in our data, where each assault is treated as a separate offense. In accordance with standard UCR procedures, an attack on one victim by multiple offenders is counted as one assault: the number of offenses is defined by the number of victims, not the number of offenders.

There is one situation in which each assault is not treated as a separate offense, even on the same victim. This is the case of serial assaults. A series of assaults on one person which constitute only one "clear and distinct criminal operation" are counted as one offense, again in accordance with standard UCR procedures. Another exception is an intra-familial situation where the victim, now a young adolescent, reports having been assaulted numerous times over the past five or six years. In this situation, it is impossible for us to count each individual assault, and we count only one (however, the date of the first assault can be compared with the date of the report to law enforcement; see Section IX). There are gray areas. Consider the case of a resident of a child-caring institution who has been repeatedly assaulted by a staff member. If each assault is reported as a separate event, for example, when the resident has been taken to a motel on several distinct dates, then each assault can be counted separately. Finding the dividing line between these two kinds of cases only serves to underscore the imprecision involved in gathering and reporting data such as these.

One further source of imprecision must be discussed at this point. As discussed in Section I, these data are submitted to SAC as part of the Wisconsin UCR Program. However, the Program, at this time, does not include 100 percent reporting from all law enforcement agencies. In 1984, a full 12 months of data were reported for 90 percent of jurisdictions, and 11 months or more were reported for 93 percent. However, because non-reporting and incomplete-reporting jurisdictions tend to be small, only a small amount of data are missing on a state-wide basis. Thus in 1984, reported violent Crime Index offenses constituted 98.7 percent of the estimated state total violent offenses, while the reported number of rapes was more than 99 percent of the estimated state total (Wisconsin Crime and Arrests, 1984).

III. Victim Age, Sex, and Race

- Over 72 percent of all sexual assault victims in 1984 were juveniles. Half of all victims were 14 years of age or less, half 14 and over (Table 1, Graph 1).
- Sexual assault victims were 87 percent female and 13 percent male (Table 1, Graph 2).

Victim age is crucial to understanding the data reported here. Wisconsin statute provides that any sexual assault of a person 12 years of age or less is a first-degree assault. Assaults on persons 13 through 15 years are to be considered second-degree assaults, unless they meet the criteria for first-degree. In 1984, 63 percent of victims were in fact 15 years of age or less, and 73 percent of all first and second degree assaults were so classed because of the age of the victims. Over 72 percent of all assault victims were juveniles. The overwhelming proportion of juvenile victims must be kept in mind when considering any part of these data, since it will tend to color all other analyses.

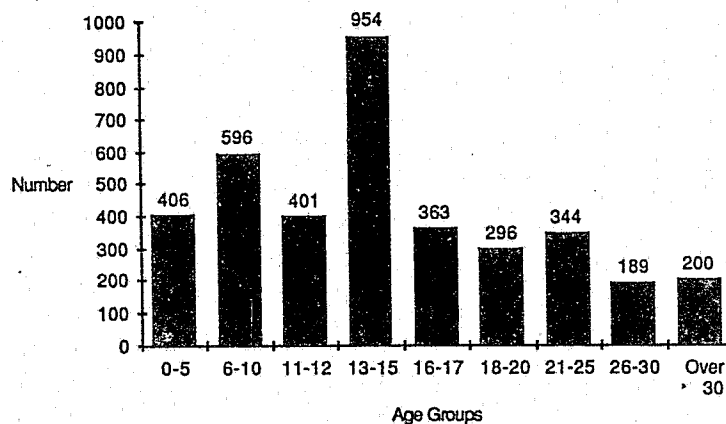
Victim age and sex are presented in Table 1. As the table shows, the average age for all victims is 15.2 years. The median age is 14, which means that half of all victims are 14 years old or younger. The modal, or most frequent, victim age is also 14. The table shows the percent of victims cumulatively, in each age group. For example, 70 percent of female victims are 16-17 or younger.

TABLE 1
VICTIM AGE AND SEX

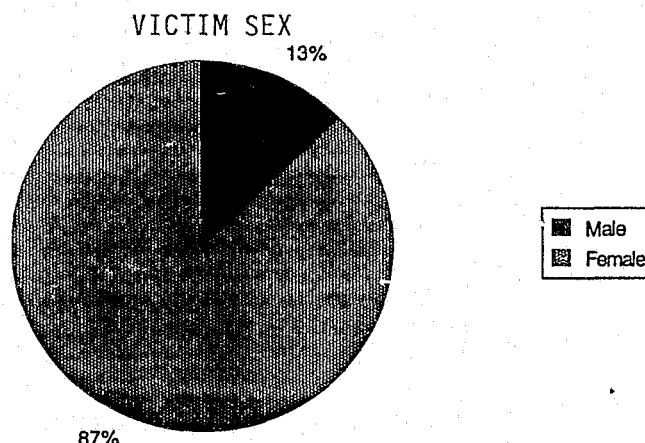
Victim Sex	Victim Age														Average Victim Age						
	0-5		6-10		11-12		13-15		16-17		18-20		21-25			26-30		Over 30		Total	
	N	C%	N	C%	N	C%	N	C%	N	C%	N	C%	N	C%		N	C%	N	C%		
Female	294	9	452	23	343	33	863	60	331	70	286	79	324	89	185	94	189	100	3267	100	15.8
Male	112	23	144	53	58	65	91	84	32	91	10	93	20	97	4	98	11	100	482	100	10.7
TOTAL	406	11	596	27	401	37	954	63	363	73	296	80	344	90	189	95	200	100	3749	100	15.2

*Cumulative percent

GRAPH 1
VICTIM AGE



GRAPH 2



If we consider only those sexual assaults which are rapes, we find that the average victim age is 21 years. The median age is 20, meaning that half of all rape victims are 20 years of age or less.

Victims are 87 percent female and 13 percent male. However, as the table shows, males are more concentrated in the younger ages than females. Of the victims 10 years old or less, about a fourth are males. Over half of all male victims are age 10 or less. As shown in Table 1, male victims are on the average 5 years younger than female victims, a statistically significant difference. (Statistical significance means that the differences are real ones, and not merely due to chance.)

A word of explanation may be needed for the age groupings used in Table 1 and subsequent tables. They are basically 5-year groupings, but, between ages 10 and 20, the ages are grouped to allow the reader to construct a variety of categories of possible interest. Thus the ages of interest for first degree assault are 0 through 12, and for second degree are 13 through 15. Those persons 16 and 17 years of age are juveniles but have reached the age of consent under this statute; they cannot be victims of what one might term "statutory" assault. And juveniles, of course, are all those 17 and under.

Victim race is shown in Table 2. As the table shows, 80 percent of victims are White, and 19 percent are Black, with the balance primarily Native American.

TABLE 2

VICTIM RACE

<u>Race</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
White	2,999	80.1
Black	720	19.2
Native American	24	0.6
Asian	1	0.0
TOTAL	3,744	99.9

IV. Offender Age, Sex, and Race

- *Half of all offenders are 24 years of age or less, half 24 and older. Juveniles are 31 percent of all offenders (Table 4).*
- *Offenders are 97 percent male, and 3 percent female (Table 4, Graph 3, Graph 4).*

As explained in Section II, by definition each assault in this database has only one victim. When multiple victims are involved in the same incident, one assault is scored for each victim, according to UCR scoring practice for crimes against persons. However, this is not true of offenders. As detailed in Section II, an assault by multiple offenders upon one victim is scored as one assault.

TABLE 3
NUMBER OF OFFENDERS PER ASSAULT

<u>Number of Offenders</u>	<u>Assaults</u>	
	<u>Number of Assaults</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1	3572	94.4
2	165	4.4
3	27	0.7
4	13	0.3
5	3	0.1
6	2	0.1
10	1	0.0
TOTAL	3783	100.0

Table 3 shows the number of sexual assaults with single and multiple offenders. As the table shows, 94 percent of assaults are assaults by one offender.

Over all assaults and all offenders, the average offender age is 26 years, 11 years older than the average victim age. However, when we divide all assaults into single-offender and multiple-offender assaults, we find that the average offender age for single-offender assaults is 27. The average offender age for multiple offender assaults is 16 years, a statistically significant difference. On the other hand, victim age as between single- and multiple-offender assaults is not statistically different.

Thus it would appear that, in single- and multiple-offender assaults, we are dealing with different populations of offenders, though not of victims. For this reason, and since 94 percent of assaults are single-offender assaults, the primary focus of this report will be on single-offender assaults insofar as offender information is concerned. Multiple offenders will be dealt with in a separate section of the report (see Section XI). Thus all subsequent

tables in this report through Section X dealing with offender information, including tables dealing with relationship between offender and victim, are based on single-offender assaults.

Offender age and sex are shown in Table 4. As we have seen, the average offender age in these single-offender assaults is 27 years, 12 years older than the average victim age. Median offender age is 24 years. Juveniles are 31 percent of all offenders. Table 4 also shows that 97 percent of offenders are male, and 3 percent are female. Victims of these female offenders are concentrated in the very young ages: 46 percent of these victims are five years old or less, while only 10 percent of male offenders' victims are this young; similarly, 61 percent of the female offenders' victims are 10 years of age or less, while this is true for only 26 percent of male offenders' victims. This is shown in Table 5.

