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Sexual Assaults In Wisconsin 1987



Office of Justice Assistance

Wisconsin Statistical Analysis Center

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OFFICE OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

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November 1988

Dear Colleague:

State of Wisconsin

I am pleased to present for your review and use, Sexual Assaults in Wisconsin 1987. This is the fourth annual report on sexual assaults in the State issued by the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance's Statistical Analysis Center.

The format of this year's report has been altered to present more useful and more detailed data. The report is divided into two major sections, covering rape assaults and non-rape assaults respectively. This division, it should be noted, is based on a broader, more common definition of rape than the FBI definition used in previous years. The report also presents the total number of sexual assaults by municipality as well as by county. Data presented for indivdual jurisdictions have been estimated, when necessary, to compensate for any missing data. This estimation process, applied for the first time this year, also provides a more accurate state total.

The 1987 data continue to verify some of the common findings from past years: that the average victim of a sexual assault is quite young and that the offender is usually known to the victim. This is generally true of both rape and non-rape assaults, although rape victims tend to be older than non-rape assault victims.

These data begin to reveal some of the complexities of sexual assault cases. Obviously, we need to learn much more about the dynamics of these types of assaults before public policies and programs can effectively combat them. I hope that this report will help promote a better understanding of this crime problem.

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Sincerely, seekme

TED MEEKMA, Executive Director

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Sexual Assaults in Wisconsin 1987

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November 1988

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The Wisconsin Statistical Analysis Center

The Statistical Analysis Center is a program of the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance. The Center collects, analyzes, interprets, and disseminates criminal and juvenile justice data.

The Center operates the State Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. The sexual assault data reported in this publication are collected as part of the UCR program. The Center also operates two other information systems: one maintaining selected county jail inmate data and the other maintaining statewide juvenile detention data. The Center prepares annual reports and other special reports on the data and other information maintained in these systems.

In addition to operating certain data systems and disseminating related information, the Center conducts other special studies and data analyses and responds to over 200 requests for data and other information each year.

Acknowledgements

The Office of Justice Assistance wishes to acknowledge the contibution of local law enforcement agency staff and administrators in providing the data for this publication. Without the time and diligence of these persons, this report would not be possible.

The Office would also like to acknowledge the contribution of other OJA staff, Signe Knudsen and Jessica Strand, who edited and keyed these data into computer files, Dean Jefferson, who prepared and managed the database, and Thomas Wickeham who assisted in preparing the graphics for this report.

Note To The Reader

The main body of this report is divided into two sections, one dealing with rapes and one with non-rape assaults. The main purpose of this division is to separate, as meaningfully as possible, the most serious types of assaultive behaviors from less serious sexual assaults. To better realize this division, rapes have been defined, for the purposes of this report, as assaults involving the penile penetration or the attempted penetration of a body orifice of the victim or the offender. This information was collected for the first time in 1987. While this behavior does not perfectly distinguish serious from less serious assaults, it is an easily detectable and measureable behavior that is clearly related to the seriousness of the assault. It must be noted, however, that this is a broader definition of rape than the normal Uniform Crime Reporting definition and the "rape" figures in this report are not comparable to figures from previous years reports or other Uniform Crime Reporting counts of forcible rape.

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Executive Summary

Nature Of Sexual Assaults - 1987

- Most sexual assaults were either first or second degree; 54 percent were first degree and 34 percent were second degree.
- Overall, 37 percent of all sexual assaults involved penile penetration or an attempted penetration, the definition of "rape" used in this report.

Sexual Assaults That Were Rapes

Rape Victim And Offender Characteristics

- The average age of single-offender rape victims was 18, the median, or middle, age was 15. Sixty-two percent of victims of single-offender rapes were juveniles.
- Ninety-three percent of all rapes involved single offenders.
- Ninety-two percent of single-offender rape victims were females.
- Seventy-four percent of single-offender rape victims were White; 25 percent were Black.
- Rape victim age varied considerably by the degree of the assault: 41 percent of first degree assaults were on victims 12 or younger; 49 percent of second degree assaults were on victims age 13 to 15.
- The average offender age in single-offender rapes was 25, seven years older than the average victim age (18); the average offender age in multiple-offender assaults was 21, much closer to the average age of the victim (19).
- Ninety-eight percent of offenders in single-offender rapes were male; 64 percent were White.

Characteristics Of Rape Assaults

- Sixty-one percent of all single-offender rapes occurred in either the victim's or the offender's home, as did 34 percent of multiple-offender rapes.
- Single-offender rapes tended to occur during the night-time hours; 58 percent occurred between 8:00 PM and 4:00 AM.
- Single-offender rapes were most frequent in the summer months and in December.
- Thirteen percent of single-offender rapes involved the use of a dangerous weapon; 21 percent involved the use of a personal weapon.

- Thirty percent of victims of single-offender rapes reported some physical injury; 59 percent of victims of multiple-offender rapes reported physical injuries.
- The majority of rapes were perpetrated by someone known to the victim. For single-offender rapes, 53 percent of offenders were friends or acquaintances of the victim; 19 percent were family members.
- Intra-familial rape victims tended to be young children or adolescents, while stranger assault victims were older, usually adults.
- Over one-half, 55 percent, of all rapes were committed by an offender known to the victim, in either the victim's or offender's home.

Arrests Of Rape Offenders And Law Enforcement Dispositions

- Fifty percent of offenders in single-offender rapes were arrested.
- Of those arrested, 92 percent of offenders in single-offender rapes were referred to court, either criminal or juvenile court.

Sexual Assaults That Were Not Rapes

Non-Rape Assault Victim And Offender Characteristics

- The average age of single-offender non-rape sexual assault victims was 14, the median, or middle, age was 12. Eighty-one percent of non-rape assault victims were juveniles.
- Ninety-six percent of non-rape sexual assaults involved single offenders.
- Eighty-three percent of single-offender non-rape assault victims were females.
- Eighty-two percent of single-offender non-rape assault victims were White; 17 percent were Black.
- Victim age in non-rape assaults varied considerably by the degree of the assault: 92 percent of first degree assaults were on victims 12 or younger; 70 percent of second degree assaults were on victims age 13 to 15.
- The average offender age in single-offender non-rape assaults was 26, 12 years older than the average victim age (14); the average offender age in multiple-offender assaults was 17.
- Ninety-six percent of offenders in single-offender rapes were male; 75 percent were White.

Characteristics Of Non-Rape Assaults

• Fifty-three percent of all single-offender non-rape assaults occurred in either the victim's or the offender's home. Twenty-eight percent of multiple-offender assaults occurred in the victim's home.

- Single-offender non-rape assaults tended to occur during the afternoon and night-time hours; 67 percent occurred between noon and midnight.
- Single-offender non-rape assaults varied little with the time of year, but were most frequent in the months of June and December.
- Two percent of single-offender non-rape assaults involved the use of a dangerous weapon; six percent involved the use of a personal weapon.
- Six percent of victims of both single- and multiple-offender non-rape assaults reported some physical injury.
- The majority of non-rape assaults were perpetrated by someone known to the victim. For single-offender assaults, 45 percent of offenders were friends or acquaintances of the victim; 27 percent were family members.
- Intra-familial assault victims tended to be young children or adolescents, while stranger assault victims were older, usually adults.
- Over one-half, 51 percent, of all non-rape assaults were committed by an offender known to the victim, in either the victim's or offender's home.

Arrests Of Non-Rape Assault Offenders And Law Enforcement Dispositions

- Fifty-three percent of offenders in single-offender non-rape assaults were arrested.
- Of those arrested, 90 percent of offenders in single-offender rapes were referred to court, either criminal or juvenile court.

Introduction

This report presents data on sexual assaults reported to law enforcement agencies in Wisconsin during 1987. Data were collected by the Wisconsin Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), a program of the Office of Justice Assistance (OJA), as part of the state Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program.

Data on sexual assaults have been collected by SAC as part of the UCR program since January 1, 1984. Unlike other UCR data, which are collected as aggregate statistics (monthly totals), sexual assault data are collected on a case-by-case basis. These data are collected to provide information about sexual assaults as defined by Wisconsin Statutes.

For many years, the UCR program has collected data on "forcible rape," defined by the UCR program as, "the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will." Sexual assault in Wisconsin is defined in section 940.225 of the State Statutes. The statute defines four degrees of assaultive "sexual contact or sexual intercourse" between persons of either sex. This definition is considerably broader than the UCR definition of forcible rape. A copy of the sexual assault statute is found in Appendix A of this report.

This report is divided into two major sections, one concerning assaults that are rapes and one describing non-rape assaults. For this report, however, rapes are not defined as narrowly as the FBI definition given above. In this report, Rapes are defined as any assault in which there is penile penetration of a body orifice, either of the victim or the offender. Attempted rapes are also included, although attempts continue to be identified through the forcible rape Index Offense category of the UCR, limiting them to attempted forcible intercourse with female victims. For more data on forcible rapes as defined by the FBI, see the annual UCR report, **Crime And Arrests In Wisconsin - 1987**.

Data Collection And Interpretation

The assaults described and analyzed in this report are those reported to law enforcement agencies during 1987. The data were submitted to SAC as part of the monthly UCR report of law enforcement agencies. Data are collected on the Wisconsin Sexual Assault Form, which is reproduced in Appendix B. Assaults not reported to law enforcement agencies cannot be addressed in this report, even though they may be reported to other agencies, such as social service or medical agencies.

The unit of analysis in this report is the assault or offense, which is usually defined as involving one victim; that is, for any given incident, one assault is counted for each victim. There is one instance in which several assault incidents are counted as one assault, however. That is the case of serial assaults. In accordance with UCR data collection procedures, a series of assaults on one person which constitute one "clear and distinct criminal operation" is counted as one offense. One unique example of a serial sexual assault is an intra-familial assault situation in which incidents take place over a long period of time. This is counted as one (serial) assault.

The data in this report focus on all reported cases, in most cases regardless of the eventual disposition of these cases by the law enforcement agency or, when relevant, the court. Although this report does omit cases which law enforcement agencies report to be unfounded, the factual accuracy of these reported assaults and the circumstances surrounding them has, in a legal sense, not been substantiated.

One final source of imprecision must be noted. Although UCR data are collected from almost all the law enforcement agencies in the state, there is always a small amount of UCR data missing. For most UCR reports and purposes, the missing data are estimated so that reasonable state and county totals can be projected. In past years, this was not done with sexual assault data because it was not possible to tell, for a given month, whether data were missing or whether the number of assaults was zero. Beginning in 1987, however, agencies were required to specifically report zero assaults when appropriate. This procedure has enabled the number of missing cases to be estimated. The total number of sexual assaults for the state, and for individual counties and municipalities when necessary, have been estimated for 1987. The estimated totals are presented in **Sexual Assaults By Jurisdiction**, as is a description of the estimation process. For most of this report, however, the analysis of assault characteristics is based on the actual cases reported, the number of which is slightly lower than the estimated state total.

Nature Of Sexual Assaults - 1987

- Most sexual assaults were either first or second degree; 54 percent were first degree and 34 percent were second degree.
- Overall, 37 percent of sexual assaults involved penile penetration or an attempted penetration, the definition of "rape" used in this report.

In 1987, an estimated 5,345 sexual assaults were reported to law enforcement agencies (excluding those later reported as unfounded). This estimated state total includes a small number of cases estimated for jurisdictions with incomplete data. The estimation process is described in Sexual Assaults By Jurisdiction, on page 44 of this report. The number of actual assaults reported in 1987 (with some cases missing) was 5,125. The bulk of this report, which describes the general characteristics of sexual assaults, is based on the 5,125 actual case reports.

Sexual assaults, as defined by Wisconsin Statutes, encompass a wide range of seriousness, from violent rapes to less injurious sexual contacts. The seriousness of an assault is, of course, related to a number of factors, such as the extent of the victim's trauma, injuries, and so forth; but these are not always easily measured. Fortunately, the seriousness of the assaults are also indicated, to some extent, by two more measurable variables:

- The degree of the sexual assault: Sexual assaults are categorized into four degrees by State Statutes. The four degrees are considered to have different levels of seriousness and have different penalties prescribed. A copy of the statutes is presented in Appendix A.
- Whether or not the assault involves a rape: In this report a rape is defined as an assault which involves the penile penetration of a body orifice (of the victim or offender). Attempted rapes are also included in this category, although these are identified through the UCR forcible rape Index Offense category, which is defined as "the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will." A rape may be any degree of sexual assault, depending on the circumstances, such as the use of weapons and the extent of injuries (a fourth degree sexual assault recorded as a "rape" is an attempted rape).

These two variables provide a measurable and somewhat objective means of categorizing sexual assaults be seriousness, although neither is a perfect measure. Two further measures offer more discrimination. These are both incorporated, to some extent, into the degree classifications of sexual assault:

- The age of the victim: Generally, the younger the victim, the more serious the assault is considered to be. Any sexual contact involving a victim age 12 or under is defined as first degree sexual assault; any sexual contact involving a victim age 13 through 15 is defined, at a minimum, as second degree sexual assault.
- Whether the sexual assault involves a single offender or multiple offenders: In most assaults involving multiple offenders, the offenders are alleged to have aided and abetted each other. Thus, by definition, most multiple-offender assaults are first degree sexual assaults.

The best objective measure of the seriousness of a sexual assault would seem to be whether or not it involves a rape or attempted rape. That is, the division of assaults into rapes and non-rapes would seem to an objective and meaningful distinction, with rapes, as a whole, being more serious. The bulk of this report is divided into two sections, one describing cases that are rapes or attempted rapes and one describing the sexual assaults that do not involve rape. As noted earlier, for the purposes of this report, "rape" is defined as involving penile penetration of a body orifice. The degrees of assaults are, of course, also examined in this report, however, degrees are not very "pure" measures of seriousness since certain cases must be classified as first or second degree assaults on the basis of the victim's age or other circumstances.

Table 1 shows the degree of the assault for all assaults, for assaults involving single offenders, and for assaults involving multiple offenders. Table 2 shows similar information for assaults that were rapes and Table 3 shows this information for non-rape assaults. Tables 2 and 3 are, of course, subsets of all assaults (Table 1). The column totals in the first two tables show that five percent of all assaults involved multiple offenders and that 37 percent of all assaults were rapes or attempted rapes. The percentage of cases involving multiple offenders was higher for rapes: seven percent, than for non-rapes: four percent.

TABLE 1

DEGREE OF ASSAULT FOR ALL ASSAULTS, SINGLE-OFFENDER ASSAULTS AND MULTIPLE-OFFENDER ASSAULTS

Degree of		All Assaults N %		Single-Offender Assaults		Multiple-Offender Assaults N %	
<u>Assault</u>	<u>1N</u>	70	<u>N</u>	%	<u>IN</u>	%	
1st Degree	2,765	54.1	2,567	52.8	198	78.6	
2nd Degree	1,719	33.6	1,675	34.5	44	17.5	
3rd Degree	62	1.2	61	1.2	1	0.4	
4th Degree	567	11.1	558	11.5	9	3.6	
Missing	12	-	12		0	-	
Total	5,125	100.0	4,873	100.0	252	100.1	

TABLE 2

DEGREE OF ASSAULT FOR ALL ASSAULTS THAT WERE RAPES, SINGLE-OFFENDER RAPES, AND MULTIPLE-OFFENDER RAPES

		Single-Offender				
	All As	All Assaults		Assaults That		-Offender
Degree of	That W	ere Rapes	Were	Rapes	Rapes	
<u>Assault</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	• <u>N</u>		<u>N</u>	%
1st Degree	940	49.3	838	47.1	102	79.7
2nd Degree	889	46.6	864	48.6	25	19.5
3rd Degree	56	2.9	55	3.1	1	0.8
4th Degree*	22	1.2	22	1.2	0	이 아무 노동안
Missing	10		10	-	0	-
Total	1,917	100.0	1,789	100.0	128	100.0

* Fourth degree assaults that are rapes are attempted rapes.

TABLE 3

DEGREE OF ASSAULT FOR ALL NON-RAPE ASSAULTS, SINGLE-OFFENDER NON-RAPE ASSAULTS, AND MULTIPLE-OFFENDER NON-RAPE ASSAULTS

Degree of Assault		on-Rape saults <u>%</u>	Non	Offender -Rape saults <u>%</u>		le-Offende ipe Assaul <u>%</u>	
1st Degree 2nd Degree 3rd Degree 4th Degree Missing	1,825 830 6 545 2	56.9 25.9 0.2 17.0	1,729 811 6 536 2	56.1 26.3 0.2 17.4	96 19 0 9 0	77.4 15.3 7.3	
Total	3,208	100.0	3,084	100.0	124	100.0	1 .

The tables show that in most categories the majority of assaults were first degree assaults. For assaults that were rapes, there was a greater proportion of second degree assaults than for assaults in general. Since multiple offenders usually are considered to have aided and abetted each other, most assaults involving multiple offenders were first degree assaults.

Graph 1 illustrates the distribution of assaults that were rapes, by degree (from Table 2). Graph 2 shows the distribution of assaults that were not rapes, by degree (from Table 3).



GRAPH 1

GRAPH 2

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Sexual Assaults That Were Rapes

This section of this report describes sexual assaults that were rapes or attempted rapes. As mentioned earlier, sexual assaults as defined by Wisconsin Statutes describe a wide range of assaultive behaviors. To examine the "average" characteristics of all these assaults is not too informative. The primary purpose in distinguishing rapes from non-rapes is to be able to examine the more serious, more dangerous assaults apart from the less serious sexual assaults. For this analysis, rapes are defined as those assaults involving penile penetration of a body orifice, either the victim's or the offender's. Note that this is a broader category than the FBI and UCR definition of "forcible rape," which is "the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will." Attempted rapes are still identified according to the UCR definition above; however, these are less than eight percent of the cases in this category.

As shown in Table 2, there were 1,917 rapes, according to the above definition, reported to law enforcement agencies in 1987. Of these, 1,789, 93 percent, were single-offender assaults. The variable which is used to identify these "rapes," whether or not there was penile penetration, was collected for the first time in 1987. Therefore it is not possible to compare this rape figure to previous years. (In previous years rapes as defined by the UCR program were identified and analyzed; however, rapes defined in that manner encompass a much narrower range of assaultive behaviors.)

Rape Victim Characteristics

- The average age of single-offender rape victims was 18, the median, or middle, age was 15. Sixty-two percent of single-offender victims were juveniles.
- Ninety-two percent of single-offender rape victims were females.
- Seventy-four percent of single-offender rape victims were White; 25 percent were Black.
- Victim age varied considerably by the degree of the assault: 41 percent of first degree assaults were on victims 12 or younger; 49 percent of second degree assaults were on victims age 13 to 15.

Victim Age

Victim age for all assaults that are rapes is presented in Table 4, divided into single-offender and multiple-offender categories. As the table shows, the average victim age for single-offender assaults was 18 years. The median victim age was 15 years, meaning that one-half of all victims were 15 years old or younger. The average victim age for multiple-offender rapes was slightly higher: 19 years. The table shows the cumulative percentage in each age group showing, for example, that 62 percent of all single-offender rape victims were juveniles, that is, 17 years old or younger. The reader should note that the age categories in this table are not equal in terms of the number of years they inlcude. They are constructed to reflect the age distinctions in the State's sexual assault statute. If the victim is 12 years old or younger, the assault is first degree. If the victim is between 13 and 15 years old, the assault is, at a minimum, second degree. Victims 16 or 17 years old are still juveniles but have reached the age of consent and cannot be victims of "statutory" assault (that is, an assault automatically classified as first or second degree because of the victim's age).

	Single-	Offender	Multipl	e-Offender
Age	Ň	<u>C%*</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>_C%*</u>
0-12	343	19.3	18	14.1
13-15	558	50.7	28	36.0
16-17	193	61.5	15	47.7
18-20	168	70.9	18	61.8
21-30	346	90.4	37	90.7
Over 30	170	100.0	12	100.1
Unknown	n 11	-	0	-
Total	1,789	to the state	128	

TABLE 4VICTIM AGE FOR ASSAULTS THAT ARE RAPES

Average Single-Offender Victim Age = 18.4 years * Cumulative Percent

The distribution of victim age for each degree of assault is shown in Table 5 and Graph 3. As the table shows, 41 percent of all first degree assaults were on victims age 12 or younger. Many of these were, no doubt, so classified because of the victim's age. Forty-nine percent of all second degree assault victims were between the ages of 13 and 15. Again, many of these were probably so classified because of the victim's age (see Nature Of Sexual Assaults - 1987).

TABLE 5 VICTIM AGE BY DEGREE OF ASSAULT FOR SINGLE-OFFENDER RAPES

Victim Age	Firs <u>N</u>	st Degree <u>%</u>	Second N	l Degree <u>%</u>	Third <u>N</u>	Degree <u>%</u>	Fourt <u>N</u>	h Degree <u>%</u>	T T	otal <u>%</u>
1-12 Row %	343	41.0 100.0	0	-	0		0		343	19.3 100.0
13-15 Row %	139	16.6 24.9	419	48.5 75.1	0	-	0	- 	558	31.4 100.0
16-17 Row %	75	9.0 39.1	88	10.2 45.8	21	38.9 10.9	8	36.4 4.2	192	10.8 100.0
18-20	77	9.2	78	9.0 46.4	7	13.0	6	27.3	168	9.5 100.0
Row % 21-30	128	45.8 15.3	193	22.3	19	4.2 35.2	6	3.6 27.3	346	19.5
Row % Over 30	75	37.0 9.0	86	55.8 10.0	7	5.5 13.0	2	1.7 9.1	170	100.0 9.6
Row %		44.1	~ ~ ~	50.6		4.1		1.2		100.0
Total	837	100.1	864	100.0	54	100.1	22	100.1	1,777	100.0

GRAPH 3



Note that the total number of assaults shown in Table 5 and certain subsequent tables is less than the total number of assaults being examined (in the case of Table 5, single-offender rape assaults). This reduction is the result of missing data on at least one of the variables presented. The number of cases represented will usually be less than the total unless an "unknown" or "missing" category is present.