TABLE 4
OFFENDER AGE AND SEX

Offender Sex		Offender Age														Average Offender Age				
		6-10		11-12		13-15		16-17		18-20		21-25		26-30			Over 30		Total	
		N	C%*	N	C%	N	C%	N	C%	N	C%	N	C%	N	C%		N	C%		
Female		7	8	14	23	31	56	6	62	4	67	10	77	7	85	14	100	93	100	19.5
Male		71	2	123	7	425	22	229	30	315	41	367	53	336	65	998	100	2864	100	27.5
TOTAL		78	3	137	7	456	23	235	31	319	41	377	54	343	66	1012	100	2957	100	27.4
*Cumulative percent																				

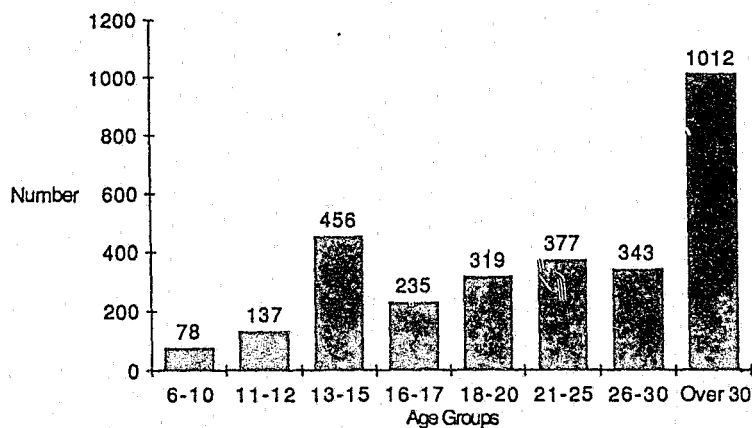
*Cumulative percent

TABLE 5
VICTIM AGE, BY OFFENDER SEX

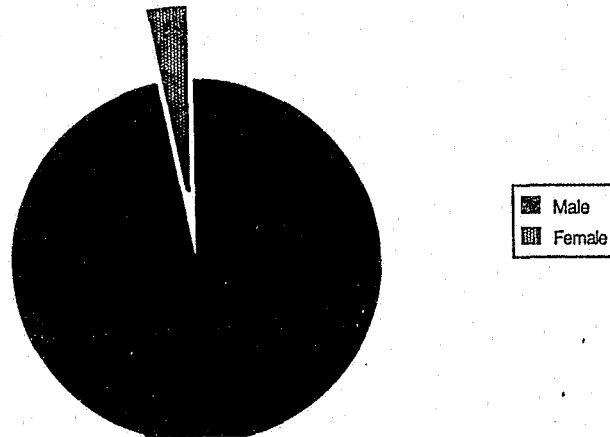
Offender Sex	Victim Age																		Total	
	0-5		6-10		11-12		13-15		16-17		18-20		21-25		26-30		Over 30			
	N	CX*	N	CX	N	CX	N	CX	N	CX	N	CX	N	CX	N	CX	N	CX		
Female	45	46	15	62	8	70	15	86	4	90	1	91	1	92	1	93	7	100	97	100
Male	351	10	539	26	363	37	864	62	328	72	264	80	330	89	178	95	183	100	3400	100
TOTAL	396	11	554	27	371	38	879	63	332	72	265	80	331	89	179	95	190	100	3497	100
*Cumulative percent																				

*Cumulative percent

GRAPH 3
OFFENDER AGE



GRAPH 4
OFFENDER SEX

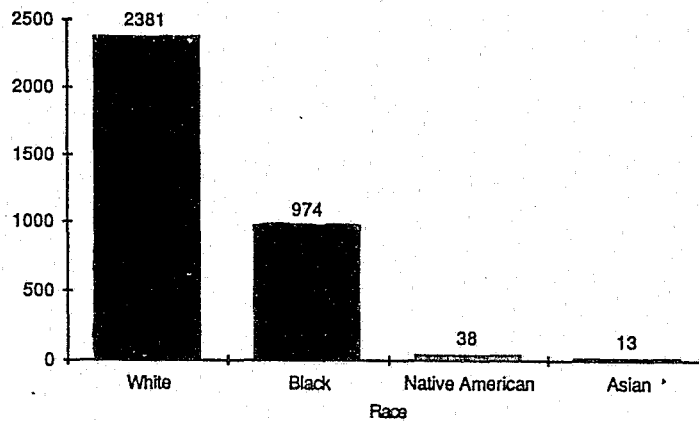


Offender race is shown in Table 6. White offenders are by far the most numerous, with White and Black offenders together comprising 99 percent of all offenders.

TABLE 6
OFFENDER RACE

<u>Race</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
White	2381	69.9
Black	974	28.6
Native American	38	1.1
Asian	13	0.4
TOTAL	3406	100.0

GRAPH 5
OFFENDER RACE



V. Relationship Between Offender and Victim

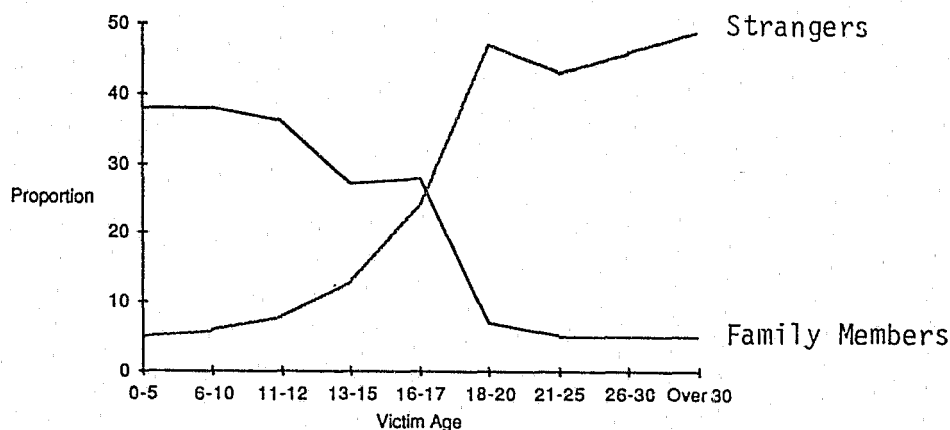
- Family, friends, and acquaintances commit 65 percent of all sexual assaults. The proportion of assaults committed by family members (38 percent) is highest for young victims and drops to 5 percent after age 18 (Table 7, Graph 6).
- Strangers commit 21 percent of all assaults, but the proportion is lowest (5 percent) for young victims and highest (49 percent) for victims over 30 (Table 7, Graph 6).

TABLE 7
RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER TO VICTIM,
BY VICTIM AGE

Relationship	Victim Age																		Average Victim Age		
	0-5		6-10		11-12		13-15		16-17		18-20		21-25		26-30		Over 30			Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		N	%
Family/Same Household	144	38	196	38	126	36	221	27	99	28	16	7	16	5	8	5	9	5	825	25	11.4
Friend/ Acquaintance	168	45	177	34	133	38	376	46	109	34	88	36	130	42	71	41	68	38	1320	40	15.0
Other Known & Other Re- lation	47	13	112	22	64	18	116	14	45	14	25	10	31	10	15	9	15	8	470	14	13.6
Stranger	17	5	29	6	30	8	107	13	75	24	113	47	135	43	81	46	88	49	675	21	21.4
TOTAL	376	101	514	100	353	100	820	100	318	100	242	100	312	100	175	101	180	100	3290	100	15.2

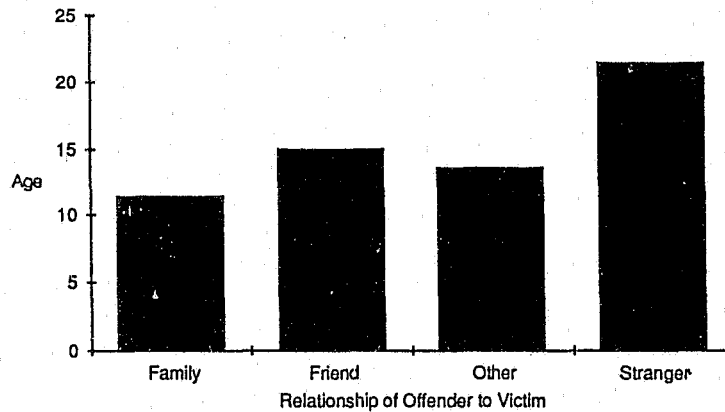
GRAPH 6

PROPORTIONS OF OFFENSES
COMMITTED BY FAMILY MEMBERS AND STRANGERS,
BY VICTIM AGE



GRAPH 7

AVERAGE VICTIM AGE, BY OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP



Data on the relationship of offender to victim, by victim age, are presented in Table 7.

Table 7 shows that 65 percent of all sexual assaults are committed by family, or friends and acquaintances. However, while the proportion of assaults committed by friends and acquaintances is fairly constant across victim age, this is not true for offenders that are family members. The proportion of assaults committed by family members is highest (38 percent) for the youngest victim age and drops to 5 percent after age 18. Meanwhile, the proportion of assaults committed by strangers is lowest (5 percent) for the youngest victim age and increases to 49 percent for victims over 30.

Table 7 also shows the average victim age for each of the relationship categories. As the table shows, victims of family members are the youngest on the average, while victims of strangers are oldest. These age differences are statistically significant ($p < .01$).

Table 8 presents data on relationship between offender and victim for those single-offender assaults which are rapes. As we have seen, when compared with all sexual assaults, there are fewer victims of rape at the younger ages. About the same proportion of rapes as of sexual assaults are committed by friends and acquaintances. However, only about half as many rapes as other assaults are committed by family and members of the same household, while nearly twice the proportion of rapes as total assaults is committed by strangers. Above victim age 18, the proportion of rapes and other assaults committed by strangers is about the same. The difference is that for those victims under 18 the proportion of rapes committed by strangers is larger than the proportion of all assaults committed by strangers.