Victim Sex

Victim sex for single-offender rapes is presented in Graph 4. Ninety-two percent of these rape victims were females and eight percent were males. For multiple-offender rapes, 97 percent of the victims were females.

GRAPH 4



VICTIM SEX IN SINGLE-OFFENDER RAPES

Table 6 shows age by sex for single-offender rape victims. Clearly, male victims tended to be younger, with 51 percent being age 12 and under and 86 percent being age 15 and under. Seventeen percent of female rape victims were age 12 and under.

		N	Male	Fen	nale
Age		<u>N</u>		<u>N</u>	
1-12		69	51.1	273	16.6
13-15		47	34.8	511	31.1
16-17		12	8.9	181	11.0
18-20		1	0.7	167	10.2
21-30		1	0.7	345	21.0
Over 30		5	3.7	165	10.0
Total		135	99.9	1,642	99.9

TABLE 6RAPE VICTIM AGE BY SEX

Victim Race

Victim race for assaults that are rapes is presented in Table 7. Seventy-four percent of the victims of single-offender assaults were White. Almost all the remainder were Black. For multiple-offender assaults, one-half of the victims were Black.

TABLE 7VICTIM RACE FOR RAPES

Race	Single- <u>N</u>	Offender <u>%</u>	Multiple <u>N</u>	-Offender
White	1,304	73.6	63	49.2
Black	446	25.2	64	50.0
Native Americ	an 17	1.0	1	0.8
Asian	6	0.3	0	-
Unknown	16	_	0	
Total	1,789	100.1	128	100.0

Rape Offender Characteristics

- Ninety-three percent of all rapes involved single offenders.
- The average offender age in single-offender rapes was 25, seven years older than the average victim age (18); the average offender age in multiple-offender assaults was 21, closer to the average age of the victim (19).
- Ninety-eight percent of offenders in single-offender rapes were male; 64 percent were White.

Number of Offenders

As explained in **Data Collection and Interpretation**, an assault is defined as involving one victim. When multiple victims are involved, one assault is recorded for each victim. A single assault may involve multiple offenders, however. The number of rapes with single and multiple offenders is shown in Table 8 below. (Multiple-offender rapes do not necessarily involve rapes by all offenders.) The table shows that 93 percent of rapes involved single offenders and seven percent involved multiple offenders.

TABLE 8NUMBER OF OFFENDERS PER RAPE

Number of Offenders	Number of <u>Assaults</u>	Percent
1 2	1,789 99	93.3 5.2
3 4	18 8	0.9 0.4
5 or more	3	0.2
Total	1,917	100.0

Of the total number of rape offenders, 14.3 percent (299) were involved in multiple-offender assaults (this number is derived by multiplying the number of assaults involving multiple offenders by the number of offenders and summing over all multiple-offender assaults). Multiple-offender assaults and multiple-offenders tend to have some different characteristics than single-offender assaults and single-offenders. In most of the remainder of this report, data are reported separately for single- and multiple-offender assaults. For certain data, particularly for contingency tables, only single-offender data are reported, since these are the most common types of assaults.

Offender Age

Offender age for single- and multiple-offender rapes is shown in Table 9. For single-offender rapes, the average offender age was 25. Fifty-eight percent of offenders in single-offender assaults were over 21. Offenders in multiple-offender rapes tended to be younger than offenders in single-offender rapes and, therefore, closer in age to their victims. The average offender age for multiple-offender assaults was 21; the average victim age was 19.

Age	Single-Offen <u>N</u>	der Rapes <u>%</u>	Multiple-Offe	Multiple-Offender Rapes		
1-12 13-15 16-17 18-20 21-30 Over 30	36 132 141 263 460 331	2.6 9.7 10.3 19.3 33.7 24.3	18 24 33 43 44 13	10.3 13.7 18.9 24.6 25.2 7.4		
Total	1,363	99.9	175	100.1		
Average Offender Age	25.2		21.0			

 TABLE 9
 9

 OFFENDER AGE FOR SINGLE-OFFENDER AND MULTIPLE-OFFENDER RAPES

Table 10 shows the degree of assault by offender age for single-offender rapes. In general, there was less offender age variation by degree of assault than victim age variation. Seventy-seven percent of all first degree assaults that were rapes were committed by adult offenders. The vast majority of offenders for each degree of assault were adults.

TABLE 10

OFFENDER AGE BY DEGREE OF ASSAULT FOR SINGLE-OFFENDER RAPES

Offender <u>Age</u>	First Degree <u>N %</u>	Second Degree <u>N %</u>	Third Degree <u>N %</u>	Fourth Degree <u>N %</u>	Total <u>N %</u>
1-12	30 4.7	6 0.9	0 -	0 -	36 2.6
13-15	90 14.2	42 6.3	0 -	0 -	132 9.7
16-17	62 9.8	74 11.2	4 8.5	1 5.6	141 10.4
18-20	94 14.8	155 23.4	8 17.0	5 27.8	262 19.2
21-30	188 29.6	241 36.4	23 48.9	8 44.4	460 33.8
Over 30	171 26.9	144 21.8	12 25.5	4 2,2,2	331 24.3
Total ·	635 100.0	662 100.0	47 99.9	18 100.0	1,362 100.0

Offender Sex

Ninety-eight percent of offenders in single-offender rapes were male and two percent were female. This same ratio of male to female offenders applied to multiple-offender rapes. Offender sex for single-offender assaults is shown in Graph 5 below.



Offender Race

Table 11 shows offender race for single- and multiple-offender assaults. Sixty-four percent of offenders in single-offender rapes were White; 31 percent of the offenders in multiple-offender assaults were White. In other words, for single-offender rapes two-thirds of the offenders were White; for multiple-offender rapes, two-thirds of the offenders were Black.

TABLE 11

OFFENDER RACE FOR SINGLE-OFFENDER AND MULTIPLE-OFFENDER RAPES

Offender <u>Race</u>	Single-Off <u>N</u>	fender Rapes	Multiple-Of <u>N</u>	fender Rapes
White	1,118	64.2	93	31.0
Black	588	33.8	204	68.0
Native American	27	1.6	3	1.0
Asian	8	0.5	0	-
Total	1,741	100.1	300	100.0

Characteristics Of Rapes

- Sixty-one percent of all single-offender rapes occurred in either the victim's or the offender's home, as did 34 percent of multiple-offender assaults.
- Single-offender rapes tended to occur during the night-time hours; 58 percent occurred between 8:00 PM and 4:00 AM.
- Single-offender rapes were most frequent in the summer months and in December.
- Thirteen percent of single-offender rapes involved the use of a dangerous weapon; 21 percent involved the use of a personal weapon.
- Thirty percent of victims of single-offender rapes reported some physical injury; 59 percent of multiple-offender rape victims reported physical injuries.

Location

Besides such characteristics of sexual assaults as the degree of the assault and whether or not the assault was a rape, other characteristics help describe the circumstances of the assaults. Table 12 and Graphs 6 and 7 show the general location of single and multiple-offender rapes. Fairly high proportions of rapes occurred in either the victim's or the offender's home, including 61 percent of single-offender rapes and 34 percent of multiple-offender rapes. Compared to single-offender rapes, greater proportions of multiple-offender rapes occurred outdoors and in vehicles.

	Single-Of	fender Rapes	Multiple-Of	fender Rapes
Location	<u>N</u>		^ <u>N</u>	
Offender Home	385	22.1	24	19.0
Victim Home	677	38.8	19	15.1
Other Residence	237	13.6	24	19.0
Other Indoors	99	5.7	8	6.4
Vehicle	134	7.7	19	15.1
Outdoors	211	12.1	32	25.4
Unknown	46		2	
Total	1,789	100.0	284	100.0

TABLE 12

LOCATION OF SINGLE-OFFENDER AND MULTIPLE-OFFENDER RAPES



Time of Day

The time of day that single- and multiple-offender rapes occurred is shown in Table 13 and Graph 8. The table and graph divide the assaults into six four-hour time blocks, beginning at Midnight. The peak time for single-offender rapes was from 8:00 PM to 4:00 AM, with 58 percent of the assaults occurring during this period. Multiple-offender rapes were also common in the evening hours.

TABLE 13

TIME OF DAY OF SINGLE-OFFENDER AND MULTIPLE-OFFENDER RAPES

Time	Single-Of	fender Rapes <u>%</u>	Multiple-(<u>N</u>	Offender Rapes <u>%</u>
12M TO 3:59AM 4AM TO 7:59AM	377 123	29.9 9.8	33 7	30.3 6.4
8AM TO 11:59AM 12N TO 3:59PM 4PM TO 7:59PM	90 150 162	7.1 11.9 12.9	7 10 25	6.4 9.2 22.9
8PM TO 11:59PM Missing	358 529	28.4	23 27 19	24.8
Total	1,789	100.0	128	100.0

GRAPH 8



Time of Year

Rapes by single offenders showed some seasonality, being more frequent during the summer months and during the month of December. Graph 9 shows the variation by time of year for single-offender rapes that were reported in 1987. (Although some assaults reported in 1987 occurred in previous years, the month of the assault is reflected in the graph.)



GRAPH 9

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Use of Weapon

Table 14 and Graph 10 show the frequency of weapon use and the types of weapons used by assailants in rapes. For single-offender rapes, the use of a weapon is unusual. In 87 percent of single-offender rapes, no conventional weapon was used, although a personal weapon (hands, feet, etc.) was cited in 21 percent of the total cases. The frequency of weapon use was greater for multiple-offender rapes. Not only were conventional weapons used more often, but a personal weapon was cited in a much higher proportion of cases.

TABLE 14 ASSAILANT USE OF WEAPON IN SINGLE-OFFENDER AND

MULTIPLE-OFFENDER RAPES

Type of Weapon	Single-C <u>N</u>	Offender Rapes	Multiple-Of	fender Rapes <u>%</u>
Firearm	56	3.2	12	9.4
Knife/Cutting Instrument	133	7.5	15	11.7
Other Dangerous Weapon	43	2.4	9	7.0
Personal Weapon	370	20.9	43	33.6
None	1,168	66.0	49	38.3
Missing	19	an a	0	-
Total	1,789	100.0	128	100.0

GRAPH 10



Victim Injury

Table 15 shows the frequency of victim injuries in single-offender and multiple-offender rapes. The majority of single-offender rape victims, 70 percent, were not physically injured. The majority of multiple-offender rape victims, 59 percent, were injured, however.

	Single-Of	fender Rapes	Multiple-Of	fender Rapes
<u>Injury</u>	<u>N</u>	%	<u>N</u>	%
None	1,243	70.2	52	40.6
Cuts/Bruises	131	7.4	 13	10.2
Medical Attention	380	21.4	62	48.4
Hospital Admission	10	0.6	1	0.8
Death	8	0.4	0	an e s <mark>e</mark> se as s
Missing	17	-	0	-
Total	1,789	100.0	128	100.0

TABLE 15

VICTIM INJURIES IN SINGLE-OFFENDER AND MULTIPLE-OFFENDER RAPES

Relationship Of Rape Offenders To Victims

- The majority of rapes were perpetrated by someone known to the victim. For single-offender rapes, 53 percent of offenders were friends or acquaintances of the victim; 19 percent were family members.
- Intra-familial rape victims tended to be young children or adolescents, while stranger assault victims were older, usually adults.
- Over one-half, 55 percent, of all rapes were committed by an offender known to the victim, in either the victim's or offender's home.

The relationship of offender to victim for single- and multiple-offender rapes is shown in Table 16. For single-offender rapes, 72 percent of offenders were either family members or friends/acquaintances. For multiple-offender rapes, 54 percent of offenders were either family members or friends/acquaintances. Nineteen percent of single-offender rapes were committed by family members, while five percent of multiple-offender rapes were committed by family members. Nineteen percent of single-offender rapes were committed by strangers. A higher proportion, 38 percent, of multiple-offender rapes were committed by strangers.

TABLE 16RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER TO VICTIM FOR SINGLE-OFFENDER
AND MULTIPLE-OFFENDER RAPES

Relationship	Single-Offe <u>N</u>	nder Rapes	Multiple-Of <u>N</u>	fender Rapes
Family/Same Household	334	19.0	6	4.7
Friend/ Acquaintance	932	53.0	63	49.2
Other	158	9.0	11	8.6
Stranger	335	19.0	48	37.5
Missing	30		0	
Total	1,789	100.0	128	100.0

Graphs 11 and 12 visually present the information in Table 16. The predominance of assaults by friends and acquaintances for single-offender rapes is clear. Acquaintances were also the assailants in nearly one-half of the multiple-offender rapes. Strangers were the assailants in 19 percent of single-offender assaults and 38 percent of multiple-offender assaults.



The relationship of the offender to victim for different victim age categories for single-offender rapes is shown in Table 17. Some of this information is presented visually in Graph 13. The graph shows the distribution of victim age categories for two types of offender/victim relationships. The table shows that teenagers are most often the victim of acquaintance rapes. Both the table and graph show that family rapes decrease with age and stranger rapes increase with age. Intra-familial assault victims tend to be young children or adolescents (76 percent were age 15 or younger), while stranger assault victims tend to be older (74 percent were adults).

TABLE 17RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER TO VICTIM BY VICTIM AGE FOR
SINGLE-OFFENDER RAPES

1-12	13-15	16-17	18-20	21-30	Over 30	Total
<u>Relationship</u> N	<u>% N_%</u>	<u>N_%</u>	<u>N %</u>	<u>N_%</u>	<u>N %</u>	<u>N%</u>
Family/Same 161 4 Household	47.2 92 16.7	27 14.1	8 4.9	30 8.8	15 8.9	333 18.9
Friend/ 109 3 Acquaintance	32.0 377 68.6	106 55.2	93 56.7	177 51.6	70 41.7	932 53.0
		25 13.0 34 17.7	10 6.1 53 32.3		8 4.8 75 44.6	158 9.0 335 19.1
Total 341 10	00.0 550 100.1	192 100.0	64 100.0	343 100.1	168 100.0	1,758 100.0

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Table 18 shows the relationship of offender to victim by the location of the assault for singleoffender assaults. As might be expected from information presented earlier, a high number of assaults, 55 percent, were perpetrated by an offender known to the victim, in either the victim's or the offender's home.

	TAB	LE 18		
RELATIONSHIP O	F OFFENDER TO	VICTIM BY L	OCATION O	FASSAULT
	FOR SINGLE-OI	FFENDER RA	VPES	

						Locati	ion					
	Vict	im	Off	ender	Ċ	other						
	Ho	me	Ho	ome	In	doors	V	ehicle	01	itdoors	To	
Relationship	<u>N</u>	%	<u>N</u>	%_	<u>N</u>	%	<u>N</u>	%	<u>N_</u>	%	<u>N</u>	
Family/Same Household	240	35.6	57	14.8	24	7.2	4	3.0	6	2.9	331	19.1
Friend/ Acquaintance	286	42,4	279	72.5	208	62.6	60	44.8	77	37.4	210	52.6
Other	56	8.3	35	9.1	49	14.8	9	6.7	7	3.4	156	9.0
Stranger	92	13.6	14	3.6	51	15.4	61	45.5	116	• 56.3	334	19.4
Total	674	99.9	385	100.0	332	100.0	134	100.0	206	100.0	1,731	100.1

Arrests Of Rape Offenders And Law Enforcement Dispositions

- Fifty percent of offenders in single-offender rapes were arrested.
- Of those arrested, 92 percent of offenders in single-offender rapes were referred to court, either criminal or juvenile court.

Fifty percent of the offenders in single-offender rapes were arrested. Table 19 shows the number of offenders arrested for single-offender rapes by degree of assault. The highest percentage of offenders arrested, 52 percent, was for first degree assault. The lowest arrest rate, 41 percent, was for fourth degree assault. Overall, some action other than arrest was taken in six percent of the rape cases, and 10 percent were dropped by the victim or cleared by exceptional means.

TABLE 19ARRESTS FOR SINGLE-OFFENDER RAPES BY DEGREE

Degree	Number of Assaults	Number of Arrests	Percent Arrested
1st Degree	832	433	52.0
2nd Degree	858	423	49.3
3rd Degree	55	28	50.9
4th Degree	22	9	40.9
Total	1,767	893	50.0

The law enforcement dispositions of arrested offenders are shown in Table 20 and Graph 14. The table shows that 92 percent of arrested offenders in single-offender assaults were referred to court, either criminal or juvenile court. Eighty-four percent of offenders involved in multiple assaults were referred to court.

TABLE 20

ARRESTED OFFENDER DISPOSITION FOR SINGLE-OFFENDER AND MULTIPLE-OFFENDER RAPES

	Single-Offer	nder Assaults	Multiple-Offender Assau			
Disposition	- <u>N</u>	%	<u>N</u>	%		
Handled/Released	17	1.9)	1.8		
Referred to Counseling	38	4.3	16	14.2		
Referred to Juvenile Court	179	20.2	39	34.5		
Referred to Adult Court	634	71.6	56	49.6		
Referred to Other Police Agency	6	0.7	0			
Other	11	1.2	0	-		
Missing	18		9			
Total	903	99.9	122	100.1		

GRAPH 14

DISPOSITION FOR SINGLE-OFFENDER RAPES



Sexual Assaults That Were Not Rapes

This section of this report describes sexual assaults that were not rapes or attempted rapes. As described in the previous section, for the purposes of this report, rapes are defined as those assaults involving penile penetration of a body orifice, either the victim's or the offender's. This is a broader category than the FBI and UCR definition of "forcible rape," which is "the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will." Attempted rapes are still identified according to the UCR definition above. This section of the report analyzes those assaults <u>not</u> identified as rapes or attempted rapes. Generally speaking, the assaults in this section should be less serious than the "rape" cases described in the previous section. However, it should be recognized that certain types of serious assaultive behavior are not included in this "rape" definition and, therefore, do not fall into this category. (Penetration of a body orifice by something other than a penis, for example.)

As shown in Table 3, there were 3,208 assaults reported in 1987 that were not identified as rapes. (These include all cases in which the attributes of the rape definition, penile penetration or an attempted rape, were not reported.) Of these, 3,084, 96 percent, were single-offender assaults, while just 124, four percent, were multiple-offender assaults. As seen by comparison to the rape assault data, considerably fewer of the non-rape assaults involve multiple offenders.

Non-Rape Assault Victim Characteristics

- The average age of single-offender non-rape sexual assault victims was 14, the median, or middle, age was 12. Eighty-one percent of victims were juveniles. The average age of multiple-offender assault victims was 11.
- Eighty-three percent of single-offender non-rape assault victims were females.
- Eighty-two percent of single-offender non-rape assault victims were White; 17 percent were Black.
- Victim age varied considerably by the degree of the assault: 92 percent of single-offender first degree assaults were on victims 12 or younger; 70 percent of second degree assaults were on victims age 13 to 15.

Victim Age

Victim age for non-rape assaults is presented in Table 21, divided into single-offender and multiple-offender categories. As the table shows, the average victim age for single-offender assaults was 13.5 years. The median victim age is 12 years, meaning that one-half of all victims are 12 years old or younger. The average victim age for multiple-offender assaults was lower than for single-offender assaults, 10.9. The table shows the cumulative percentage in each age group showing, for example, that 81 percent of all single-offender assault victims were juveniles, that is, 17 years old or younger. As in the previous section, the reader should note that the age categories in this table are not consistent. They are constructed to reflect the age distinctions in the State's sexual assault statute. If the victim is 12 years old or younger, the assault is first degree. If the victim is between 13 and 15 years old, the assault is, at a minimum, second degree. Victims 16 or 17 years old are still juveniles but have reached the age of consent and cannot be victims of "statutory" assault (that is, an assault automatically classified as first or second degree because of the victim's age).

	Single-	Offender	Multiple	e-Offender
Age	Ň	<u>C%*</u>	<u>N</u>	<u> </u>
0-12	1,587	51.8	78	64.5
13-15	633	72.5	23	83.5
16-17	247	80.6	8	90.1
18-20	167	86.1	6	95.1
21-30	280	95.2	6	100.1
Over 30	148	100.0	0	-
Unknow	vn 22		3	
Total	3,084		124	

TABLE 21VICTIM AGE FOR NON-RAPE ASSAULTS

Average Single-Offender Victim Age = 13.5 years * Cumulative Percent

The distribution of victim age for each degree of single-offender non-rape assault is shown in Table 22 and Graph 15. As the table shows, 92 percent of first degree non-rape assaults were on victims age 12 or younger. Many of these were, no doubt, so classified because of the victim's age. Seventy percent of second degree assault victims were between the ages of 13 and 15. Again, many of these were probably so classified because of the victim's age (see Nature Of Sexual Assaults - 1987). The graph clearly shows the predominance of young victims for non-rape sexual assaults.

Victim		Degree		d Degree		Degree		Degree		otal
Age	<u>N</u>		<u>N</u>	%	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	%	<u>N</u>	
1-12 Row %	1,587	91.9 100.0	0		0		0	•	343	19.3 100.0
13-15 Row %	66	3.8 10.4	567	70.0 89.6	0		0	-	558	31.4 100.0
16-17 Row %	21	1.2 8.5	105	13.0 42.3	5	83.3 2.0	117	22.5 47.2	248	8.1 100.0
18-20 Row %	14	0.8 8.4	41	5.1 24.6	0		112	21.5 67.1	167	5.5 100,0
21-30 Row %	27	1.6 9.7	62	7.7 22.2	1	16.7 0.4	189	36.3 67.7	279	9.1 100.0
Over 30 Row %	11	0.6 7.4	35	4.3 23.6	0		102	19.6 68.9	148	4.8 100.0
Total	1,726	100.0	810	100.1	6	100.0	520	99.9	3,062	100.0

TABLE 22VICTIM AGE BY DEGREE OF ASSAULT FOR SINGLE-OFFENDER
NON-RAPE ASSAULTS

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GRAPH 15



Victim Sex

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Victim sex for single-offender non-rape assaults is presented in Graph 16. Eighty-three percent of these assault victims were females and 17 percent were males. For multiple-offender assaults, 85 percent of the victims were females.