TABLE 8

RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER TO VICTIM,
BY VICTIM AGE,
FOR ASSAULTS THAT ARE RAPES

Relationship	Victim Age																		Total		Average Victim Age
	0-5		6-10		11-12		13-15		16-17		18-20		21-25		26-30		Over 30				
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%			
Family/Same Household	5	33	15	50	7	27	30	26	10	17	5	5	3	2	4	5	6	6	85	13	15.5
Friend/ Acquaintance	7	47	4	13	2	8	38	33	18	31	43	44	67	51	33	42	37	39	249	38	22.4
Other Known & Other Re- lation	1	7	8	27	12	46	15	13	7	12	4	4	10	8	4	5	5	5	66	10	17.2
Stranger	2	13	3	10	5	19	33	28	23	40	46	47	51	39	37	47	47	49	247	38	24.2
TOTAL	15	100	30	100	26	100	116	100	58	100	98	100	131	100	78	99	95	99	647	99	21.7

The relationship groupings in Tables 7 and 8, and the tables to follow, should be discussed and clarified. These four groupings actually are broad categories formed from the original data. No coding scheme was presented to the persons filling out these sexual assault forms; they recorded the relationship between offender and victim in their own words. These responses were then coded into 25 categories (see Appendix C), which were first combined into eight, and then into these four categories. These categories are all presented in Appendix C. The four categories used in the tables for this report are fairly self-explanatory, except for the most miscellaneous one, "Other known, and other relationships." This category includes such things as:

Associate of babysitter:	Friend, brother, son of babysitter.
Relative of friend:	Fathers, brothers, stepfathers of playmates or friends, mother's boyfriend not living in the same household; offender dating victim's aunt.
Known, relationship unknown:	The data indicate that the victim knew the offender but do not indicate what the relationship was.
Other:	Ex-neighbor; school janitor; hired hand; house-guest of person victim was baby-sitting for.

Relationship between offender and victim is a factor in whether the victim is injured during the assault. Data on relationship by victim injury are presented in Table 9.

TABLE 9
RELATIONSHIP, BY VICTIM INJURY

Relationship	Victim Injury									
	Cuts/ Bruises		Medical Attention Required		Hospital Admissions		None		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Family/Same Household	18	2	42	5	0	0	761	93	821	100
Friend/ Acquaintance	62	5	152	12	8	1	1083	83	1305	101
Other Known & Other Re- lation	21	5	22	5	0	0	423	91	466	101
Stranger	54	8	123	18	7	1	495	73	679	100
TOTAL	155	5	339	10	15	0	2762	84	3271	99

The vast majority of sexual assaults do not result in injury to the victim. Nevertheless, of the victims injured, a relatively greater proportion are assaulted by family/same household members ($p < .01$). Further information on victim injury is presented in Section VII of this report.

A relationship of special interest is found in sexual assaults where the victim is the spouse of the offender. There are 11 cases in the data in which the assailant is a spouse. Unfortunately, we have little additional information on these cases. In particular, it would be of interest to know whether the spouses were living together or were separated at the time of the assault. Since there are so few cases, there are few generalizations that can be made about them. Most of the cases are second degree assaults, most of the victims in their twenties. Perhaps the most important thing we can say about these spousal assaults is that there are so few of them reported.

TABLE 10

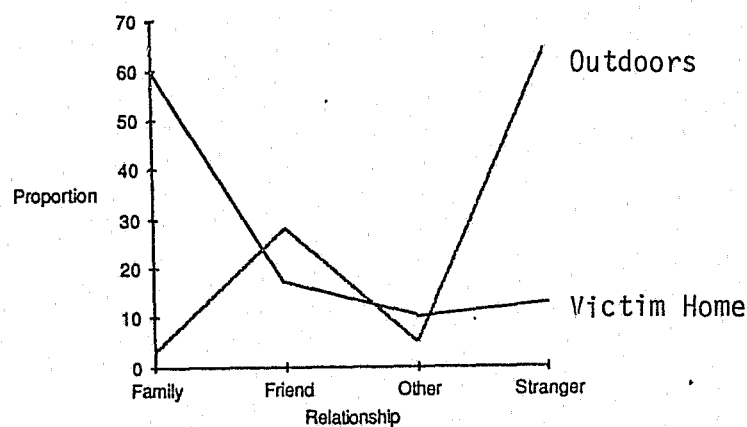
LOCATION OF ASSAULT,
BY RELATIONSHIP OF ASSAILANT TO VICTIM

Relationship of Assailant to Victim

Location	Family/Same Household		Friend/Acquaintance		Other Known & Other Relation		Stranger		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Victim Home	478	60	139	17	80	10	105	13	802	100
Offender Home	64	23	118	42	93	33	8	3	283	101
Other Indoors	141	12	708	59	192	16	163	14	1204	101
Vehicle	8	5	91	52	15	9	62	35	176	101
Outdoors	16	3	135	28	25	5	312	64	488	100
TOTAL	707	24	1191	40	405	14	650	22	2953	100

GRAPH 8

LOCATION OF ASSAULT,
BY OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP



There is an association between where sexual assaults occur and relationship of offender to victim. This is shown in Table 10 and Graph 8.

While only 22 percent of all assaults are by strangers, Table 10 shows that, of assaults that occur outdoors, 64 percent are by strangers. Conversely, while 24 percent of all assaults are by family/same household members, 60 percent of those assaults occur in the victim's home. Location of attack is more fully discussed in the following section of this report.

TABLE 11
RACE OF OFFENDER, BY RACE OF VICTIM

Victim Race	Offender Race				Total	Percent
	White	Black	Native American	Asian		
White	2308	363	22	11	2704	80
Black	50	607	1	1	659	19
Native American	7	0	15	1	23	1
Asian	0	1	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	2365	971	38	13	3387	100
Column Percent	70	29	1	0	100	

As shown earlier in this report (Tables 2 and 6), 70 percent of offenders are White and 29 percent Black; among victims, 80 percent are White and 19 percent Black. Table 11, however, shows the racial relationship between offender and victim. We find that 87 percent of all sexual assaults are between offenders and victims of the same race, while 13 percent of all assaults are between persons of different races.

VI. Where Assaults Occur

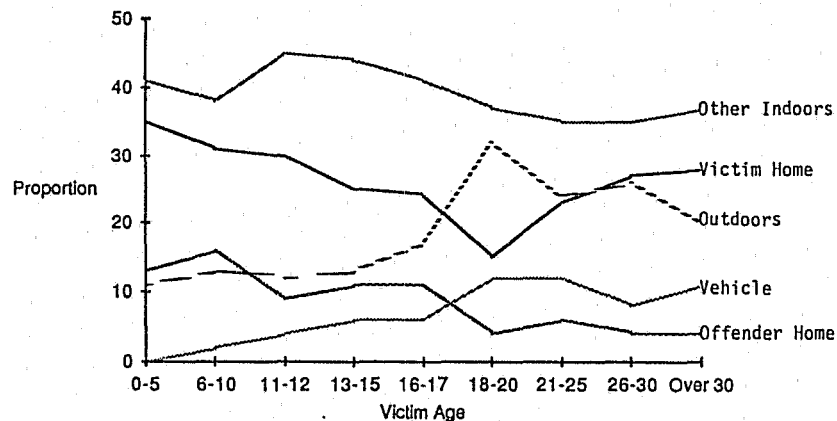
- The victim's home is the most common single place where sexual assaults occur, with 27 percent of all assaults occurring there (Table 12).
- While only 17 percent of all sexual assaults occur outdoors, most assaults that do occur outdoors are by strangers, particularly for persons over 30 (Table 12 and page 17).

TABLE 12
LOCATION OF ASSAULT, BY VICTIM AGE

Location	Victim Age																		Total	
	0-5		6-10		11-12		13-15		16-17		18-20		21-25		26-30		Over 30			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Victim Home	114	35	139	31	99	30	196	25	73	24	38	15	72	23	46	27	49	28	826	27
Offender Home	42	13	71	16	31	9	89	11	34	11	10	4	18	6	7	4	8	4	310	10
Other Indoors	134	41	173	38	150	45	343	44	122	41	91	37	108	35	59	35	66	37	1246	40
Vehicle	1	0	10	2	12	4	47	6	19	6	30	12	37	12	14	8	19	11	189	6
Outdoors	35	11	61	13	38	12	103	13	50	17	79	32	76	24	44	26	36	20	522	17
TOTAL	326	100	454	100	330	100	778	99	298	99	248	100	311	100	170	100	178	100	3093	100

GRAPH 9

LOCATION OF ASSAULT, BY VICTIM AGE



Location of assault by victim age is shown in Table 12.

Table 12 shows that only 17 percent of all sexual assaults occur outdoors. Victim's home is the location in 27 percent of all assaults, and is the most common specific location.

The 18 to 20 year old age group stands out as different from other groupings in Table 12. This age group has the smallest proportion of assaults in the victim's home, and the largest proportion outdoors.

On the whole, age trends are not striking in this table except for the trend in outdoor attacks. The proportion of attacks that occur outdoors is much higher for those 18 and over than it is for juveniles. The proportion of attacks in the offender's home tends to decrease with age. The proportion of attacks in the victim's home is, of course, high for young children through age 12; this proportion decreases to age 20 but then increases again, so that, for those over 30, the proportion of attacks in the victim's home is 28 percent, a larger proportion than for any age group over 12. This is one of very few times in this set of data that such a curvilinear trend is apparent.

We have previously seen (Table 10) that 22 percent of all assaults are by strangers, but 64 percent of outdoor assaults are by strangers. This trend differs according to age group. While 64 percent of all outdoor assaults are by strangers, of victims over 30, 92 percent of outdoor assaults are by strangers. Thus, while only 20 percent of the attacks on this age group occur outdoors, nearly all of these attacks are by strangers. This may partially explain the stereotype of the sexual assault as an outdoor attack by a stranger.

Similarly, we have seen that 24 percent of all assaults are by family/same household members, but 60 percent of assaults occurring in the victim's home are by family members. However, 73 percent of home attacks for victims 6 to 10 and 85 percent of home attacks for 11- and 12 year-olds are by family members. Interestingly, this high proportion does not hold for the very young. For victims of 5 years of age and less, 60 percent of home attacks are by family members, while 30 percent are by friends and acquaintances. At the other end of the age scale, for those over 30, only 21 percent of the attacks in the victim's home are by family members; most of the attacks that occur at home for this group (51%) are by strangers. In fact (Table 7), nearly half of the attacks on this age group (49%) are by strangers.

VII. Victim Injury and Assailant Use of Weapons

- No weapon is used and the victim is not physically injured in 75 percent of all sexual assaults (Table 13).
- The likelihood of an injury in sexual assaults is higher in those assaults in which a weapon is used and is higher among victims over 21 (Table 14).

TABLE 13
VICTIM INJURY, BY TYPE OF WEAPON

Weapon	Victim Injury									
	Cuts/ Bruises		Medical Attention Required		Hospital Admission		None		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Firearm	9	15	23	39	0	0	27	46	59	100
Knife	21	15	56	40	7	5	56	40	140	100
Other Dangerous	19	17	17	16	3	3	70	64	109	100
Personal Weapon	42	15	59	21	4	1	178	63	283	100
None	72	2	195	7	1	0	2624	91	2892	100
TOTAL	163	5	350	10	15	0	2955	85	3483	100

Victim injuries by type of weapon are shown in Table 13.

It can be seen that, in 75 percent of all assaults, no weapon is used and the victim is not physically injured ($2624/3483 = 75\%$). Overall, victim injuries occur in 15 percent of all sexual assaults. However, there is a relationship between the presence of a weapon and the likelihood of injury. Slightly over half of assaults involving a dangerous weapon involve injury; with a personal weapon (hands, fists, or feet), the proportion is 37 percent, and, where no weapon is used, the proportion is 9 percent.

TABLE 14
VICTIM INJURY, BY VICTIM AGE

Victim Age	Victim Injury									
	Cuts/ Bruises		Medical Attention Required		Hospital Admission		None		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0-5	19	5	55	14	0	0	322	81	396	100
6-10	10	2	32	6	0	0	507	92	549	100
11-12	7	2	21	6	0	0	336	92	364	100
13-15	27	3	36	4	2	0	804	93	869	100
16-17	16	5	23	7	2	1	293	88	334	101
18-20	22	8	37	14	3	1	202	77	264	100
21-25	30	9	71	21	0	0	231	70	332	100
26-30	22	12	35	19	3	2	124	67	184	100
Over 30	12	6	41	21	5	3	133	70	191	100
TOTAL	165	5	351	10	15	0	2952	85	3483	100

There is also a relationship as well between the probability of victim injury and victim age, as shown in Table 14.

A smaller proportion of juvenile than adult victims is injured, with a relatively steady increase in the proportion of victims injured as age increases. An interesting exception is the very youngest age group, who are perhaps more prone to injury because of their small size, or who perhaps are simply more routinely given a hospital check than other victims, perhaps leading to an erroneous injury classification.

TABLE 15

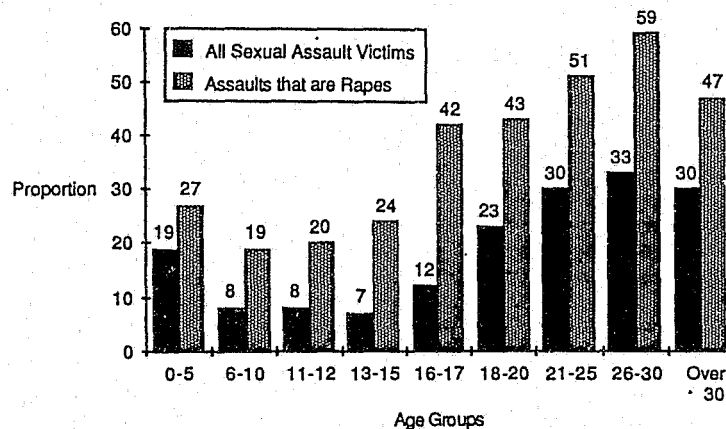
VICTIM INJURY, BY VICTIM AGE,
FOR THOSE ASSAULTS THAT ARE RAPES

Victim Injury

Victim Age	Cuts/ Bruises		Medical Attention Required		Hospital Admission		None		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0-5	2	13	2	13	0	0	11	73	15	99
6-10	2	6	4	12	0	0	26	81	32	99
11-12	3	12	2	8	0	0	20	80	25	100
13-15	11	9	17	15	0	0	89	76	117	100
16-17	7	12	16	27	2	3	34	58	59	100
18-20	10	10	30	30	3	3	58	57	101	100
21-25	19	14	51	37	0	0	68	49	138	100
26-30	12	15	32	40	3	4	33	41	80	100
Over 30	8	8	35	35	4	4	52	53	99	100
TOTAL	74	11	189	28	12	2	391	59	666	100

GRAPH 10

PROPORTION OF VICTIMS INJURED, BY AGE,
FOR ALL SEXUAL ASSAULTS AND
SEXUAL ASSAULTS THAT ARE RAPES



When we examine those sexual assaults that are rapes, we find that the probability of injury is two and a half times as great as in all sexual assaults. These assaults are shown in Table 15.

While the same general pattern is shown in Table 15 as in Table 14, the proportion of injuries is higher for every age group, reaching 47 percent for those victims over 20 and 56 percent for those over 25.

VIII. Degree of Assault

- Over 70 percent of all first and second degree sexual assaults are so classed because of the age of the victim.
- For all victims, 51.5 percent of sexual assaults are first degree assaults, while, for victims 16 and older, 25.8 percent of assaults are first degree. Of the first and second degree assaults on victims 16 and older, 56 percent are rapes (Table 16, Graph 11).

Wisconsin statutes provide for four degrees of sexual assault (see Appendix A). Data on the number of assaults of each degree are provided in Table 16.

TABLE 16

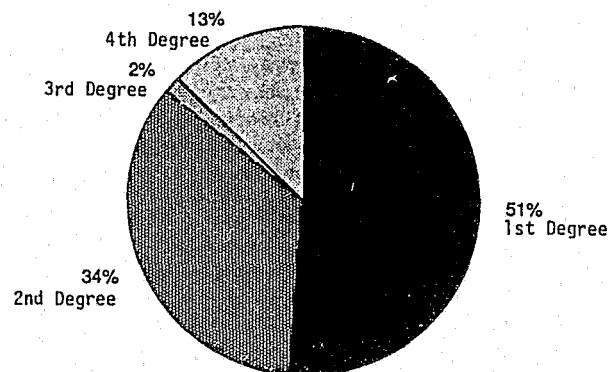
SEXUAL ASSAULTS, BY DEGREE, FOR ALL VICTIMS AND FOR VICTIMS 16 YEARS AND OLDER

Degree	All Victims				Victims 16 and Over			
	All Assaults		Classed as Rape		All Assaults		Classed as Rape	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	1972	51.5	400	52.1	357	25.8	237	45.8
2	1320	34.4	341	44.5	518	37.4	255	49.3
3	62	1.6	11	1.4	58	4.2	11	2.1
4	478	12.5	15	2.0*	452	32.6	14	2.7*
TOTAL	3832	100.0	767	100.0	1385	100.0	517	99.9

*Fourth degree assaults classed as rapes are attempted, not actual, rapes.

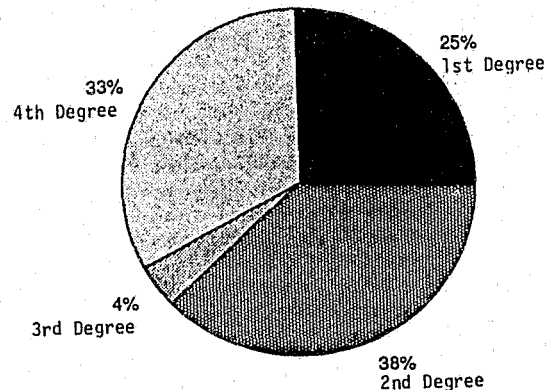
GRAPH 11

DEGREE OF ASSAULT, FOR ALL SEXUAL ASSAULTS



GRAPH 12

DEGREE OF ASSAULT, FOR ASSAULTS ON
VICTIMS 16 YEARS AND OLDER



The table presents data for all assaults, assaults of persons 16 years of age and older, and assaults which are rapes. The comparison of all assaults with assaults on persons under 16 years of age is important because so many victims are young. It will be recalled that assaults on persons under 16 are classed as first or second degree assaults by statute, that is, based solely on the age of the victim. Over 70 percent of all first and second degree assaults are so classed because of the age of the victim. Examination of the distribution of assaults for victims 16 and over shows the distribution of degrees of assault based on factors other than age of the victim.

Table 16 shows that 51.5 percent of all assaults are first degree assaults, 34.4 percent are second degree, 1.6 percent are third degree and 12.5 percent are fourth degree. Considering only those victims 16 and over, however, we find the proportion of first degree assaults decreases to 25.8 percent, while the proportion of fourth degree assaults has increased to 32.6 percent. Thus, for victims 16 and over, the distribution of assaults among first, second and fourth degrees is much more even. There are so few third degree assaults and they are so difficult and controversial to classify that little can be said about these except that this classification is a relatively rare one.

Not surprisingly, virtually all assaults that are classed as rapes are first or second degree assaults. On the other hand, it may seem quite surprising that any fourth degree assaults at all could be classed as rapes. This is possible however, because in the UCR system, for all Index offenses, attempts as well as actual completed crimes are counted. All of the fourth degree assaults classed as rapes in Table 16 are in fact attempted, not actual, rapes.