VICTIM SEX IN SINGLE-OFFENDER NON-RAPE ASSAULTS



Table 23 shows age by sex for single-offender non-rape assault victims. Male victims tended to be younger, with 67 percent being age 12 and under and 84 percent being age 15 and under. Female victims of these non-rape assaults were also young, however, with 49 percent being 12 and under and 70 percent being age 15 or younger.

TABLE 23VICTIM AGE BY SEX

Age	N N	Male <u>N %</u>		Female <u>N %</u>	
1-12	341	66.6	1,246	48.9	
13-15	89	17.4	544	21.3	
16-17	41	8.0	206	8.1	
18-20	14	2.7	153	6.0	
21-30	22	4.3	258	10.1	
Over 30	5	1.0	143	5.6	
Total	135	100.0	2,550	100.0	

Victim Race

Victim race for non-rape assaults is presented in Table 24. Eighty-two percent of the victims of single-offender assaults were White. Almost all the remainder were Black. These proportions were fairly similar for multiple-offender assaults.

TABLE 24 VICTIM RACE FOR NON-RAPE ASSAULTS

	Single-	Single-Offender		Multiple-Offender	
Race	<u>N</u>	%	<u>N</u>	%	
White	2,513	82.3	92	76.0	
Black	512	16.8	25	20.7	
Native Ameri	ican 25	0.9	4	3.3	
Asian	4	0.1	0	-	
Unknown	30	-	3		
Total	3,084	100.1	124	100.0	

Non-Rape Assault Offender Characteristics

- Ninety-six percent of all non-rape sexual assaults involved single offenders.
- The average offender age in single-offender assaults was 26, 12 years older than the average victim age; the average offender age in multiple-offender assaults was 17, much closer to the average age of the victim.
- Ninety-six percent of offenders in single-offender assaults were male; 75 percent were White.

Number of Offenders

As explained in **Data Collection And Interpretation**, an assault is defined as involving one victim. When multiple victims are involved, one assault is recorded for each victim. A single assault may involve multiple offenders, however. The number of non-rape sexual assaults with single and multiple offenders is shown in Table 25 below. The table shows that 96 percent of assaults involved single offenders and four percent involved multiple offenders.

TABLE 25NUMBER OF OFFENDERS PER NON-RAPE ASSAULT

Number of Offenders	Number of <u>Assaults</u>	Percent	
1	3,084	96.1	
2	96	3.0	
3	18	0.6	
4	6	0.2	
5 or more	4	0.1	
Total	3,208	100.0	

Of the total number of offenders, 8.6 percent (290) were involved in multiple-offender assaults (this number is derived by multiplying the number of assaults involving multiple offenders by the number of offenders and summing over all multiple-offender assaults). Multiple-offender assaults and multiple-offenders tend to have different characteristics than single-offender assaults and single offenders. As in the previous section on rapes, data in this section are often presented for both single- and multiple-offender assaults, although some more detailed data are presented for single-offender assaults only.
Offender Age

Offender age for single- and multiple-offender assaults is shown in Table 26. For single-offender assaults, the average offender age was 26. Thirty-four percent of offenders in single-offender assaults were over 30. Offenders in multiple-offender assaults tended to be much younger than offenders in single-offender assaults and, therefore, much closer in age to their victims. The average offender age for multiple-offender assaults was 17. Twenty-four percent of offenders in multiple-offender assaults were 13 and 15 years old and 46 percent were 12 or younger.

	1,01,		10	
Age	Single-Offen <u>N</u>	der Assaults <u>%</u>	Multiple-Off <u>N</u>	ender Assaults <u>%</u>
1-12 13-15 16-17 18-20 21-30 Over 30	298 483 178 196 557 896	11.4 18.5 6.8 7.5 21.4 34.4	116 62 24 14 33 5	45.7 24.4 9.4 5.5 13.0 2.0
Total	2,608	100.0	254	100.0
Average Offender Age	26		17	

TABLE 26OFFENDER AGE FOR SINGLE-OFFENDER AND MULTIPLE-OFFENDER
NON-RAPE ASSAULTS

Table 27 shows degree of assault by offender age for non-rape single-offender assaults. In general, there was less offender age variation by degree of assault than victim age variation. Sixty-three percent of all first degree assaults were committed by offenders over the age of 15. For assaults of other degrees, the age of offenders tended to be still higher; 72 percent of offenders in second degree assaults, 100 percent of offenders in third degree assaults, and 93 percent of offenders in fourth degree assaults were over the age of 15.

TABLE 27OFFENDER AGE BY DEGREE OF ASSAULT FOR SINGLE-OFFENDERNON-RAPE ASSAULTS

Offender	First	Degree	Secor	d Degree	Third	Degree	Fourth	Degree	Тс	otal
Age	<u>N</u>	%	<u>N</u>		<u>N</u>		<u>N</u>	%	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
1-12	275	18.2	20	2.9	0	in in in Internetie	3	0.8	298	11.4
13-15	287	19.0	171	24.6	0	- 1997 - 1997	24	6.1	482	18.5
16-17	93	6.2	64	9.2	1	16.7	20	5.1	178	6.8
18-20	90	6.0	50	7.2	0	-	56	14.2	196	7.5
21-30	288	19.0	146	21.0	1	16.7	122	31.0	557	21.4
Over 30	479	31.7	243	35.0	4	66.7	169	42.9	895	34.3
Total	1,512	100.1	694	99.9	6	100.1	394	100.1	2,606	100.0

Offender Sex

Ninety-six percent of offenders in single-offender non-rape assaults were male and four percent were female. Ninety-six percent of offenders in multiple-offender assaults were also male. Offender sex for single-offender assaults is shown in Graph 17 below.



Offender Race

Table 28 shows offender race for single- and multiple-offender assaults. Seventy-five percent of offenders in non-rape single-offender assaults were White; as were 64 percent of the offenders in multiple-offender assaults. Most of the remaining offenders in each category were Black.

TABLE 28

OFFENDER RACE FOR SINGLE-OFFENDER AND MULTIPLE-OFFENDER NON-RAPE ASSAULTS

Offender	Single-Offend	der Assaults	Multiple-Offe	ender Assaults
<u>Race</u>		<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	%
White	2,257	74.8	184	64.1
Black	705	23.4	90	31.4
Native American	45	1.5	11	3.8
Asian	9	0.3	2	0.7
Total	3,016	100.0	287	100.0

Characteristics Of Non-Rape Assaults

- Fifty-three percent of all non-rape single-offender assaults occurred in either the victim's or the offender's home. Twenty-eight percent of multiple-offender assaults occurred in the victim's home.
- Non-rape single-offender assaults tended to occur during the afternoon and night-time hours, from noon to Midnight. Multiple-offender assaults occurred most often during the afternoon and evening, between Noon and 8:00 PM.
- Single-offender assaults showed little seasonality although assaults were most frequent in the months of June and December.
- Two percent of single-offender assaults involved the use of a dangerous weapon; six percent involved the use of a personal weapon. Weapons were used in a slightly higher proportion of multiple-offender assaults.
- Six percent of victims of both single- and multiple-offender assaults reported some physical injury.

Location

Other characteristics help describe the circumstances of the assaults. Table 29 and Graphs 18 and 19 show the general location of single and multiple-offender non-rape sexual assaults. A high proportion of single-offender assaults, 53 percent, occurred in either the victim's or the offender's home. Fairly high proportions of assaults occurred outdoors and in schools. Higher proportions of multiple-offender assaults occurred outdoors and in schools.

TABLE 29

LOCATION OF SINGLE-OFFENDER AND MULTIPLE-OFFENDER NON-RAPE ASSAULTS

	Single-Offender Assaults	Multiple-Offender Assaults
Location	<u>N_%</u>	<u>N_%</u>
Victim Home	1,064 35.2	34 27.9
Offender Home	551 18.2	9 7.4
Other Residence	203 6.7	· 8 6.6
School	371 12.3	29 23.8
Other Indoors	226 7.5	4 3.3
Vehicle	164 5.4	6 4.9
Outdoors	441 14.6	32 26.2
Unknown	64 -	2 -
Total	3,084 99.9	124 100.1



Time of Day

The time of day that single- and multiple-offender assaults occurred is shown in Table 30 and Graph 20. The table and graph divide the assaults into six four-hour time blocks, beginning at Midnight. The peak time for single-offender assaults was from noon to midnight, with 67 percent of the assaults occurring during this period. Multiple-offender assaults followed a similar pattern, being common in the afternoon and evening hours.

			ľ	FABLE .	30					
TIME	OF DAY	Y OF SI	NGLE-O	FFENDE	R AND	MULT	TIPLE-C	FFEI	NDER	
			NON-F	RAPE AS	SAULT	S			an di San Angelaria Angelaria	

Time	Single-Offen <u>N</u>	der Rapes	Multiple-Offender Rapes			
	269	12.0	•	0.0		
12M TO 3:59AM 4AM TO 7:59AM	268 134	13.0 6.6	9 4	9.9 4.4		
8AM TO 11:59AM	281	13.8	13	14.4		
12N TO 3:59PM	507	24.8	28	31.2		
4PM TO 7:59PM	415	20.2	19	21.1		
8PM TO 11:59PM	444	21.7	17	18.8		
Missing	1,035		34			
Total	3,084	100.1	1 2 4	99.8		



GRAPH 20

Time of Year

Non-rape sexual assaults by single offenders showed little seasonality; that is, the number of assaults varied only slightly with the time of year. There were peaks in June and December, however. Graph 21 shows the variation by time of year for single-offender non-rape assaults that were reported in 1987. (Not all assaults reported in 1987 occurred in 1987; however, the month of the assault is still plotted in the graph.)

GRAPH 21



TIME OF YEAR FOR SINGLE-OFFENDER NON-RAPE ASSAULTS

Use of Weapon

Table 31 and Graph 22 show the frequency of weapon use and the types of weapons used by assailants in non-rape assaults. For both single- and multiple offender non-rape assaults, the use of a weapon was unusual. In 98 percent of single-offender assaults, no conventional weapon was used, although a personal weapon (hands, feet, etc.) was cited in six percent of the total cases. The frequency of weapon use was slightly higher for multiple-offender assaults. Not surprisingly, the use of a weapon was much less common with these assaults than with the rapes examined in the previous section.