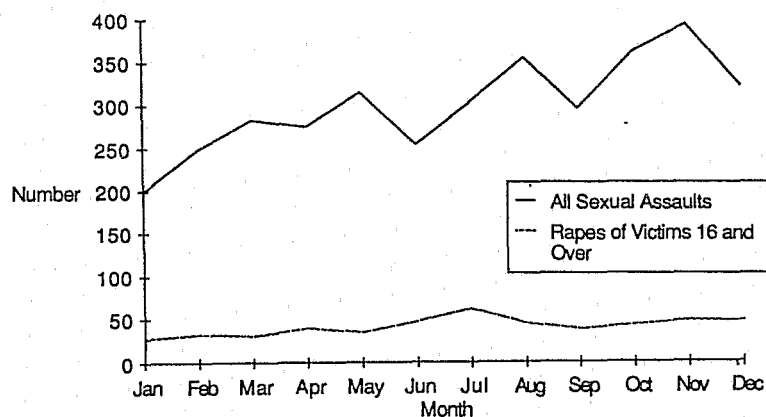
Table 16 also enables a comparison of those assaults which are rapes with those which are not. Looking first at all assaults, we see that, overall, 20 percent of them are rapes ($767/3832 = 20\%$), while, for first and second degree assaults combined, the percentage of rapes is 22.5. However, as we have seen above, most first and second degree assaults are so classed because of victim age alone. Examining the assaults of victims age 16 and over, we find that 37 percent are rapes. Finally, examining only the first and second degree assaults for this age group, we find that 56 percent are rapes. (Recall Tables 7 and 8, showing the higher age of rape victims.) Thus, even when we look at first and second degree assaults on adult women, we find that 44 percent of these assaults are not rapes.

IX. Month, Day, and Time of Assault

- The number of sexual assaults reported each month climbed gradually during 1984 (Graph 13). Thursday through Sunday are the days of the week with the most assaults (Graph 14). Assaults by friends and acquaintances tend to be concentrated from noon to 8:00 p.m., while stranger assaults tend more to occur at night (Table 17).
- Half of all sexual assaults by strangers are reported to law enforcement the same day, while half of all assaults by family members are not reported for over two months (Table 18).

GRAPH 13

NUMBER OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS, BY MONTHS, FOR ALL SEXUAL ASSAULTS
AND SEXUAL ASSAULTS THAT ARE RAPE OF VICTIMS 16 YEARS AND OLDER

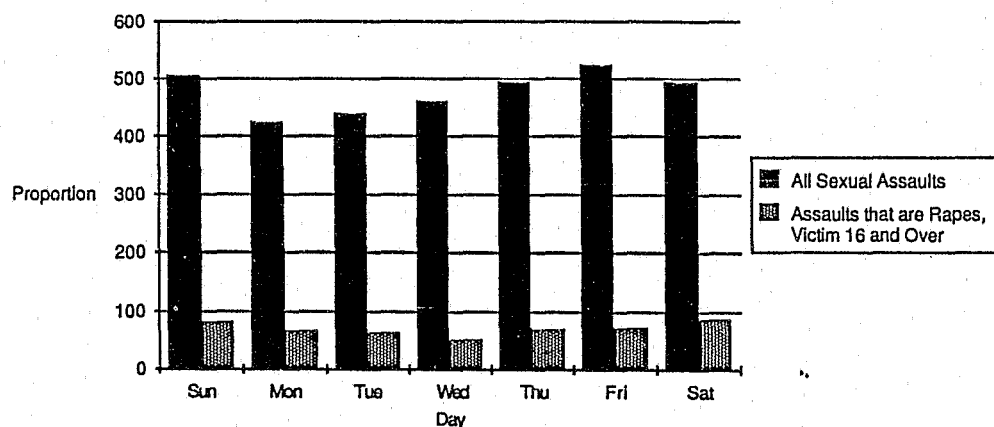


The number of assaults by month of the year are shown in Graph 13.

This graph is of interest because it brings out some of the problems inherent in these data. The graph shows a gradual but steady increase in reported sexual assaults during 1984. However, we cannot know from the data available at this time what the cause of this increase may be. It is possible that the number of assaults increased steadily throughout the year, but this seems unlikely. It seems more likely that, because 1984 was the first year for which these data were collected, the increase we see in Graph 13 is an increase in reporting resulting from formal training sessions, informal telephone conversations with a large number of local law enforcement agencies, and what might be called the "grapevine effect." The 1985 data will provide additional information on this trend.

GRAPH 14

NUMBER OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS, BY DAY OF THE WEEK, FOR ALL SEXUAL ASSAULTS
AND SEXUAL ASSAULTS THAT ARE RAPE OF VICTIMS 16 YEARS AND OLDER



Day of the week on which assaults occur is shown in Graph 14.

Thursday through Sunday are the days with the highest numbers of sexual assaults. The lowest day is Monday, with a gradual increase up to the weekend. There are 19 percent fewer assaults on the lowest day, Monday, than on the highest day, Friday. The pattern is similar for those assaults that are rapes in that Thursday through Sunday are the highest days. However, the weekend days stand out somewhat more distinctly for the rapes: 30 percent of all assaults occur on Saturday and Sunday, while 35 percent of rapes occur on these two days. If assaults were evenly distributed over the days of the week, we would expect 29 percent to occur on any two given days.

TABLE 17

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSAULTS, BY TIME OF DAY
AND RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER TO VICTIM, IN PERCENT

Relationship of Offender to Victim					
	Family/Same Household	Friend/ Acquaintance	Other Known & Other Re- lations	Stranger	TOTAL
12:00 AM to 3:59 AM	6.1	13.7	11.4	24.1	13.5
4:00 AM to 7:59 AM	2.2	4.8	3.8	8.6	4.8
8:00 AM to 11:59 AM	4.6	11.3	7.2	9.4	8.4
12:00 PM to 3:59 PM	6.7	21.3	12.7	13.3	14.2
4:00 PM to 7:59 PM	13.5	14.1	17.6	17.0	14.6
8:00 PM to 11:59 PM	10.8	12.6	15.5	24.1	14.9
Undefined	56.0	22.2	31.8	3.5	29.6
TOTAL	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The distribution of sexual assaults by time of day and relationship of offender to victim is shown in Table 17.

Table 17 shows that the frequency of assaults differs in two parts of the day. The number is relatively low from 4:00 a.m. through noon, and relatively high the rest of the time. The table also shows that assaults by strangers are not distributed in the same way as assaults by other persons. Stranger assaults are highest in the period 8:00 p.m. through 4:00 a.m. Assaults by friends and acquaintances tend to be concentrated from noon until 8:00 p.m. and the "Other" assaults from 4:00 p.m. until midnight. Note that time is not known for a large number of family assaults, which is consistent with the nature of these assaults; conversely, note that time of stranger assaults is undefined in only 3.5 percent of cases.

TABLE 18

LAPSE IN DAYS BETWEEN DATE OF ASSAULT AND DATE OF REPORT,
BY RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER TO VICTIM

	Relationship of Offender to Victim			
	Family/Same Household	Friend/ Acquaintance	Other Known & Other Re- lation	Stranger
Mean	393.1	53.7	129.2	6.1
Standard Deviation	722.7	241.1	329.4	48.7
Median	62	1	6	0

Table 18 shows the time lapse in days between the date the assault actually occurred and the date it was reported to law enforcement, by relationship of offender to victim.

Table 18 shows that this time lapse varies according to relationship of offender and victim. Analysis of the means in Table 18, by both parametric and non-parametric tests, shows that the differences among all the means in Table 18 are significant ($p < .01$). For assaults by family members, the time between first occurrence and the report to law enforcement is over a year, on the average. For assaults by friends and acquaintances it is about two months, while assaults by other known persons average about four months. The average time for reporting a stranger assault, however, is 6 days. These averages may be somewhat misleading because the data are rather badly skewed by the presence of a few very high scores in each relationship category. That is, very large scores for a few victims who may wait for years to report the assault on themselves will tend to have a strong effect on these averages. That is why the median scores are presented in Table 18. It can be seen that the medians follow the same pattern as the averages, though in less exaggerated form. What explanation may be offered for this pattern?

It is clear that assaults by strangers tend to be reported relatively quickly, on the same day in half the cases. Assaults by family members show the longest delay, but it must be remembered that, in many cases, these are repeated assaults against a child or young adolescent over a period of years. Our data in these cases are showing the lapse between the date of the first assault (insofar as it can be ascertained) and the date of reporting, hence the long lapse shown by the data. The reasons for the differences between the "Friend/Acquaintance" and "Other Relationship" categories are less clear. Assaults by friends or acquaintances, while not reported as quickly as those by strangers are nevertheless reported relatively soon--the next day, in half the cases. Little can be said about the final category; it is a miscellaneous category of assailants, all of whom are known to the victim but for most of whom we know no more than that.

We know (Table 7) that the ages of assault victims differ by relationship category. This is true also for the subset of victims presented in Tables 18

and 19 ($p < .01$). We see from Table 18 that the oldest category of victims, stranger victims, has the shortest reporting time, the Friend/Acquaintance category the next shortest, and so on. In fact, there is a statistical correlation between victim age and reporting time which, while real, is negligibly small.

TABLE 19

MEAN LAPSE IN DAYS BETWEEN DATE OF ASSAULT AND DATE OF REPORT,
BY RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER TO VICTIM AND VICTIM AGE

Victim Age	Relationship of Offender to Victim			
	Family/Same Household	Friend/Acquaintance	Other Known & Other Relations	Stranger
16 & Over	691	54	137	4.8
15 & Under	329	54	126	9.7
<u>t*</u>	5.2	0.0	0.3	1.1
<u>z*</u>				3.0

Further analysis of this relationship is shown in Table 19. Within each of the relationship categories shown in Table 18, lapse scores for victims age 16 and over were compared with lapse scores for victims age 15 and younger.

We see from Table 19 that victim age is of no consequence to lapse in reporting within the Friend and Other categories. Within the Stranger category, where the data are highly skewed due to the large number of zeroes (i.e., same-day reporting), the non-parametric test shows that the older victims do tend to have shorter reporting times. Finally, within the Family category, we see that the reverse is true: older victims tend to have longer reporting times, probably a reflection of the fact that the assaults on these victims have been continuing for a longer time before being reported.

In summary on this topic, we have seen that the relationship groupings differ significantly in time lapse for reporting assaults, with the stranger group reporting soonest, and the family group showing the greatest length of time before the report. We also know that relationship groupings differ in age of victims, with stranger victims the oldest and family victims the youngest. Within the stranger group, older victims tend to report the assault soonest; while, within the family group, the time since first assault has been longer for the older than for the younger victim.

* The t and z are statistics used to evaluate differences between means.

X. Arrests and Law Enforcement Dispositions

- Approximately 55 percent of sexual assaults result in an arrest, a proportion comparable with the overall proportion of violent offenses resulting in arrests (Table 20, Graph 15).
- The most common law enforcement disposition for adults and juveniles of sexual assault cases is referral to court.

A. Arrests

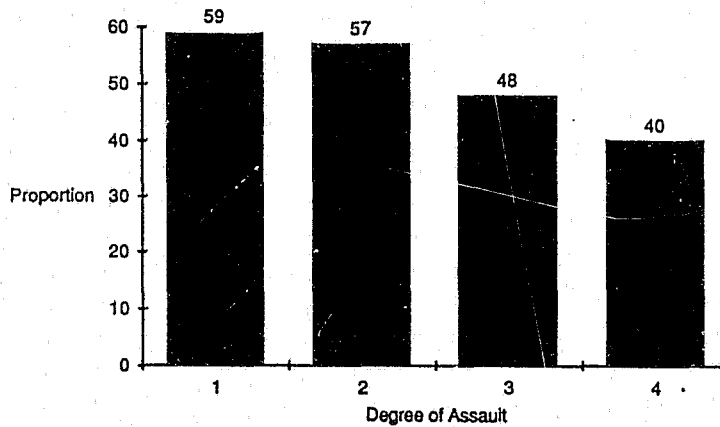
TABLE 20

NUMBER OF ASSAULTS, NUMBER OF ARRESTS, AND
PERCENT OF ASSAULTS RESULTING IN ARRESTS, BY DEGREE OF ASSAULT

<u>Degree</u>	<u>Number Assaults</u>	<u>Number Arrests</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1	1797	1053	59
2	1254	717	57
3	56	27	48
4	445	179	40
TOTAL	3552	1976	56

GRAPH 15

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, BY DEGREE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT



The number of arrests, by degree of assault, is shown in Table 20.

Overall, approximately 56 percent of sexual assaults result in an arrest, a proportion comparable with the overall proportion of violent offenses (i.e., murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) resulting in arrests. The highest proportion of arrests is to be found in first degree assaults, the most serious, and the lowest proportion in fourth degree, the least serious.

TABLE 21

NUMBER OF ASSAULTS, NUMBER OF ARRESTS, AND PERCENT OF ASSAULTS
RESULTING IN ARRESTS, BY OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP TO VICTIM

<u>Relationship</u>	<u>Number Assaults</u>	<u>Number Arrests</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Family/Same Household	831	503	61
Friend/ Acquaintance	1325	872	66
Other Known & Other Re- lations	473	278	59
Stranger	686	211	31
TOTAL	3315	1864	56

TABLE 22

NUMBER OF ASSAULTS, NUMBER OF ARRESTS, AND PERCENT OF ASSAULTS
RESULTING IN ARRESTS, BY VICTIM AGE

<u>Victim Age</u>	<u>Number Assaults</u>	<u>Number Arrests</u>	<u>Percent</u>
0-5	398	229	58
6-10	560	358	64
11-12	373	260	70
13-15	882	542	61
16-17	339	159	47
18-20	272	124	46
21-25	336	144	43
26-30	184	80	43
Over 30	194	80	41
TOTAL	3538	1976	56

TABLE 23

NUMBER OF ASSAULTS, NUMBER OF ARRESTS, AND PERCENT OF ASSAULTS
RESULTING IN ARRESTS BY OFFENDER AGE

<u>Offender Age</u>	<u>Number Assaults</u>	<u>Number Arrests</u>	<u>Percent</u>
6-10	79	45	57
11-12	139	105	76
13-15	457	351	77
16-17	235	156	66
18-20	320	204	64
21-25	377	240	64
26-30	343	217	63
Over 30	1013	647	64
TOTAL	2963	1965	66

Further detail on persons arrested is found in Tables 21, 22, and 23, which present number of persons arrested by relationship to victim, victim age, and offender age, respectively.

In Table 21, we see that the proportion of arrests is fairly consistent across relationships, except that the proportion of strangers arrested is, unsurprisingly, lower than the proportions in other categories. Table 22 lists proportion of arrests by victim age. The table shows that the various ages can be divided into two groups on the basis of proportion of arrests. The proportion of assaults resulting in arrests is higher in the lower ages through age 15 than it is for older victims. Overall for this group, 63 percent of assaults result in arrests, while, for the victims of 16 and older, 44 percent of assaults result in arrests. Finally, Table 23 shows relatively consistent proportions of offenders being arrested for the various offender age groups. In comparing Table 23 with the other two tables, it is important to remember that, of course, offender age will only be known when the offender is known. The data in Tables 21 and 22 include a number of cases in which the offender is not known. This cannot be the case for Table 23, thus the relatively high proportions of arrests across the various ages. These high proportions are in this sense an artifact, but it is of interest nevertheless to make the comparisons between the offender age groups and to note that they differ so little among themselves as to proportion of offenders arrested.

B. Law Enforcement Dispositions

Note that the term "disposition" as used in this report refers to dispositions of offenders by law enforcement agencies. This is not the same as the more common use of the term "disposition" in the criminal justice system to refer to the outcome of court cases.

The data on law enforcement disposition of cases are incomplete, as it is often the case that no final disposition of the case has been made when assaults are reported to SAC (see page 34).

Nevertheless, dispositions are known for approximately half of the reported assaults and it may be of interest to examine them. Dispositions are shown in Tables 24, 25, and 26 by degree of assault, age of victim and age of offender, respectively.

TABLE 24

OFFENDER DISPOSITION BY LAW ENFORCEMENT, BY DEGREE OF ASSAULT

Disposition	Degree of Assault									
	1		2		3		4		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Handled & Released	68	7	33	6	1	3	20	11	122	7
Adult Court	397	43	293	57	16	52	92	52	798	49
Juvenile Court	135	15	39	8	1	3	15	9	190	12
Counseling or Social Services	150	16	53	10	4	13	13	7	220	13
Other Police Agency	24	3	12	2	1	3	2	1	39	2
Other	139	15	84	16	8	26	34	19	265	16
TOTAL	913	99	514	99	31	100	176	99	1634	99

TABLE 25

OFFENDER DISPOSITION BY LAW ENFORCEMENT, BY VICTIM AGE

Disposition	Victim Age																		Total	
	0-5		6-10		11-12		13-15		16-17		18-20		21-25		26-30		Over 30			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Handled and Released	25	12	28	9	4	4	24	5	17	10	6	6	9	8	2	4	4	7	122	7
Adult Court	56	26	145	45	95	53	231	53	81	50	57	58	71	60	29	58	35	59	800	49
Juvenile Court	44	21	58	18	18	10	43	10	8	5	5	5	8	7	4	8	1	2	189	12
Counseling or Social Services	48	23	50	16	27	15	69	16	16	10	2	2	3	3	1	2	4	7	220	13
Other Police Agency	6	3	9	3	6	3	11	3	2	1	3	3	1	1	0	0	1	2	39	2
Other	33	16	31	10	27	15	60	14	38	23	26	26	26	22	14	28	14	24	269	16
TOTAL	212	101	321	101	180	100	438	101	162	99	99	100	118	101	50	100	59	101	1639	99

TABLE 26

OFFENDER DISPOSITION BY LAW ENFORCEMENT, BY OFFENDER AGE

Disposition	Offender Age																		Total
	6-10		11-12		13-15		16-17		18-20		21-25		26-30		Over 30				
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%			
Handled & Released	9	23	8	13	23	11	7	6	5	3	18	10	4	3	37	6	111	7	
Adult Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	129	75	118	64	113	71	428	70	795	51	
Juvenile Court	4	10	23	38	114	54	48	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	189	12	
Counseling or Social Services	10	26	24	40	49	23	41	33	8	5	8	4	12	8	57	9	209	13	
Other Police Agency	1	3	0	0	6	3	3	2	2	1	3	2	3	2	16	3	34	2	
Other	15	38	5	8	21	10	20	16	27	16	36	20	27	17	74	12	225	14	
TOTAL	39	100	60	99	213	101	126	101	171	100	183	100	159	101	612	100	1563	99	

Table 24, showing law enforcement dispositions by degree of assault, shows that the most common disposition, referral to adult court, is fairly steady across degrees of assault. The slightly lower percentage of such referrals for first degree assault may seem paradoxical at first, but this is probably because a larger proportion of offenders for first degree assaults are juveniles, since these represent primarily assaults on persons 12 years of age and under. Similarly, the proportions of offenders referred to juvenile court and for counseling are highest for first degree assault.

Table 25 shows law enforcement dispositions by victim age. Looking at referral to court, the most common disposition, we see once again a fairly consistent percentage of such referrals across the various victims ages, except for the two youngest victim age groups. Conversely, in looking at the percentage of cases referred to juvenile court, we find relatively high percentages for these two victim age groups, with decreasing percentages of such referrals as victim age increases.

Law enforcement dispositions by age of offender are shown in Table 26. Not surprisingly, juvenile court is the most common referral for juveniles, and adult court is the most common referral for adults. However, a much larger proportion of adults than juveniles is referred to court. Conversely, the percentages of adults sent to counseling or other social agencies are all in the single digits, while for juveniles as a group, this disposition represents 27 percent of all cases. Clearly, juveniles and adults are dealt with in different ways by law enforcement agencies when arrested for sexual assault.