TABLE 31

ASSAILANT USE OF WEAPON FOR SINGLE-OFFENDER AND MULTIPLE-OFFENDER NON-RAPE ASSAULTS

Type of Weapon	Single-Offender Assaults <u>N %</u>	Multiple-Offender Assaults
Firearm Knife/Cutting Instrument Other Dangerous Weapon Personal Weapon None Missing	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Total	3,084 100.0	124 100.0

GRAPH 22





Victim Injury

Table 32 shows the frequency of victim injuries in single-offender and multiple-offender non-rape assaults. The majority of single- and multiple-offender assault victims, 94 percent, were not physically injured.

TABLE 32VICTIM INJURIES IN SINGLE-OFFENDER AND MULTIPLE-OFFENDER NON-RAPE ASSAULTS

<u>Injury</u>	Single-Offender Assaults <u>N %</u>	Multiple-Offender Assaults <u>N %</u>
None	2,859 93.9	116 94.3
Cuts/Bruises	60 2.0	2 1.6
Medical Attention	114 3.7	4 3.3
Hospital Admission	7 0.2	1 0.8
Death	6 0.2	0
Missing	- 38	where 1_{i} is the 1_{i} is the 1_{i} -state 1_{i} .
Total	3,084 100.0	124 100.0

Relationship Of Non-Rape Assault Offenders To Victims

- The majority of non-rape sexual assaults were perpetrated by someone known to the victim. Of single-offender assaults, 45 percent of offenders were friends or acquaintances of the victim; 27 percent were family members. Of multiple-offender assaults, 64 percent of offenders were friends or acquaintances of the victim.
- Intra-familial assault victims tended to be young children or adolescents, while stranger assault victims were older, usually adults.
- Over one-half, 51 percent, of all non-rape assaults were committed by an offender known to the victim, in either the victim's or offender's home.

The relationship of offender to victim for single- and multiple-offender non-rape assaults is shown in Table 33. For single-offender assaults, 72 percent of offenders were either family members or friends/acquaintances. For multiple-offender assaults, family member offenders were not as common, but 64 percent of offenders were acquaintances of the victim. Fifteen percent of offenders in both groups were strangers.

TABLE 33RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER TO VICTIM FOR SINGLE-OFFENDER
AND MULTIPLE-OFFENDER NON-RAPE ASSAULTS

<u>Relationship</u>	Single-Offe <u>N</u>	nder Assaults <u>%</u>	Multiple-Offer <u>N</u>	der Assaults <u>%</u>
Family/Same Household	825	27.2	15	12.4
Friend/	1,360	44.9	78	64.5
Acquaintance Other	382	12.6	10	8.3
Stranger	462	15.3	18	14.9
Missing	55		3	
Total	3,084	100.0	124	100.1

Graphs 23 and 24 visually presents the information in Table 33. The predominance of assaults by known offenders, either acquaintances or family members, for both assault categories is clear.



The relationship of the offender to victim for different victim age categories for single-offender non-rape assaults is shown in Table 34. Some of this information is presented visually in Graph 25. The graph shows the distribution of victim age categories for two types of offender/victim relationships. The table shows that, as with rapes, children and teenagers are most often victimized by acquaintances or family members while adults are usually victimized by strangers.

TABLE 34RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER TO VICTIM BY VICTIM AGE FOR
SINGLE-OFFENDER NON-RAPE ASSAULTS

Relationship		-12 <u>%</u>	1 <u>N</u>	3-15 <u>%</u>	1 <u>N</u>	6-17 %	18 . <u>N</u>	-20 %	21 <u>N</u>	-30 <u>%</u>	0 <u>N</u>	ver 30 <u>%</u>	Т <u>N</u>	otal <u>%</u>
Family/Same Household	567	36.5	156	25.0	57	23.3	12	7.2	20	7.3	10	6.8	822	27.3
Friend/ Acquaintance	679	43.7	343	55.1	115	46.9	67	40.4	106	38.7	48	32.9	1,358	45.1
Other Stranger	219 89	14.1 5.7	72 52		33 40	13.5 16.3	15 72	9.0 43.4	24 124	8.8 45.3	17 71	11.6 48.6		12.6 14.9
Total	1,554	100.0	623	100.0	245	100.0	166	100.0	274	100.1	146	99.9	3,008	99.9



GRAPH 25

Table 35 shows the relationship of offender to victim by the location of the assault for singleoffender non-rape assaults. As might be expected from information presented earlier, a high number of assaults, 51 percent, were perpetrated by an offender known to the victim, in either the victim's or the offender's home. In each location category except "outdoors," at least 70 percent of assaults were committed by an offender known to the victim.

TABLE 35

RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER TO VICTIM BY LOCATION OF ASSAULT FOR SINGLE-OFFENDER ASSAULTS

	t e ta st					Locati	on					
	Vic	tim	Of	fender	C)ther						
	Ho	ome	Η	ome	In	doors	Ve	hicle	Out	tdoors	To	otal
Relationship	<u>N</u>	%	<u>N</u>	%	<u>N</u>	%	<u>N</u>	%	N	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	%
Family/Same Household	536	51.2	188	34.2	51	6.4	16	9.8	12	2.8	803	26.9
Friend/ Acquaintance	337	32.2	261	47.5	483	60.8	90	54.9	173	40.0	1,344	45.0
Other	114	10.9	93	16.9	145	18.3	15	9.1	12	2.8	379	12.7
Stranger	59	5.6	7	1.3	115	14.5	43	26.2	236	54.5	460	15.4
Total	1,046	99.9	549	100.0	794	100.0	164	100.0	433	100.1	2,986	100.0

Arrests Of Non-Rape Assault Offenders And Law Enforcement Dispositions

- Fifty-three percent of offenders in single-offender non-rape assaults were arrested.
- Of those arrested, 90 percent of offenders in single-offender assaults were referred to court, either criminal or juvenile court; 84 percent of the arrested offenders in multiple-offender assaults were referred to court.

Fifty-three percent of the offenders in single-offender sexual assaults were arrested. Table 36 shows the number of offenders arrested for single-offender non-rape assaults by degree of assault. The highest percentage of offenders arrested, 56 percent, was for second degree assault.

TABLE 36

ARRESTS FOR SINGLE-OFFENDER NON-RAPE ASSAULTS BY DEGREE

Degree_	Number of Assaults	Number of Arrests	Percent Arrested
1st Degree	1,728	929	53.8
2nd Degree	808	452	55.9
3rd Degree	6	2	33.3
4th Degree	534	235	44.0
Total	3,076	1,618	52.6

The law enforcement dispositions of arrested offenders are shown in Table 37 and Graph 26. The table shows that 90 percent of arrested offenders in single-offender assaults were referred to court, either criminal or juvenile court. Eighty-four percent of offenders involved in multiple-offender assaults were referred to court.

TABLE 37ARRESTED OFFENDER DISPOSITION FOR SINGLE-OFFENDERAND MULTIPLE-OFFENDER NON-RAPE ASSAULTS

	Single-Offer	nder Assaults	Multiple-Offen	ider Assaults
<u>Disposition</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	%
Handled/Released	37	2.4	14	7.9
Referred to Counseling	95	6.1	15	8.5
Referred to Juvenile Court	528	33.7	119	67.2
Referred to Adult Court	879	56.1	29	16.4
Referred to Other Police Agency	/ 7	0.4	0	0.0
Other	21	1.3	0	6.5
Missing	53	-	1	-
Total	1,620	100.0	178	100.0

GRAPH 26



Comparison Of Rapes And Non-Rape Assaults

Table 38 below compares the characteristics of rapes and non-rapes, as defined in this report. Recall that rapes are defined as assaults involving the penile penetration of a body orifice of the victim or the offender. All assaults were primarily first or second degree sexual assaults under Wisconsin Statutes, although a higher percentage of non-rapes were first degree assaults (often due to the victim's age) and a higher percentage of rapes were second degree assaults. The victims of rapes were generally older, although the average offender age was similar for both types of assaults. Both types of assaults were usually perpetrated by an offender known to the victim. Acquaintances were the most frequent offenders in all assaults, although the proportion of acquaintance assaults was higher for rapes than non-rapes, while the proportion of family member assaults was higher for non-rapes. Understandably, rapes involved dangerous weapons and victim injuries much more frequently than non-rapes.

TABLE 38

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF RAPE AND NON-RAPE ASSAULTS

	RAPES	NON-RAPES
Nature of Assaults		
Percent First Degree	49%	57%
Percent Second Degree	47%	26%
Victim/Offender Characteristics (Single Offender Assaults)		
Percent Juvenile Victims	62%	81%
Percent Female Victims	92%	83%
Percent White Victims	74%	82%
Percent Male Offenders	98%	96%
Percent White Offenders	64%	75%
Average Victim Age	18	14
Median Victim Age	15	12
Average Offender Age	25	26
Circumstances of Assault (Single Offender Assaults)		
Percent taking place in victim or offender home	61%	53%
Percent Involving Dangerous Weapon	13%	2%
Percent Involving Personal Weapon	21%	6%
Percent Involving Physical Injury	30%	6%
Offender/Victim Relationship (Single Offender Assaults)		
Percent Family	19%	27%
Percent Friends, Acquaintances	53%	45%
Percent Stranger	19%	15%
Law Enforcement Dispositions (Single Offender Assaults)		
Percent Offenders Arrested	50%	53%
Percent Referred to Court	92%	90%
		1

Sexual Assaults By Jurisdiction

Sexual assault data are submitted monthly by law enforcement agencies, along with other Uniform Crime Reports for that month. If there are no assaults to report, a zero report is indicated on a cover sheet. The procedure for affirming zero assaults for a given month was initiated for the first time in 1987. This procedure allows missing data (from missing monthly reports) to be estimated for specific jurisdictions, and hence for county and state totals.

The extended table on the following pages shows the total number of sexual assaults reported by or estimated for each reporting jurisdiction. County and state totals are summed from these figures. For jurisdictions with complete data, sexual assaults are presented by degree. For jurisdictions with incomplete data and for the counties which include such jurisdictions, data are not broken down by degree, but the total number of sexual assaults are estimated. Estimated totals are shown in italics. (Jurisdictions with complete data but which reported zero sexual assaults for the year are not shown in the table.)

When required, estimates were derived by the following method: For jurisdictions with at least six months of data present, an estimated total was derived by prorating from the existing data. That is, the existing data were multiplied by the quotient obtained by dividing 12 by the number of months of data present. For jurisdictions with less than six months of data present, an estimate was derived by averaging the total number of sexual assaults reported by the six jurisdictions (with complete data) closest to the subject jurisdiction in population.

For comparison purposes, estimates of 1986 county totals were also calculated when appropriate, following similar estimation principles. Estimates of 1986 data are less accurate, however, for two reasons: First, although estimates are based on the number of months of data presumed to be missing, there was no monitoring of these missing reports during 1986. Estimates are simply based on the number of months that other Uniform Crime Reports were missing. Second, sexual assault totals by jurisdiction were not readily available for 1986. The estimates of jurisdiction totals, from which county totals were estimated, were simply based on the 1987 total for each given jurisdiction.

Based on the estimated state totals, there were 5,345 sexual assaults in 1987, a four percent decline from the estimated 1986 total of 5,538. Other counties and jurisdictions showed considerable variation, from a 26 percent decline in Dane County reports to a 31 percent increase in Kenosha County. There was a nine percent decrease in estimated sexual assault reports in Milwaukee County.

SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITY 1987

COUNTY	1986 TOTAL	FIRST DEGREE	SECOND DEGREE		FOURTH DEGREE	NOT SPECIFIED	1987 TOTAL
Adams Co SO Adams PD Rome Town PD		2 1 1	2 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	5 1 1
ADAMS CO TOTALS	5	4	2	0	1	0	7
Ashland Co SO Ashland PD		4 2	0 1	0 0	1 1	0 0	5 4
ASHLAND CO TOTALS	5	6	1	0	2	0	9
Barron Co SO Rice Lake PD		- 1	- 1	 0	- 1	- 0	28 3
BARRON CO TOTALS	30	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			-	_	31
Bayfield Co SO		7	1	0	0	0	8
BAYFIELD CO TOTALS	12	7	1	0	0	0	8
Brown Co SO Ashwaubenon PD DePere PD Green Bay PD		2 5 2 49	1 6 2 29	0 0 0 1	1 5 0 21	1 0 0 0	5 16 4 100
BROWN CO TOTALS	106	58	38	1	27	1	125
Buffalo Co SO Mondovi PD		2 -	4 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	6 3
BUFFALO CO TOTALS	1,1	2	4	0	0	0	9
Burnett Co SO		2	3	0	0	0	5
BURNETT CO TOTALS	1	2	3	0	0	0	5
Calumet Co SO Brillion PD Chilton PD New Holstein PD		3 2 0 0	1 0 1 1	0 0 1 0	0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0	4 2 3 1
CALUMET CO TOTALS	7	5	3	1	1	0	10
Chippewa Co SO Bloomer PD Chippewa Falls PD Hallie PD Stanley PD		30 - 9 9 1	0 - 7 1 2	0 - 0 0 2	0 - 2 0 1	0 - 0 0 0	30 1 18 10 6
CHIPPEWA CO TOTALS	71	-		-	-		65
Clark Co SO Neillsville PD		30 3	6 0	1 0	3 0	0 0	40 3
CLARK CO TOTALS	38	33	6	1	3	0	43

COUNTY	1986 TOTAL	FIRST DEGREE	SECOND DEGREE		FOURTH DEGREE	NOT SPECIFIED	1987 TOTAL
Columbia Co SO Columbus PD Lodi PD Portage PD Wisconsin Dells PD		10 - 4 0 7	6 - 0 4 5	2 - 0 0 1	1 0 2 0		19 3 4 6 13
COLUMBIA CO TOTALS	29	-	-	_			45
Crawford Co SO Prairie Du Chien PD		0 1	1 4	0 0	0 2	0 0	1 7
CRAWFORD CO TOTALS	11	1	5	0	2	0	8
Dane Co SO De Forest PD Fitchburg PD Madison PD Madison Town PD McFarland PD Middleton PD Monona PD Stoughton PD Sun Prairie PD UW Madison Waunakee PD State Prot Serv		31 1 3 83 14 - 1 1 8 - 0 1 0	9 0 145 8 - 3 2 2 - 1 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	3 0 46 6 - 1 3 0 - 11 0 0		44 1 3 274 28 5 5 6 10 8 12 1 1
DANE CO TOTALS	540		- 2	-	-		398
Dodge Co SO Beaver Dam PD Horicon Mayville PD Waupun PD		12 8 2 4 3	7 1 0 0 3	0 0 0 0 0	2 0 0 0 2	0 0 0 0 0	21 9 2 4 8
DODGE CO TOTALS	44	29	11	0	4	0	44
Door Co SO Sturgeon Bay PD		13 8	4 2	0 0	1 1	0 0	18 11
DOOR CO TOTALS	23	21	6	0	2	0	29
Douglas Co SO Superior PD		20	7	0 -	1	<u>0</u> _	28 22
DOUGLAS CO TOTALS	52		-	_			50
Dunn Co SO Menomonie PD		_ 3	-2	0	- 1	ō	11 6
DUNN CO TOTALS	22		-				17
Eau Claire Co SO Altoona PD Eau Claire PD		20 3 31	12 3 43	0 0 0	1 0 14	0 0 0	33 6 88
EAU CLAIRE CO TOTALS	124	54	58	0	15	0	127

COUNTY -	1986 TOTAL	FIRST DEGREE	SECOND DEGREE		FOURTH DEGREE	NOT SPECIFIED	1987 TOTAL
Fond du Lac Co SO Fond du Lac PD North Fond du Lac PD Ripon PD		8 19 4 7	3 9 2 1	2 1 0 0	2 6 0 1	0 0 0 0	15 35 6 9
FOND DU LAC CO TOTALS	54	38	15	3	9	0	65
Forest Co SO		3	3	0	0	0	6
FOREST CO TOTALS	16	3	3	0	0	0	6
Grant Co SO Cuba City PD Lancaster PD Platteville PD		6 1 3 9	6 1 0 13	0 0 0 0	1 0 0 2	0 0 0 0	13 2 3 24
GRANT CO TOTALS	29	19	20	0	3	0	42
Green Co SO Brodhead PD Monroe PD		8 4 18	4 0 2	1 0 0	2 1 0	0 0 0	15 5 20
GREEN CO TOTALS	21	30	6	1	3	0	40
Berlin PD		3	0	0	0	0	3
GREEN LAKE CO TOTALS	1.	3	0	0	υ	0	3
Iowa Co SO Dodgeville PD		2 3	2 1	0 0	0 1	0 0	4 5
IOWA CO TOTALS	6	5	3	0	1	0	9
Iron Co SO		4	0	0	0	0	4
IRON CO TOTALS	1	4	0	0	0	- 0	4
Jackson Co SO Black River Falls PD		8 1	4 0	0 0	2 0	1 0	15 1
JACKSON CO TOTALS	26	9	4	0	2	1	16
Jefferson Co SO Fort Atkinson PD Lake Mills PD Palmyra PD Waterloo PD Watertown PD		11 9 1 1 1 4	9 0 1 3 0 3	0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 1 2 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	21 9 3 6 1 8
JEFFERSON CO TOTALS	39	27	16	0	5	0	48
Juneau Co SO Elroy PD Mauston PD		1 1 2	3 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 1 3
JUNEAU CO TOTALS	41	4	4	0	0	0	8

COUNTY	1986 TOTAL	FIRST DEGREE	SECOND DEGREE	THIRD DEGREE	FOURTH DEGREE	NOT SPECIFIED	1987 TOTAL
Kenosha Co SO Kenosha PD Pleasant Prairie PD Twin Lakes PD		31 119 4 3	12 43 2 0	0 4 0 0	24 9 0 0	0 0 0 0	67 175 6 3
KENOSHA CO TOTALS	192	157	57	4	33	0	251
Kewaunee Co SO		3	1	1	1	0	5
KEWAUNEE CO TOTALS	8	3	1	1	1	0	6
La Crosse Co SO Holmen PD La Crosse PD Onalaska PD		21 0 33 7	15 1 16 2	1 0 0 0	3 0 21 1	0 0 0 0	40 1 70 10
LA CROSSE CO TOTALS	127	61	34	1	25	0	121
LaFayette Co SO		0	6	1	0	0	7
LAFAYETTE CO TOTALS	4	0	6	1	0	0	7
Langlade Co SO Antigo PD		7 6	3 3	0 0	0 1	0 0	10 10
LANGLADE CO TOTALS	12	13	6	0	1	0	20
Merrill PD Tomahawk PD		3 1	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	4 1
LINCOLN CO TOTALS	10	4	1	0	0	0	5
Manitowoc Co SO Kiel PD Manitowoc PD Two Rivers PD		13 2 14 2	10 1 10 6	0 0 0 1	1 0 4 1	0 0 0 0	24 3 28 10
MANITOWOC CO TOTALS	55	31	27	1	6	0	65
Marathon Co SO Mosinee PD Rothschild PD Schofield PD Wausau PD Weston PD		43 1 4 0 37 1	27 1 3 1 7 4	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 0 0 0 8 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	73 2 7 1 52 6
MARATHON CO TOTALS	153	86	43	0	12	0	141
Marinette Co SO Marinette PD		3 5	3 3	0 0	0 1	0 0	6 9
MARINETTE CO TOTALS	16	8	6	0	1	0	15
Marquette Co SO Montello PD		5	0 -	0	1	0 -	6 0
MARQUETTE CO TOTALS	5		-	-			6

COUNTY	1986 TOTAL	FIRST DEGREE	SECOND DEGREE		FOURTH DEGREE	NOT SPECIFIED	1987 TOTAL
Menominee Tribal PD		5	1	Ô	0	0	6
MENOMINEE CO TOTALS	6	5	1	0	0	0	6
Milwaukee Co SO Brown Deer PD Cudahy PD Fox Point PD Franklin PD Glendale PD Greenfield PD Milwaukee PD Oak Creek PD St. Francis PD Shorewood PD South Milwaukee PD Wauwatosa PD West Allis PD West Milwaukee PD Whitefish Bay PD UW Milwaukee		4 1 8 2 5 1 3 771 5 2 0 9 - - 1 1 1 1	$ \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 647 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ - \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 2\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ -\\ -\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\$	$ \begin{array}{c} 3\\0\\5\\0\\2\\1\\1\\0\\132\\0\\0\\3\\4\\-\\1\\3\\2\end{array} $		13 2 18 2 11 7 5 8 1,557 8 2 3 16 1 131 2 5 4
MILWAUKEE CO TOTALS	1,966		-				1,795
Monroe Co SO Sparta PD Tomah PD		12 1 3	2 4 1	0 0 0	2 0 1	0 0 0	16 5 5
MONROE CO TOTALS	30	16	7	0	3	0	26
Oconto Falls PD		-	-		-		3
OCONTO CO TOTALS	5	-	-	-	_		3
Oneida Co SO Rhinelander PD		20 0	11 2	2 1	3 0	0 0	36 3
ONEIDA CO TOTALS	44	20	13	3	3	0	39
Outagamie Co SO Appleton PD Combined Locks PD Kaukauna PD Kimberly PD Little Chute PD		16 81 1 2 3 2	10 45 1 3 2 1	0 5 0 0 0 0	0 17 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	26 148 2 6 5 3
OUTAGAMIE CO TOTALS	129	105	62	5	18	0	190
Ozaukee Co SO Cedarburg PD Grafton PD Mequon PD Port Washington PD Saukville PD		5 1 7 1 0 4	4 3 1 1 2	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 3 1 3 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	9 4 13 3 4 6
OZAUKEE CO TOTALS	36	18	14 '	0	7	0	39