XI. Assaults by Multiple Offenders

- Multiple offender assaults comprise 6 percent of all sexual assaults (Table 3).
- In contrast to single-offender assaults, the offenders in multiple-offender assaults tend to be the same age as the victims, about 14 or 15. These offenders tend to be friends and acquaintances rather than family members or strangers (Tables 28 and 29, Graph 16).
- Multiple offender assaults tend to occur more outdoors and less in victim or offender homes than do single-offender assaults (Table 30, Graph 20).

As discussed in Section IV, all offender data presented to this point has been for single-offender assaults. In this section, multiple-offender assaults will be discussed (see Section IV and Table 3). This section will compare and contrast these assaults with single-offender assaults on selected variables.

TABLE 27

VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS FOR SINGLE AND MULTIPLE OFFENDER ASSAULTS

Type of Assault	Victim Age		Victim Sex				Victim Race							
	Average Age	Number of Cases	M		F		White		Black		Native American		Asian	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single	15.2	3595	438	13	3099	87	2832	81	665	19	24	1	1	0
Multiple	14.3	217	26	12	194	88	163	75	55	25	0	0	0	0

Table 27 shows victim characteristics for the two types of assaults.

The age and sex differences shown in Table 27 between the two types of sexual assaults are not statistically different. However, the racial distributions are different. The great majority of all sexual assault victims are White; however, there is a significant tendency for proportionally more victims of single-offender assaults to be White, while proportionally more victims of multiple-offender assaults are Black.

TABLE 28

OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS FOR SINGLE AND MULTIPLE OFFENDER ASSAULTS

Type of Assault	Offender Age		Offender Sex				Offender Race							
	Average Age	Number of Cases	M		F		White		Black		Native American		Asian	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single	27.4	2957	2864	97	93	3	2381	70	974	29	38	1	13	0
Multiple	15.8	399	488	95	24	5	295	58	206	41	4	1	0	0

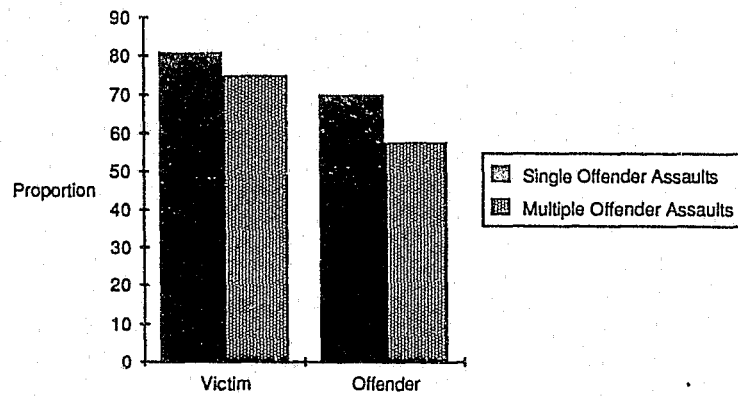
GRAPH 16

AVERAGE AGE OF VICTIM AND OFFENDER IN
SINGLE AND MULTIPLE OFFENDER SEXUAL ASSAULTS



GRAPH 17

PROPORTION WHITE AS VICTIM AND OFFENDER IN
SINGLE AND MULTIPLE OFFENDER SEXUAL ASSAULTS



GRAPH 18

PROPORTION BLACK AS VICTIM AND OFFENDER IN
SINGLE AND MULTIPLE OFFENDER SEXUAL ASSAULTS

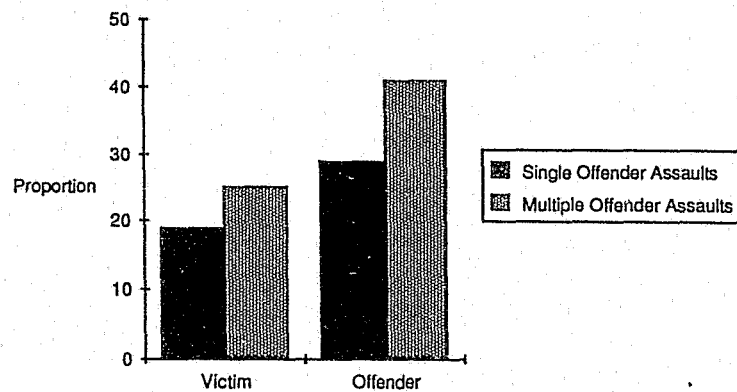


Table 28 shows offender characteristics for the two types of assaults. As we have seen previously (Section IV), the age difference between single and multiple offenders is large and is statistically significant. Multiple offenders average more than 11 years younger than single offenders. Multiple offenders tend to be adolescents and, in great contrast to single-offender assaults, the assailants in multiple-offender assaults are the same age as their victims. Table 28 shows that sex of offender is overwhelmingly male in both types of assaults and the slight difference in offender sex shown in this table is not significant. The differences on race, however, are statistically significant: In single-offender assaults, proportionally more of the offenders tend to be White, while in multiple-offender assaults, proportionally more of the offenders tend to be Black.

Thus, we find that in multiple-offender assaults, as compared with single-offender:

- Offenders are much younger, and in fact are about the same age as the victims.
- Proportionally more victims and offenders are Black in multiple-offender assaults.
- Offender sex is not different between the two types of assaults.
- Victim age and sex are not different between the two types of assaults.

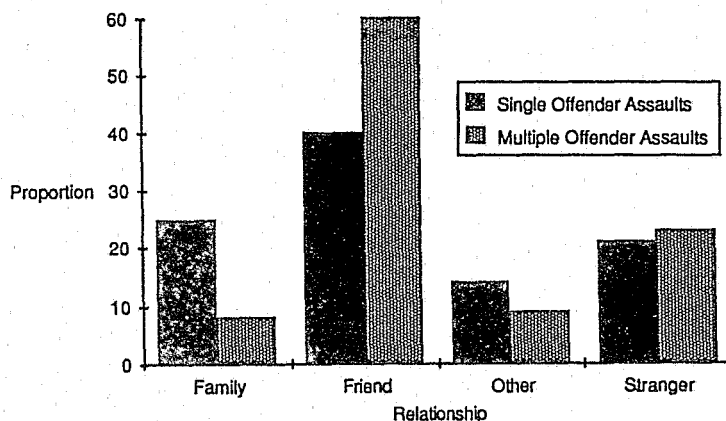
TABLE 29

RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER TO VICTIM
FOR SINGLE AND MULTIPLE OFFENDER ASSAULTS

Type of Assault	Family/Same Household		Friend/Acquaintance		Other Known & Other Relations		Stranger		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single	825	25	1320	40	470	14	675	21	3290	100
Multiple	15	8	117	60	17	9	45	23	194	100

GRAPH 19

RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER TO VICTIM
FOR SINGLE AND MULTIPLE OFFENDER ASSAULTS



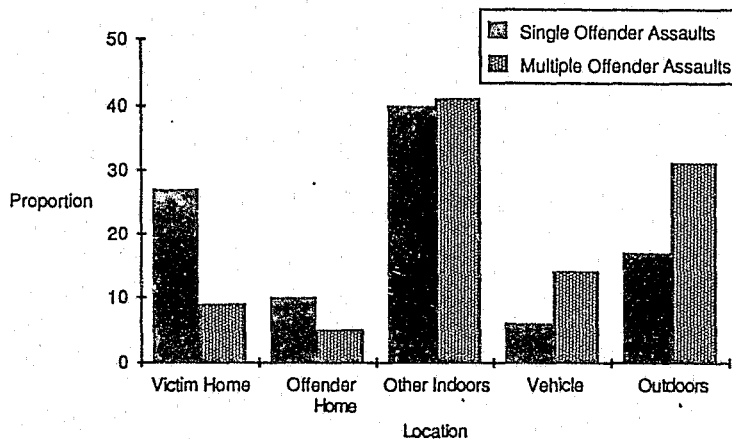
Relationship of offender to victim is shown in Table 29 for the two types of assaults.

Table 29 shows that multiple-offender assaults, compared to single-offender, include a lower proportion of family/same household assaults and a higher proportion of assaults by friends and acquaintances, the latter category comprising 60 percent of these assaults. The differences shown in this table are statistically significant.

TABLE 30
LOCATION OF ASSAULT
FOR SINGLE AND MULTIPLE OFFENDER ASSAULTS

Location	Assault Type			
	Single		Multiple	
	N	%	N	%
Victim Home	830	27	18	9
Offender Home	310	10	10	5
Other Indoors	1254	40	83	41
Vehicle	192	6	29	14
Outdoors	526	17	63	31
TOTAL	3112	100	203	100

GRAPH 20
LOCATION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT,
FOR SINGLE AND MULTIPLE OFFENDER SEXUAL ASSAULTS



Location of assault for the two types of assault is shown in Table 30.

Table 30 shows that a relatively lower proportion of multiple-offender assaults occurs in victim and offender homes; that the proportions are about the same for "Other indoors," and relatively higher proportions of these assaults occur in vehicles and outdoors. These differences are statistically significant.

TABLE 31
VICTIM INJURY FOR
SINGLE AND MULTIPLE OFFENDER ASSAULTS

<u>Injury</u>	<u>Assault Type</u>			
	<u>Single</u>		<u>Multiple</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Cuts/Bruises	165	5	7	3
Medical Attention Required	351	10	37	17
Hospital Admission	15	0	0	0
None	2971	85	172	80
TOTAL	3502	100	216	100

Table 31 compares victim injuries in the two categories of assaults.

This table shows that, in multiple-offender assaults, there are proportionally more injuries requiring medical attention and proportionally fewer cases of no injury or minor injury (cuts and bruises).

Finally, we find that the lapse between date of assault and date of report is 42 days for multiple offender assaults. This figure fits neatly with the data of Table 18 which show that the 42 day figure is comparable with the lapse for the Friend/Acquaintance category.

In summary of this section then, we have found that multiple-offender assaults are distinct from single-offender assaults. First, they are fairly uncommon, comprising only six percent of all sexual assaults. Summarizing the distinctive features of multiple-offender assaults compared to single-offender assaults, we may say that:

- Offenders and victims tend to be the same age, around 14 or 15.
- Offenders and victims tend proportionally more to be Black (although less than half the victims even in multiple-offender assaults are Black).
- Offenders tend to be friends and acquaintances rather than family members or strangers.
- The assaults tend to occur more outdoors and in vehicles than in offender or victim homes.
- The assaults tend to involve injuries that could be termed "moderate," that is, more cases requiring medical attention, but fewer cases of cuts and bruises.

A final caution is necessary in ending this section. As a glance at Tables 27 through 31 will show, the above conclusions describe multiple-offender assaults on the average, and as a group. They are not all true of every such assault. They do describe the ways in which these assaults, as a group, may be characterized relative to single-offender assaults.

XII. Summary

Data have been presented on sexual assault in Wisconsin for the calendar year 1984. The data represent offenses reported to local law enforcement agencies and were submitted by them to the Statistical Analysis Center as part of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. It must be remembered that the number of sexual assaults not reported to law enforcement is not known, and that the nature of these unreported assaults may differ systematically from the assaults described here. The data are submitted to SAC on the Wisconsin Sexual Assault Form (See Appendix B), and have been examined in terms of the major variables on this form. From these analyses, a reasonably coherent picture of Wisconsin sexual assaults emerges. There were approximately 3,800 sexual assaults in 1984, which means that sexual assault was more frequent than murder, robbery, and arson, but less frequent than all other Index offenses.

The median age of victims is 14 years, and victims are 87 percent female. Offenders, on the other hand, have a median age of 24 years and are 97 percent male. A number of variables interacted with victim age. Thus, overall, 65 percent of assaults are committed by family, or friends and acquaintances, while 21 percent are committed by strangers. However, the proportion of assaults committed by family members is highest for the youngest victim ages and drops to 5 percent after age 18. The opposite is true for assaults committed by strangers, for which the highest proportion is against victims over 30.

The location of sexual assaults is related to victim age. The proportion of assaults that occurs outdoors increases with victim age; the proportions of assaults that occur in the victim's home are highest for younger and older victims. The proportion that occurs in the victim's home is lowest for those victims around age 20. The probability of injury also increases with victim age and is also higher for those sexual assaults which are rapes.

Offender relationship to victim also is related to a number of variables. Assaults by strangers are reported to law enforcement in an average of six days and a median of one day. Assaults by family members tend to be reported after a year has passed. Family assaults tend to be serial assaults and to have been continuing over the period of time from the first assault until the time of the report to law enforcement. Only half as many rapes as other assaults are committed by family members, while the proportion of rapes to other assaults is twice as high for assaults committed by strangers.

Most attacks that occur in the victim's home are by family members, and most attacks that occur outdoors are by strangers. However, for victims over 30, 92 percent of all outdoor attacks are stranger attacks (even though only 20 percent of all attacks occur outdoors), and 51 percent of attacks occurring at home are stranger attacks.

Approximately 55 percent of sexual assaults result in an arrest, a proportion comparable to the overall proportion of violent offenses resulting in arrests. In dispositions of offenders by law enforcement, court referral is the most common disposition for both juveniles and adults. However, a larger proportion of adults than juveniles is sent to court and a larger proportion of juveniles than adults is referred to counseling.

Assaults by multiple offenders were considered separately in this report. The data demonstrate that these assaults, six percent of total sexual assaults, differ from single-offender assaults. The primary difference is that these assaults tend to occur among peers, friends and acquaintances of 14 to 15 years of age, in contrast to single-offender assaults, where there is a prominent age difference between offender and victim. Family members and strangers play a more prominent role as offenders in single-offender assaults, whereas in multiple-offender assaults the assailants tend to be friends and acquaintances.

REFERENCES

Bureau of Justice Statistics, U. S. Department of Justice. The Crime of Rape. NCJ-96777, March 1985.

Statistical Analysis Center, Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice. Wisconsin Crime and Arrests, 1985.

APPENDIX A

WISCONSIN SEXUAL ASSAULT STATUTE

940.225 SEXUAL ASSAULT. (1) *First Degree Sexual Assault*. Whoever does any of the following is guilty of a Class B felony:

(a) Has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with another person without consent of that person and causes pregnancy or great bodily harm to that person.

(b) Has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with another person without consent of that person by use or threat of use of a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the victim reasonably to believe it to be a dangerous weapon.

(c) Is aided or abetted by one or more other persons and has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with another person without consent of that person by use or threat of force or violence.

(d) Has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with a person 12 years of age or younger.

(2) *Second Degree Sexual Assault*. Whoever does any of the following is guilty of a Class C felony:

(a) Has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with another person without consent of that person by use of threat of force or violence.

(b) Has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with another person without consent of that person and causes injury, illness, disease or impairment of a sexual or reproductive organ, or mental anguish requiring psychiatric care for the victim.

(c) Has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with a person who suffers from a mental illness or deficiency which renders that person temporarily or permanently incapable of appraising the person's conduct, and the defendant knows of such condition.

(d) Has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with a person who the defendant knows is unconscious.

(e) Has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with a person who is over the age of 12 years and under the age of 16 years.

(3) *Third Degree Sexual Assault*. Whoever has sexual intercourse with a person without the consent of that person is guilty of a Class D felony.

(3m). *Fourth Degree Sexual Assault*. Whoever has sexual contact with a person without the consent of that person is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(4) *Consent*. "Consent", as used in this section, means words or overt actions by a person who is competent to give informed consent indicating a freely given agreement to have sexual intercourse or sexual contact. Consent is not an issue in alleged violations of sub. (1) (d) and (2) (c), (d) and (e). The following persons are presumed incapable of consent but the presumption may be rebutted by competent evidence, subject to the provisions of s. 972.11 (2):

(b) A person suffering from a mental illness or defect which impairs capacity to appraise personal conduct.

(c) A person who is unconscious or for any other reason is physically unable to communicate unwillingness to an act.

(5) *Definitions.* In this section:

(a) "Sexual contact" means any intentional touching by the complainant or defendant, either directly or through clothing by the use of any body part or object, of the complainant's or defendant's intimate parts if that intentional touching is either for the purpose of sexually degrading; or for the purpose of sexually humiliating the complainant or sexually arousing or gratifying the defendant or if the touching contains the elements of actual or attempted battery under s. 940.19(1).

(b) "Sexual intercourse" includes the meaning assigned under s. 939.22(36) as well as cunnilingus, fellatio or anal intercourse between persons or any other intrusion, however slight, of any part of a person's body or of any object into the genital or anal opening either by the defendant or upon the defendant's instruction. The emission of semen is not required.

(6) *Marriage Not A Bar To Prosecution.* A defendant shall not be presumed to be incapable of violating this section because of marriage to the complainant.

APPENDIX B

WISCONSIN SEXUAL ASSAULT FORM

STATE OF WISCONSIN
 UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS - SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORT

(See Instructions on Reverse)

Agency Case #	Offense #	Unfounded	Degree of Assault	Victim			Offender			Arrest Made	Disposition	Return A Line #	Time of Assault	Date of Assault	Date of Report	Weapon	Extent of Victim Injuries	Location of Assault	Relationship of Offender to Victim	COMMENTS
				Age	Sex	Race	Age	Sex	Race											

Month and Year _____
 Agency _____

Prepared By _____
 Agency Identifier (NCIC) _____

Title _____
 Chief, Sheriff (Signature) _____

Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice
 Wisconsin Statistical Analysis Center
 30 West Mifflin St., Suite 1000
 Madison, Wisconsin 53702

APPENDIX C

RELATIONSHIP CODINGS

APPENDIX C

Relationship codings. Numbers are frequency and percent for single-offender assaults.

A. Original Coding

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Parent	258	7
Sibling	81	2
Grandparent	41	1
Casual Acquaintance	237	7
New Acquaintance	52	1
Offender Known to Victim; Other Information Not Available	219	6
Stranger, Not Known to Victim	684	19
Other Relative	168	5
Step, Foster, Adoptive Parent	160	5
Other Relationship	62	2
Other Step-Relative	48	1
Spouse	11	0
No Data Provided on Relationship	261	7
Boy/Girlfriend	72	2
Ex-Mate	61	2
Babysitter	141	4
Associate of Babysitter	19	1
Classmate (Peer)	279	8
Employer	10	0
Professional Relationship	70	2
Neighbor	117	3
Relative of Friend	36	1
Friend of Relative	176	5
Friend	279	8
Date	5	0
TOTAL	3,547	99

B. First Grouping

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Family/Live in Same Household	830	25
Relationship Thru Another Person	205	6
Business Relationship	221	7
Ex-Mate	61	2
Boy or Girlfriend	71	2
Friend or Acquaintance	968	29
Stranger	684	21
Other Relationship/Known, No Information Available	267	8
TOTAL	3,307	100

APPENDIX C (continued)

C. Final Groups

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Family or Live in Same Household	830	25
Friend or Acquaintance	1,321	40
Stranger	684	21
Other Known and Other Relationships	<u>472</u>	<u>14</u>
TOTAL	3,307	100

APPENDIX D

LOCATION CODINGS

APPENDIX D

Location codings. Numbers are frequency and percent for single-offender assaults.

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Victim's Home	830	23
Offender's Home (If Different Than Victim's)	310	9
Relative/Friend's Home	57	2
Other Residence	430	12
Bar/Tavern	27	1
Vehicle of Victim	12	0
Vehicle of Offender (If Different Than Victim's)	67	2
Other Vehicle	113	3
Parking Lot/Alley	61	2
Park, Field, Yard	137	4
Sidewalk, Road	149	4
Other Indoors	740	21
Other Outdoors	179	5
Missing; Don't Know	<u>421</u>	<u>12</u>
TOTAL	3,533	100