COUNTY	1986 TOTAL	FIRST DEGREE	SECOND DEGREE		FOURTH DEGREE	NOT SPECIFIED	1987 TOTAL
Pierce Co SO River Falls PD		2 0	1 0	1 0	0 1	0 0	4 1
PIERCE CO TOTALS	25	2	1	1	1	0	5
Polk Co SO		12	21	4	1	0	38
POLK CO TOTALS	29	12	21	4	1	0	38
Portage Co SO Plover PD Stevens Point PD		10 1 4	1 1 6	0 0 0	0 0 2	0 0 0	11 2 12
PORTAGE CO TOTALS	49	15	8	0	2	0	25
Price Co SO Park Falls PD		4 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	4 1
PRICE CO TOTALS	9	5	0	0	0	0	5
Racine Co SO Burlington Town PD Caledonia PD Mt Pleasant PD Racine PD		38 1 8 5 163	9 0 3 4 34	1 0 0 0 0	3 0 1 15	1 0 0 0 0	52 1 11 10 212
RACINE CO TOTALS	262	215	50	1	19	1	286
Richland Co SO Richland Center		7 1	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	7 2
RICHLAND CO TOTALS	26	8	1	0	0	0	9
Rock Co SO Beloit PD Beloit Town PD Evansville Janesville PD Milton PD		20 68 7 - 47 1	13 16 3 - 13 1	0 0 - 2 0	4 12 0 - 9 0	0 0 - 0 0 0	37 96 10 3 71 2
ROCK CO TOTALS	238		-				219
Rusk Co SO Ladysmith PD		1	1	ō	Ō	- 0	7 2
RUSK CO TOTALS	23				-	el de la contra de Esta de la contra de Esta de la contra de	9
St. Croix Co SO Hudson PD New Richmond PD		7 2 0	1 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0	8 3 1
ST. CROIX CO TOTALS	9	9	2	0	1	0	12

COUNTY	1986 TOTAL	FIRST DEGREE	SECOND DEGREE	THIRD DEGREE	FOURTH DEGREE	NOT SPECIFIED	1987 TOTAL
Sauk Co SO Baraboo PD Lake Delton PD Reedsburg PD Sauk Prairie PD		1 0 0 0 0	5 3 0 0, 1	1 1 0 0 0	0 2 1 1 0	0 0 0 0 0	7 6 1 1 1
SAUK CO TOTALS	14	1	9	2	4	0	16
Sawyer Co SO		2	2	0	0	0	4
SAWYER CO TOTALS	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
Shawano Co SO Shawano PD		9 0	3 2	1 0	1 0	0 0	14 2
SHAWANO CO TOTALS	9	9	5	1	1	0	16
Sheboygan Co SO Plymouth PD Sheboygan PD Sheboygan Falls PD		11 4 66	6 4 44 -	0 0 1 -	1 4 17 	0 0 0 -	18 12 128 7
SHEBOYGAN CO TOTALS	156		-	-	-	n de la Constante de la Constante Anna de la Constante de la Constante de la Constante de la Constante de la Co Constante de la Constante de la	165
Medford PD		1	2	0	0	0	3
TAYLOR CO TOTALS	7	1	2	0	0	0	3
Vernon Co SO Viroqua PD		4 0	1 2	0 0	0 0	0 0	5 2
VERNON CO TOTALS	13	4	3	0	0	0	7
Vilas Co SO		14	4	0	1	0	19
VILAS CO TOTALS	17	14	4	0	1	0	19
Walworth Co SO Delavan PD Delavan Town PD Whitewater PD Williams Bay PD		8 5 1 2 2	0 11 0 5 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 2 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	8 18 1 7 4
WALWORTH CO TOTALS	52	18	18	0	2	0	38
Washburn Co SO		1	0	1	0	0	2
WASHBURN CO TOTALS	2	1	0	1	. 0	0	2
Washington Co SO Germantown PD Hartford PD Kewaskum PD West Bend PD		16 3 2 4 5	5 0 1 1 4	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 1 2	0 0 0 0 0	21 3 4 6 11
WASHINGTON CO TOTALS	25	30	11	0	4	0	45

COUNTY	1986 TOTAL	FIRST DEGREE	SECOND DEGREE		FOURTH DEGREE	NOT SPECIFIED	1987 TOTAL
Waukesha Co SO Brookfield PD Butler PD Delafield PD Elm Grove PD Hartland PD Menomonee Falls PD Mukwonago PD Muskego PD New Berlin PD Oconomowoc Town PD Pewaukee PD Summit PD Waukesha PD		13 7 2 1 3 9 4 0 7 2 4 0 - 42	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ - 15 \\ 15 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ - 1 $	5 7 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 2 0 1 - 7		33 18 2 4 8 13 4 1 22 11 4 2 11 4 2 1 65
WAUKESHA CO TOTALS	176			-			190
Waupaca Co SO Clintonville PD New London PD Waupaca PD		7 2 3 2	2 0 0 3	2 0 0 0	3 0 1 0	0 0 0 0	14 2 4 5
WAUPACA CO TOTALS	23	14	5	2	4	0	25
Waushara Co SO		5	8	0	3	0	16
WAUSHARA CO TOTALS	16	5	8	0	3	0	16
Winnebago Co SO Menasha FD Menasha Town PD Neenah PD Oshkosh PD UW Oshkosh		6 20 2 39 38 0	5 5 0 5 6 0	0 0 0 2 0	3 1 2 1 8 1	0 0 1 0 0	14 26 4 46 54 1
WINNEBAGO CO TOTALS	140	105	21	2	16	1	145
Wood Co SO Marshfield PD Wisconsin Rapids PD		1 14 7	1 7 2	0 1 0	0 2 5	0 0 0	2 24 14
WOOD CO TOTALS	55	22	10	1	7	0	40
	E E20	<u>na serie di</u> Du tana seri					F 24 F

STATE TOTALS 5,538 Numbers in italics are estimates of annual totals.

5,345

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Appendix A Wisconsin Sexual Assault Statutes

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 of 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 or 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 or 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 sexual humiliating the complainant or sexually arousing or gratifying the defendant or if the touching contains the elements of actual or attempted battery under s. 940.10(1).

(b) "Sexual intercourse" includes the meaning assigned under s.939.22(36) as well a 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 any 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 Sexual Assault Data Collection Form

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Sexual Assault Report Wisconsin Uniform Crime Reports

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Wisconsin Statistical Analysis Center Office of Justice Assistance 30 West Miffin Street, # 330, Madison, WI 53703

l.	2.	3.	4.	Victin	n	·	Offend	ler,		8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16,	17.	18.	
1. Agency Case #	Offense #	Unfound	Degree	5. Age	6. Sex	7. Race	5. Age	6. Sex	7. Race	Arrest	Dispo.	Ret A Line #	Penile Penet.	Time of Assault	Date of Assault	Date of Report	Weapon	Victim Injunes	Location	Relat. Victum- Offen.	Corrument
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Month and Year

Preparer

Preparer Title

Completion of this form is required by ss. 16.964, Wis. Stats. There is an penalty for non-compliance.

Agency

Agency Idenuiser (NCIC)

Preparer Signature

OJA - 301 Revised 7 88

Sexual Assault Form - Coding Instructions

- 1. Ageny Case Number: Your agency case number for this offense.
- <u>Offense</u>: Number each offense on the first line used for that offense. Count one offense per victim. If the same victim is assaulted repeatedly in one continuing and distinct criminal operation, score one offense only. For an offense with multiple offenders, record additional offender information on separate lines. Report each offense in the month it becomes known to law enforcement.
- 3. <u>Unfounded</u>: Check here if the offense was reported and later unfounded. If the offense was reported in a previous month, provide case number, time and date of assault.
- 4. Degree of Assault: 1-4 (Wis, Statutes 940.225)
- 5. Age: 01-99. If 100 or older, use 99. If less than one year, record 00.
- 6. Sex: M or F, Unknown, use U.

I. <u>Race</u> : W	- White	A - Asian or Pacific Islander	U Un	known	1 A
В	Black	I - American Indian or Alaskan I	lative		
3. Arrest or Othe	r Clearance:	A Arrested	D - Case Dropped (w	with no offender o	lisposition)
		E - Exceptional Clearance	N - No Arrest or Clea	arance	

O - Other Offender Disposition

If the arrest or clearance is for an offense reported in a previous month, only offender information plus case number and offense number should be reported. Record an arrest for any assault occurring in your jurisdiction regardless of where the arrest takes place or who makes it. Do not record arrests you make for assaults in other jurisdictions.

9. Law Enforcement Disposition:

1	For Arrested Offenders Only:	For Offenders With Other Dsposition
	1 - Handled within Department and released	(Arrest Code "O"):
	2 - Referred to counseling or social service agency	8 - Handled and released
	3 - Referred to juvenile court	9 - Referred to counseling or social service
	4 - Referred to criminal court/prosecution	agency
	5 - Referred to other police agency	10 - Other
	6 - Other	11 - Disposition information not available
	7 - Disposition information not available	
Return A Line	Number: Indicate the line number on Return A where thi	s sexual assault was reported for UCR

 <u>Return A Line Number</u>: Indicate the line number on Return A where this sexual assault was reported for UCR purposes (Usually 2a 2b or 4a 4e). If the offense is not appropriate for Return A, indicate NA.

- <u>Penile Penetration</u>: Indicate whether assault involved penile penetration of any body orifice: Y - Yes, N - No, U - Unknown
- 12. Time of Assault: Use 24-hour clock (e.g. 1530). Approximate if necessary.
- Date of Assault: Use six digits (e.g. 03-15-84). If assault is part of a series (e.g. an intra-family situation that has been going on for some time), record the date of the first assault.
- 14. Date of Report: Use six digits. Give date assault was reported to law enforcement.

Madison, WI 53703

15. <u>Weapon</u> (use or threat c	of use): 1 - Firearm 2 - Knife or cutting instrume 3 - Other dangerous weapon	4 - Personal weapon (hands, feet, etc.) nt 5 - None
16. <u>Victim Injuries</u> :	 1 - None 2 - Cuts or bruises 3 - Medical attention require treatment on outpatient b 	
17. <u>Location of Assault</u> :	 Victim's Home Offender's Home Other Residence 	A - School7 - Outdoors5 - Other indoors8 - Unknown6 - Vehicle
18. <u>Kelationship of Offends</u>	 27 to Victim: 1 - Spouse 2 - Natural Parent 3 - Step or Foster Parent 4 - Natural Sibling 5 - Step Sibling 6 - Other Relative 7 - Other Resident of Same Household 	 8 Boy/Girlfriend 9 Ex spouse, Ex Boy/Girlfriend 10 Business/Commercial/Professional 11 - Friend/Acquaintance 12 - Indirect Relationship (friend of friend, friend of relative, etc.) 13 - Stranger 14 Other 15 - Information not available
RETURN FORM TO: Uniform Crime Reports Wisconsin Statistical Analysis Center Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice 30 West Mifflin Street, Suite 1000		QUESTIONS? CALL: Steve Grohmann 608/266-7185 Jessica Strand 608/266-0936 Signe Knudsen 608/266-0936